

At **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent

Jan 1, Fri New Year gifts.

Works: 'making New Year's gift boards'.

Among 191 gifts to the Queen:

by William Dethick, York Herald: 'A Book of Arms of the Knights of the noble Order of the Garter made since her Majesty's Reign';

by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'A Pedigree';

by William Absolon, Clerk of the Closet [a chapel]: 'A book of Christian exercises, covered with crimson velvet embroidered with Venice gold and silver'.

Edmund Bunny wrote A Book of Christian Exercise (1584).

Also Jan 1: Feats of activity, by Earl of Oxford's Men.

Revels: 'Divers feats of activity were showed and presented...by Symons and his fellows, whereon was employed the page's suit of orange tawny tissued velvet which they spoiled'.

Jan 2: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Anthony Powlet's daughter'.^T Parents: Anthony Paulet, son of Sir Amias Paulet; wife: Catherine (Norris), only daughter of Henry 1st Lord Norris of Rycote. Francis Coot went 'from the court at Greenwich to the Lord Norris to his house at Rycote in Oxfordshire' to make ready.^T Queen's gift, Jan 2: To 'Sir Amias Paulet's child': gilt bowl with a cover.^{NYG} The child was Anthony Paulet's 1st child: Elizabeth Paulet.

Jan 3, Sun play, *Felix and Philomena*, by the Queen's Men.

Revels provided 'one battlement and a house of canvas'.

Court news. Jan 4, Lord Burghley to Sir Francis Walsingham, of John 2nd Lord St John of Bletsoe, who adamantly refuses to take charge of the Queen of Scots. Her Majesty 'has commanded me to write to Rycote for Sir Amias Paulet'.

To replace Sir Ralph Sadler, Mary's temporary Keeper. [Scot.vii.524].

Jan 5, Greenwich, Lord Burghley to Sir Ralph Sadler:

'Her Majesty...intended long afore Christmas that my Lord St John of Bletsoe should take that charge'. He refused to do so, although asked over several days by Burghley, the Earl of Bedford, and the Earl of Leicester.

When 'commanded in the Queen's name...he said he would abide any extremity rather than to go...In the end, after many debates, my Lord of Leicester, and my Lord Chamberlain, had charge to tell him that her Majesty would make an example of him, by punishing him for his wilfulness...This tale we told him this afternoon, and then he yielded to obey her Majesty, as forced by her commandment, but not with his goodwill. We reported this to her Majesty, and finding her so much offended, as she bade he should not go'. [Sadler, ii.477-8].

Jan 6, Wed knighting: Walter Raleigh.^M

Also: play, An invention called *Five Plays in One*, by the Queen's Men.

Revels: 'In the hall at Greenwich' with 'a great cloth and a battlement of canvas and canvas for a well and a mount'.

Jan 6: Earl of Leicester gave 'in reward': 'To Mr Sackford a cup with £20 for presenting the Queen's New Year's gift; to Mr Rawley's blackamoor, 20s'.^L

Leicester gave the Queen: 'A night-gown of tawny wrought velvet' and 'a sable skin the head and forefeet of gold fully furnished with diamonds and rubies'.

He received from the Queen as usual 132 ounces of gilt plate.^{NYG}

Mr Sackford: Henry Sackford, Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Jan 11: In the highway of St Martin in the Fields there was a fray with sword and buckler between Thomas Smith, a Yeoman of the Queen's Chamber, and Richard Awdyence, an Uxbridge yeoman, who was wounded by Smith, and died immediately. [Jeaffreson, i.156].

Jan 11: St Martin in the Fields parish register, notes in Latin: Edward and Richard Audience, two brothers, were killed near Ivybridge and were buried at Uxbridge. Thomas Smith was killed and was buried at St Margaret Westminster.

Jan 13: St Margaret: burial: 'Thomas Smith of the Guard, slain'.

Jan 16: death. Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln (1512-1585), K.G., Lord Admiral, Privy Councillor, died in London.

The Earl's corpse was taken by river to Windsor.

Funeral: Feb 11, St George's Chapel, Windsor; his monument remains in the Lincoln Chapel. There is a list of gifts by the Earl, beginning: 'Given to Queen's Majesty a bird called a Harpy of pearl'. [HT.iii.122].

The Earl's son Henry Lord Clinton became 2nd Earl of Lincoln.

The widowed Elizabeth (FitzGerald), Countess of Lincoln, died in 1590.

January 19: Thomas Vavasour challenged the Earl of Oxford to a duel. Thomas's sister Anne Vavasour, a Maid of Honour, gave birth to a child by the Earl of Oxford at court in March 1581; he had been feuding with the Earl.

Thomas Vavasour to Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford: 'If thy body had been as deformed as thy mind is dishonourable my house had been yet unspotted, and thyself remained with thy cowardice unknown...If there be yet left any spark of honour in thee, or jot of regard of thy damaged reputation, use not thy birth for an excuse, for I am a gentleman, but meet me thyself alone and thy lackey to hold thy horse. For the weapons I leave them to thy choice for that I challenge, and the place to be appointed by us both at our meeting, which I think may conveniently be at Newington, or else where thyself shalt send me word by this bearer by whom I expect an answer'. [BL Lansdowne 99/93].

Endorsed by Lord Burghley (Oxford's father-in-law), with the date and

'A lewd letter from Thomas Vavasour to the Earl of Oxford'.

No duel took place. Thomas Vavasour (1560-1620) became in 1586 one of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners.

Jan 20, Wed Earl of Derby at Greenwich to take leave.

Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby (1531-1593), was to take the Order of the Garter to King Henri III of France (elected April 1575). 'With him such gentlemen as were present were admitted to kiss her Highness' hand'. [Stow].

Jan 23: Delivered to Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, 'by him to be carried and presented as her Highness' gift to her dear brother [Henri] French King: one chain of gold with a George within a Garter garnished with three small diamonds and a small ruby hanging at it'.^{NYG}

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, was sent from Greenwich 'for fetching of a Collar, Garter and other things provided for the French King, and for plate for the Scottish Queen'.^T

January 26-March 16: Earl of Derby was Ambassador Extraordinary to France. The Earl left London on January 26 for Dover with a large company, including Lord Sandys, Lord Windsor, and two Heralds. The Scout (Thomas Grove, Master) took the Earl to France.^N The Earl was received with great honour; and the King was invested in Paris on February 18.

For the next weeks the Earl and Sir Edward Stafford, resident Ambassador, discussed Low Country matters with the King and his ministers.

In February the King refused the Sovereignty of the United Provinces.

[Description of Derby's embassy: Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.211-221].

Court news. Jan 26, Sir Christopher Hatton to Burghley: 'The Queen requireth your good Lordship, with the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Steward [Leicester], who is presently at London, to be here the morrow at night, about the matter of Parliament, wherewith I find her Majesty somewhat troubled'. [Nicolás, 411].

[January], Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Wallop: 'My absence from the court...hath been almost this month about my cure...Her Majesty having all this Christmas time given but deaf ears to business'. [SP63/114/53].

c.Feb 1: new Privy Councillor: Sir Amias Paulet.

On February 1 Lord Burghley informed Sir Ralph Sadler that Paulet had accepted to be Keeper of the Queen of Scots, and had been made a Privy Councillor.

[Sadler, ii.501].

Court news. Feb 2, at *The Horse Head* in Islington, Richard Kellet (one of the Earl of Derby's servants) to William Farrington: Lord Derby's attendants included some of Secretary Walsingham's men and the Earl of Leicester's men.

'All which men, both of Mr Secretary's men and my Lord of Leicester's men, had my Lord's livery, which was a purple in grain cloak of cloth with sleeves and guarded with velvet and a gold lace of either side the guard, and his gentlemen had black satin doublets and black velvet hose, and his yeomen had black taffeta doublets and hose of cloth like unto their cloaks with like guard and lace, in which both liveries he had of his own three score and ten, and his whole train was in all six score and ten or thereabouts...Surely it was said that her Majesty did give my Lord great thanks for so setting out his men'...

'Mr Rawley was made knight upon New Year's Day [sic] for his New Year gift, which said Sir Walter Rawley doth make him out six ships of the Queen's into the Newfoundland whereas Mr Frobisher was, and the said land to inhabit, but he goeth not himself yet he is called Prince of that country'...

'We hear say that the court removeth about the next Friday or Saturday to Somerset House in the Strand'. [Chetham Soc. 31 (1853), 1-liii].

Feb 2, London, Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison, in Holland: recommending Dr Joseph Michaeli, going over on private business. The Queen has made choice of him as one of her physicians, and has given him a passport signed by herself. He arrived at Middelburg on February 6. [SPF.xix.267].

Feb 4,Thur: Parliament resumed after adjournment since December 1584.

Feb 5,Fri **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand.^C

Crown property. Keeper: Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon (1526-1596), a first cousin of the Queen; wife: Anne (Morgan), died 1607.

'The Chapel at the Savoy' was made ready.^T Work at the 'Savoy Church' included 'enlarging the way for her Majesty's more easy passage to the Chapel'.

[*February], Barnaby Penethorne to the Earl of Hertford, at Elvetham [Hants]: 'There is a new preaching place made at Somerset House and a great many other building expenses because the Queen will keep all Lent there'. [Bath, iv.159].

Feb 5: Earl of Leicester paid: 'For ten carts to carry your Lordship's stuff from Greenwich to Somerset House being five miles with money given to the carters to drink', 10s. Feb 8: 'Richard Gardner for his boardwages for 3 days going before to Somerset House to make ready your Lordship's lodging', 3s'.^L

February, early: visit, Arundel House, Strand; Earl of Arundel. Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel (1557-1595). He had recently been confined to his house, where he was questioned on his religion.

Description by Arundel family chaplain:

'About a month after [the Earl's house arrest] Sir Christopher Hatton, who at that time was Captain of the Guard, sent for Mr John Mumford [Earl's secretary] and asked him divers dangerous questions...That night he was committed to close custody and the next day he was examined again'...

'The day following he was examined the third time, and whilst he was in examination, upon the sudden unexpectedly the Queen, the Earl of Leicester and divers others of the Council came into the house to understand, as it seems, what he had confessed. Sir Christopher told them what answer he had made to everything, but they...caused him...to be sent prisoner to the Gate-house'.

The Gate-house Prison, Westminster.

[Arundel, 24].

Feb 9: Dr William Parry and Edmund Neville were now in the Tower. Neville revealed Parry's plot to kill the Queen 'by shooting at her with dags when she went abroad to take the air in the fields'. The plot was also to liberate the Queen of Scots. [SP12/176/47,52].

Feb 10, Earl of Leicester gave 'the keeper at Windsor for presenting woodcocks to your Lordship which your Lordship sent to the Queen's Majesty, 10s'.^L

Feb 12, Somerset House, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Edward Stafford, Ambassador to France: Dr Parry, of late committed to the Tower, has confessed that he was moved to intend to procure the Queen's death 'by Thomas Morgan, now a fugitive in those parts'. She hopes that the King 'will make no difficulty to yield to the delivery of so lewd and dangerous an instrument'.

The Queen herself wrote to the King on the same day. [SPF.xix.272,277].

Morgan, who was imprisoned but not 'delivered' was the Agent of the Queen of Scots in Paris and regularly corresponded with her. Thus in February 1585 he wrote: 'This court is informed that the King your son should marry the Queen of England, God forbid he should be so matched'. [Murdin, 468].

[Feb 12], Paris, Bernardino de Mendoza (Spanish Ambassador to France) to Philip II: 'The departure of the Scots Ambassador [the Master of Gray left in January] had given rise to the rumour that the King of Scotland was coming to York, and that the Queen would go thither to meet him, but the thing does not seem likely...The Queen has knighted Raleigh her favourite, and has given him a ship of her own, of 180 tons'. [Span.iii.531-2].

Feb 14, Sun knighting, Somerset House: Lord Mayor, Thomas Pullison, draper. City Chamberlain: 'Paid at the court at Somerset House at which time my Lord Mayor was knighted: Heralds, 20s; Gentlemen Ushers of her Majesty's Chamber, 40s; Yeomen Ushers, 20s; Grooms and Pages, 20s; Keeper of the Great Chamber door, 6s8d; Porters, 20s; Yeomen of the Cellars, 10s; Yeomen of the Buttery, 10s. William Edwin bargeman for serving my Lord Mayor and Aldermen with others in 3 barges to and from thence the same time, 51s8d'. [Chamber Accounts, 37].

Feb 14, Tower, Dr Parry to the Queen, with his voluntary Confession, described as 'the dangerous fruits of a discontented mind'. 'With my heart and soul I do now honour and love you; am inwardly sorry for mine offence, and ready to make you amends by my death...And so farewell, most gracious, and the best-natured and qualified Queen that ever lived in England'. [State Trials, i.1104-5].

Part of this was incorporated in 'An Order of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the preservation of the Queen's Majesty's life and safety; to be used of the Preachers and Ministers of the Diocese of Winchester'. [Liturgy, 583-6].

Feb 15, Mon Parliamentary deputation at Somerset House with the Queen.
Sir William Fitzwilliam's Journal: On February 15 committees considering a Bill for the Queen's safety met. 'Such diversity of opinion arose as could not be reconciled, the best course were to make her Majesty privy to that was already done, and to ask her advice in what order they should further proceed'.

Seven Members of Parliament were appointed for the purpose 'which the same night had access to her Majesty then lying at Somerset House'. [Parl.ii.178].

Feb 18, Thur, in the Commons: Dr Parry was disabled as a Member of the House, prior to his Trial on February 25.

Feb 18: Stationers entered: 'A prayer for the Queen, used in her Majesty's Chapel', to be printed by Christopher Barker.

Barker, the Queen's Printer, printed three prayers: 'A Prayer for all Kings, Princes, Countries, and people, which do profess the Gospel. And especially for our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, used in her Majesty's Chapel, and meet to be used of all persons within her Majesty's Dominions'.

'A Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Queen, used of all the Knights and Burgesses in the High Court of Parliament, and very requisite to be used and continued of all her Majesty's loving subjects'.

'A Prayer used in the Parliament only'. [Liturgy, 580-582].

Feb 21, Shrove Sunday play, An invention of *Three Plays in One*, prepared by the Queen's Men. Revels: 'But the Queen came not abroad that night, yet was employed on the same one house and a battlement'.

Feb 22, Shrove Monday sermon at court: Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's. This sermon is known from a mention, 15 Oct 1605, by Robert Fletcher, 'Yeoman Purveyor of Carriages for the removes only' of the Royal household 'wherein he hath served 30 years and more with great trouble, losses and scandal'.

'These are the cart-takers of whom preachers in their pulpits do proclaim, as Mr Dean of Paul's in a sermon before the Queen on Ash Monday 1585, Mr Neale before the lords in the chapel at Whitehall [in 1603] when her Majesty's corpse lay there not interred. These are those cart-takers that do daily and hourly take carts in London whether there be cause or no and are said to take money hourly and continually. They do sometimes stray upon an ignorant poor carter who, having laden his cart for Norwich, Yarmouth, or places of like distance from London, is taken...and commanded to unload, to load a tun of drink and convey the same to court...The poor man draweth his purse and payeth £5, £4, or 5 marks to be freed of this cart-taker'. [HMC 5th Report, 407].

Feb 23, Shrove Tuesday 'An antick play and a comedy', by the Queen's Men. 'At Somerset Place'; with 'one house' provided by the Revels.

Feb 24, Ash Wed sermon, Somerset House: Thomas Dove, Vicar of Walden, Herts. Dr Dove (1555-1630) became Dean of Norwich, and Bishop of Peterborough.

John Harington: Dr Dove was 'greatly respected and favoured' by the Queen, who 'when she first heard him said "she thought the Holy Ghost was descended again in this Dove". [Nugae Antiquae, ii.206,209].

Thomas Fuller: He was 'an eminent preacher, and his sermons, substantial in themselves, were advantaged by his comely person and graceful elocution. Queen Elizabeth was highly affected'. [Worthies, London].

February 24-May 10: Scottish special Ambassador in London.

Sir Lewis Bellenden (c.1556-1591), Justice-Clerk of Scotland, was sent by King James to the Queen 'to acquaint you with some new plots and practices of our restless rebels, now in England, against our very person'.

He was to request that the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Mar, and the Master of Glamis, who fled to England in 1584, should be brought before the Privy Council, and be surrendered, or expelled from England.

He was also to propose to the Queen marriage with King James. [Scot.vii].

Bellenden arrived in London on February 24 as ambassador 'to procure hatred against the banished lords and ministers'. [Calderwood, iv.352].

Feb 24, in the Commons: On the day before Dr William Parry's Trial for high treason Sir Christopher Hatton made a speech describing Parry's several attempts to kill the Queen in 1584, with his accomplice Edmund Neville.

'This horrible act was first meant to be executed at Oatlands, but there, having in haste left his girdle and dagger behind him in a tent, he was daunted at the very sight of the Queen. Another time he purposed to pursue the same at St James's by one of these two means. The Queen used divers times a private walk in her gardens with small or no company. There the slaughter to be committed, barges to be prepared for the conveying of them away when the fact [deed] was done. Parry to commit the fact, Neville to be ready with the barges'.

'Or else, when the Queen took her coach privately on the sudden with small company, he and Neville each of them to be ready with five or six men furnished with pistols and then, the fact being committed, presently to have horses or barges in readiness, to use the one or the other at their choice'.

'Parry confessed further that twice when he meant to execute the fact he was driven to turn about and weep'. [Parl.ii.88].

Feb 25,Thur: Trial. Dr William Parry, formerly a Member of Parliament, was tried at Westminster for high treason for conspiring to kill the Queen, and to alter religion. His co-conspirator Edmund Neville had given evidence against him. Parry was found guilty and was sentenced to death. Execution: March 2.

[Part of the evidence, and Dr Parry's Confession, has been quoted above: January, March, August, October 1584].

Feb 26,Fri visit, Lambeth Palace, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury. Lambeth Church: 'For ringing when the Queen's Majesty came to Lord of Canterbury's the 26th of February, 20d'.

John Whitgift (c.1530-1604), Archbishop 1583-1604, unmarried. The first known of the Queen's many visits to Whitgift at Lambeth and at Croydon.

George Paule, Controller of the Archbishop's Household, recalled: 'Every year he entertained the Queen at one of his houses, so long as he was Archbishop, and some years twice or thrice; where all things were performed in so seemly an order that she went thence always exceedingly well pleased. And besides many public and gracious favours done unto him, she would salute him, and bid him farewell by the name of Black Husband; calling also his men her servants, as a token of her good contentment with their attendance and pains'.

[George Paule, Life of John Whitgift (1612), 78].

Feb 27, Sat Clergy deputation at Somerset House with the Queen.

Anonymous report 'of her Majesty's speech unto the bishops and other of the clergy offering unto her their Subsidy in her Privy Chamber at Somerset Place', in the presence of Lord Treasurer Burghley and other Councillors.

'The Subsidy being delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the name of the whole clergy, her Majesty answered that she did accept of it thankfully, and the rather for that it came voluntarily and frankly, whereas the laity must be entreated and moved thereunto. My Lord Treasurer, standing by, said "Madam, these men come with mites, but we will come with pounds". Her Majesty answered

"I esteem more of their mites than of your pounds, for that they come of themselves not moved, but you tarry till you be urged thereunto"...

'Then she said unto the Bishop "We understand that some of the Nether House have used divers reproachful speeches against you, tending greatly to your dishonour, which we will not suffer...We will not charge the whole House with this disorder, for although there be some intemperate and rash heads in that House, yet there be many wise and discreet men who do find just cause of grievance against some of you: first, in that you have not greater care in making ministers, whereof some be of such lewd life and corrupt behaviour whereof we know of some such that be not worthy to come into any honest company. Again, you suffer many ministers to preach what they list, and to minister the sacraments according to their own fancies'...

'There be six preachers in one diocese which do preach six sundry ways. I wish such men to be brought to conformity and unity...and that such as be found not worthy to preach, to be compelled to read Homilies such as were set forth in our brother King Edward his time and since. For there is more of learning in one of those than in twenty of some of their sermons. And we require you that you do not favour such men, being carried away with pity, hoping of their conformity... for they will be hanged before they will be reformed"...

Some Protestants 'have said that I was of no religion, neither hot nor cold...I pray you look unto such men. I doubt not but you will look unto the Papists...There is an Italian proverb which saith "From mine enemy let me defend myself, but from a pretended friend, good Lord deliver me"...

Archbishop of Canterbury [Whitgift]: "Madam, for mine own part, I will look unto these things as well as I can"...

Lord Burghley: "Her Majesty hath declared unto you a marvellous great fault in that you make...so many lewd and unlearned ministers...It is the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry [William Overton] that I mean, who made 70 ministers in one day for money: some tailors, some shoemakers, and other crass men. I am sure the greatest part of them are not worthy to keep horses".

Bishop of Rochester [John Young]: "It may be so, for I know one that made seven in one day...But, my lord, if you would have none but learned preachers to be admitted into the ministry you must provide better livings for them"...

Archbishop of Canterbury: "To have learned ministers in every parish is in my judgement impossible. Thirteen thousand parishes in England - I know not how this realm should yield so many learned preachers".

The Queen: "Jesus! thirteen thousand! It is not to be looked for. I think the time hath been there hath not been four preachers in a diocese. My meaning is not you should make choice of learned ministers only, for they are not to be found, but of honest, sober, and wise men, and such as can read the Scriptures and Homilies well unto the people". And so she rose, thanked the bishops, and bade them farewell'. [Elizabeth, *Works*, 177-181].

Feb 27, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE.**^c

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For ringing for the Queen at her remove from Somerset House to Greenwich, 8d'; St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers for ringing when the Queen's Majesty went from Somerset House to Greenwich the 27th of February, 6d'.

Feb 27: Earl of Leicester's payments: 'To one Empson in Strand for rooms for your Lordship's pantry and kitchen stuff during the time her Majesty lay at Somerset House, 10s; for 11 carts to carry your Lordship's stuff from Somerset House to Greenwich with money given the carters to drink, 9s6d; to two of your Lordship's servants for their boardwages for a day and half going before to Greenwich with your Lordship's stuff, 3s'. Paid March 13: 'To five of your Lordship's yeomen for their boathire and dinners at the remove from Somerset House to Greenwich, 4s2d; for eight staves for the Queen's Footmen, £5.6s6d'.^L

Feb 27, in the Commons: Fitzwilliam's Journal: 'Sundry of the Lower House found themselves at divers times grieved that the cause of religion took no better success', and upon the motion for the Subsidy one unnamed Member 'thinking the opportunity very fit, the rather for that her Majesty expecting a benevolence from them would the sooner yield to their lawful and necessary petitions, declared in the House to this effect following:

"Our case" quoth he "is most lamentable that...such ministers should be about her Highness as not only will not inform her of those abuses and enormities which...are crept into the Church, but also do keep from her gracious sight those humble petitions for the redress of the said abuses lately exhibited from us of this House to their lordships of the Higher House, we hoping that... a speedy redress by her Majesty's royal assent should have been had therein... As a poor member of this House...I most heartily desire that some number may be chosen from among us which may in most humble manner crave of her Highness only the vouchsafing to read our petitions"...

