

At **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.

Jan 1, Sun New Year gifts.

January 3-29: William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, and Sir Henry Gates, were special Ambassadors to Scotland, sent to request Regent Moray to surrender the captured Earl of Northumberland, a leader of the Rising.

After long negotiations, and payment of a large sum of money, the Earl was brought to England in 1572 and was executed at York.

Anne (Somerset), Countess of Northumberland, lived abroad in Catholic countries from August 1570 to her death in 1591.

Jan 6, Fri play, by the Children of the Chapel Royal.^T

Jan 7, Sat new appointments, of Treasurer of the Household, Controller of the Household, and Serjeant-Porter of Whitehall Palace.

Jan 8, Windsor, Sir Henry Radcliffe to the Earl of Sussex, his brother: 'Yesterday Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Francis Knollys] was made Treasurer; and Sir James Croft Controller, and Sir Robert Stafford Serjeant-Porter'.

'It is thought Sir Nicholas Throgmorton shall be Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr Thomas Heneage Treasurer of the Chamber'. [Wright, i.355].

Croft became a Privy Councillor by virtue of his office; Heneage became Treasurer of the Chamber on Feb 15; a Vice-Chamberlain was appointed in 1577.

Jan 8, Sun sermon, Windsor: Thomas Drant, Vicar of St Giles, Cripplegate. Text: Genesis 2.25: 'They were both naked, Adam and Eve, and blushed not'.

Drant: 'To be naked...is to be without armour, it is to be without apparel'... 'Dust is Adam...Dust are all men...Rich men are rich dust, wise men wise dust, worshipful men worshipful dust, honourable men honourable dust, majesties dust, excellent majesties excellent dust'...

'They tell the Prince commonly that she hath a goodly amiable name for mildness, and that now to draw the sword...were the loss of that commendation... It is both good policy, and good divinity, to punish God's enemies, and her enemies'. Her Majesty 'shall nevertheless by God's word retain the name of a mild and merciful prince. She may be just and severe, and yet she may be merciful and mild'.

There is a precept: 'Correct a wise man with a nod, and a fool with a club'. For 'these Northern rebels...it must be a club, or it must be a hatchet, or it must be a halter...or else of a surety some of their heads will never be quiet.. It is infallibly true that no perfect Papist can be to any Christian Prince a good subject...Upon them therefore first and principally let her draw out her sword...since they be so great fools, and will never learn their duty, let them in God's good name feel the punishment of a club, a hatchet, or a halter, and in so doing I dare say God shall be highly pleased'.

As for apparel: 'What have I left myself to speak of? Against the abuse of apparel in the Prince's house...All those that be in Kings' houses do account of themselves as exempt persons from controlment of preachers, and they will seem to be privileged from the 11 chapter of Saint Matthew, where it is said "They that wear soft clothing are in Kings' houses"...These milksops are likely enough to prove reeds (if they come under duress) and not hard rocks in religion ...In Kings' houses commonly be such kind of persons: sponges without juice, clouds without rain, fountains without water, trees without fruit, merchants of Majesties' bounties...They sleep soundly, and drink proudly, and go to the Devil roundly. And that is no lie. And thus much of soft apparel'...

'In women's apparel there is much vanity. The prophet Isaiah reckoneth up their bracelets...mufflers...headbands...bonnets...ear-rings...nose-jewels... veils...wimples...stomachers...Many new names might be added in these days... But I will show them of a better new apparel...better than all the gorgeous wardrobes that be here in our Queen's court...Clad yourselves with the silk of sincerity, with the satin of sanctity, with the purple of probity'...

'God made apparel, and God made the back, and he will destroy both the one and the other. Yea, those heads that are now to be seen for their tall and bushy plumes, and that other sex that have fire fresh golden caulcs...give me but a hundred years, nay, half a hundred years, and the earth will cover all these heads before me, and mine own too. And thus much of apparel'...

'Of the grievances that this Realm feeleth at this time...this plague of pestilence of this rebels' sword...For this eleven years now past, who hath led the life of delights? What nation under heaven hath been happy but our English nation? Our God loved us...our God's face was upon us...That face we have now lost...Our wickedness shall eat up this best religion, eat up our best most dear and natural Prince, eat up all our good Councillors, all our wise and faithful preachers, and eat up all that good is in this commonwealth'...

'Howbeit if men will reform themselves to do better...if as God hath permitted the use of weapon to men, so...wars may be fought, that God's praises may be quietly celebrated in great congregations, if Princes and Magistrates will wear their weapons to purpose, and draw them out for God's sake...if God's enemies, and lawless lewd persons, may be punished, if Papists, who be so, may truly be taken to be greatest traitors to God, and greatest to the Prince...We shall see God's face, God's cheerful face...We shall have as much blessedness in seeing and joying in our noble Queen, as ever King Solomon's servants had in seeing the face of their Sovereign master. God's word shall run, our sun shall rise, and our sun shall set no more'. Printed, 1570, dedicated to Thomas Heneage, 'Treasurer of the Queen's Majesty's honourable Chamber'. Thomas Drant (c.1540-1578), poet and translator, became Archdeacon of Lewes in March 1570.