'As it should appear, some false brother among the rest, resorting unto the court, declared unto her Majesty the whole course of the matter, who not well liking thereof commanded that the Speaker, Mr Serjeant Puckering, should presently attend her pleasure being then at Greenwich'. [Parl.ii.180-2].

Feb 28: Letters concerning a progress to York: see 'Proposed Progresses'.

Feb 28: Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'For a prayer book against [in readiness for] the execution of Parry, 2d'.

c.Feb 28-March 11: Petition presented to the Queen, at Greenwich.

The Petition was from Lord Vaux and other Catholic gentlemen protesting against repressive new legislation ordering Catholic priests to leave the country within 40 days after Parliament ended, on pain of death for high treason. It was presented to the Queen 'as she walked in her Park at Greenwich, and at the time of the Parliament then holden', by 'Master Shelley', who placed it in her hands.

Sir Francis Walsingham wrote on March 12 notes for the examination of Richard Shelley as to the authorship of a book against the Queen, in which Lord Vaux, Sir Thomas Tresham and others were concerned. [SP12/177/17]. Shelley, a Sussex recusant (c.1536-1586), was sent to the Marshalsea Prison. The Privy Council asked him on March 17: 'Who was the author of a late book exhibited by him unto her Majesty?'. The Petition was printed in The English Protestant's Plea and Petition for English Priests and Papists (1621).

[Roger B.Manning 'Richard Shelley of Warminghurst and the English Catholic Petition for Toleration of 1585', Recusant History, 6 (1961-62), 265-275].

Richard Shelley's name was already known to the Queen from a law case, *Wolfe v Shelley (1581)*, a family dispute over inheritance of property. Nicholas Wolfe was Richard's lessee, Shelley was Richard's uncle, Henry Shelley. After three days of legal argument the Queen herself directed Lord Chancellor Bromley to summon all the judges to confer upon the case, won by Henry Shelley.

'Shelley's Case' is still known to students of property law.

[A.W.Brian Simpson, Leading Cases in the Common Law (Oxford, 1995): chapter on 'Politics and Law in Elizabethan England. Shelley's Case (1581)'].

Mar 1, Mon John Puckering, Speaker of the Commons, at Greenwich.
 At the Opening of Parliament in 1584 the Queen, through the Lord Chancellor, forbade religion to be discussed. The Commons were now discussing Bills for swearing of Archbishops and Bishops, and concerning Bishops' Visitations.
 The Queen sent for the Speaker, giving him a message for the Commons.

Mar 2, Tues, in the Commons: The Speaker declared 'how the Queen blamed him greatly for forgetfulness that he suffered any such bills to be read as were by her forbidden and restrained by the mouth of the Lord Chancellor'...

'She sent us admonition the second time and did resolutely command us to meddle no farther and to call in the bill of swearing of bishops'.

Fitzwilliam's *Journal*: The Queen said that 'the matter of religion was one wherein contrary to her commandment we had intermeddled, a thing which she so much disliked...And in general condemned the whole House that would enter into the discourse of any matter which she had expressly forbidden, and especially of that wherein she only, and none other, is to deal, being the Supreme Head of the Church...To think that all things in the Church stand in good and perfect state she doth not, because by complaints made she findeth that some things be amiss, but the manner that we used in seeking the redress of them argueth to her... a mind to break her commandment, a full intent to abridge her authority, or else to distrust that she will not perform what she hath promised'...

'It was no small grief unto her Majesty that any such matter of unkindness should pass between her and her subjects, finding by many and sundry proofs that no prince in the world had more loving subjects than she had...And albeit the love she found in her subjects towards herself, so zealous and fervent as no prince could have more, and her loving care towards us...wrought in her a marvellous strife, whether she should send any message that might be sour or offensive to the House or not; yet as a careful mother over her tender children, she could not but admonish them of their breach of duty, with this commandment that they should no more intermeddle with those matters, for she would receive no motion from them that should concern the laws of the Church'...

'With this message the House found themselves so greatly moved and so deeply wounded as they could not devise which way to cure themselves again, for so their case stood, as either they must offend their gracious Sovereign...or else to suffer the liberties of their House to be infringed'. [Parl.ii.117,129,182-3]

March 2: *Execution: Dr William Parry, former Member of Parliament, in Palace Yard, Westminster, before members of both Houses of Parliament.*

Earl of Leicester's payment: 'Given by your Lordship's command to pay for your Lordship's standing at the execution of Dr Parry, 10s'.^L

Edmund Neville, Parry's co-conspirator, was pardoned in April 1585; he was moved from the Tower to the Fleet in 1598, being released in December 1598.

He married in the Tower of London on 7 Jan 1588. In 1590 he assumed the title of Lord Latimer, and in 1601 the title of Earl of Westmorland (neither title was recognised). He died in Brussels 1630/36, but has a monument with his wife Jane (died 1647) and children, in St Mary Magdalene, East Ham.

(Now in Newham, Greater London).

[March 2], Montauban, Du Pin (King of Navarre's Secretary) to Sir Francis Walsingham, after Ségur, the King's Ambassador, returned from England:

'M.de Ségur has, on his return, made so good a report of the state of your kingdom, of the kind reception, honour and courtesy which he received there; of the noble and virtuous intentions of her Majesty, and of the certain assurances of her goodwill to the King my master, that I have never seen this Prince more satisfied or so desirous to go to kiss her Majesty's hands'. [SPF.xix.719].

Ségur was sent back to England in May.

March 4: Instructions for Sir Amias Paulet, to be new Keeper of the Queen of Scots. Paulet was particularly enjoined to prevent Mary having secret communications, by letters or with visitors. [Scot.vii.585].

Court news. March 4, 'from my house, near the Beggars of Savoy', Burghley to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I perceive her Majesty is occupied with consideration of her own surety, which I do allow greatly in her Majesty'. [SP12/177/4].

March 9: Memorial for Edward Burnham, from Sir Francis Walsingham.

Burnham is to go to the Low Countries, with the message:

'That her Majesty, seeing the peril if the King of Spain should possess himself of the Low Countries, is resolved to take the protection of them, upon due caution given her, which is three principal towns...If they make any difficulty therein, they are to be shown that while the King of France seeks possession of the countries, the Queen, without regard of benefit to herself, offers to be their protector, whereby she throws herself into a present war. The French Kings have been their ancient enemies, the Queen and her predecessors their ancient friends. The King is an enemy to their religion, the Queen a friend'. The Dutch are to be asked 'to hasten the States to send some to treat with her Majesty'.

Burnham arrived at Flushing on March 14; returned to Greenwich on April 20.

[SPF.xix.336-7,357].

March 10-April 17: William Waad was special Ambassador to France.

Waad was sent to endeavour to bring back to England the Queen of Scots' Agent Thomas Morgan, whom Parry and Neville had incriminated for inciting them to procure the Queen's death. He took an angry letter from the Queen to Henri III, March 10, complaining that he has not delivered up to her 'the greatest traitor ever living in a prince's realm'. He sailed from Dover on March 11.

Morgan had been arrested and imprisoned on March 9; on the day the Earl of Derby left Paris he was moved to the Bastille, but the King refused to return him to England. He was not released until August 1587. [SPF.xix.337,348,417].

March 12: Dutch Agents at Greenwich Palace.

Two Dutch Agents were in England: Jacques de Grise, and Joachim Ortell, the resident Agent. As soon as news arrived that the King of France had declined to accept Sovereignty over the United Provinces, Sir Francis Walsingham sent for Ortell for a long discussion on March 8. Both Agents met Walsingham at Greenwich on March 10, and met the Earl of Leicester on March 11, when the Earl arranged for them to see the Queen next day. [Motley, United, ii.274-8].

The Agents' Report of conferences with Privy Councillors, and audiences with the Queen during 1585, is quoted from the translation by J.L.Motley in History of the United Netherlands, 4 vols. (1875 edition), vol ii.

Dates are altered here from 'new style' to English 'old style'.

Mar 12, Fri Dutch Agents at Greenwich for audience.

Jacques de Grise, Grand Bailiff of Bruges, and Joachim Ortell, resident Agent.

While waiting for the Queen, who had ridden out into the country, they conversed with Walsingham, who assured them that the Queen was ready to assume the Protectorate as soon as offered, and that within a month after signing a Treaty troops would be on the spot, under command of a personage of quality.

While they were talking the Queen rode into the courtyard, with the Earl of Leicester and other gentlemen. Soon the agents were summoned to her, and allowed to recommend the affairs of the Provinces to her consideration; she lamented their plight, and expressed her inclination to offer assistance.

As she found herself surrounded by a crowd of people, she appointed the Agents to come to her private apartments that afternoon.

In the afternoon only Walsingham and Lord Chamberlain Howard were present. The Queen showed herself 'extraordinary resolute' to take up the affairs of the Provinces. She said that she was fully aware what a powerful enemy she was about to make [the King of Spain] - one who could easily create mischief for her in Scotland and Ireland; but she was nevertheless resolved, if the States chose to deal with her frankly and generously, to take them under her protection.

If a deputation with full powers and reasonable conditions should be immediately sent to her, she would not delay and dally with them, as had been the case in France, but would dispatch them back again at the speediest, and would make her good inclination manifest by deeds as well as words. As she was hazarding her treasure, together with the blood and repose of her subjects, she was not at liberty to do this except on receipt of proper securities.

March 13, Greenwich, Francis Walsingham to William Davison, in Holland: 'Monsieur de Grise repaireth presently thither to try if he can induce the States to send their deputies hither'. 'By Burnham I sent you directions to put them in comfort of relief only as of yourself', but now it is her Majesty's pleasure that in her name you should assure them 'that her Majesty, rather than that they should perish, will be content to take them under her protection'.

It is indispensable for the States upon their part to offer 'such sufficient cautions and assurances as she might in reason demand'. [It was essential for the English to hold 'Cautionary Towns'. Motley, *United Netherlands*, ii.279-281].

Mar 16, Tues Earl of Derby at Greenwich on return from France. The Earl and his train 'arrived prosperously in England from Boulogne to Dover the 12th of March and on the Tuesday following were brought to the Queen's Majesty's presence at Greenwich, who graciously welcomed them home'. [Stow].

March 21-June 24: *Russian messenger in London from Emperor or Tsar Feodor*. Emperor Feodor (son of Ivan the Terrible) wrote to the Queen in December 1584 that he was sending his interpreter to her, in company with her merchants.

He is 'to give you intelligence of all things and that we desire to live in love and brotherhood with you, as our father was'. [SPF.xix.692-3].

March 21: 'A remembrance for Mr Governor Martin, at his going to the court'.

Alderman Richard Martin, Governor of the Muscovy Company (also the Queen's goldsmith), is to tell Sir Francis Walsingham of the coming of Reynold Beckman from the Emperor of Russia with letters for the Queen, and to know when Beckman should come to court to deliver them; Walsingham should appoint some place for him to lie, and although his charges will be borne by the Company, the Queen should seem to have some care of him, as he comes from the Emperor.

He was in England with the Russian Ambassador in 1583 as interpreter and speaks good English. (He was Dutch). [SPF.xix.364].

The Emperor complained about the haughty bearing of the former Ambassador to Russia, Sir Jerome Bowes, and demanded free trade for his subjects. The Queen replied on June 9 by Beckman, and Feodor in turn replied in September.

[E.A.Bond, ed. *Russia at the Close of the Sixteenth Century* (1856), lix].

Jerome Horsey brought from Russia at Christmas 1585 the letter from Emperor Feodor to the Queen, September, concerning his messenger Reynold Beckman.

'Our interpreter Reynold was shown great dishonour in your Kingdom'... 'Your Councillors and Lord Treasurer at London delayed him from the 23rd of March to the 6th of May, and three times sent for him to come to you, but at his coming kept him with themselves and would not let him come to you. At the fourth time he came before you, but at his dispatch you commanded him not to come to you and he was sent away by your clerk Sir Francis Walsingham, on the 24th of June'. [SPF.xx.56].

Correspondence continued.

Mar 25, Thur, in the Commons: During each Parliament the Queen granted Members of Parliament and their servants the privilege of freedom from arrest. A servant of Carew Raleigh, M.P., Sir Walter Raleigh's brother, had been arrested. Carew had remained in the country during this session of Parliament. Thomas Cromwell noted: 'His man arrested lay in London, kept the place called the Revelation and there showed puppets and plays, yet privileged'. March 25: 'John Stokes was brought in for procuring the arrest of one Ling, servant to Mr Carew Raleigh'.

Stokes submitted himself, and Ling was to be released. [Parl.ii.101,106].
No more is heard of the Revelation, and puppets and plays there.

Mar 26, Fri **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey.^{C.T} Archbishop of Canterbury.
John Whitgift. St Margaret Westminster: 'For ringing when the Queen's Majesty came from Greenwich to Lambeth on Friday being the 26th day of March 1585, 6d'.

Mar 27, Sat Queen postponed closing of Parliament.

'After the Litany was read and the prayers ended, Mr Speaker signified unto the House that her Majesty's commandment was that this House do not sit this present day, but do assemble here again on Monday next in the forenoon, at which time they shall then know her Majesty's further pleasure'. [D'Ewes, 373].

Thomas Cromwell's Journal: 'This day the Queen was expected to have come to the House but came not, whereupon Mr Speaker coming to our House, after prayer ended, only notified the same and nothing else done'. [Parl.ii.102].

March 28: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Digby's daughter'.^T
Parents: George Digby, of Coleshill, Warwicks; wife: Abigail (Heveningham), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, kinswoman of the Queen. Anthony Wingfield made ready in March.^T Queen's gift, March 27: a gilt salt with a cover.^{NYG}

March 28: St Martin in the Fields: baptism: Elizabeth Digby.
Elizabeth Digby (1585-c.1631); married (1600) Baldwin Wake.

Mar 29, Mon Queen at Closing of Parliament.

The Queen went from Lambeth to Westminster by water, and so to Parliament.

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid the 29th day of March for ringing for the Queen's Majesty when she came from Lambeth to the Parliament House, 6d'.

After the customary speech by Speaker Puckering and reply by Lord Chancellor Bromley the Queen herself made a speech, saying that she did not 'suppose a substitute sufficient to render you the thanks that my heart yieldeth you, not so much for the safe keeping of my life, for which your care appears so manifest, as for the neglecting your private future peril'. She went on to speak of Religion, and of 'some faults and negligences' in the Clergy.

'All which, if you my Lords of the Clergy do not amend, I mean to depose you. Look ye therefore well to your charges'...

'I am supposed to have many studies, but most philosophical. I must yield this to be true, that I suppose few (that be no Professors) have read more... Amidst my many volumes I hope God's book hath not been my seldomest lecture, in which we find that which by reason (for my part) we ought to believe; that seeing so great wickedness and griefs in the world in which we live but as wayfaring pilgrims, we must suppose that God would never have made us but for a better place, and of more comfort than we find here'.

'I know no creature that breatheth whose life standeth hourly in more peril for it than mine own, who entered not into my State without sight of manifold dangers of life and Crown...If I were not persuaded that mine were the true way of God's will, God forbid that I should live to prescribe it to you. Take you heed that Ecclesiastes say not too true "They that fear the hoary frost, the snow shall fall upon them"...I conclude that your love and care neither is nor shall be bestowed upon a careless Prince'. [D'Ewes, 328-9].

Acts passed included: 'An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the Queen's most royal person'. This also regularised the Bond of Association, 1584.

'An Act against Jesuits, seminary priests, and such other like disobedient persons'. Any Catholic priest ordained in the Queen's reign is to leave the country within 40 days; their presence thereafter is to be high treason.

Also an 'Act for the paving of the town of New Windsor': 'The streets of the Queen's Majesty's town and borough of New Windsor...are yearly impaired and made noisome and foul by reason of the great and daily carriages and re-carriages that are made to her Majesty's Castle there as well at such times as her Majesty doth make her abode there as also during all the time of her Highness's works'.

Parliament was prorogued, and the Queen returned to Lambeth.

['The Order of going to Parliament', March 29, in Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.221-224, was the Order at the Opening of Parliament, 23 November 1584].

This Parliament was dissolved on 14 September 1586 without meeting again.

Mar 30, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE.**^c

Works, Greenwich: 'making a window to set in the garden wall for the Queen to see into the Park'.

March 30, Paris, Sir Edward Stafford to Sir Francis Walsingham, of the book which became known as 'Leicester's Commonwealth': There is 'a thing coming out here, and as I take it, printed at Rheims, which is the book against the Earl of Leicester, translated into French with a very villainous addition. They are looked for here in three or four days. I send you word in time that you may surprise them, for there is no doubt they will be sent over, and they are determined to bring it to the sight of the Queen'.

'I am in a peck of troubles what to do in it...my nearest have a touch in it [Stafford's wife, Lady Sheffield, allegedly previously married to Leicester]...

'If by any device I could have it suppressed I would do it...Till I hear your opinion I shall not stir in it, but by making no account of it, make it thought a jest, as the Queen Mother has done in all things set out against her, which has made them die the sooner'. [SPF.xix.386]. The original book had reached court on 28 Sept 1584. The Queen wrote in defence of Leicester on June 26.

March 30: Earl of Leicester's payment: 'For the carriage of your Lordship's pantry stuff from Greenwich to Lambeth and back again by land when the Queen's Majesty was there, 20d'. March 31: 'To Edith Erith, a poor woman that follows the court, for boughs and flowers for your Lordship's chamber at court from May last till the 31st of March 1585, 24s9d'.^L

April 1/27: dinner, Lewisham, Kent.^T

Lewisham manor-house, Crown property; leased to Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Household.

April 1-c.June: Sir Thomas Leighton was special Ambassador to France, being sent to King Henri III. The Queen is 'right sorry to learn of the late troubles in his kingdom'; she offers assistance. [SPF.xix.393-4].

April 1-October: Banished Scottish lords and ministers in London. On April 1 three lords banished from Scotland in Spring 1584 arrived in London, viz: Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus; John Erskine, Earl of Mar; Sir Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis. They were lodged at Long-Ditch, near St James's Park, 'whither the banished Ministers resorted, and kept continual exercise of preaching, praying and fasting...in a private manner'. [James David, History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus (Edinburgh, 1743, 2 vols), ii.361].

Later in April the lords 'cleared themselves worthily' in a confrontation with Sir Lewis Bellenden, Justice-Clerk. [Calderwood, iv.352].

April 1: *Seditious words at Sandwich, Kent.*

Jeremy Vanhill, of St Mary's parish, Sandwich, labourer, said 'Shit upon your Queen; I would to God she were dead that I might shit on her face. And wished that the Queen were as sick as Peter Aveger then was', who was gravely ill and died that night. Verdict: Guilty; sentenced to death. [*Assizes, Kent*, 246].

Apr 4, Sun knighting: Richard Dyer, 'son and heir to the late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas'.^M Sir James Dyer, LCJ. died in 1582, childless, having made his great-nephew Richard his heir, as noted on Funeral Certificate.

Apr 8, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Greenwich Palace.

By John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury, Queen's Almoner; to 51 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 5ld in a white purse.^T

Works, Greenwich: 'making ready the hall and the Chapel for the Maundy'.

April 9: **Second Voyage to Virginia**, 'set out' by Sir Walter Raleigh.

On April 9 Sir Richard Grenville sailed from Plymouth with seven ships. He left in Virginia a small colony of 'gentlemen and others', under Ralph Lane as Governor. This colony 'planted in Virginia' remained until June 1586, when they were brought back to England, except for 15 men left on Roanoke Island. In 1587 a search was made for these men. [*Hakluyt*, vi.132-139,162].

Thomas Morgan wrote from France to the Queen of Scots in April referring to Raleigh as 'the Queen's dear minion, who daily groweth in credit'. [*HT.iii.97*].

Nicholas Hilliard painted a miniature of Raleigh, c.1585.

[*National Portrait Gallery, London; reproduced in ODNB: Raleigh*].

Apr 13, Tues knighting: Thomas Scrope, 'son and heir to the Lord Scrope'.^M

Prior to acting as proxy for his father at Windsor, April 15.

Court news. April 14, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Deputy Perrot: The Queen intends to send embassies to the Kings of France, Navarre, Scotland, etc., to make an opposition to the Catholic League, which is supported by the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Catholic Princes of Italy and Germany. [*SP63/116/13*].

The Catholic League had declared King Henri of Navarre, a Huguenot, incapable of inheriting the French throne. Henri Duke of Guise was a member of the League, but not yet King Henri III of France.

Apr 15, Thur, at Windsor: Installation of three Knights of the Garter who had been elected on 24 April 1584: Edward Manners 3rd Earl of Rutland; William Brooke 10th Lord Cobham; Henry 9th Lord Scrope. In Lord Scrope's absence he was installed by proxy, his son Sir Thomas Scrope.

Installed by the Queen's Commissioners:

Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon.

The new Knights apparelled themselves in the Dean of Windsor's house before the Installation and the service; they dined in the Dean's house.

April 15: Lord Mayor of London (Thomas Pullison) sent a Precept to the Livery Companies to provide 4000 men to muster before Captains on April 22, the numbers required varying with the size of each Company, e.g. the Drapers are to have 347 men 'whereof 173 Shot, 140 Pikemen, 34 Halberds'. [*London: Journal 21*].

April 16: News of William Fenner, who arrived at court from France in Easter Week. Fenner, a sea captain, was in the service of the King of Navarre, by whom he was sent to England, staying for several months.

April 16, London, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon: Fenner is now the Queen's 'sworn servant and hath had often and long conference with her'. [*LPL 647/93*].

April 17: Sir Amias Paulet, who had been appointed to succeed Sir Ralph Sadler as Keeper of the Queen of Scots, arrived at Tutbury, Staffordshire.

April 19: Sadler left for the court at Greenwich. [Scot.vii.621].

In accordance with his Instructions, Paulet made Mary's imprisonment stricter, and prevented her from carrying on any secret correspondence. When this was permitted again in 1586 it led to her fatal involvement in the Babington Plot.

April 20, Greenwich: Queen to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen
'that now be, and that hereafter for the time shall be':

'Whereas not long since we willed our Council to signify our pleasure unto you for the putting in order of 2000 armed pikes and 2000 shot to be sorted into bands under Captains, these shall be to authorise you to make the said levies... And whereas besides we willed them to declare unto you that our desire was that such shows might be renewed on the even of St John the Baptist and St Peter the Apostle as were accustomed to be made in the time of our dear Father, which have been intermitted in respect of the great peace and quietness wherewith it hath pleased Almighty God to bless us and our realm'

'Forasmuch as we are desirous to have our subjects prepared in time for all inconveniences that may happen, and may doubt that in so long a season the numbers of the Armourers, and furnitures of our City, and of the particular inhabitants thereof, are either very much diminished, or not so well looked unto as they were in former times, and is now requisite, and so would continue still, unless some further order be taken for the preventing of such inconveniences, we have for certain good considerations thought good to will and command you that from henceforth you do every year cause two such shows in white armour to be set forth on the aforesaid days as were in the time of our said Father accustomed'..

'These shall be to require you to give knowledge of this our commandment unto all and every the companies and halls of our said City'...

'Our desire is to have both the said musters and shows done in such substantial and comely sort as both to strangers and others may appear to stand with our honour and your commendation'. [London: Journal 21].

The Livery Companies made many memoranda and payments. A selection:

Brewers' Company: 100 men, mustered 4 times in St George's Field, Southwark.

Coopers' Company: 50 men. 'For drinking for the Wardens and Company, at sundry times when they went into the fields with the soldiers, 17s11d'. Training up the soldiers, at 6d the man.

Grocers' Company: 395 men, 'whereof 197 shot, 159 corslets with pikes and 39 corslets with halberds, which did muster often times both at Mile End and St George's Field'.

Stationers' Company: 'Paid for new armour, mending of old armour, in gifts to Captains, prest money, charges of breakfasts, and victuals at Greenwich, for and concerning the 27 men trained in May', £51.10s7d.

A Muster was held at Greenwich: see May 18.

Midsummer and St Peter's 'Watches': see June 23.

Apr 20, Tues Edward Burnham at Greenwich on return from Low Countries. Burnham had been sent in March to inform the States that the Queen was prepared to take them under her protection.

April 21, The Hague, William Davison to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'All the Holland deputies are now here. So soon as the rest are come, they will acquaint me with their instructions touching the sovereignty and protection...The people are incredibly comforted with the hope of her Majesty's favour and public prayers are appointed to be used for her in all the churches'. [SPF.xix.422].

Court news. April 21, Barn Elms, Edward Burnham to William Davison, 'Lord Ambassador for her Majesty in the Low Countries, at the Hague':

'After being three times put back to Flushing by contrary winds, I landed at the North Foreland and arrived at the court on the 20th. I find my master [Walsingham] very ready to further your return'.

'Mr Waad returned from France three days before me'...

'The Earl of Arundel has been taken by Portsmouth, flying beyond seas. This day it is thought a will be brought to the Tower'.

'Young Arthur Champernown, a gentleman of my master's, is sent to the King of Navarre'. [SPF.xix.423]. Arundel went to the Tower on April 25.

Apr 21, Wed Dutch Agent at Greenwich for audience.

Joachim Ortell, resident Agent, noted: I found the Queen in good humour; she assured me that her good affection towards the Provinces was not in the least changed. She said: "You are to assure the States that they shall never be disappointed in the trust that they have reposed in my good intentions... Not that I am seeking the sovereignty of the Provinces, for I wish only to maintain their privileges and ancient liberties, and to defend them in this regard against all the world. Let them ripely consider, then, with what fidelity I am espousing their cause, and how, without fear of anyone, I am arousing most powerful enemies".

Ortell then had an interview with the Earl of Leicester, who declared: 'I am ready, if her Majesty choose to make use of me, to go over there in person, and to place life, property, and all the assistance I can gain from my friends, upon the issue'. Ortell went on to visit Sir Francis Walsingham at his home, Barn Elms in Surrey, where he was confined by illness.

[Motley, *United Netherlands*, ii.281-2].

April [21], Arthur Throckmorton (at court since April 14) noted:

'By my Lords of Shrewsbury, Derby, Chamberlain [Lord Howard], Hunsdon, Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Christopher Hatton] and Mr Secretary [Sir Francis Walsingham], I was committed to the Marshalsea for words passed of my Lord of Leicester from me'. June 22: 'I was discharged out of the Marshalsea by Mr Secretary'.TH

Apr 22, Thur Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

At a Chapter held in the Privy Chamber the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary, who went to evening service with the other Garter Knights.

Apr 23, Fri St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

Queen's Lieutenant: George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. 12 other Garter Knights. The Queen was in processions and at the service, without robes.

She dined in the Privy Chamber, the Knights in the Great Chamber on the Queen's side. The Knights later went to evening service.

After the service, they stood and 'had a voidy, with comfits, sugar-plates, wafers, and hippocras, two and two together, the Lieutenant alone. Because it was Friday at night they had no supper'.

Apr 23: Queen's licence for John Calthorpe, merchant and citizen of London, to provide him with speedier means of disposing, to some benefit to himself, of a very sumptuous armoury of sundry sorts of armour and weapons of great excellence which he has brought at his own cost and at no small hazard of his life from foreign parts, to make a lottery in the city of London for £5000, to be ordered by three Privy Councillors. Lottery to continue for 10 months.^P (See July 12).

Apr 24, Sat Final 1585 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

No new Knights were elected.

[Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

April 24, Middelburg, George Gilpin to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'The States of these islands' debated how to deal with her Majesty 'whether to offer the sovereignty, to beseech her to take them into protection, or to desire some good assistance of men and money. The points having been debated, it was found most convenient to offer the sovereignty'. [SPF.xix.425].

Deputies were appointed to go to England, but after repeated delays did not arrive until June 24. The States particularly required assistance to relieve Antwerp, besieged since summer 1584. Gilpin sent word that a new attack was to be made, and that the Siege was sure to be raised. The Queen therefore decided to await the result of this attack, and delayed sending her forces. The attack however failed, and the Siege continued. [Motley, United Netherlands, i.282-3].

April 25: The Earl of Arundel was sent to the Tower of London.

The Earl, who had been released from the Gate-house Prison, endeavoured to escape abroad to a Catholic country; he left a long letter for the Queen, secretly hired a ship and sailed from Lymington, Hants, but was betrayed and was brought back to land, and was escorted to London.

[Letter, and details of capture: Venerable Philip Howard Earl of Arundel, Catholic Record Society (1919), 101-109]. Mendoza in Paris heard that on his capture he had been taken before the Queen. [Span.iii.537].

The Earl's brother Lord William Howard, also sent to the Tower, was released in 1586. The Earl's son Thomas Howard was born on July 7. The Earl had a hearing in the Star Chamber, 17 May 1586; he was tried for high treason, 18 April 1589; he died in the Tower, 15 October 1595. For details see these dates.

April 26, Greenwich: Queen to all 'Deans, Provosts, Masters and Wardens of Colleges, and all Ecclesiastical persons and ministers'...

'We have authorised our servant Thomas Giles, Master of the Children of the Cathedral Church of St Paul...to take up such apt and meet children as are most fit to be instructed and framed in the art and science of music and singing as may be had and found out within any place of this our Realm of England or Wales, to be by his education and bringing up made meet and able to serve us in that behalf when our pleasure is to call for them'.

You are to permit Giles or his deputies to take and bring away any such child as they 'shall find and like of'. [ES.ii.17-18].

April 27-c.August 15: Thomas Bodley was special Ambassador to Denmark and Brunswick, being sent concerning a proposed conference to form a union of Protestant Princes, in response to the Catholic League. [SPF.xix.433].

Apr 28, Wed **CROYDON**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.^{C,T}
John Whitgift. At Croydon Palace.

Earl of Leicester's payment: 'For two carts that carried your Lordship's stuff from Greenwich to Croydon the 28th of April, 3s6d'.^L

April 29, Thur: at Croydon: horse-race. Francis Coot, Gentleman Usher, made ready in April 'a standing for her Majesty at the horse-race at Croydon'.^T

Mauvissière had written from London to the Earl of Leicester, hoping to see him at an assembly taking place on Thursday seven miles from this town, to see among other pleasures the running of a quantity of horses, according to the custom of this kingdom, with great prizes for those who are the fastest and winners of large sums of silver. [Egerton, 205].

From 1585 onwards the Queen attended, or proposed to attend, the Croydon race several times. [Marion Colthorpe, 'Queen Elizabeth I and the Croydon horse-race, with a Check-list of the Queen's visits to Croydon', Surrey Arch.Collections, 77 (1986), 181-186].

*Apr 29, Thur dinner, Beddington, Surrey; Sir Francis Carew.^T
 Beddington manor-house; owned by Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.
 Carew's celebrated gardens had a river running through them, and a fish-pond.

April 29, Earl of Leicester's payments: 'Your Lordship lost at play at Croydon at the tabling-house the 29th of April, £10'; the same day in reward 'to the woman at Benington where your Lordship fed fish, 5s; delivered to your Lordship the same day to put in your Lordship's pocket when your Lordship went a-fishing to Benington, 9s; in reward the same day...to Harry the fisherman when your Lordship sent for him to come to Croydon, 10s'.^L

Benington: alternative name for Beddington; not Benington, Herts.

April 29: Lupold von Wedel, German traveller, in England since August 1584, embarked at Gravesend, Kent, for Hamburg; he had permission to take with him 'a negro Moor'. [Klarwill].

April 29: Dispute between Essex Vicars: Mark Wiersdale, Vicar of All Saints, Maldon, had a dispute with Roger Nowell, Vicar of nearby Heybridge, about the Queen's right to be styled Queen of France and of Ireland.

Witnesses included Peter Fowl, of Burnham, sailor, aged 30, 'who saith: He was present in the church porch of All Saints in Maldon. And there heard and saw Mark Wiersdale offer to lay a wager with one Mr Nowell, the Vicar of Heybridge, that the Queen was not Queen of France or Ireland'. [SP12/178/27].

At Brentwood Assizes on July 19 Mark Wiersdale of Maldon was indicted for denying the royal supremacy, for saying on April 29 'The Queen is neither Queen of France nor Ireland'. Verdict unknown. [Assizes, Essex, 272].

Court news. April 30 [Chelsea], Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Leicester (of the Queen's attempted settlement of his dispute with 'Bess of Hardwick'):

'Since her Majesty hath declared her mind in the matter betwixt me and my wife, and doubts not but in every respect I will observe it as her Highness hath set it down, and that the Lord Chancellor should take order with me for the accomplishment thereof, well weighing her Majesty's hard censure of me and my causes', I answer that 'I claim and demand of her Majesty justice, and benefit of her Majesty's laws'. She 'hath set down this hard sentence against me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonour, to be ruled and overrun by my wife, so bad and wicked a woman, yet her Majesty shall see that I will obey her commandment, though no curse or plague in the earth could be more grievous to me'. [Lodge, ii.262-4].

Shrewsbury had written to John Manners on February 7 from Chelsea: 'My wife, with the help of the Master of the Rolls [Sir Gilbert Gerard] and of her purse, has many friends, and I know not how the matter will turn out. All may be for the best, though I get little I shall be rid of my mortal enemy'.^{RT} The Queen's efforts at reconciliation continued in 1586.

May 1, Sat French Ambassador dined at Croydon with the Queen.
 [May 1, London, deciphered], Pedro de Cubiaur to - : Couriers have come to the French Ambassador yesterday and today, and this morning he went to the Queen at Croydon, seven miles from hence. The Ambassador told me that the Queen sent to call him, and it may be so; but I believe that...he goes upon some business.

Mauvissière requested the Queen to appoint a Lord Admiral (vacant since January); she assured him she had chosen Lord Howard. [SPF.xix.453-5,522].

Lord Howard of Effingham was appointed on July 8.

Court news. [May 2, Croydon], Sir Thomas Heneage to Sir Christopher Hatton (who as Vice-Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard was usually at court, but had been questioning the Earl of Arundel in London; he had sent the Queen a gift):

'Your bracelets be embraced according to their worth, and the goodwill of the sender...seldom in my life have I seen more hearty and noble affection expressed by her Majesty towards you...She thinks you faithfullest and of most worth... She told me she thought your absence as long as yourself did, and marvelled that you came not'.

'I let her Majesty know...that you had no place here to rest yourself, which after standing and waiting you much needed; whereupon she grew very much displeased and would not believe that any should be placed in your lodging, but, sending Mr Darcy [Groom of the Privy Chamber] to understand the matter, found that Sir Walter Raleigh lay there, wherewith she grew more angry with my Lord Chamberlain than I wished she had been, and used bitterness of speech against R. telling me...that she had rather see him hanged than equal him with you, or that the world should think she did so'...

'Her Highness saith you are a knave for sending her such a thing and of that price, which you know she will not send back again; that is, the knot [note: 'the true love knot'] she most loves, and thinks cannot be undone'...

'Her Highness cometh home tomorrow at night'. [mis-dated April 2; Heneage wrote again to Hatton 'from the court at Croydon', May 2; *Nicolas*, 415-416,426].

May 2, Earl of Leicester's payments: 'To the Post of West Chester for his charges from Chester to Croydon, £4.6s8d'.

To a man 'for presenting green geese, a pig and a gammon of bacon to your Lordship at Croydon, 2s6d; to the woman that keeps the Bishop's house at Croydon for presenting rosewater and apples to your Lordship, 10s; to one for bringing trout from Benington to Croydon, 6d'.^L

May 3, Mon **GREENWICH PALACE.**^C

May 3, Leicester's payments: 'For three carts at the remove from Croydon to Greenwich the third of May, 3s6d; for your Lordship's dinner at the ordinary [eating-house] at Croydon, 13s; the three footmen's dinner at Croydon, 18d'.^L

May 6, Thur knighting: Anthony Thorold, of Lincolnshire.^M

c.May 7: Scottish Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.

Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of a boat being sent from the court at Greenwich to London...for the provision of plate given to an Ambassador out of Scotland named Sir Lewis Bellenden'.^T

May 7: Queen's gift: 'To an Ambassador out of Scotland called the Justice-Clerk, in gilt plate of sundry kinds'.^{NYG}

May 7: Letters had been sent from court on February 28 to the towns of Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, and York, announcing the Queen's intention to make a progress to York. On May 7 letters were sent of her change of mind. For these letters, and the towns' preparations, see Proposed Progresses: 1585.

May 10: Bellenden left for Scotland. The Scout (Richard Rawson, Master) 'wafting of the Scottish Ambassador from Gravesend to Yarmouth'.^N

May 12, Wed Queen sent Sir Philip Sidney to the Earls of Angus and Mar and the Master of Glamis; they were to confer upon 'their petitions, which they would have presented to her Majesty, who was to be at Westminster the week following'. [*Calderwood*, iv.366]. The Queen continued to stay at Greenwich.

By May 18: Preparations for Muster at Greenwich (pursuant to orders by the Lord Mayor and the Queen, April 15 and 20):

Works made 'a new standing for the Queen to see the muster and making of scaffolds for noblemen and women to stand on'.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'the gallery, gatehouse, and a standing in the park at Greenwich against the show of the soldiers there'.^T

May 18, Tues **Muster** before Queen and French Ambassador, Greenwich. Four thousand men were divided into opposing companies, commanded by:
 Sir Robert Constable: Lieutenant of the Ordnance;
 Sir Francis Knollys: Treasurer of the Household.

May 18, London, Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland:

'I have been before her Majesty with my people at Greenwich, where Master Treasurer and I did show it in such sort that it was to her Majesty's contentment, and well liking of all the whole people, and such a skirmish maintained as the like hath not been at any time, for it never ceased till her Majesty gave commandment it should cease'.

'And after the skirmish she did cause that we should pause awhile for the cooling of their pieces, and so to begin, which latter skirmish exceeded so that the French Ambassador and all the Councillors did greatly commend it'.

'And after the skirmish our people retired to their places, marching forward with our battle [vanguard] which was in exceeding good order, coming to do me honour my Lord Chamberlain [Lord Howard], my Lord Hunsdon, Sir George Carey, Sir William Drury, Master [Edward] Dyer, and divers others of account'.

'The Lord Chamberlain of the one hand led me, and my Lord Hunsdon of the other, giving me the place with their swords and targets [shields]'.

'Thus we led our battle to the bending of our pikes, and when they were couched there was such a volley of shot that all the air was dimmed with smoke. After that we retired back'.

'And so went Master Treasurer with his company marching to the Queen in very good order, kneeling down and receiving thanks at her hands, and so did all the people give a shout and cast up their murrions [helmets] with a volley of shot, and so retired himself and gave place to me'.

'Then came I in like order before the Queen with all the captains in the front of the battle with me, receiving at her Majesty's hands most gracious words of comfort and great thanks'.

'Then her Majesty sent down unto me Sir Walter Raleigh, who did deliver unto me such a comfortable message from her Majesty as I hope shall be to my contentment. And then her Majesty gave thanks unto the people, and they gave a great shout and cast up their murrions for joy, giving a great volley of shot, and so retired back'.

'And so every captain went with his company and marched home to London that night'.

'And then came I into the garden where her Majesty was talking with the French Ambassador. She leaving him came to me, and so I kissed her hand, with as gracious words as any man could receive, saying that she had taken order for me in such order as I should not mislike of. Further she did charge me in any wise that I should take no cold, and so I went and supped with Master Treasurer, where I was so much made of as no man could be more'.

'There at supper I fell sick of a stitch which did hold me all that night, but this present morning I am indifferent well'.^{RT}

The City Chamberlain paid a man 'for his travail in receiving £81.5s10d collected by the Deputies of 12 Wards towards the training up of 4000 men mustered with pikes and gun shot, 10s10d'. Also 'By commandment of my Lord Mayor and court to Mr Captain Shute by him and Sir Robert Constable knight to be delivered to four gentlemen for their pains in training and making show before the Queen at Greenwich with the 4000 men, £10'. [*Chamber Accounts*, 44].

The *Livery Companies* made many payments for the Muster. A selection:

Brewers' Company: 100 men. 'Given to our soldiers which lay at Deptford to drink among them, 6s; paid for watching our tent two nights in Greenwich Park, for tapers and candles, 2s6d'.

Carpenters' Company: 32 men. 'Paid for 4¾ yards of white and black mockado to arm the pikes, 7s8d; 9½ oz of white and black fringe, 3s; sewing the same, 10d; 16 yards of white and black ribbon silk, 5s4d; red and blue laces of silk, 10s; paid for bread 7s; 2 hogsheads and more of beer and the carriage, 15s8½d; for 21 stone of beef, 28s10½d; 17 joints of lamb, 13s10d; salt, 4d; water, 4d; butter, 4d; radish, 4d; nails, 3d; boat-hire, 7d'.

'For the carriage of the tent to and fro from the Minories, 16d; carriage thereof to and from Greenwich, 8s; to the tent-keeper, 7s; to a labourer to help up with the same at Greenwich, 14d; for Toll at London Bridge, 4d; 8 wooden platters and a dozen of trenchers, 20d; for a quire of paper, 4d; for dressing the meat, 2s'.

Coopers' Company: 50 men. 'For a dinner for the Wardens at Greenwich, 18s; for a boat to carry down their match, powder, and victuals, 2s; for a dinner for certain of the Company, the captain, and his officers, £2.4s5d; to the captain for his wages, £5.6s7d; paid the 17th and 18th of May, to the soldiers for their wages, £2.3s'.

Founders' Company: 4 soldiers, 2 gunners. 'For 10 yards of silk ribbons for the armour, 2s4d; a cheese weighing 9lb, 2s; a piece of beef and a stone pot, 16d; bread and boat-hire to Greenwich, 14d; drink for that whole day, 21d; more at night for drink in London, 7d; the Wardens' charges at Greenwich, 2s; unto the Wardens of the Saddlers for the Captains for training, 10s'.

Grocers' Company: 395 men in 'a very brave show at Greenwich before her Majesty'. 'Paid for a piece of beef, 3 legs of mutton, 2 pasties, 4 pies, 2 gallons and a quart of wine for the captain and officers at Greenwich, 25s3d; 9 barrels of beer for the soldiers, 40s; 47 dozen of bread, 47s; 12 new halberds, 58s; 10 new corslets, 5 white at 27s apiece, and 5 black at 25s; 2 ells of rich taffeta for the captain, 30s; 2 leading staves for the captain and for his lieutenant, 30s; hire of a tent at Greenwich, 20s'.

Ironmongers' Company: 147 men, on 'the Show day before her Majesty'. 'To the 2 drums, 12s; to the fife, 5s6d; John Atkinson to keep the booth 3 days and 2 nights and for candles, 5s; 2 wherry-men to and fro Greenwich, 2s8d'.

May 19, Wed dinner, Leicester House, Strand; Earl of Leicester. Throckmorton's Diary, May 19: 'The Queen dined at my Lord of Leicester's'.

Leicester's accounts for May 19 have no reference to the Queen, but miscellaneous payments made by his Steward on July 1 (when the Earl was at Wanstead) include: 'Paid by your Lordship's commandment that was given in rewards at Leicester House to the Queen's officers at her Majesty's dining the same day as appeareth by the bill paid to Richard Browne your Lordship's servant at Leicester House', £5.5s.^L

Royal Wardrobe Book entry, possibly for a gift on this occasion: 'Delivered to Mrs Carr the 18th of June...one round kirtle of white satin cut all over like ragged staves lined with white sarcenet and given to the Queen's Majesty by the Earl of Leicester'. Marginal note 'Entered after'. [*Lost*, 380].

May 20, Thur new Privy Councillor: Henry Stanley 4th Earl of Derby. [ODNB].

May 20-July: Arthur Champernown in France as special Ambassador to the King of Navarre. He had Instructions in April:

'To tell him that in case the French King shall be misled to attempt anything against him, her Majesty promises her best assistance, knowing how much it will import all princes Protestants to be united for common defence'.

Champernown was delayed for weeks at Dartmouth, Devon, 'for wind and weather', before having 'a prosperous voyage' to La Rochelle. [SPF.xix.394,487].

May 24, French Ambassador (who had been recalled) to Lord Burghley, asking for a passport for himself and his wife to send part of their goods and furniture by water to Rouen; with two sets of armour which he had made at Greenwich by permission of the Queen, with some crossbows, bows and arrows for sport; with other armour. [SPF.xix.497]. Mauvissière left in October.

May 28, Barn Elms, Walsingham to Edward Wotton, going to King James: The Queen wishes you to name 'the King of Denmark's daughter, of 13 years of age, for a foreign match, and the Lady Arbella for a home match'. [Hamilton, ii.645].

Arbella Stuart, James's cousin, was 9. He married Anne of Denmark in 1589.

May 29-October 12: Edward Wotton was special Ambassador to Scotland.

Wotton (1548-1628) was to attempt to negotiate a league with Scotland, in defence of the Protestant religion. He was to refuse to surrender the banished Scottish noblemen. He also, as requested, gave King James the Queen's advice on his marriage.

Wotton arrived in Edinburgh on May 29, and wrote to the Earl of Leicester (Master of the Buckhounds and Master of the Horse) 'urging the dispatch of seven or eight couple of buckhounds' for King James. [Scot.vii.651].

James Melville recalled: Wotton was sent to keep the King company in 'honest pastime, by hunting, hawking, and horse-riding; and with friendly and merry discourses, as one come lately out of Italy and Spain, expert in languages and customs of countries'. He 'became one of his Majesty's most familiar mignons, and waited on at all field pastimes'. [Melville, Memoirs, 330, 335].

May 29: Scandalous words at Newington, Surrey.

Alice Austen, of Southwark, spinster, said 'The Queen is no maid and she hath had three sons by the Earl of Leicester, and that they should have been made Earls'. Remanded. [Assizes, Surrey, 276].

May 31: News of a christening in Brunswick. The Queen had been godmother to Joachim, son of Duke Julius of Brunswick; wife: Elizabeth of Denmark.

May 31, Thomas Bodley to Walsingham: In Brunswick it was noted that 'her Majesty did not send to the christening of her godson Joachim'. [SPF.xix.512].