Jan 8: death. Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland (c.1516-1570), died at Brougham Castle, Westmorland. Funeral: Skipton Church, Yorkshire.

The Earl's son George Lord Clifford (1558-1605) became 3rd Earl of Cumberland. He was in Sussex with his uncle and aunt Viscount and Viscountess Montagu, where his father sent him 'that he might be bred up there for a while so that he might see the renowned Queen Elizabeth and her court and the City of London and the Southern parts of England'. The young Earl was initially a royal ward.

Lady Anne Clifford, his daughter, wrote that the Queen gave his wardship to Francis Russell 2nd Earl of Bedford 'a man dearly beloved by her, and generally much beloved through the whole kingdom, to the end that he might marry one of his daughters to this Earl George; which afterwards took effect'. [Gilson, 6].

Bedford's expenses in obtaining the wardship were £250. He gave the Queen a cup of lapis lazuli garnished with gold, set with diamonds and rubies, worth £140. He had to pay the Crown £1600 in annual instalments for purchasing the wardship. [Richard T. Spence, The Privateering Earl (Stroud, 1995), 17,29-30].

The Queen was at the Earl's marriage to Lady Margaret Russell, June 1577. The widowed Anne (Dacre), Dowager Countess of Cumberland, died in 1581.

Clifford monuments at Skipton Church, Yorkshire, include: Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland, with his 2nd wife Anne Dacre; George Clifford, 3rd Earl, died 1605; his son Francis, died 1589 age 5.

Monuments at Appleby Church, Westmorland (now Cumbria), include: Margaret, widow of the 3rd Earl, died in 1616; Lady Anne Clifford, only surviving child, widow of Richard Sackville, 3rd Earl of Dorset, and of Philip Herbert, 1st Earl of Montgomery; she died in 1676.

By Jan 10: Earl of Leicester at Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, where the Queen had stayed in 1566 and 1568. Jan 10, Leicester to the Queen, 'from your house': 'My good brother [the Earl of Warwick] is even now come' and 'hath never rested in any place since he returned from the discharge of your Army'.

Jan 16: I am 'in your old ill lodging here'. 'From your house at Kenilworth'. [SP15/17/15b,31].

By Jan 14: Count Palatine's secretary at Windsor for secret audience.

Jan 14, Spanish Ambassador, De Spes, to King Philip II: 'Leicester has received 15 days' leave to go to his estates...A secretary of the Count Palatine has arrived here, and has had secret audience of the Queen'. [Span.ii.228].

Jan 15, French Ambassador, La Mothe, to King Charles IX: 'He went straight to Windsor and...someone who saw him as he went past understood from him that he comes for money or a letter of credit...and it is quite certain that Casimir and the Prince of Orange have an army ready to enter France this Spring'. [iii.16]. Duke John Sasimir visited the Queen in 1579.

By Jan 15: Nicholas Elphinstone, Scottish envoy, at Windsor.

A secret mission to request that the Queen of Scots be sent back to Scotland.

Court news. Jan 15, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'Nicholas Elphinstone, an intimate friend of the Earl of Moray, has come to the Queen, who heard him with interest and great affection, but has not as yet made public the occasion for his coming'...

'But I fear that Elphinstone is charged with renewing the proposal to hand over the Queen of Scots to Moray, for hostages which they have asked him for, or to exchange her for the Earl of Northumberland...The Earl of Leicester, who is accustomed to proceeding against her in a more honest and generous fashion than the other Councillors, has gone for some reason (and I believe for the differences at court) to his house at Kenilworth, where it is believed that the Queen will not leave him for long without making him return'. [iii.15-16].

Jan 18, Windsor, Sir William Cecil to Sir Ralph Sadler: 'The Regent's servant Mr Elphinstone is not answered, nor now shall not be until the next week, at our coming to Hampton Court, to which place the Queen's Majesty shall remove on Friday, and there will be a more assembly of Councillors'. [Sadler, ii.140].

Court news. Jan 18, De Spes to Philip II, of Sir Henry Percy (c.1532-1585), who had remained loyal during the Rebellion:

'Henry, the brother of the Earl of Northumberland...has been strongly opposed to his brother in this business. He has come to court and has been very well received...It is believed that he will be well rewarded'.

As to the Count Palatine's secretary: 'The Queen would only give him 30,000 crowns...A servant of the Duchess of Vendôme [Queen of Navarre] arrived here two days ago, it is thought on the same errand'. [Span.ii.229-230].

Henry Percy succeeded to the Earldom in 1572 after his brother's execution.

January 20: The Queen left Windsor.

Charles Smyth, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Windsor, and three men 'remaining behind at Windsor after the Queen's Majesty was removed to Hampton Court to air and brush the wardrobe stuff at Windsor; carrying of certain wardrobe stuff from thence to Hampton Court'.^T

Jan 20, Fri **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Jan 23, Darnton [Darlington, County Durham], Earl of Sussex to Sir William Cecil (after numerous executions of rebels had taken place in the North, and confiscations of possessions): 'I was first a lieutenant; I was after little better than a marshal; I had then nothing left to me but to direct hanging matters...and now I am offered to be made a Sheriff's Bailiff to deliver over possessions...I see I am kept but for a broom, and when I have done my office to be thrown out of the door. I am the first nobleman that hath been thus used. ...I will content myself to live a private life'. [Lodge, i.499-500].