By June 1-July: King of Navarre's Ambassador in England for aid for Navarre. Jacques Ségur, who had been in England on similar embassies in 1583 and 1584.

[April 29], Bergerac, Duplessis to Walsingham: 'M.de Ségur is returning to the Queen...This Prince is resolute in the true religion, whatever temptations may present themselves, but as you know he must be strengthened by human means. If he sees himself effectually loved and assisted by the Queen, his determination and his courage will be doubled'. [SPF.xix.438].

June 1, Greenwich, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton:

'M.Ségur is returned hither, sent by the King of Navarre to move her Majesty to have some care of their preservation and safety, wherein I am in good hope that some good will be done'. [Hamilton, ii.648]. He had several audiences.

June 2: new appointment: Richard Lee, Portcullis Pursuivant, to be Richmond Herald; 20 marks p.a. [mark: 13s4d].

June 4: William Segar to be Portcullis Pursuivant; £10 p.a.^P

June 7, Greenwich: 'To the Gentlemen of the Queen's Majesty's Chapel upon her Majesty's warrant as her Highness's gift for the better furnishing of a Feast by them yearly kept', 60s.^T A regular annual gift from the Queen.

June 12, Lord Mayor of London (Sir Thomas Pullison) to Sir Francis Walsingham, of a proposed visit by the Queen to Middlesex and Hertfordshire:

'Considering the present perilous times and continual malice and mischievous purposes of the papistical faction not only against the good estate of the whole realm, but specially against her Majesty's person (whom I beseech the Almighty always to protect and preserve) I thought it appertaining to my duty to offer the service of her Majesty's City of London to attend the Guard of her royal person in this her present short progress with such number of citizens of credit and in such order as may be thought requisite, whereunto they are prest and willing with all readiness and duty if it shall like her Majesty to command, be it by bowmen, shot, or caliver or otherwise'. [SP12/179/13].

June 12: death. Lady Morley died at Greenwich. She was Elizabeth (Stanley) (c.1558-1585), daughter of Lord Monteagle and 1st wife of Edward Parker, 12th Lord Morley.

Funeral: July 13: Melling Church, Lancashire. Lord Morley married (2) Gertrude Arundel, a widow.

June 13: News of the Queen's gifts to King James. Robert Alexander, an Equerry of the Stable, took two 'great horses' and four geldings to Scotland.

June 13, Edinburgh, Edward Wotton to the Queen: Alexander had arrived 'with the horses for the King, who after he had tried them...pronounced them the best he had seen'. He 'has kept Mr Alexander 10 or 12 days, to teach him to ride the two great horses sent by her Majesty'; June 27, to Walsingham: 'Mr Alexander's expenses have far exceeded his allowance...I mean by Sir Thomas Heneage's means [Treasurer of the Chamber] to give him some allowance'. [Scot.vii.670,681].

Robert Alexander returned to court on July 4.

June 14, Kronburg, King Frederick of Denmark to the Queen: I have for many years had cloth of a special colour prepared for me in London for use in the chase, summer and winter; now some Imperial merchants, having learned the secret at London, make cloth of the same sort, and sell it outside my court.

As the cloth was specially prepared by my orders, it is hard to have it become common to me and the dregs of mankind, and to have them, by means of the court colours, passing themselves off as court servants. I pray you to give orders to the weavers and merchants that no such sort be sold to anyone this year, nor be made henceforth in imitation of my pattern. [SPF.xix.541].

June 14: Seditious words at Pleshey, Essex.

Stephen Slater of Smithfield, London, weaver, said 'That King Philip was a father to England and did better love an Englishman than the Queen's Majesties did, for that he would give them meat, drink, and cloth. And that he thought that the Queen was not Queen and Supreme Head of England, but said, I pray God she be'. He said 'he so would say before the best in England, for he was pressed to serve as a soldier in Flanders by commission and had not those things which he was promised, and that if her Majesty were Queen, she had villains under her'. Verdict: Not guilty. [Assizes, Essex, 272].

June 14, Mon dinner, Tottenham, Middlesex. Richard Martin.
 'A dining house at Alderman Martin's house at Tottenham High Cross'.^T
 Richard Martin (1534-1617), Queen's goldsmith, London Alderman;
 later twice Lord Mayor of London; Master of the Mint 1581-1617.
 1st wife: Dorcas (Ecclestone) (c.1536-1599), translator, bookseller.
 June 14: 'The Queen removed to Hackney' [sic].TH

A Portrait Medal depicts Richard Martin and his wife Dorcas, 1562.
British Museum. Reproduced in Elizabeth I & her People, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 177.
Dorcas Martin's memorial is in All Saints' Church, Tottenham.

June 14, Mon **THEOBALDS**, Cheshunt, Herts. Lord Burghley.
 Theobalds, owned and built by William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598),
 Lord Treasurer; 2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589).
 Preparations included: 'Memorial for work at Theobalds', June 4, e.g. for
 joiners and plumbers; also 'the frame to be made to hang over the cloth of state
 in the Queen's arbour; to cause more beer to be brewed'. [HT.MS 143, f.59].
 Burghley's gift to the Queen: 'One basin and a lair of mother-of-pearl
 garnished with gold, the back side only of the basin silver and gilt enamelled
 with Scriptures and devices of Cosmography, the lair having a falcon in the top
 with a sceptre...In a case of black velvet garnished with a passamain of Venice
 silver with...one handle of silver white'. [Jewels, 1553].

June 14: Earl of Leicester's payments included:
 'To my Lord Treasurer's officers in his house at Theobalds...to the cellar,
 butler, pantry, ewery, kitchen, wardrobe, £4.10s; to a Keeper of my Lord
 Treasurer's for bringing a buck to your Lordship there, 20s; for one cart
 from Greenwich to Theobalds to carry your Lordship's stuff, 2s8d'.^L

June 15: Earl of Leicester left Theobalds, making payments 'to a poor woman
 at Theobalds, 12d; for the charges of your Lordship's stuff from Theobalds to
 Greenwich, 3s; the servants of the house at Edmonton where your Lordship dined,
 20s; a Keeper's daughter in Envill [Enfield] Chase, 10s; Bull, a Keeper of one
 of the Walks in the same Chase, and his man, 17s; Peacock, the Keeper of the Old
 Park at Envill, and to his man, 15s; for a pair of oars for your Lordship from
 Leicester House to Star Chamber, 2s'.^L

Leicester apparently returned to London for some legal business at the
 Star Chamber at Westminster.

June 15: death. Mark Anthony, musician, a 'Violin' at court since 1545.

June 17, Holy Trinity Church, Minories, London:
 'Mr Mark Anthony Galliardello musician and servant unto the Queen's Majesty
 was buried in good name and fame and most godly report of all his neighbours'.
 Also described as 'an ancient musician' to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary,
 and Queen Elizabeth.

Mark Anthony's son Caesar succeeded him as a Violin at court, 1585-1627.
 Several court musicians lived in Holy Trinity parish.

Court news. June 17, Barn Elms, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton, in Scotland: 'By reason of her Majesty's late repair to Theobalds for her recreation, which hath drawn my Lord Treasurer from the court, and dispersed the rest of the lords, there could yet no resolution be taken touching the articles of the league that I promised to send you'...

'M.Séгур is come hither...to move her Majesty for a loan of money and some contribution besides towards the levying of certain forces in Germany; but the loan is denied him and the contribution offered is so small as it will not work that good that is desired, wherein the gentleman is much grieved'.

[Ambassador from the King of Navarre. *Hamilton*, ii.653-4]. News from France of the impending Treaty of Nemours caused a loan to be offered in July.

[June 19,Sat] knightings 'at Theobalds on the removing day': Henry Coningsby, of Hertfordshire; Robert Southwell, son-in-law of Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham.^M

June 19: The Queen left Theobalds.

The 'Ermine Portrait' of the Queen, dated 1585, depicts her with an ermine (a symbol of purity) on her arm, and wearing a celebrated jewel 'The Three Brothers', bought by Edward VI in 1551. The portrait belonged (and belongs) to the Cecils. Reproduced in *Gloriana*, by Roy Strong, 112-115, suggesting that it might have been painted during this visit.

Also reproduced in *Robert Dudley*, by Elizabeth Goldring, 116; artist unknown, now variously attributed to Nicholas Hilliard or William Segar.

[June 19,Sat] dinner, Edmonton, Middlesex; Mr Bressie.^T Thomas Bressie, a London haberdasher, died 1592;

wife: Anne; she died in 1596, leaving a will packed with charitable bequests, e.g. to London churches and prisons, to Oxford and Cambridge colleges.

June 19,Sat **GREENWICH PALACE.**^C

'The Queen returned from my Lord Treasurer's to Greenwich'.TH

June 20: Earl of Leicester paid: 'To one for carrying horses into Scotland, £6.13s4d'; June 29: 'For a cross-bow and all other necessaries to it to send to the King of Scots, £3.7d'.^L With the gifts of 'some horse for riding and vaulting, together with their furniture, and threescore or fourscore couple of hounds...the King passed his time all that summer'. [Calderwood, iv.372].

[June 20], London, French Ambassador, Mauvissière, to Walsingham: 'I send her Majesty the first volume of four books of pamphlets on our troubles in France which she commanded me to show her, though there is nothing in them worthy to be seen by such a mind as her own. But I hope to write them again better, and give such place to her, her virtue and her happy reign that she will be satisfied, both for now and for posterity'. [SPF.xix.547].

June 20: death. Henry Percy, 8th Earl of Northumberland (c.1532-1585), who had been imprisoned in the Tower of London since January 1584, died there of gunshot wounds about midnight. June 20: 'My Lord of Northumberland as it is said killed himself in the Tower with a dag'.TH [a small pistol].

June 21: A Coroner's inquest found that 'he feloniously and voluntarily himself did kill and murder'.

June 23: The Earl was buried at the Tower. His son Henry Lord Percy (1564-1632) became 9th Earl of Northumberland. The widowed Catherine (Nevill), Countess of Northumberland, married (1587) Francis Fitton; she died in 1596.

June 23, Greenwich, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton, of 'the late unfortunate accident of the Earl of Northumberland's death, who most unnaturally and desperately destroyed himself in the Tower'. [Hamilton, ii.655].

By 23 June-mid July: special envoy from Denmark in England.

Henry Kirkman, an Englishman, brought letters of enquiry and congratulation concerning the discovery of Dr Parry's conspiracy earlier in 1585.

Royal watermen carried 'the Ambassador of Denmark and his train'.^T

June 23 [Greenwich], Sir Francis Walsingham to Thomas Bodley: From the King of Denmark there has lately come a gentleman 'only to visit' the Queen, with fresh offers of friendship. [SPF.xix.557]. [For Henry Kirkman's misbehaviour in England see letters, July 8,11,13, although details are not given].

June 23 and June 28: St John's Eve and St Peter's Eve Watches in London.

These Watches or Midsummer Shows had been ordered by the Queen on April 20, when she also ordered the Muster held before her on May 18. It is possible that she privately saw one or other Watch, as she did in June 1564.

The Livery Companies made numerous payments, e.g.

Brewers' Company: 'Paid for 10 straw hats for our cresset-bearers and bag-bearers, and one for the Beadle to wait on them, at 10d apiece'.

Ironmongers Company: 'To furnish the show on Midsummer and St Peter's nights by her Majesty's commandment and my Lord Mayor's order', the Company paid for '18 straw hats, 9s6d; canvas for the bags to put in the cresset light, 2s6d'.

City Chamberlain: 'To 6 trumpeters for their pains on Midsummer Eve sounding their trumpets before my Lord Mayor through the city, 30s; 30 straw hats for 24 cresset-bearers and 6 bag-bearers standing in Cheapside with their lights in the Watch on Midsummer Eve at night at 6d the piece; 36 badges with the city's arms to be set in the hats, 3s; wages of the cresset-bearers at 8d the piece; 4 water-bearers looking to the cresset-bearers and bag-bearers, 3s4d'.

For details of the preparations by the City see 'Miscellaneous': London: Midsummer Watches, 1585. The Queen had commanded that these Watches should be held every year. [Chamber Accounts. (London Record Society, 1984)].

June 24, in Star Chamber: At the Queen's command a lengthy Report of the Earl of Northumberland's 'treasons' and of 'the desperate act of his destruction' was delivered to a large assembly by the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General, and others. Headed by Walsingham 'Against those that report maliciously of the proceedings against the Earl of Northumberland'. [HT.xiii.270-281].

The Queen's Printer printed: 'A true report of the Declaration of the Earl of Northumberland's Treasons, delivered by the Lord Chancellor in the Star Chamber, touching his most wicked murder committed upon himself 20 June, 1585'.

*June 24-mid August: **Dutch Deputies** in England.*

The Deputies or Commissioners from the States of the Low Countries came to offer the Queen Sovereignty of the United Provinces. They sought aid against the Spanish, who were besieging Antwerp. Among the Deputies were: Paul Buys; Jan van der Does; Frans Maelson; Joos de Menin; Johan van Oldenbarnevelt.

They arrived in Kent on June 24, where they were met by William Davison, who had returned ahead of them. They reached London on June 26. Each State sent one or more representatives, who stayed in Tower Street, having 'their diet... all at the charges of her Majesty' in Clothworkers Hall, Mincing Lane. [Stow].

The Cofferer paid £706.15s7d for the expenses of the 'States of Flanders' at Clothworkers' Hall, June 25-August 7.^C William Goff, Ordinary Post of the City of London, served 'the States with horses from the time of their first coming to London' till August 16.^T Some Deputies remained until the winter.

This Dutch embassy is described by Motley, United Netherlands, vol 1.

June 26, Greenwich, Privy Council to Lord Mayor of London: The Queen has learnt that 'slanderous, shameful and devilish books and libels have been continually spread abroad...Among the rest one most infamous, containing slanderous and hateful matter against...the Earl of Leicester...of which most malicious and wicked imputations her Majesty in her own clear knowledge doth declare and testify his innocence to all the world. Her Majesty believes, in her conscience, that none but the Devil himself could deem them to be true'.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley 'Written by her Majesty's commandment to the Mayor of London in defence of the Earl of Leicester'. [SP12/179/44]. Similar letters went to several counties. The book later known as *Leicester's Commonwealth* had reached court September 1584; a French translation was published in March 1585.

June 26: christening. Queen was godmother to French Ambassador's daughter. Parents: Michel de Castelnau, Sieur de la Mauvissière; wife: Marie de Bochetel.

June 26, Greenwich, warrant to pay Nicholas Stallenge, Gentleman Usher, £15, 'to be by him distributed as her Majesty's reward at the christening of the French Ambassador's child to whom her Majesty is godmother, to the nurse and midwife 100s, and more the sum of £10 to be in like sort distributed by way of her Highness's more ample and special reward'.^T

June 28, Hamburg, Thomas Bodley (special Ambassador to Denmark) to Sir Francis Walsingham, of audiences with King Frederick of Denmark at Elsinore Castle:

The King 'signified his loving acceptance of her Majesty's message'.

At dinner 'after many carouses to her Majesty, at which he gave her, that dinner, 33 shots of great artillery, I told him she wished him to know that every day and almost every meal, she drank a hearty draught unto him'.

'Then I renewed her petition of desiring to see him'. He said he 'would be loth to be prevented by death before he had seen her, whom he solemnly protested that if it were possible, he loved better than his wife'...

'After this there was no talk in the court but of the King going into England, and to several he gave it out as a certainty, telling one that being come upon the coast, he would not come ashore unless her Majesty were his guide, and would meet him a little and bring him off the water'. [SPF.xix.564].

King Frederick died in 1588, without ever coming to England.

June 28: Scandalous words at Hoddesdon, Herts. Robert Grave, of Broxbourne, labourer, said 'When the Duke of Northumberland was overcome by Queen Mary [in 1553] there were very great bonfires made in Ware'. He added 'That Duke was a traitorous villain and all they that came of him never were good to England nor never would be'. Guilty; sentenced according to statute. [Assizes, Herts, 61]. The Duke was father of the Earls of Leicester and Warwick.

June 29, Tues Dutch Deputies at Greenwich.

They 'presented to her Majesty the Sovereignty of those countries', of Brabant, Flanders, Friesland, Guelder, Holland, Utrecht, and Zeeland. [Stow].

Dutch Report: Lord Buckhurst introduced the Deputies to the Queen; she spoke French with purity and elegance, but with a drawling, somewhat affected accent.

Joos de Menin, from Holland, in the name of all the envoys made an elaborate address in French, saying: "Since the death of the Prince of Orange the States have lost many important cities, and now have need of a prince and sovereign lord to defend them against the tyranny and oppression of the Spaniards, who are determined to destroy their country and to reduce them to a perpetual slavery, under the yoke of the Spanish Inquisition. We are confident that your Majesty will not choose to see us perish at the hands of the enemy against whom we have sustained this long and cruel war, undertaken to preserve the people's liberty and laws, together with the exercise of the true Christian religion, of which your Majesty bears rightfully the title of Defender"...

"The States have taken a firm resolution to have recourse to your Majesty, a neighbouring prince endowed with piety, justice, magnanimity".

"We have been deputed to offer to you the Sovereignty over these Provinces, under certain conditions as to the maintenance of the reformed religion and our ancient liberties and customs. In those lands are many large and stately cities, beautiful and deep rivers, admirable seaports, from which your Majesty and your successors can derive much fruit and commodity"...

"We therefore humbly entreat you to agree to our conditions, to accept the Sovereignty of these Provinces, and to receive their people as your very humble and obedient subjects, under the perpetual safeguard of your Crown"...

"This will be a truly excellent work, agreeable to God, profitable to Christianity, worthy of immortal praise, and ensuring the prosperity of your country and people...We pray that the King of Kings may preserve you from all your enemies and ever have you in His holy keeping".

The Queen listened intently and courteously, and then answered in French:

"Gentlemen. Had I a thousand tongues I should not be able to express my obligation to you for the great and handsome offers which you have just made. I firmly believe that this proceeds from the true zeal, devotion, and affection, which you have always borne me, and I am certain that you have ever preferred me to all the princes and potentates in the world"...

"I esteem it a great thing that you wish to be governed by me, and I feel so much obliged to you in consequence that I will never abandon you, but will assist you till the last sigh of my life. I know very well that your princes have treated you ill, and that the Spaniards are endeavouring to ruin you entirely, but I will come to your aid, and I will consider what I can do, consistent with my honour, in regard to the Articles you have brought me. They shall be examined by my Council...I know very well that your affairs require haste...and I shall not dally, as others have done, but let you have my answer very soon". [Motley, *United Netherlands*, i.301-304].

[June 29] St Peter's Day, Viscount Montagu to Sir William More:
'This day these States (as we term them) have had access to her Majesty, and now the sequel resteth in providence of God, her Majesty's pleasure, and the advice of her Council'. [HMC 7th Report, 640. The Dutch embassy is described in Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.228-231].

June 30, July 1: There were continual conferences between the Deputies and the Council, in which the Dutch vehemently urged the acceptance of the Sovereignty, and the Council steadily declined it on behalf of the Queen. They were advised to be content with her agreement to assist them, and to take them under her protection. Menin drew up a elaborate address in writing, making another attempt to alter her determination to refuse the Sovereignty.

Negotiations between Councillors and Deputies continued throughout July. Lord Burghley insisted that any assistance in money must be fully repaid at the end of the war, and that the Queen must have pledges in the shape of towns, to be known as 'Cautionary Towns'. There was much debate as to the number of foot soldiers and horsemen to be furnished, and who would pay to maintain them.

July 2: A book for the Queen by William Fuller, who had known her in her childhood at Hatfield, Herts.

On July 2 'I besought my Lady Leighton to ask her Majesty if she would give me leave to write to her Highness, and her Majesty answered, yea, with all her heart. I thereupon that night delivered to the said Lady my new written book touching religion, fast sealed up and directed to her Majesty, which her Majesty read the next morning'.

In his book William Fuller criticises the state of religion in England, accusing the Queen of direct responsibility for it from the start of her reign.

The 'most horrible thing was your Majesty's yielding to be crowned and anointed at a most monstrous and idolatrous Mass, and by Antichristian Bishops'.

Foreign Ambassadors are still permitted to attend Mass; the Cross is not removed from altars; walls and windows in the royal chapels are still filled with images and pictures. God's command against swearing is clear 'and yet notwithstanding your Gracious Majesty in your anger hath used to swear, sometime by that abominable Idol the Mass, and often and grievously by God, and by Christ, and by many parts of his glorified body, and by Saints, faith, troth, and other forbidden things; and by your Majesty's evil example and sufferance, the most part of your subjects and people of every degree do commonly swear and blaspheme, to God's unspeakable dishonour, without any punishment'.

The Queen must confess her faults, repent, and amend. If she will give Fuller audience, and listen to his words, God will bless her and her land, and confound and overthrow 'all the devilish practices and purposes of Antichrist'.

In a long Postscript Fuller recalls his life at Hatfield as the Queen's neighbour in her childhood, his years in Geneva, his return to England February 1559, when he brought gifts for the Queen of 'a French Bible, with the order and form of the Church of Geneva, and also a New Testament...to be finely bound, gilt, and enamelled', tied with white and green ribbon, with silver and gilt clasps. He was so grieved at the state of religion that these were not presented; 'he departed from the court lamenting' and 'for 26 years he has lived in sorrow'.

Now Fuller beseeches the Queen to give him a private audience, and exhorts her 'Reform with speed, O gracious Queen'.

He concludes with a prayer to God: 'Heavenly father, forgive for thy dear son's sake her Majesty and me, and thy whole Church'.

[Extracts from the MS were first published by Albert Peel in *A Second Parte of a Register* (Cambridge, 1915), 49-64. Virtually all that is known of Fuller is in his own account. He died c.1586].

Court news. July 2, London, Ségur (King of Navarre's Ambassador) to Sir Francis Walsingham: The Queen 'has been pleased to aid the King of Navarre and our churches with the sum of 100,000 crowns'.

July 3, Sat King of Navarre's Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.

The Queen now told Ségur that she would lend money only if Denmark and the German Protestant princes would also consent to assist, and could not lend more than 50,000 crowns at present.

Ségur to Walsingham, July 7: 'While they are consulting on what conditions the Queen may aid the King of Navarre, the evil is growing and time is being lost. I have been here two months and have gained nothing'. [SPF.xix.577,584,588].

July 4, Sun new appointment: Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon, was made Lord Chamberlain, replacing Lord Howard of Effingham (to be Lord Admiral).

July 4: Robert Alexander, who had taken a gift of horses to King James, returned to Greenwich from Scotland. [Hamilton, ii.658].

Alexander brought the Queen a letter from King James, June 27, Dunfermline, thanking her for the 'fair and good horses' he brought, which are 'the most acceptable present that ever came to me'. James offers her 'my person and all that is mine to be used and employed by you as a loving mother would use her natural and devoted child'. He ends 'I pray most humbly the Creator, Madam and dearest Mother, to preserve you from all your foes...and to increase your days in all honour and happiness as they have ever yet been'. [HT.xiii.268-9].

Sir Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of the Chamber, paid to Robert Alexander esquire 'being sent from her Majesty in May last to the King of Scots with a present of horses and geldings', £47.3s; payment, October 20.^T

July 5, Mon Queen granted Letters Patent for trade to Barbary.
 'A Privilege granted to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, and certain merchants in London, for to trade in Barbary for the space of 12 years'.^B

July 7 (o.s), in France: Treaty of Nemours published.

Peace was made between the Duke of Guise and King Henri III, who now joined the Catholic League. All Edicts giving toleration to Huguenots were revoked; death and confiscation of property were proclaimed as the penalty for practising any religious rites save those of the Roman Catholic Church; 'heretics' had six months to leave France.

July 7, William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, to Lord Burghley, that in Billingsgate is 'a school-house set up to learn young boys to cut purses'.

Of those who write for condemned prisoners to be reprieved there was a saying of William Marquis of Winchester that "When the court is furthest from London, then is there the best justice done in all England".

'It is grown for a trade now in the court to make means for reprieves; £20 for a reprieve is nothing, although it be but for bare ten days... I have not one letter for the stay of a thief from your Lordship'.

Fleetwood adds names of masterless men and cutpurses, and of 'harbouring-houses' for them, and explains that 'foist is to cut a pocket, nip is to cut a purse, lift is to rob a shop, or a gentleman's chamber, shave is to filch a cloak, a sword, or a silver spoon, or such like'. [Wright, ii.246-251].

Robert Greene, Second Part of Cony-Catching (1592), also explains the jargon of the underworld and describes the foist and the nip: 'Their gains lies by all places of resort and assemblies; therefore their chief walks is Paul's, Westminster, the Exchange, plays, bear-garden, running at tilt, the Lord Mayor's day, any festival meetings, frays, shootings, or great fairs...at every remove of her Majesty, when the people flock together...at Bartholomew Fair, on the Queen's day at the Tilt-yard...at any great press of people or meeting, there the foist and the nip is in his kingdom'. Greene's Cony-Catching pamphlets and other similar works are edited by Gamini Salgado in Cony-Catchers and Bawdy Baskets. An Anthology of Elizabethan Low Life (London, 1972).

July 7: birth, at Finchingfield, Essex: Thomas Howard (1585-1646), only son of Philip Howard Earl of Arundel (who was in the Tower) by his wife Anne (Dacre).

Description by Arundel family chaplain: 'The Queen some time after that, coming either for pleasure or curiosity to Arundel House, where the Countess then lived, but was absent at that present, by the advice of some in authority, and espying in the glass of one of the windows a sentence written with a diamond insinuating hopes of future better fortune which she imagined, as it seems, to have been done by the Countess, with her own hand she wrote underneath another sentence expressing much passion and disdain'.

Of the Queen's alleged 'hatred' of the Countess, the Chaplain also states: 'If at any time after much entreating she granted her leave to live at Arundel House, yet when she came upon any occasion to live at Somerset House near adjoining, then was the Countess warned by some of the Council to remove from thence during that time, and this was either by the Queen's own order, or else because those Councillors knew too well she could not endure to have the Countess near her, though for never so short a time'. [Arundel, 192-3].

Thomas Howard was restored in 1604 to the titles of Earl of Arundel and Earl of Surrey. He married (1606) Lady Alatheia Talbot (1584-1654), a god-daughter of the Queen. He was created in 1644 Earl of Norfolk. He died in Padua, Italy.

July 8, Thur new appointment: Charles Howard, 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham, was made Lord Admiral.

July 8, Greenwich, Queen to King Frederick II of Denmark, after receiving his letters brought by Henry Kirkman [asking for some hounds for hunting]:

Knowing from Lord Willoughby that you take delight in hunting with blood-hounds, I send some which I charged the Earl of Leicester to select; if they are not as good as I hope, it will be the Earl's fault, not mine.

[PS] Kirkman deserves no commendation from me; if he had not been the bearer of your letters, the law would have kept him here; what sort of man he is, and how he had behaved before, will be understood by the letters of my Secretary to your Chancellor. [HMC 45th Report, App II, 26: Latin].

July 11, Sun Lord Willoughby at Greenwich with the Queen.
Peregrine Bertie, 13th Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601).

Lord Willoughby to King Frederick of Denmark, July 13, London: I had a long conversation with the Queen two days ago, in which she dwelt entirely upon her regard for your Majesty, and said she saw by the letters delivered by Henry Kirkman that the regard was mutual. With respect however to Kirkman himself (who was once in my household, but is not one whom I can recommend), his life is justly forfeit to the law, and the Queen has pardoned him, and even admitted him to her presence, only for the sake of the King. [HMC 45th Report, App II, 40].

Lord Willoughby had taken the Garter to King Frederick in 1582. He had been named on June 28 to be special Ambassador to Denmark again, but delayed his departure and sailed in September.

July 12, Greenwich, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Thomas Pullison), concerning a Lottery for Armour licensed on April 23:

'We are grieved to understand by such as by us are appointed as Treasurers to receive such money as should be brought into the lottery now open and published by virtue of her Majesty's Letters Patent, and granted to John Calthorpe, merchant and citizen of London, that since the publication of the same the proceedings and coming in of the adventurers are very slack, by reason of the hard opinion and distrust conceived of the last lottery, and the length of time set down for the execution of this now in hand'.

Her Majesty's grant is intended 'specially to the benefiting of the said John Calthorpe, having so well deserved in bringing the same into the realm'.

The date of November 8th is now appointed for drawing of lots 'and true delivery of the prizes to the winners. We mean to appoint certain persons of credit and trust' to see 'that no man shall be defrauded of such part or parts of the armour as shall befall unto him'...

'We think it meet...you call the Aldermen your brethren together, and to persuade every man to adventure in some reasonable proportion in the said lottery for themselves, and thereupon with the like persuasion to deal with the Master and Wardens of all the Companies within the City to assemble their several Companies together, and to make them adventure...so many lotteries as they shall think convenient'.

For so doing 'there shall be bestowed upon you the Lord Mayor, as of her Majesty's gift and liberality in respect of the foresaid service of the said Lottery, one basin and ewer of £100, and to other of you the Sheriffs one basin and ewer of 100 marks, to remain to you the Mayor and Sheriffs and to your successors Mayor and Sheriffs within the City for ever'.

[C.M.Clode, *Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors* (1875), 141-2].

'The last lottery': that proclaimed in August 1567, drawn in 1569. There was a poor response to the new lottery: see 1586 June 18 and 29.

July 12, Lord Burghley to William Herle, with thanks 'for your friendly advertisement of such common speeches as you have heard of me, most falsely uttered and most maliciously devised'. I have done nothing that becometh not an honest, faithful, and careful counsellor. [SP12/180/23].

William Herle, one of Burghley's political agents, had several times been employed by the Queen as a special Ambassador. Burghley described him as 'a gentleman of very good quality, wise, learned, of great experience... He has her Majesty's favour, and is well known of her'. [Hasler: Herle].

July 13, court, Earl of Leicester to the King of Denmark: At the Queen's command I have selected for you the best staghounds I can find, but from the season of the year they are not as yet in training and practice for hunting. [HMC 45th Report, App.II, 27: Latin].

King Frederick wrote on September 5 with thanks for his hounds; he has committed Henry Kirkman to prison, and sends a ship to know the Queen's pleasure concerning him. The Queen replied on November 5: I do not wish to hurt the man, whose disgraceful conduct may perhaps be owing to his youth.

Leicester to the King, November 12: I am glad you are pleased with the dogs, and will send some of the Irish dogs you desire. [Kirkman was imprisoned in Copenhagen Castle till December. SPF.xx.14,89,231; HMC 45th Report, App.II, 34].

July 14, court, Lord Talbot (Earl of Shrewsbury's son) to the Earl of Rutland: 'It hath pleased her Majesty to entertain me with very great favour and care of my health as may be, since coming hither'.

'As for the news here, they are more uncertain than the weather..I am going to Woolwich to see Sir Francis Drake's ships which set forwards tomorrow in great jollity, and with all help and furtherance that himself would wish'.^{RT}

Drake's fleet left Plymouth on September 14.

Court news. July 17, William Herle to Lord Burghley, of the Ambassador from Navarre: 'Ségur was with me this morning and took his leave, discontented'. [Herle goes on to write at some length criticising the Queen's foreign policy].

'I have told her Majesty of late sundry things of great consequence, proving true, but I had Cassandra's luck. I pray God to open her gracious eyes, and strengthen her royal heart'. [SP12/180/30].

Edward Burnham was 'sent in post...to Dover to Monsieur Ségur the King of Navarre's Ambassador and from thence to the Brill in Holland', and returned to the court at Nonsuch. Payment, £20, July 29.^T Navy paid for pilotage of The Merlin at entering into Brill with the King of Navarre's Ambassador, 20s.^N

[July 19], Hamburg, Dr Henry van Holtz to Walsingham, of his four missions to the Emperor in two years concerning English trade in Germany. He asks what remuneration he is to have. He suggests that a gold chain, with 400 angelots and a portrait of the Queen, would render him still more prompt in her service.

With a note to the Queen, requesting a gold chain as a present for his wedding, and for payment of his expenses by the Society of Merchant Adventurers.

A further letter to Walsingham [July 21], suggests that he be summoned to England to give a personal account of his efforts on the Queen's behalf at the Imperial Court; he desires to invite to his marriage the Queen, the Council, and Walsingham. On September 1st he was wishing for the Queen to appoint one or two persons at Hamburg to whom he could make his report, and who might be ordered to attend his approaching wedding. [SPF.xix.614-617,695; xx.2: Latin].

Court news. July 19, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton: 'This cause of the Low Countries doth at this present wholly entertain us. Her Majesty's own natural inclination to peace is not unknown, and the entering into a war with so puissant a prince as the King of Spain, especially at this time that things in France take such a course, may seem an enterprise of dangerous consequence; and therefore the matter requireth the longer deliberation'. [Hamilton, ii.661].

July 20, Greenwich: To Nicholas Roche 'to the behalf of John Bourke, son of Theobald Bourke...towards the payment of his debts and for the providing of new apparel for him the said young gentleman by way of her Majesty's reward', £30.^T

July 20, Tues **PUTNEY**, Surrey.^C [John Lacy].

Lambeth Church: 'Ringing when the Queen removed from Greenwich to Putney the 20th of July, 2s'. 'The Queen removed towards Nonsuch'.TH

July 21, Wed **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey.^C Lord Lumley.

Built by King Henry VIII; now owned by John Lord Lumley (c.1533-1609).

2nd wife: Elizabeth (Darcy), died 1617.

July 21: new appointment: Sir Philip Sidney was made Master of the Ordnance (jointly with the Earl of Warwick, his uncle); 200 marks p.a.^P

July 26, Sun Dutch Deputies at Nonsuch for audience.

Joos de Menin was the spokesman, addressing the Queen in French, describing the cruelty of the Spanish tyranny and the enormous expense entailed by the war, and the difficulty which the States had in maintaining themselves. The Queen had promised never to forsake them, and so the Deputies came in full confidence that such reasonable demands as they made would be satisfied.

The Queen's Councillors had offered 4000 foot and 400 horse; they beg her to increase her offer to 5000 foot and 1000 horse, or at least to allow the envoys to conclude the Treaty provisionally.

The Queen at once replied, in French: "Gentlemen, I will answer you upon the first point, because it touches my honour. You say that I promised you... to assist you and never to abandon you...Very well, masters; do you not think I am assisting you when I am sending you 4000 foot and 400 horse to serve during the war? Certainly, I think, yes...No man shall ever say, with truth, that the Queen of England at any time and ever so slightly failed in her promises, whether to the mightiest monarch, to republics, to gentlemen, or even to private persons of the humblest condition. Am I, then, in your opinion, forsaking you when I send you English blood, which I love, and which is my own blood, and which I am bound to defend? It seems to me, no. For my part, I tell you again that I will never forsake you"...

"You are aware, gentlemen, that I have storms to fear from many quarters - from France, Scotland, Ireland, and within my own kingdom. What would be said if I looked only on one side, and if on that side I employed all my resources? No, I will give my subjects no cause for murmuring...I have resolved not to extend my offer of assistance, at present, beyond the amount already stated. But I don't say that at another time I may not be able to do more for you. For my intention is never to abandon your cause, always to assist you, and never more to suffer any foreign nation to have dominion over you".

"It is true that you present me with two places in each of your Provinces. I thank you for them infinitely, and certainly it is a great offer...I do not let it slip because of fears that I entertain for any prince whatever. For to think that I am not aware - doing what I am doing - that I am embarking in a war against the King of Spain is a great mistake. I know very well that the succour which I am affording you will offend him as much as if I should do a great deal more. But what care I? Let him begin, I will answer him".

"For my part, I say again, that never did fear enter my heart. We must all die once. I know very well that many princes are my enemies, and are seeking my ruin...But I am not so feeble a princess that I have not the means and the will to defend myself against them all. They are seeking to take my life, but it troubles me not. He who is on high has defended me until this hour, and will keep me still, for in Him do I trust"...

"You say that your powers are not extensive enough to allow your acceptance of the offer I make you...I do not think it good that you should all take your departure, but that, on the contrary, you should leave some of your number here. Otherwise it would at once be said that all was broken off".

As to your demand for 'a personage of quality', "I have always intended, so soon as we should have made our Treaty, to send a lord of name and authority to reside with you, to assist you in governing"...

"Would to God that Antwerp were relieved!...I hope nevertheless, if it can hold out six weeks longer, that we shall see something good. Already the 2000 men of General Norris have crossed, or are crossing, every day by companies. I will hasten the rest as much as possible...Nevertheless you may, if you choose, retire with my Council, and see if together you can come to some good conclusion".

[Motley, *United Netherlands*, i.308-311].

July 27, Nonsuch, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton, in Scotland:
'Mr Milles is arrived here and hath had access to her Majesty'.

Thomas Milles, from Scotland.

[*Hamilton*, ii.662].

July 27, William Herle to Lord Burghley, from *The Bull's Head* at Temple Bar, of certain 'scandals' spoken against Burghley. 'Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Christopher Hatton] is now depraved [slandered] more than any man'. [SP12/180/46].

July 27: death, on the Scottish Borders. Francis Lord Russell, son and heir of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, was killed on a day of truce (the day before his father died in London). Funeral: Oct 10, Alnwick, Northumberland.

King James expressed his sorrow; the English negotiated unsuccessfully for over a year to bring those responsible to trial.

July 28: death. Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford (1527-1585), K.G., died of gangrene at Russell House, London. He was father of Lord Russell, and of the Countesses of Bath, of Cumberland, and of Warwick. He had been an Ambassador Extraordinary to France in 1561. The Queen spent a month in 1570 at his house at Chenies, Buckinghamshire. His bequests included:

'I will that my executors shall cause to be provided one jewel of the value of a hundred pounds to be given to the Queen's most excellent Majesty my Sovereign Lady, beseeching her Majesty to accept the same as a declaration of my entire loyalty and fidelity to her Highness, trusting that her Highness will always vouchsafe her good grace and favour towards my wife and children, like as I trust they for their parts will always remain her loyal and obedient subjects'.

To 'my entirely beloved wife' numerous bequests, including: 'One cup of gold which the French King gave me'. For her life: 'Russell House...in the parish of St Clement Danes'; and 'one parcel of ground called the Covent Garden'.

'To my nephew the Lord Henry Cheney the armour that was King Henry the VIII's'.

'To my Lady of Cumberland my daughter...my best bed of cloth of gold and silver in the lower chamber at Chenies, with King Henry the VIII's Arms in it'.

'To my daughter-in-law, wife of Lord Grey, my gilt jug with a cover which is accustomed at the court, with my Arms in it. And a ring with a death's head worth five pounds to be made for her'. [Jane, step-daughter, wife of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton]. 'To Francis Bacon my godson I give forty marks in money'.

Garment insignia: to Earl of Huntingdon, 'my best George'; also to Earl of Leicester, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Warwick, Lord Grey, Lord Burghley;

Earl of Bedford's funeral: Sept 14, Chenies, Bucks. The Earl's monument (with his 1st wife) is in the Bedford Chapel, St Michael's Church, Chenies. His 12 year-old grandson Edward Russell (1572-1627), son of Francis Lord Russell, became 3rd Earl of Bedford.

The widowed Bridget (Hussey), Countess of Bedford, died in 1601.

*July 29: **New French Ambassador** arrived in London.*

Claude de L'Aubespine, Sieur de Châteauneuf (Ambassador 1585-1589).

His wife, Marie de la Châtre, joined him soon afterwards.

*Sir Edward Stafford to Walsingham, Paris, 25 Oct 1584: 'The man is not thought of any great sufficiency; he hath been this great while a home keeper and not a courtier'. [SPF.xix.118]. Some of the Ambassador's dispatches are printed by Teulet, *Relations Politiques*, iv. Given here in English versions.*

Court news. July 29, Lord Burghley to William Herle: 'I delivered your letter yesternight to her Majesty, who read it twice over advisedly, and asked me if I had heard of the King of Sweden's marriage, and I told her no. Then she told me out of your letter a story of an Almain [German] that had been here to learn whether her Majesty was assured to Monsieur [Alençon] for marriage, and how since hearing of Monsieur's death [in 1584] the same man had charge again to know whether her Majesty might be had in marriage with the King of Sweden. And the party returning to the King found him surely married to one of his own'...

'Yesterday I saw a letter out of Scotland, declaring that the King was informed from this court that the King had no greater enemy in this court than me, and the like is written to the Master of Gray of himself'...

'You would think there could be no more shameful lies made by Satan himself than those be. And finding myself thus maliciously bitten with the tongues and pens of courtiers here, if God did not comfort me I had cause to fear murdering hands or poisoning tricks. But God is my keeper'. [SP12/180/50].

July 30: Earl of Leicester's payments: 'For a cask to lay in provision for water and other provision for the horses and mares your Lordship sent into Barbary, 40s; to the Groom of the Stable and boy that keep the horses in the ship-board to furnish the freight, £3; ten quarter of oats at 5s4d the quarter to lay into ship-board for the horses sent into Barbary'.^L

An Agent and three ships left for Barbary on August 14.

July 30: Privy Seal warrant, £400, 'for diet and household expenses of the Deputies of the States of the Low Countries'.

July 31: Articles for a Treaty to be made between the Queen and King James, to be 'a league offensive and defensive'. [Scot.viii.43].

Aug 2, Mon Provisional Treaty with the States for Relief of Antwerp.

Dr John Junius asked to 'kiss the Queen's hands' before returning to Antwerp with news of delays in sending 4000 soldiers from England. [SPF.xix.634].

Aug 2: Earl of Leicester's payments: 'To Mr [Gregory] Lovell's man for breaking open the hedges for your Lordship when your Lordship came by Merton Abbey to Nonsuch, 2s6d; to the poor the same day at your Lordship's coming to the court at Nonsuch, 4d; to the poor the same day more, 6d'.

Aug 3: Leicester paid for horse-meat 'when the States of Antwerp dined with your Lordship at Nonsuch, 20s'.

Aug 4: Leicester accompanied the States to London and to his house at Wanstead, Essex, returning to Nonsuch on August 5.^L

Aug 7 (o.s), at Antwerp, besieged for a year, the defenders made a Treaty with the Prince of Parma which surrendered the city to Spain.

Aug 8, Sun New French Ambassador at Nonsuch to meet the Queen.

Châteauneuf to King Henri III: [On August 8] 'I went to find the Queen at Nonsuch, a house belonging to Lord Lumley, five or six leagues from London, where she received me very well'. [Teulet, iv.83].

Aug 10, Tues **Treaty of Nonsuch** signed by the Queen.

Treaty to assist the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. The Queen will send 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen, under a Governor-General of quality and rank, and other chiefs and captains, to be paid by the Queen as long as the war lasts. When peace is re-established she shall be repaid all that she has disbursed. The towns of Brill, Flushing, and several fortresses, shall be placed in the hands of the English until all is repaid. ('Cautionary Towns').

Aug 12, Thur Convention for the Relief of Antwerp was signed.

Joos de Menin formally announced the agreement which had been entered into, subject to the approval of the States. The audience was in French.

The Queen, whose 'tongue was wonderfully well hung' replied eloquently. "You see, gentlemen, that I have opened the door; that I am embarking once for all with you in a war against the King of Spain. Very well, I am not anxious about the matter. I hope that God will aid us and that we shall strike a good blow in your cause. Nevertheless, I pray you, with all my heart, and by the affection you bear me, to treat my soldiers well; for they are my own Englishmen, whom I love as I do myself"...

"I am sending, as commander of these English troops, an honest gentleman, who deserves most highly for his experience in arms [General Norris]"...

"I beg you, at your return, to make a favourable report of me, and to thank the States in my behalf for their great offers, which I esteem so highly as to be unable to express my thanks. Tell them that I shall remember them for ever. I consider it a great honour that...you have preferred me to all other princes, and have chosen me for your Queen"...

"Finally, gentlemen, I beg you to assure the States that I do not decline the Sovereignty of your country from any dread of the King of Spain. For I take God to witness that I fear him not; and I hope, with the blessing of God, to make such demonstrations against him, that men shall say the Queen of England does not fear the Spaniards".

The Queen then smote herself upon the breast, and cried: "Is it not quite the same to you, even if I do not assume the Sovereignty, since I intend to protect you, and since therefore the effects will be the same? It is true that the Sovereignty would serve to enhance my grandeur, but I am content to do without it, if you, upon your own part, will only do your duty. For myself, I promise you, in truth, that so long as I live, and even to my last sigh, I will never forsake you. Go home and tell this boldly to the States which sent you hither".

Menin replied with thanks and compliments, and requested that her Majesty would be pleased to send as soon as possible a personage of quality.

She replied "Gentlemen, I intend to do this so soon as our Treaty shall be ratified". [Motley, *United Netherlands*, i.312-314].

Aug 13, Queen to the States-General, recommending John Norris, who is to be Colonel General and Governor of all her forces, both horse and foot, now going into the Low Countries, or already serving there.

'In respect for his quality, the house from which he is descended, and the valour which he has manifested in your own country, we desire to tell you that we hold him dear, and that he deserves also to be dear to you'. [Motley, i.316].

Norris, son of Lord Norris of Rycote, arrived at Middelburg on August 20.

Aug 13, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to Edward Wotton:

'The States of the Low Countries, saving four of them, return tomorrow with reasonable contentment, 4000 footmen being presently sent over for the relief of Antwerp, which is able to hold out there three months'. [Hamilton, ii.673].

News that Antwerp had already surrendered reached court just after this.

Aug 13, Fri Commissioners from Hanse Towns at Nonsuch with Privy Council. Dr John Schulte, Senator of Hamburg, and others came to conduct trade negotiations, and were in England from August-November. [SPF.xx.435].

Aug 13, Stirling, King James to the Queen, with a sonnet: 'Madame, I did send you before some verse', but had no answer, perhaps because she judged it not to be by him; he therefore puts his name at the end of the enclosed sonnet:

'Full many a time the archer slacks his bow...

Even so this coldness did betwixt us fall

To kindle our love as sure I hope it shall'.

[Akrigg: *Letters of James*, 71-72. Date: HT.MS 133/49].

Aug 13-14: Robert Bruce and Robert Gray at Nonsuch.

Captain Bruce arrived from King James c. August 12. He now left for Scotland with Robert Gray, uncle of Patrick, Master of Gray. The Queen deferred sending any more money to the King. To make a 'Treaty for Common Defence' with Scotland she chose Commissioners to meet Scottish Commissioners at Berwick in September.

[Hamilton, ii.672-3]. A Treaty was signed in July 1586.

Court news. Aug 14, London, Thomas Milles to Edward Wotton: 'Upon Saturday morning I looked to be dispatched...but coming to the court...found the state of things far worse than I left them the day before...and Captain Bruce dispatched, to his great grief and discomfort. Her Majesty hath written by him to the King, beginning her letter with her own hand in French, in most loving and motherly sort, but before she had finished it, your advertisements made her forget her French clean and fall to as plain English as ever she wrote in her life'...

'Here was one Robert Gray, one of the King's archers *du corps*...He departed with Captain Bruce...My Lord of Leicester is two days since departed towards Kenilworth. Sir Philip Sidney is little at the court'. [Hamilton, ii.676,678].

Aug 14, Lord Burghley to William Herle, who wrote to him on August 11 that he has heard people say 'that England was become *Regnum Cecilianum* [kingdom of the Cecils], your buildings infinite and equal to Kings' palaces':

'If my buildings mislike them, I confess my folly in the expenses, because some of my houses are to come, if God so please, to them that shall not have land to maintain them'...

'My house at Theobalds...was begun by me with a mean measure, but increased by occasion of her Majesty's often coming, whom to please I never would omit to strain myself to more charges than building is. And yet not without some special direction of her Majesty, upon fault found with the small measure of her chamber, which was in good measure for me, I was forced to enlarge a room for a larger chamber; which need not be envied for any riches in it, more than the show of old oaks and such trees, with painted leaves and fruit, can give cause'.

'For my house in Westminster, I think it so old it should not stir envy, many having of later times built larger, both in city and country...My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance, who liveth and is the owner thereof... And for my building there, I have set my walls upon the old foundation'...

'I am at charges by attendance at court and by keeping of my household... My fees of my Treasurership do not answer to my charge of my stable. And in my household I do seldom find less than a hundred persons'.

William Herle replied to Lord Burghley, August 21: 'Your Lordship's late long letter is a very glass to make all slanderers ashamed'.

Burghley then discovered that Herle, who purported to have his authority to answer slanders against him, had made public in London his private letters; he wrote on August 24 for them to be returned to him; they were brought to the Earl of Leicester after Herle died in 1588. [SP12/181/32,42,56,60].

14 Aug 1585-12 Jan 1589: *Embassy* to 'Mully Hamet, Emperour of Morocco and the King of Fesse and Sus', by Henry Roberts, an Esquire for the Body, and Agent of the new Barbary Company.

Henry Roberts left London on August 14 in *The Ascension*, with *The Minion* and *The Hopewell*. He wrote that he 'was received with all humanity, and had favourable audience from time to time for three years'.

He returned in January 1589 with a Moroccan envoy. [Hakluyt, iv.273-5].

Aug 17 (o.s): at *Antwerp*: The Prince of Parma made a triumphal entry. News reached the *English* court on August 20.

Aug 18-21: Frenchmen at Nonsuch: Mauvissière, and other French gentlemen; the Cofferer paid £37.12s2d for them.^C Mauvissière took leave after ten years as Ambassador. Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'riding between the Tower of London and the court at Nonsuch...to make provision for a gift given by her Majesty to Monsieur Mauvissière, late lieger [resident] Ambassador out of France, at his departure out of England'.^T His departure: October 2.

Court news. Aug 22, Coldharbour [London], Henry Talbot to Earl of Shrewsbury, his father: Her Majesty 'told me that she marvelled she heard no oftener from you, whom it pleased to term her love...She smiled, saying "Talbot, I have not yet showed unto him that favour which hereafter we mean to do". [Lodge, ii.272].

Aug 23, Mon **WIMBLEDON**, Surrey; Sir Thomas Cecil.^{C,W} Wimbledon manor-house; owned by Sir Thomas Cecil (1542-1623), elder son of Lord Burghley, the Lord Treasurer; 1st wife: Dorothy (Nevill) (1546-1609); daughter of John Nevill 4th Lord Latimer.

Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, and his men made ready at Wimbledon. Also, Brackenbury, with four Grooms of the Chamber, 'for giving their attendance upon her Majesty at Wimbledon, they being ready there to ride or go [walk] when they should be commanded, by the space of four days, August 1585', £4.^T

Aug 25, Wimbledon, Queen to the States-General, sending William Davison back to them: 'We have learned with very great regret of the surrender of Antwerp... We send you our faithful and well beloved Davison to represent to you how much we have your affairs at heart...Assure yourselves that we shall never fail to accomplish all that he may promise you in our behalf'.

[Motley, *United Netherlands*, i.316].

25 August 1585-February 1586: William Davison was a Councillor on the Dutch Council of State (as allowed by the Treaty of Nonsuch).

Aug 26, Barn Elms, Walsingham to Edward Wotton: 'Mr Davison was yesterday dispatched from the court unto them of Holland and Zeeland, to assure them that her Majesty will furnish them with 5000 footmen and 1000 horse, according to their own demand, and that a nobleman shall be sent over unto them - all which is to be performed presently, when her Majesty shall understand that they are content to deliver unto her hands the towns of Flushing and Brill - whereof it is thought they will make no difficulty, if my Lord of Leicester may have the charge of the army and Sir Philip Sidney of Flushing'. [Hamilton, ii.685].

Court news. Aug 26, Mile End, Gilbert Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury:
 'I have been at the court. Her Majesty was greatly troubled with the rendering up of Antwerp, at my coming from thence, and my Lord Treasurer who then was at Theobalds somewhat ill of the gout was sent for, and so my Lord of Leicester to return to the court, and it is thought that her Majesty shall be forced of very necessity to send some great person with great forces presently for the defence of Holland and Zeeland, or else they will (out of hand) follow Antwerp, and be likewise rendered up to the Prince of Parma'...

'Her Majesty is now at Wimbledon, Sir Thomas Cecil's house, three or four miles from Nonsuch, but this night or tomorrow returns again to Nonsuch, where it is thought she will tarry till Michaelmas [Sept 29]'. [Bath, v.45; mis-dated].

c.Aug 27, Fri **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey.
 Owned by John Lord Lumley.

Aug [27], Kenilworth, Earl of Leicester to the Earl of Shrewsbury:
 'Even this day I have received letters...that her Majesty doth now again mean to use my service in the Low Countries'. [Bath, v.57; mis-dated].
 The Earl and Countess of Leicester were at Kenilworth August 20-27.

Aug 28, Stoneleigh [Warwicks], Earl of Leicester to Walsingham, from whom he learns 'that her Majesty did promise to send [to the Low Countries] some nobleman to be their chief...whom you thought should be myself...I never was more willing in all my life to be employed in this service than now, and wish my life were a hundred thousand lives to employ for her Majesty'. [SP12/181/68].

Aug 31: Arthur Throckmorton noted: 'I took a chamber at Greenwich for the which I must pay 4s by the week. I went and lay at Greenwich'.TH

August: visit to Beddington, Surrey, Sir Francis Carew.
 Beddington manor-house; owned by Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.

Richard Brackenbury and four Grooms, 'for giving their attendance upon her Majesty at Beddington, they being ready there to ride or go when they should be commanded, by the space of two days, August 1585', 20s.^T

August, Paris, Paul Schede, known as Paul Melissus, the Emperor's Poet Laureate, dedicated a book of his poems to the Queen:

'Schediasmata Poetica'. Second edition. Latin. In three Parts.
 Part 1: in 9 Books, each opening with Latin verses to the Queen. 562p.
 Part 2: Latin prose dedication. Divided into 'Epica', with Latin verse dedication; and Elegies, in 5 Books, each with verses to the Queen. 157p.
 Part 3: Latin prose dedication, preceding Epigrams to the Nine Muses, with a separate Book for each, and each opening with verses to the Queen. 325p.

Melissus admits that he cannot adequately praise the Queen's virtues as a ruler, her erudition as a scholar. He arrived late November 1585 to visit the Queen, bringing his MS to present to her; it was published in Paris, 1586.

Sept 3, Arthur Throckmorton noted: 'I came from Greenwich... My Lord of Leicester came back from Killingworth [Kenilworth]'.
 Sept 4: 'My Lady Leicester came from Easton to London'.TH

[from Easton Neston, Northants].

Sept 4, Nonsuch Supplementary Treaty: The Queen 'will send the States 5000 foot and 1000 horse, after they have delivered the Brill, Flushing and Rammekins [Castle near Flushing] unto her'. [SPF.xx.701-2].

Ratified by the Dutch on September 24, dispatched to the Queen next day, but the ship was delayed and the Treaty did not reach her until c.October 31.

Court news. Sept 5, Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison, in Holland:
 'I see not her Majesty disposed to use the service of the Earl of Leicester. There is great offence taken in the carrying down of his lady. I suppose the lot of the governor will light on the Lord Grey. I would to God the ability of his purse were answerable to his sufficiency otherwise'...

'From sundry quarters we hear of great practices [plots] against this poor Crown'. [SPF.xx.8].

Sept 7, Tues: Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g.

Repton Church, Derbyshire: 'Of our Lady's Even given to the ringers for the preservation of our Queen, 12d'.

Salisbury, St Thomas: 'Ringers the Queen's birthday, 3s'.

Criticism of the birthday celebrations by Edward Rishton, a Catholic priest who had been banished: The Queen's birthday and 'the day of her Coronation [Accession Day]...are kept with more solemnity throughout the kingdom than the festivals of Christ and of the saints...To show the greater contempt for our Blessed Lady, they keep the birthday of Queen Elizabeth in the most solemn way on the 7th day of September, which is the eve of the feast of the Mother of God, whose nativity they mark in their calendar in small and black letters, while that of Elizabeth is marked in letters both large and red. And, what is hardly credible, in the church of St Paul, the chief church of London - whether elsewhere or not is more than I can tell - the praises of Elizabeth are said to be sung at the end of the public prayers, as the Antiphon of our Lady was sung in former days'. [Edward Rishton (1550-April 1585), in 'The Anglican Schism renewed under Elizabeth', 184-5; included in Nicholas Sander's Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism (Cologne, 1585), ed. David Lewis (1877)].

Sept 7: **Don Antonio**, former King of Portugal, returned to England. Don Antonio, Pretender to the Throne of Portugal, visited England in 1581, and had since been living in France. The Earl of Leicester had written in May 1585 inviting him to return to England.

Fulke Greville esquire and his servants 'riding in post by her Majesty's commandment from the court at Nonsuch to Plymouth in Devonshire to Don Antonio, as also attending on him there' and returning to Nonsuch, £20.

Mr Dr Lopez 'being sent by her Majesty in post from Nonsuch to Don Antonio King of Portugal lying then sick in the West country', £25.^T

Plymouth borough records: 'The King of Portugal arrived at Plymouth the 7th day of September very poor...and was sent for by her Majesty to the court, where he was conducted with 50 horses or more'. Salisbury, St Thomas: 'Given to the ringers the King of Portugal's being here, 6d'.

[Sept 7], London, Mauvissière (outgoing French Ambassador) to Lord Burghley, asking him to thank the Queen 'for the noble present of silver plate', and, after visiting Theobalds, Burghley's house, thanking him for his hospitality and kindness, and for two beautiful horses he has sent, 'one for war, the other for peace'. [SPF.xx.10-11].

Sept 8-11: Earl of Leicester at Nonsuch.

Leicester's payments included: 'To the poor at Putney...at your Lordship's coming to the court, 4d; given in reward to Robin my Lord Lumley's fool... at Nonsuch, 20s; to one of Sir Francis Carew's men for presenting a spaniel to your Lordship at Nonsuch, 10s; to one that brought trout to your Lordship to Nonsuch, 3s4d'.

Leicester left court to attend the Earl of Bedford's funeral at Chenies, Buckinghamshire, on Sept 14.^L

Sept 9: Seditious words at Coggeshall, Essex.

William Metcalf, of Coggeshall, labourer, said: 'Well, the King of Spain with the noble Earl of Westmorland with Norton and six of his sons of noble birth are come into England with others and with fifteen or else twenty thousand Englishmen, whereof a great part are bored through the ears, of which the Queen hath a letter of their several names, which the King of Spain hath sent to her; and she may look on them to her shame; and that this world will be in better case shortly. And further, that the King of Denmark hath aided the Queen with ten thousand men, which power the King of Spain hath met withal and destroyed and overthrown. And that the Earl of Westmorland did put his trust in God to be at the Tower of London shortly and there to apprehend all such as he thought good to be revenged of the death and blood of the late Duke of Norfolk'.

Verdict: Guilty; sentenced according to statute. [*Assizes, Essex*, 277].

Rogues and vagabonds were bored through one ear for a first offence.

The Earl of Westmorland remained in exile abroad.

Sept 12, Nonsuch, John Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland, of the Countesses of Warwick and Cumberland, at Northaw, Herts; their brother Lord Russell and father the Earl of Bedford died on successive days in July.

'The other day her Majesty sent me to Lord Warwick's to see the mourning ladies, and to comfort them from her. To make me the more willing to go, she said that she would give me a warrant for a brace of bucks in Enfield Chase'.

'Sir Philip Sidney's departing with Sir Francis Drake was so fully advertised her Majesty as it pleased her to command Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Hatton] to write three letters, one to himself to command his immediate return, the other to Sir Francis to forbid him the receiving of him in his fleet, the third to the Mayor of Plymouth to write him to see this performed accordingly; and that if they were already gone, some bark should be sent after with the letters'...

'Since when one Prynne, who attendeth Don Antonio, is come from thence with letters from his master and Sir Philip, and now it is said Sir Philip never meant to go, but stayeth there to see the ships set forth. Yet the bruit runneth on stilts in London and amongst many courtiers that Sir Francis is gone and Sir Philip too'...

'This day the new Ambassador of France is here, tomorrow his wife is looked for...My Lord of Leicester came to Nonsuch on Wednesday, went back on Saturday and is not looked for here again these four or five days'.^{RT}

Sept 13, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison:

'Sir Philip Sidney hath taken a very hard resolution to accompany Sir Francis Drake in this voyage, moved hereunto for that he saw her Majesty disposed to commit the charge of Flushing unto some other...I know her Majesty would easily have been induced to have placed him in Flushing, but he despaired hereof... There is some order taken for his stay'. [*SPF.xx.22-23*].

Percival Platt, Groom of the Chamber, 'his guide and two post-horses', going from Nonsuch to Plymouth 'with letters for her Majesty's affairs for Sir Philip Sidney' and returning 'with letters of answer', £9.^T

14 Sept 1585-July 1586: **Drake's Voyage** to the West Indies and Florida.

Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth in *The Elizabeth Bonaventure* with his fleet of 25 ships, on a privateering voyage.

With Captain Martin Frobisher, Vice-Admiral, in *The Primrose*. Other captains included Richard Hawkins, son of Sir John Hawkins, in *The Duck*, of 20 tons.

They sailed without Sir Philip Sidney (who became Governor of Flushing).

Sept 14, Tues John Florio at Nonsuch.

Florio (1553-1625), author, teacher of Italian, translator, lexicographer, who had just been taken into the service of the new French Ambassador.

Mauvissière, departing Ambassador, to Walsingham, [Sept 14], London, sending the bearer, Florio, to learn how the Queen is. [Sept 18], Mauvissière wrote a Latin certificate commending John Florio, who has served him for two years and instructed his daughter Katherine Maria in languages. [SPF.xx.9,24,28].

[For quotations from *Florio his First Fruits* see 1578, end].

Sept 15-23: Earl of Leicester at Nonsuch.

Sept 15: Leicester had £10 delivered to him 'in the Presence Chamber at Nonsuch, whereof your Lordship lost in play the same time at Nonsuch, £3.10s; given in reward to a poor woman for presenting a Holland cheese to your Lordship at Nonsuch, 5s'.^L

Sept 16: Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, churchwardens 'paid to the Queen's huntsmen...for a fox's head, 12d'; similar payment November 13; also 'paid to the Queen's huntsmen the 30th of October for a fox's head and a badger's, 2s'.

Sept 19: German traveller at Nonsuch, during two months in England.

Samuel Kiechel (1563-1619) arrived in London on September 12, staying at The White Bear. Kiechel's Journal of his travels in Europe and the East was edited by K.D.Haszler, Die Reisen des Samuel Kiechel (1866), from which the details here are given in English versions.

Court news. Samuel Kiechel's *Journal*: On Sunday Sept 19 'I went to Nonsuch, a beautiful palace or pleasure-house that belonged to an Earl, because I wanted to see the Queen as she went to chapel, before I went on my travels, but it was not very pleasurable, because she did not appear'.

Sept 19, Newsletter: 'The Earl of Shrewsbury had left to go to Derbyshire... When he took leave of the Queen of England he kissed her hand for having, as he said, freed him from two devils, namely, the Queen of Scotland and his wife'.

[Span.iii.546]. George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, was Keeper of the Queen of Scots 1569-1584; his wife was 'Bess of Hardwick'.

Sept 20: Earl of Leicester's payments: 'Lost at play at Nonsuch, 24s'; to a man 'for presenting a pig and a goose to your Lordship at Nonsuch, 2s6d; given in reward which your Lordship gave your own self to one of the Queen's falconers that found your Lordship's hawk that Mr Hynd had lost at Nonsuch, 10s; given by your Lordship's commandment to my Lord of Essex at Nonsuch, £20'.^L

The young Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, Leicester's stepson, went to live at Leicester House, Strand.

Court news. Sept 21, John Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland:

'Her Majesty desires that you should remember her request to you, which was that you should endeavour to perfect your health with exercise, and saith she knoweth you are like her in that she is not delighted with any sport much, yet for your health's sake, and because you shall please her therein, she would you should enforce yourself to such exercises as agree best with you. I pass over her gracious speeches as to your sufficiency and loyalty'.

'The Earl of Cumberland has been at court with my Lady Warwick, who stayed only one night. This day Sir Philip Sidney was with her Majesty, who receiveth it for a truth from himself that he never meant to go [on Drake's voyage]'.

'Mr [Fulke] Greville was sent back from Basingstoke to fetch Don Antonio, who is to lie at Osterley when he comes. There is much speech of my Lord Leicester's going into the Low Countries, but no resolution'...

'The French lady [new Ambassador's wife] is with her Majesty today'.

'Her Majesty resolved on two bishops today with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the one for Bangor, the other for Hereford'.^{RT} Bishop of Bangor: Hugh Bellot; Bishop of Hereford: Herbert Westfaling. Both consecrated on 30 January 1586.

Sept 23, Thur, at Nonsuch the Queen informed the Earl of Leicester that she was sending him as commander in the Low Countries.

Leicester left for his brother the Earl of Warwick's house in Hertfordshire, and from there went to London.

[Sept 24, Northaw, Herts], Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham, 'this Friday morning at Northall going to the christening of Mr Butler's child':

'Her Majesty has now resolved on my going over. So was her gracious dealing with me yesterday such an assurance of her great favour as it is encouragement sufficient for me to pass all dangers that may happen with greatest comfort'.

[SP12/182/32].

Mr Butler: Sir Philip Butler, of Hertfordshire.

Sept 25: Leicester's payment: 'Given in reward to the musicians at St Albans when your Lordship went to survey the Queen's great horses there and your Lordship dined there, 10s'.^L [Some of the royal stables were at St Albans].

The Earl, who was Master of the Horse, returned to Leicester House, Strand.

Many letters to and from Leicester, 26 September 1585-November 1586, are edited by John Bruce in *Correspondence of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, during his Government of the Low Countries*. Quoted here as ^{LEY}.

(Camden Society, 27, 1844).

Sept 26, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Leicester:

Her Majesty's 'pleasure is you forbear to proceed in your preparations until you speak with her. How this cometh about I know not. The matter is to be kept secret. These changes here may work some such changes in the Low Countries as may prove irreparable'.^{LEY}

[Sept 27, Strand], Earl of Leicester to Walsingham, of preparations he has already made, e.g. sending over 200 letters to servants and friends.

'The States that were at court came hither to me this morning by 9 o'clock, and spent two hours with me...They were ready to kneel to me for to make what haste for my own arrival on the other side that I could possibly'...

'I did, hereupon, tell them what strait commandment I had received from her Majesty to haste me over'...

'Whereupon this sudden change doth grow, Mr Secretary, I cannot imagine... but must obey her Majesty's pleasure if she have determined any alteration, which I desire to hear from you...For that I know this forenoon some of the States will come again to me about this cause, I will be absent somewhere till after noon, by which time I will hope to receive further direction from you'...

'In much haste...being scribbled in my bed this Monday morning almost 2 o'clock'.

[To the Post]: 'Haste, haste, haste'.

Sept 27, second letter to Walsingham: 'This is one of the strangest dealings in the world...What must be thought of such an alteration! For my part, I am weary of life and all...I will go this morning to Wanstead, to see some horses I have there...If the matter alter I can have no heart to come at court'.^{LEY}

The Earl apparently went to Nonsuch later on Sept 27 to see the Queen.

[*Sept 28, Nonsuch], 'This evening 7 o'clock', Leicester to Walsingham: The Queen is very desirous to stay my journey to Holland 'by reason of her often disease taking her of late and this last night worst of all, she used very pitiful words to me of her fear she shall not live, and would not have me from her'. I 'let her know how far I have gone in my preparation'. [SP12/182/24].

Sept 30, in Holland: at Brill, a 'Cautionary Town', William Davison took the keys when the town was 'delivered into her Majesty's possession'.

Oct 1, Davison to Walsingham: 'The magistrates caused the inhabitants to assemble to public prayers to give God thanks that had inclined her Majesty's heart to take their cause into her defence and themselves into her special protection, and in token of their joy caused the artillery to be shot off, the bells to be rung and chimed and fires to be made in divers parts of the town with other ceremonies and testimonies of their affections'. [SPF.xx.57].

Oct 1: A Declaration of the Causes moving the Queen of England to give aid to the Defence of the People afflicted and oppressed in the Low Countries.

The people of the Low Countries are 'by long wars and persecutions of strange [foreign] nations there lamentably afflicted, and in present danger to be brought into a perpetual servitude'.

'Our subjects of this our realm of England, being their most ancient allies and familiar neighbours, and that in such manner, as this our realm of England and those countries have been by common language of long time resembled and termed as man and wife'.

The causes moving the Queen are not any desire to aggrandise herself or her subjects, but to aid the people to defend their towns from sacking and desolation; to free herself from invading neighbours; and to ensure a continuance of the old intercourse of friendship and merchandise between her people and the inhabitants of those countries.

The Declaration was printed in English, Dutch, French, Italian, and Latin. Dated at Richmond 1 October 1585. [Somers Tracts, i.410-418].

Note: The Queen was still at Nonsuch; despite its date the Declaration was published later in October, when the court was at Richmond.

c.Oct 1: Leicester, who was permitted to continue his preparations, left court to return to Northaw for the christening of the Countess of Cumberland's child. His 'stuff' was conveyed to Richmond on October 8 when the court moved there.

Oct 2: Departure from London of Mauvissière, French Ambassador 1575-1585. [Date of departure given by Mauvissière to Archibald Douglas: HT.iii.110].

Giordano Bruno, the Italian writer and philosopher, who had been living in London with Mauvissière for over two years, left England with him.

During his stay Bruno presented to the Queen a volume including four Italian dialogues written in 1584 and published in London:

La Cena de le Ceneri [Ash Wednesday Supper; details: 1584, end];
De la causa, principio, e uno; De l'infinito universo e mondi;
Spaccio della bestia trionfante.

Bruno was arrested in Venice in 1592 and questioned by Inquisitors, who accused him of undue praise of a heretical and excommunicated Queen. After eight years imprisonment he was burnt as a heretic in Rome, February 1600.

Newsletter, c.July 1600: 'One named Nolanus Jordanus, a Neapolitan, a notable learned and fantastical fellow who was in England with Monsieur the Ambassador, fell into the hands of the Inquisition at Venice, sent to Rome, tried, found guilty, and handed over to the secular arm to be burned'. [Bath, v.277].

Oct 3, Sun Commissioners from Hanse Towns at Nonsuch.
Dr John Schulte, a Commissioner, wrote from Hamburg, 6 March 1586, of trading privileges offered to them by the Queen at Nonsuch, October 3. [SPF.xx.422].

Oct 4: A house for the new French Ambassador, who had already tried to obtain Crosby House, Bishopsgate. Oct 4, William Waad to Walsingham: The Ambassador 'makes extreme suit to have some convenient house in London, his wife being ready to lie down, and in the mean season he would borrow the Bishop of Winchester or the Marquis of Winchester's house for 5 or 6 months'. [SPF.xx.61].
Châteauneuf continued to complain about his house. The Queen was godmother to his child, March 1586.

Oct 8, Fri **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.
Kingston churchwardens: 'Laid out to the ringers at the Queen's remove from Nonsuch to Richmond, 12d'. Works, Richmond: 'Setting up of new gates and making of bridges in the meadows towards the Thames'.

Samuel Kiechel's *Journal*: I and nine other Germans went on October 8 by river to Richmond 'to which the Queen was to come, and it was already the third journey that I had made, as in the meantime I had been to Nonsuch again, as I hoped to see her from a distance'...

'Her Majesty came from Nonsuch the same evening to Richmond together with her ladies and her attendants, who dismounted and went into the palace'.

Oct 8: Earl of Leicester's payment: 'For the carriage of your Lordship's stuff which was 11 carts from Nonsuch to Richmond and given to the carters to drink by the way, 11s6d'.^L

Oct 8: The banished Scottish lords - Earl of Angus, Earl of Mar, Master of Glamis, - with three fugitive ministers, left London after obtaining licence to return to Scotland. Walsingham had written to Edward Wotton, in Scotland, Sept 12: 'These distressed noblemen growing now very weary of their long restraint'. [Hamilton, 698]. Arthur Throckmorton noted: Oct 2: 'I sent a deer to my Lord of Angus'. Oct 4: 'I was with the Scottish Lords'.

Oct 8: 'The Scottish Lords went towards Scotland'.TH

Oct 10, Sun Samuel Kiechel, German traveller, at Richmond Palace.
Kiechel saw the Queen going to chapel. 'The Yeomen of the Guard, by whom she was surrounded, were clad in red cloth, with gold embroidered roses. They were splendidly tall, strong and large...so that one would not easily see their like again...Men and women, when her Majesty passed, fell on their knees, and exclaimed, with uplifted hands "God save the Queen". Even nobles are accustomed to kneel on one knee when they are conversing with her'.

Kiechel made no further visits to court; he left England on November 21.

Oct 12, court, Gilbert Lord Talbot to his father the Earl of Shrewsbury, about Gilbert's debts [over £3000]: 'Two days ago her Majesty told me that your Lordship had sent her word that for her sake you would bestow a thousand pounds of me towards payment of my debts...She was assured (she said) your Lordship did it to please her...She also said she was sure your Lordship did it the rather to enable me to serve her here...She showed me a fair jewel your Lordship had lately sent her, and said she took the thousand pounds that I should have as well given to her as the jewel'. Oct 24, Richmond, Gilbert to the Earl: 'I thank you on my knees for the thousand pounds'. [Bath, v.60,63].

Oct 17, Sun: Earl of Leicester's payments: 'To the Queen's bargeman for carrying your Lordship from the court to Thessellworth to the Prince of Portingall and back again to the court to Richmond, 10s; to the poor by your Lordship's commandment at Osterley', 12d.^L Don Antonio of Portugal was living near Isleworth at Osterley, Middlesex, Lady Gresham's house.

Oct 19: News that Stephen Lesieur, sometimes employed as a special Ambassador, had been captured in a ship off the French coast. [SPF.xx.97].

Several others captured were quickly ransomed, but Lesieur was in prison in Dunkirk until April 1587, and returned to England in June 1587.

Oct 20, from France, Mauvissière (former French Ambassador) to Lord Burghley, lamenting that pirates have taken all his valuables, 'including her Majesty's present, with all the rest of my plate, tapestry, furniture and other things, to the smallest gold button which we possessed'. [SPF.xx.97]. (See Oct 24).

Oct 21: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr William Howard's son'.^T Parents: William Howard, brother of Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham; wife: Frances (Goldwell). Simon Bowyer went 'from the court at Richmond to Reigate' to make ready, October.^T [Lord Howard's house, Reigate, Surrey].

Reigate register: baptised: Oct 21: 'Mr Francis Howard, son of Right Honourable William and Mrs Frances'.

Francis Howard (1585-1651) married (1613) Jane Monson.

Oct 22, Fri 'Commission to the Earl of Leicester to be General of the Forces in the Low Countries, with authority to levy 500 of his own servants and tenants'.^B

c.Oct 23: Edward Wotton at Richmond on return from Scotland. Wotton, special Ambassador, feared arrest by King James for intriguing with the Scottish noblemen about to return to Scotland. He had left Scotland on Oct 12, 'perceiving that his staying here was to no use'. [Calderwood, iv.380].

Oct 23, Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison: 'Wotton is retired out of Scotland sans dire adieu [without saying farewell]'. [SPF.xx.111].

[Oct 24] Paris, Mauvissière to Archibald Douglas: I was robbed and pillaged of all I had in England down to my shirt. Of the handsome presents given me by the Queen, and of my silver and plate, nothing is left, neither to me nor to my wife and children, so that we resemble those exiled Irish who solicit alms in England with their children by their sides...I pray you to use all your skill and watchfulness in order that if it be possible, by means of the puissant authority and good fortune of the Queen of England, as Queen and goddess of the sea, I may recover what I have lost, which amounts to the value of 35,000 crowns, without which I will be utterly ruined. [HT.iii.113].

By January 1586 the pirates had been captured, and some valuables recovered, including the Queen's presents. [SPF.xx.283].

Oct 24, London, the remaining four Dutch Deputies wrote to Walsingham, asking for audience to take leave. Two will go with Sir Philip Sidney, two will wait to go with the Earl of Leicester. [SPF.xx.117].

Court news. Oct 26, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'Her Majesty doth deliver unto divers persons the great mislike she hath of her own resolution taken in this cause of the Low Countries'. [SP12/183/56].

Oct 29: 'Richard Ferris, one of the ordinary Messengers of her Majesty's Chamber, set down on his bills signed by Mr Secretary Walsingham and brought to the office the 29th October 1585 more miles than he rode by 2664 miles, which after the rate of two pence for every mile amounteth to the sum of £22.4s'.
[SP12/183/65]. Richard Ferris remained a Messenger.

Oct 29, Fri: in London: the annual Lord Mayor's procession, when the new Lord Mayor went with great ceremony to and from Westminster to take the oath of office (the day after his election).

For Wolstan Dixie, of the Skinners' Company, George Peele wrote: The Device of the Pageant borne before Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

In verse, opening with a speech by one 'apparelled like a Moor', in praise of
'Lovely London rich and fortunate,
Famed through the World for peace and happiness...
In meek and lowly manner doth she yield
Herself, her wealth, with heart and willingness
Unto the person of her gracious Queen
Elizabeth renowned through the world,
Stall'd and anointed by the highest power,
The God of Kings that with his holy hand
Hath long defended her and her England'.

There follow short speeches 'by the Children in the Pageant', viz:

London: 'New Troy I hight, whom Lud my Lord surnamed,
London, the glory of the Western side;
Throughout the world is lovely London famed,
So far as any sea comes in with tide;
Whose peace and calm under her Royal Queen,
Hath long been such as like was never seen.
Then let me live to carol of her name,
That she may ever live and never die;
Her sacred shrine set in the house of Fame,
Consecrate to eternal memory.

My peerless Mistress, Sovereign of my peace,
Long may she joy with honour's great increase'.

Magnanimity; Loyalty ('The greatest treasure that a Prince can have');
The Country; The Thames; The Soldier; The Sailor; Science; four Nymphs.

[George Peele, Minor Poems, ed. C.T.Prouty, 209-213].

Oct 31, Sun Dutch Deputies at Richmond for audience.

The remaining Deputies had very belatedly received news that the Treaty with England had been ratified a month earlier. The Queen ill-temperedly expressed her annoyance at the delay, and at being 'unhandsomely treated'. Said she:

"I had ordered the Earl of Leicester to proceed to the Netherlands, and conduct your affairs; a man of such quality as all the world knows, and one whom I love as if he were my own brother. He was getting himself ready in all diligence... He and many others... proceed to the Netherlands from pure affection for your cause". In all I am sending "not under ten thousand soldiers of the English nation. This is no small succour, and no little unbaring of this realm of mine, threatened as it is with war from many quarters. Yet I am seeking no Sovereignty, nor anything else prejudicial to the freedom of your country. I wish only, in your utmost need, to help you out of this lamentable war, to maintain for you liberty of conscience, and to see that law and justice are preserved".

After much more the Queen dismissed the Deputies with an assurance that her goodwill towards the States was not diminished.

[Motley, United Netherlands, i.321-2].

Oct 31, court, Roger Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury:

'Here is no speech but of my Lord of Leicester's going into the Low Countries...I think Sir Thomas Cecil and Sir Philip Sidney shall go very shortly, but the Earl's going is of more importance'. [LPL 3198/339].

Cecil, Burghley's son, was to be Governor of Brill; Sidney of Flushing.

Oct 31, Richmond, Queen's gift: To 'Alice Radcliffe, late wife of James Radcliffe slain in her Majesty's service in the Realm of Ireland...having been here a long suitor to her Majesty for some relief, being left by the death of her husband utterly destitute of means to maintain her, the sum of £8 to be given to her by way of her Majesty's reward'.^T

Nov 3: death: Adrian Stokes (c.1533-1585).

His 1st wife was Frances Duchess of Suffolk (died 1559); his 2nd wife, who survived him, was Lady Throckmorton, widow of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

With his will are Inventories of 'household stuff' in each room of their houses in Leicester, Northamptonshire, and London.

Pictures at the London house included: Queen Katherine Parr, with a curtain; Queen Mary; Queen Elizabeth, with a curtain; 'the French Queen'.

Nov 4, Thur Commissioners from Hanse Towns at Richmond to take leave. Dr John Schulte, Nov 5, to the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers: 'We have received a final answer from the Queen...yesterday we took leave of her and intend in two days to set out for Germany'. [SPF.xx.145].

Schulte left London on November 15. The controversies between England and the Hanse Towns had not been settled.

Also Nov 4: Danish envoy at Richmond.

Corfitz Grubbe, who had brought letters from King Frederick II of Denmark.

Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of a boat from Mortlake to London for a chain given by her Majesty to the Ambassador of Denmark, returning therewith to the court'.^T Dr Schulte, Nov 5: 'An envoy from the King of Denmark is here, and yesterday received his answer and letters from the Queen'.

Grubbe dined at the Barbican on November 14 with Lady Willoughby de Eresby, whose husband was in Denmark as special Ambassador. [Ancaster, 16].

November 6, 19: Rumours about Don Antonio of Portugal and the Queen. Information about Don Antonio at this time comes from Mendoza in Paris; at the time of the Queen's alleged visits to Don Antonio in London she was still at Richmond, he was at Osterley. [November 6], Mendoza to Philip II: 'Don Antonio had travelled towards London...The Queen had ordered two houses to be made ready for his reception'. [November 19]: 'Don Antonio had arrived at one of the houses which the Queen had had prepared for him, nine miles from London. He was visited there by the French Ambassador before he had seen the Queen, and Cosmé Rogier who has returned, says that the Queen resented this. She had seen Don Antonio four times, for which purpose he had come to London and stayed in the house of a Portuguese Jew physician named Lopez, where the Queen visited him, and Rogier says that she gave him some money'. [Span.iii.551-2].

Note: Rogier was an Italian sent to Don Antonio by the King of France. Dr Lopez appears to have been living at this time in Wood Street, in the City of London; there is neither corroboration nor likelihood that the Queen visited Don Antonio there.

The Earl of Leicester dined with Dr Lopez on November 11 on his way from Leicester House, Strand, to Wanstead, Essex.^L

Court news. Nov 10, The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland: Sir Philip Sidney 'hath taken his leave and goeth to Flushing forthwith. God speed him well'. Sir Thomas Cecil has the gout, 'and goeth when he is able...The Queen is very loth to part with the Earl of Leicester'.^{RT}

Nov 10, Gravesend, Sir Philip Sidney 'to the Queen's most excellent Majesty': 'Most gracious Sovereign. This rude piece of paper shall presume, because of your Majesty's commandment, most humbly to present such a cipher as little leisure could afford me...I beseech your Majesty will vouchsafe legibly to read my heart in the course of my life...I most lowly kiss your hands, and pray to God your enemies may then only have peace when they are weary of knowing your force...Your Majesty's most humble servant'. [Illustrated: Pryor, No.36].
Sidney reached Flushing on November 18 to be Governor there.

Nov 15: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Philip Sidney's daughter'.^T
Parents: Sidney (on his way abroad); wife: Frances (Walsingham), daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, of Walsingham House, Seething Lane, London.

Richard Brackenbury went from Richmond to London to make ready.^T

Nov 15: St Olave Hart Street register, baptised:
'Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Sidney'.

Godfather: Earl of Leicester (Sidney's uncle), who gave £5 to the nurse and midwife, November 21.^L Elizabeth Sidney married (1599) Roger Manners, 5th Earl of Rutland; both died in 1612.

Nov 16: new appointment: William Gooderus, to be one of the Queen's surgeons; £40 p.a, and 'bouge of court', i.e. some food, wine, wax.^P

16 Nov 1585–November 1586: Dr Bartholomew Clerke, lawyer, and Henry Killigrew, were Councillors on the Dutch Council of State.

Nov 16, Queen to the States-General, of her choice of Clerke and Killigrew: Both have many times showed their prudence, sufficiency, and dexterity in the management of affairs. [SPF.xx.166: French].

Nov 16: *death*. Gerald FitzGerald, 11th Earl of Kildare (1525–1585) died in London. Funeral: 13 February 1586, Kildare Cathedral, Ireland.

His son Henry FitzGerald (1562–1597) became 12th Earl of Kildare. The widowed Mabel (Browne), Countess of Kildare, died in 1610.

c.Nov 16, Tues **HANCES HOUSE**, Westminster; Lord Howard of Effingham. Crown property; occupied by Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham (1536–1624), Lord Admiral; wife: Katherine (Carey), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, died 1603. Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, with two Officers of the Wardrobe and two Yeomen of the Chamber 'for making ready Hances House at Westminster for the Queen's Majesty, and for taking down the same stuff her Majesty being gone, and making it clean and returning it to Westminster office again', 44s.^T

Nov 17, Wed: **Accession Day** celebrations, e.g.

Edmund Bunny, Sub-Deacon of York, published in 1585 'Certain Prayers and other Godly Exercises for the 17th of November: wherein we solemnise the blessed reign of our gracious Sovereign Lady Elizabeth'. Designed to promote the religious observance of Accession Day, 'especially in these parts where I am resident'.

One of the prayers begins 'O most high and eternal God, we are not able to express in word, or in heart to conceive, how infinitely we are beholden to thee, for giving us so gracious a Princess, sent laden unto us with so many and so special gifts and blessings'. Bunny includes a list of reasons for celebrating Accession Day. [Liturgy, 467].

Allhallows London Wall: 'For the ringing the 17th day of November being the day of her Majesty's entrance to the Crown, 3s4d'.

Holy Trinity the Less: 'Ringing for the Queen on the Coronation day, 10d'.

St Alban Wood Street: 'For certain prayer books for her Majesty, 6d; to the ringers on the Queen's night, 2s6d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'Bread and drink for the ringers the Queen's night, 2s'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'To the musicians on the Queen's night at the commandment of Mr Deputy, 2s'. Same account: 'For a book to pray for fair weather, and one other for the Queen, 10d'.

St Olave Jewry: 'For a prayer book for the Queen's day, 3d'.

Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Chamberlains paid: '3s4d to the Clerk of the Castle Church for ringing of the Queen's holiday; 7s to the Clerk of St Leonard's Church for ringing at the same time'.

Cambridge, Great St Mary: 'On the Queen's night one pound candles, 3d; for four load of dung carriage on the Queen's even, 16d; the Queen's night for beer to the ringers, 4d'. Cambridge, Holy Trinity: 'For mending of the church for the great bell on Coronation day, 2d; for candles that night, 3d; for bread and drink for the ringers, 9d'.

Canterbury Chamberlains paid: 'For the five Sergeants, the Keeper and the Crier their dinner at the day of the solemnisation of her Majesty's reign, 2s4d; for the Waits' dinner that day, 20d; for the dinner of certain serving-men, 12d; for dinner had in to Master Mayor, 12d; for a quart of muscadine that Foster fetched and sugar that was had in to the dinner, 2s'.

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'Item, of the anniversary day of the Queen to the ringers in bread and ale, 3s4d'.

Lambeth Church: 'For a book of service for the Queen's Coronation day, 4d'.

Leverton Church, Lincs: 'Bread and ale to the ringers on St Hugh Day, 13d'.

Oxford Chamberlains paid: 'To the Beadle of Beggars for gathering of wood on the Coronation day 7d; for a sermon on the Coronation day 10s'.

Oxford, St Mary's, sermon by John Prime (c.1549-96, a Fellow of New College): 'A sermon briefly comparing the state of King Solomon and his subjects together with the condition of Queen Elizabeth and her people'. [Printed, 1585].

Repton Church, Derbyshire: 'The day before St Hugh Day for mending the bells and for nails, 8d; at St Hugh Day at night for candles, 1d'.

Tilney Church, Norfolk: 'For dressing of the bells against the day of the Coronation, 4d; a kilderkin of beer against the day of the Coronation, 3s10d'.

Sir Francis Drake and his fleet had sailed from Plymouth in September for the West Indies. On November 17 they captured St Jago in the Cape Verde Islands, and hoisted the Flag of St George.

'Order was given that all the ordnance throughout the town and upon all the platforms, which were above 50 pieces all ready charged, should be shot off in honour of the Queen's Majesty's Coronation day, being the 17th of November, after the yearly custom of England, which was so answered again by the ordnance out of all the ships in the fleet which now was come near, as it was strange to hear such a thundering noise last so long together'. [Hakluyt, vii.83].

Flushing, Nov 23, Thomas Doyley to the Earl of Leicester: 'The soldiers and burghers solemnised with the great ordnance, the ensigns displayed on the town walls, her Majesty's Coronation Day'. [Wright, ii.270].

Accession Day Tilt preparations:

Works: 'making ready the Tilt and scaffolds for the Triumph'.

Tilt-list: College of Arms MS M.4, f.33.

Nov 17, Wed **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1585. 10 pairs.

Sir Henry Lee	v	Fulke Greville
Earl of Cumberland	v	Lord Thomas Howard
Henry Grey	v	Robert Carey
Thomas Radcliffe	v	Sir William Drury
Robert Alexander	v	Henry Brouncker
Robert Knollys	v	Ralph Bowes
Henry Noel	v	Thomas Gerard
George Gifford	v	William Gresham
Richard Ward	v	Thomas Vavasour
Robert Carey [again]	v	John Chidley.

Judges: Earl of Sussex; Earl of Ormond.

c. Nov 18: Review before the Queen, Tothill Fields, Westminster.
 Newsletter, Dec 19, Cologne: 'The Earl of Leicester has reviewed in London before the Queen and Don Antonio of Portugal the horse and foot which are to come over with him from England'. [Fugger, 99]. The review is known to have been in Tothill Fields; the Queen was apparently in Westminster only Nov 16-19.

Nov 18, The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland: 'Her Majesty is here at Hances, some say Mistress Frances shall be there married'.^{RT}

Lord Howard's sister Frances Howard married at Richmond: see Dec 5.

Nov 19, Fri **RICHMOND PALACE.**

St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers for ringing on the 19th day of November when the Queen's Majesty came to [from] my Lord Admiral's house, and back again to Richmond, 6d'.

Nov 20: *death. Thomas Tallis (c.1505-1585), musician and composer, of East Greenwich, died there, having been a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal since 1543.*

Bequests included: 'To my company the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel towards their feast, £3.6s8d'.

'To Joan my wife my moiety for the printing of musical books, songs, and ruled paper...the which the Queen's Majesty gave jointly between Mr William Byrd one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel and me' [in January 1575].

Funeral: St Alfege, Greenwich, where an inscription (now lost) began:

*'Interred here doth lie a worthy wight,
 Who for long time in music bore the bell...
 He served long time in Chapel with great praise
 Four Sovereigns' reigns (a thing not often seen)'*

William Byrd composed an elegy for Tallis, 'Ye sacred Muses', lamenting:

'Tallis is dead, Tallis is dead, and music dies'.

Nov 22, Earl of Leicester's accounts: 'Your Lordship lost in play at the court at Richmond the 22nd of November, 2s'.^L The accounts record a number of such losses by the Earl (at cards or dice).

Nov 23, in Scotland: William Knollys, sent as special Ambassador, had audience of King James. Some banished lords, now back in Scotland from England, were in good favour with the King. The Queen had been informed that if she sent an Ambassador an intended league with Scotland would be concluded without delay.

An Act of the Scottish Parliament on December 10 authorised the King to make a league with the Queen of England. [Tytler, viii.243].

Nov 24, *Earl of Leicester to William Davison, in Zeeland:*

'I have shipped these two days 650 horses; I think as good horses and as handsome men as ever you saw for so many' with 'near 450 gentlemen to ride them and to serve with them. I bring with me into Zeeland only the principal gentlemen and captains, and 30 or 40 of my gentlemen to attend me'. I send the most 'into Holland with our horses'. [SPF.xx.178].

Nov 26: *Earl of Leicester's accounts: 'Given in reward by your Lordship's commandment to the tumblers that tumbled before your Lordship at Leicester House', Nov 26, £6.13s4d.^L*

Nov 27, Sat Conference on Portsmouth fortifications, at Richmond. Major works had begun at Portsmouth.

Description by William Pearce:

'In August last there was presented to her Majesty a writing subscribed with the hands of William Pearce, the engineer, and Richard Popinjay, the Surveyor of the Works at Portsmouth, containing an estimate for the fortifications of the whole town of Portsmouth'. This estimate 'was not misliked by her Majesty and her Council, whom she called thereunto at Nonsuch, but yet because the season of the year was far spent, so as all the said works could not be finished in convenient time before winter, therefore the said Pearce offered to finish up before November the works following' [described in detail]...

'The Earl of Sussex, Captain of the Town, alleged that the works begun by Pearce were not finished according to his offer, but that a great part of the town from the Green Bulwark to the Gate lay open in many places in such sort as the town is now much weaker than it was when Pearce began the works'...

'Pearce was sent for to return up to the court, and her Majesty, minding to understand by conference of divers what was fit to be done, called before her the Earl of Sussex and Pearce, having with her at that time the Lord Treasurer, Sir William Pelham, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Brian Fitzwilliams'.

Sussex and Pearce argued their cases; Pearce's offer 'was allowed by her Majesty'; it was resolved that he should make new plans and estimates.

[SP12/184/49; *King's Works*, iv.521-2].

Nov 28, Sun Earl of Leicester at Richmond to take leave. Leicester was to take up his post as Lieutenant-General of the English forces in the Low Countries. The Queen had strictly enjoined him not to accept Sovereignty over them, which she herself had refused more than once.

Nov 28: *Earl of Leicester gave: 'To the poor at your Lordship's coming from Richmond, 22d'.*

Nov 29: *Leicester's accounts: 'Given in reward to the Queen's trumpeters that sounded before your Lordship at Leicester House, £10'.^L*

c. Nov 30, Richmond, the Queen sent several letters recommending Leicester, e.g. to the States-General: 'She cannot better testify her care for their welfare and preservation than by sending to them her cousin the Earl of Leicester, a person (as all know) who is higher in her esteem than any other of her subjects - to take command of the forces she has sent to their aid, and to assist them in the government of affairs'.

[SPF.xx.187: French].

Court news. Nov 30, Coldharbour [London], Christopher Copley to the Earl of Shrewsbury [husband of 'Bess of Hardwick'], whose letter to the Queen was delivered by the Earl's son on November 27 'to her own hands as she walked abroad on the green at Richmond'...

'The Countess continueth the same in her complaints...and lately in a matter hath troubled her Majesty about pulling down of a wall...procured by your Lordship. The Queen of herself remembering how she had heard by petition of the countrymen of commons enclosed, said to the Countess: "Madam, so long as you had the Earl of Shrewsbury's good countenance and favour they durst not meddle with it, but they seeing you in disgrace with your husband, they have pulled it down of themselves", and thus excused your Lordship'.

[winter 1585], Earl of Shrewsbury to the Queen: 'I am right sorry that your Highness is so continually troubled with my wife's complaints touching me... I hear now she is lodged in your Majesty's court of purpose daily to trouble you with these unnecessary toys, and to withdraw you from your weightier affairs'...

'Under your Majesty's favour and correction (I speak as a husband), it were more seemly for her to contain herself at home than in such sort to trouble your Majesty, and discountenance him of whom she received and has all the honour and most of the wealth she enjoys'. [Bath, v.64].

November 1585-February 1586: *Paul Melissus in England.*

Paul Schede, known as Melissus (1539-1602), German Protestant, poet, musician, diplomat, named Poet Laureate by the Emperor. The Queen was familiar with his poetry, some of which had already been dedicated to her. In a Latin letter to her in August 1585 he professed to have for 30 years desired to meet her in person. In that month he assembled most of his poems, in a collection dedicated to the Queen, and brought them to England to be presented at Richmond.

*Melissus arrived in November 1585, after his friend Sir Philip Sidney had left. In his own account of his visit he stated that he was enthusiastically received by the Queen; she offered him gracious hospitality, listened as he sang his poems, and urged him to remain in England. [James E. Phillips 'Elizabeth I as a Latin Poet: an Epigram on Paul Melissus', *Renaissance News*, 16 (1963), 289-98]*

Court news. Dec 2, The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'It is now certainly thought that the Earl of Leicester setteth forwards tomorrow. God speed him well. He hath taken leave of her Majesty...The going of this great Earl will make a great alteration in court, as some think'...

'My Lord Treasurer [Burghley] is at the court still troubled with the gout... Her Majesty maketh marvellously much of him'.^{RT}

Dec 3, Earl of Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham, after the Queen had forbidden him to take an oath of fidelity to the Dutch: 'I had as lief be dead as be in the case I shall be in if this restraint hold for taking the oath there, or if some more authority be not granted than I see her Majesty would I should have. I trust you will all hold hard for this, or else banish me England withal...I go early in the morning away'. [SPF.xx.193].

'The number which are to attend your Lordship in your journey into the Low Countries': Two barons with 10 servants, 20 knights and gentlemen with 40 servants. 'His lordship's own retinue': steward and 2 servants, secretary, treasurer, gentleman of the horse, controller, 2 gentlemen ushers, 4 gentlemen of the chamber, 6 pages, 4 grooms of the chamber, 10 gentlemen waiters, 2 divines, physician, apothecary, surgeon, 2 cornets, 6 trumpets, 6 footmen, 4 cooks; 4 buttery, pantry, silver scullery; clerk of the kitchen, harbinger, yeoman of the horse, 3 coachmen, 8 grooms, a farrier.^L Total, with others: 221. [Simon Adams, *Household Accounts of Robert Dudley*, 429].

Dec 4, Sat: Leicester's payment: 'To your Lordship's players at their going to the sea from Leicester House, £6'.^L The Earl left London for Essex.

Chelmsford Church, Essex: 'Paid to the ringers at the right honourable the Earl of Leicester his coming through Chelmsford, 6d'; same account: 'Laid out for two prayer books for the praying for the Queen's Majesty, 8d'.

[Dec 5, Essex], 'in all haste, ready to horse', Earl of Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I have taken upon me this voyage not as a desperate or forlorn man, but as one as well contented with his place at home and calling as any subject was ever; and my cause was not nor is other than the Lord and the Queen. If the Queen fail, yet must I trust in the Lord'. [SPF.xx.197].

c. December 5: Earl of Hertford's marriage to Frances Howard.

Frances Howard, sister of Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, and a long serving Lady of the Privy Chamber, had for years been hoping to marry Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and already referred to herself as his wife.

She wrote from court to the Earl in January 1585 that her brother spoke to the Queen about their marriage, thinking 'that it depended only on her Majesty'. She replied she was sure 'that you would be contented to give her a pension'. He replied 'that it touched her Majesty in honour to have any gentlewoman about her to take a pension of any man in such a manner. Her Majesty rose up and left with these words: that he had done the part of a good brother...but still... she thought it was no part of your desire'. Next day she told me what my brother had said, and asked if I desired to have it brought to an end and why. 'I answered her it hath been a matter of affection long between us, and for my part I would think myself the happiest woman in the world if with her good favour...she would bestow me upon him whom my liking is resolved on'...

'Many persuasions she used against marriage...and how little you would care for me...how well I was here and how much she cared for me. But in the end she said she would not be against my desire. Trust me, sweet Lord, the worst is past, and I warrant she will not speak one angry word to you'.

'Your most faithful loving and obedient wife during life, Frances H'.

[Received by Brian, footman, Monday 1st February].

In August Frances wrote: 'I would with all my heart I were with you to make you merry...Sweet Lord, you may have me now when you will, for the Queen praised you and said with all her heart you should have me. Farewell sweet Master Edward. Love me and be merry'. [Received August 12]. [*Bath*, iv.158,160].

c. Dec 5, Sun Earl of Hertford's marriage, at Richmond Palace.

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1537-1621), married (2nd wife) Frances Howard (c.1544-1598), a Lady of the Privy Chamber 1569-1598.

The Earl owned Hertford House, Cannon Row, Westminster, and estates in Hampshire and Wiltshire.

Dec 6, court at Richmond, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'The Earl of Leicester is on his way. Sir Thomas Cecil intends to set forward next week. Lady Hertford wished you to be at her marriage, which is performed with the great liking of the Queen'...

'Lady Shrewsbury still complains of her lord, and will, I think, till she has wearied her Majesty and all her Council...Mr William Knollys has returned from the Scottish King...Her Majesty removeth to Greenwich this next week'.^{RT}

Dec 6, London, Henry Killigrew to William Davison, in Holland: 'I pray you take order we may keep house together...I bring three or four geldings with me..I also purpose to bring ten tun of bread to begin household withal and some beer in barrels...Mr Dr Clerke, my colleague...is gone before'. [SPF.xx.200].

Dec 7: Order of agreement between the Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife.

Dec 8: Orders taken at Richmond upon petitions of the Countess and her sons to the Queen, over financial support from the Earl. [SP12/185/10,11].

Dec 9: Earl of Leicester sailed from Harwich, arriving in Flushing next day. The Amity (Edward Fenton, Vice-Admiral) 'wafting and transporting' Leicester 'and divers other gentlemen into Holland and Zeeland'.^N The company included Leicester's stepson Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex; Roger 2nd Lord North; with about 3000 men in some 50 ships sailing from Harwich and Gravesend. Also 'For the hire of certain Dutch pilots serving in The Scout and The Achates for transporting of the Earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Cecil and others, £4.15s'.^N

Dec 12, Paris, Sir Edward Stafford to Walsingham: 'One Buzenval is gone for England from the King of Navarre'. [SPF.xx.211]. Paul Choart, Sieur de Buzenval, was resident Agent from King Henri III of Navarre for several years.

c.Dec 14: Jerome Horsey at Richmond on return from Russia.

Jerome Horsey (c.1550-1626), a member of the Muscovy Company, brought letters from Emperor Feodor, including his angry response to his messenger Beckman's treatment in England earlier in 1585. (See March 21).

Feodor complained of the behaviour of Sir Jerome Bowes, special Ambassador to Russia 1583-1584. Horsey's account is in the 'Travels of Sir Jerome Horsey', Russia at the Close of the Sixteenth Century, ed. E.A.Bond (1856). ('Horsey').

c.Dec 14: Jerome Horsey at Richmond for audience.

Horsey: I 'came to the court at Richmond; showed myself to the Lord Treasurer and Sir Francis Walsingham. They brought me to the Queen, whose Highness received the Emperor's letters and my speech most graciously, and with great applause commended me; was glad she had such a servant attained to such knowledge and trust to be employed in so weighty affairs from so great and foreign prince. Speaking to Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Hatton]...

"Have you and the harbinger care for his lodging; tis late, I will speak with you further tomorrow".

'Sir Jerome Bowes and his brother Mr Ralph Bowes came to welcome me with no small compliments...Gave, as he said, great commendation of my languages, favour and estimation I had in the Emperor's court; all which I believed, for the Queen told me as much'.

'The next day it pleased her Majesty to have a great deal of conference with me, and somewhat concerning Sir Jerome Bowes' misbehaviour; to which I said little as yet. The letters committed to the trust of my translation: the which I did sparingly for the terms used against Sir Jerome Bowes, which Mr Secretary took ill; told me, the Queen would be displeased if she knew of it, whose Highness bid me not to fear the face of any'.

'After I had perfected it, Mr Secretary read the same to the Queen. Her Majesty required to know my commissions, for that, besides what was contained in the Emperor's letters, was referred to word of mouth. I told her Highness it was so much as I feared would weary her Majesty's patience, being so late'. "Then will I appoint a time of purpose to give you further audience". [Horsey, 214]. (See December 20).

Dec 15, Kronburg, Lord Willoughby (Ambassador to Denmark) to Walsingham, sending a report on his negotiations: 'The King commanded her Majesty's letters to be put into Dutch [German] and keepeth them in his own secret coffer as the specialest jewels he hath. He beareth about him her Majesty's picture in a tablet of gold, in which he hath much contentment'. [SPF.xx.218].

Lord Willoughby left Denmark after Christmas for the Low Countries, and arrived at the Hague on 21 February 1586, to be one of the commanders there.

Dec 15, court yet at Richmond, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:
 'Sir Thomas Cecil has taken leave of her Majesty, and intends to go shortly to his charge at the Brill. The Countess of Hertford lives with her lord, but when her Majesty comes to Greenwich she will have her chamber in court'... Her Majesty hath easily digested the going of the great Earl [Leicester]'.^{RT}

December 17: The Queen left Richmond.

John Cotton, of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and two labourers, 'attending at Richmond by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain to take down and send away such wardrobe stuff of her Majesty's Removing Wardrobe as remained behind for want of carts at her Majesty's remove from Richmond to Greenwich', 27s.

Dec 17, Fri **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Whitgift. Lambeth Church: 'For ringing the 17th of December and the 18th day when the Queen's Majesty removed from Richmond to my Lord of Canterbury's and from thence to Greenwich the next day, 6s'.

Dec 18, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid the 18th day of December for ringing when the Queen went from Lambeth to Greenwich, 6d'.

William Hunnis 'Supervisor and Keeper of the Queen's Majesty's great orchard and gardens at Greenwich for the wages of divers workmen and women weeders working and weeding there', Sept 1585-Sept 1586.^T

c. December 20: Jerome Horsey at Greenwich for audience.

Horsey: 'I was well housed in London, well provided and attended on, much respected, feasted and entertained, by the Company of Muscovia...and of many other Aldermen and merchants'.

'The Queen calls for me at Greenwich; I deliver as much as I was to say, and so much as pleased her Highness to enquire of me'. [Horsey, 215].

Horsey prepared to return to Russia as Agent, at the same time as Sir Jerome Bowes made malicious charges against him: see end January 1586.

December 23: News of a visit by the Prince of Condé to Plymouth, Devon.

Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé (1552-1588), Huguenot leader (who had met the Queen at Nonsuch in 1580), made a brief visit to Plymouth; he was entertained by Arthur Champernown (special Ambassador to the King of Navarre earlier in 1585).

Dec 23, Modbury [Devon], Arthur Champernown to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'My mind is most ready, though my poverty yields me unfit to enter into any good action. I came into the country to pay my debts and to get me some substance, but tis true that to him that hath little shall be given the means to consume even what he hath not. I having gotten some beginning of wealth (scarce sufficient to buy one quarter of a horse), arrived the Prince of Condé in Plymouth, where for the better entertainment of him and his company did I most willingly cut up a whole horse'.

'The 21 of this, he setting sail for Rochelle, gave me certain letters and speeches to declare unto her Majesty, the which I send your Honour, with a little memory of the same...At this present am I better able to spend my blood than money in the service of those to whom I am bound, insomuch as I have some little store of the one though clean destitute of the other'.

Champernown encloses: 'Memory of such speeches as the Prince of Condé commanded me to deliver unto her Majesty'. Including: 'To thank her Majesty for the great favours and honours he hath received and to assure her that she hath not a more willing servant than himself to spend his life in her service... She has hitherto been the only pillar and refuge of the afflicted...To remember her that tis easier to repair a house whilst it is yet standing than to build it up after it is flat fallen down'. [SP12/185/30].

Dec 24: death. Frederick 4th Lord Windsor (1559-1585), died at Westminster, unmarried. 'In acknowledgement of my most bounden duty and thankfulness to the Queen's Majesty for the most gracious favours at sundry times bestowed upon me, I will that there be delivered to her Majesty not only the Cross of Diamonds willed and bequeathed to her Majesty by my father, but also one other jewel fully as good or better as a token from me of my loyalty and affection to her Majesty, with these words engraved in the same 'Dator non Donum' [the giver not the gift], wishing that my ability might extend to a greater gift, which notwithstanding I most humbly beseech her Majesty to accept, and the same to be presented unto her Majesty by my very loving friend Mr William Cornwallis'.

Funeral: Bradenham, Buckinghamshire.

Frederick's brother Henry Windsor (1562-1605) became 5th Lord Windsor.

Their father Edward 3rd Lord Windsor, who died in Venice in January 1575, had left the Queen the Cross of Diamonds not yet delivered.

There is a receipt dated 3 May 1579: 'I, Frederick Lord Windsor, son and heir of Edward late Lord Windsor, have received of John Talbot of Grafton, Worcs, esquire, one cross of diamonds which was bequeathed by the said late Lord Windsor unto the Queen's most excellent Majesty to be delivered unto her'.

[BL Add Charter 74021].

Dec 26, Greenwich, Lord Burghley to the Earl of Leicester, informing him 'which I do by her Majesty's direction, that she understandeth very certainly that the King of Spain maketh all the provision that he can possibly, to make a mighty navy for a great army to come by sea, to annoy her Majesty...so as... it is here found most necessary that her Majesty shall also make preparation of all the strength that she can make by sea'.^{LEY}

Dec 26, Delft, Earl of Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham, 'letting you know where I am, and how greatly her Majesty is in all places revered and honoured, of all sorts of people, from highest to the lowest, assuring themselves already, now they have her Majesty's good countenance, to beat all the Spaniards out of their country again. Never was there people I think in that jollity that these be'...

'This town is another London almost for beauty and fairness, and have used me most honourably...There was such a noise, both here, at Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, in crying "God save Queen Elizabeth", as if she had been in Cheapside, with the most hearty countenances that ever I saw; and therefore... I believe she never bestowed her favour upon more thankful people than these countries of Holland...These towns will take no direction but from the Queen of England, I assure you; and if her Majesty had not taken them at this need, but forsaken them, she had lost them for ever and ever, and now hath she them, if she will keep them, as the citizens of London, in all love and affection'.^{LEY}

Dec 26, Sun play, by the Queen's Men.

Dec 27, Mon bear-baiting, at Greenwich.

Also Dec 27: play, by Lord Admiral's Men and Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

*1585: A sermon before the Queen, published with the title: 'A Godly Sermon. Preached before the Queen's most excellent Majesty, upon the 17.18.19 verses of the 16th Chapter of St Matthew. Wherein is contained the conclusion of a Dialogue between Christ and his Disciples, showing briefly that the authority which the Pope of Rome doth challenge to himself is unlawfully usurped. Very necessary for these perilous times wherein the simple may perceive their intolerable impiety, usurping that office and action, which ever appertained unto Christ only'. 'Published at the request of sundry godly and well disposed persons'. (London, 1585).

1585: Thomas Bilson, Warden of Winchester, dedicated to the Queen:
 'The True Difference between Christian subjection and Unchristian rebellion:
 wherein the Prince's lawful power to command for truth, and indeprivable right
 to bear the sword, are defended against the Pope's censures and the Jesuits'
 sophisms uttered in their APOLOGY and DEFENCE OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS'.

'With a demonstration that the things reformed in the Church of England by
 the Laws of this Realm are truly Catholic, notwithstanding the vain show made
 to the contrary in their late Rhemish Testament'.

Epistle Dedicatory (9p): 'To the most excellent, virtuous and noble' Queen.
 Dr Bilson offers 'my rude labours...The cause is Christ's, as being the defence
 of his will and ordinance'. He describes the two books [by William Allen, later
 Cardinal Allen] which he is answering.

The Queen, Defender of the Christian Faith, 'stoops to the very burden of
 harbouring the afflicted, and helping the distressed by all convenient and
 godly means: not refusing with Princely courage and constancy to endure the
 displeasures and abide the disfavours of such as seek to restore or uphold
 the decayed and accursed kingdom of Antichrist'. Bilson describes the English
 Colleges at Rome and Rheims, which send seminary 'boy-priests' to England.

Also an Epistle: 'To the Christian Reader'. The book is in four Parts;
 the second 'Prove the Prince's supreme power to command for truth within her
 Realm'. The whole book takes the form of a Dialogue between 'Theophilus the
 Christian. Philander the Jesuit'. 830p. (London, 1585).

Dr Bilson (c.1546-1616), Warden of Winchester College 1581-1596, became
 Bishop of Worcester 1596, Bishop of Winchester 1597.

The Queen stayed with him in Surrey in 1601.

1585: William Gager (1555-1622), of Christ Church, Oxford, wrote Latin
 Odes after Dr William Parry's plot against the Queen was discovered.

The titles, in a modern translation:

Ode 1, 1585: 'Against the traitor who tried to encompass the murder of the
 most serene Queen Elizabeth'.

Ode 2: 'An Ode on the most serene Queen Elizabeth, rescued from the imminent
 peril of assassination'.

Ode 3: 'To the most serene Queen Elizabeth, so that she may be of good heart
 and at length cease to fear'.

[Dana F.Sutton, ed. William Gager: the Complete Works, 4 vols (New York and
 London, 1994), iii. 2-13].

Gager, a prolific author of Latin poems and plays, wrote a Latin comedy
 performed before the Queen at Oxford in September 1592.

1585: Francis Kett of Norfolk (c.1547-1589), dedicated to the Queen:
*'The Glorious and Beautiful Garland of Man's Glorification. Containing the Godly
 Mystery of heavenly Jerusalem, the helmet of our Salvation. The coming of Christ
 in the flesh for our glory, and his glorious coming in the end of the world, to
 crown men with crowns of eternal glory. Being a heavenly Adamant to draw thee to
 Christ and a spiritual Rod to mortify thy life'*.

'Made and set forth by Francis Kett, Doctor of Physick'.

Dedicated *'To the most mighty, imperial, and virtuous Princess, the Lord's
 Anointed, Queen Elizabeth'*.

*'I be troubled in heart with faintness, and fear of your supersplendent
 personage (being a mighty princess of power) to dedicate this Pamphlet to your
 most excellent Majesty'. Your subjects pray 'that at the appearance of Christ
 you may be a glorious Saint in the kingdom of God'*.

I am 'unworthy to touch the ground that your Majesty do walk on'...

*'Your Highness...shall meet (at the great day of resurrection) the King of all
 Kings coming in his triumphant progress from heaven...You shall glisten as the
 shining of heaven world without end, beholding the beauty of God for ever, in
 new Jerusalem'*. (London, 1585).

By 1588 Kett was regarded by the Bishop of Norwich (Edmund Scambler) as a
 heretic and dangerous blasphemer; he was burnt at Norwich as a heretic in 1589.

1585: Christopher Ocland's books in Latin verse, written for school-
 boys learning Latin, were translated into English by John Sharrock.

Anglorum Praelia (1580, dedicated to the Queen),
 and Elizabetha (1582).

Two parts, in English verse, translated as:

1. The Valiant Acts and Victorious Battles of the English Nation.
2. Elizabeth Queen. *'Or a short and compendious declaration of the peaceable
 state of England, under the government of the most mighty and virtuous Princess
 Elizabeth. Whereunto is added a brief Catalogue or rehearsal, of all the noble
 men which being now dead, have been, or yet living, are, of her Majesty's
 Council'*. (London, 1585).

Sharrock's verses *'To the gentle Reader'* begin:

*'I worthy her confess, whom Homer should in sugared verse,
 Or with the notes of warbling lute Apollo great rehearse.
 I am no Poet, you pardon must me, since I pardon pray.
 If that a burden over vast do down my shoulders weigh'*.