Jan 23: in Scotland: death. Regent of Scotland died at Linlithgow of a gun-shot wound, the first assassination by use of a fire-arm. The Regent, James Stewart, Earl of Moray (c.1531-1570), was half-brother of the Queen of Scots. Funeral: Feb 14, St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, where he is commemorated. The widowed Agnes (Keith), Countess of Moray, married (1572) Colin Campbell, who became in 1573 6th Earl of Argyll; she died in 1588.

*Jan 24: Scottish envoy, Elphinstone, at Hampton Court to take leave. The Queen sent Nicholas Elphinstone back to Scotland on Jan 24 with a message to Regent Moray (whose death was known several days later). [Scot.iii.58].

Jan 28: News of a French special Ambassador, in England for three weeks. Montlouet, instructed to see the Queen of Scots, to aid her in recovering her kingdom, and to go on to Scotland. Jan 28, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'I heard nothing of the coming of M.de Montlouet until on Jan 20th I was sent word from this court that he had already crossed the sea, and that he was at Dover, where they stopped him for 2½ days without permitting him to pass further inland. I believe that it was Sir Henry Norris's son who, having crossed over with him, leaving his mother Lady Norris at Boulogne, advised the officers to make this difficulty for him, so that he had time to warn the Queen, who immediately ordered that he be allowed to come, showing herself to be annoyed that they had delayed him. He arrived in London on Jan 23rd, and next day we sent to Hampton Court, where the Queen is now, to ask audience for him, which she at once granted for the 26th; but her Council, who have been in London all this week for the opening of the law-term [on Jan 23], have had it deferred until next Sunday, the 29th; and it seems that Mr Norris informed the Queen that M.de Montlouet's journey is for the affairs of the Queen of Scots, so that she has already prepared, so I hear, the reply which she will make, and I very much doubt that she will wish to grant him a passport to go to Scotland'. [iii.33-34]. Sir Henry Norris was Ambassador to France.

Jan 29, Sun French Ambassadors at Hampton Court for audience. La Mothe to Charles IX, Feb 2: 'Montlouet presented your letters... concerning the Queen of Scots...The Queen told us that it was a matter of very great consequence, but that she was hardly disposed to listen to it, for she had discovered new plots by the Queen of Scots and the Bishop of Ross... She would answer us more fully in three or four days after she had had time to think about it...Then she cut short our proposals...She told us of the death of the Earl of Moray...She did not hide the grief which she felt, which in my opinion rendered her less well disposed to us in this first audience'. [iii.37-9]

Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris [Feb 3]: 'The sum of Montlouet's message consisted upon these two heads: request for restitution and liberty of the Queen of Scots, and a declaration of the King's inclination to peace with his subjects...They have made great instance to be answered for the first matter, but the Queen's Majesty hath hitherto deferred them; but I think upon Monday next they shall have audience [February 6]'. [Cabala, 172].

Bishop of Ross: The Earl of Moray had 'caused information to be made to the Queen of England that I had been a dealer with her rebels'. [Ross, *Memoirs*, 84].

29 Jan 1570-January 1571: Thomas Randolph was special Ambassador to Scotland, sent after news of the Regent's murder, instructed to go to the Scots nobles. He returned to England several times during 1570.

Court news. Jan 30, De Spes to Philip II: On news of the Earl of Moray's death 'this Queen was much grieved, and yesterday broke forth in great exclamations, saying that this would be the beginning of her ruin. She has sent a gentleman thither to endeavour to get the Protestants and other enemies of the Queen of Scotland to select persons of their own faction as governors'...

The Earl of Leicester went to fortify Kenilworth, as he said 'he greatly feared civil wars in this country'. [Span.ii.232-3].

Jan 30, Berwick, Lord Hunsdon to the Queen:

'I beseech your Majesty take heed of the Bishop of Ross...for I can assure your Majesty that all this rebellion, and their practice [plotting] with foreign nations, proceeds from him. And assure yourself, if you do not take heed of that Scottish Queen, she will put you in peril, and that ere it be long'.

To Sir William Cecil: 'It is plainly given out that the Earl of Leicester was sent to the Queen of Scots, and that she will return to Tutbury, and so shortly home'. 'The comfort comes to the rebels' by the Bishop of Ross's man, who 'brought letters sewed in the buttons of his coat...who hath assured them that they shall have aid from the Duke of Alva'. [Sharp, *Memorials*, 170].

The Bishop of Ross was arrested on February 4.

[1570] Jan 31, Mary Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk, 'mine own lord', to know his pleasure 'if I should seek to make any enterprise...If you and I could escape both, we should find friends enough...You have promised to be mine, and I yours; I believe the Queen of England and country should like of it... As you please command me, for I will, for all the world, follow your commands... Let me know your mind...I pray God preserve you, and keep us both from deceitful friends. This last of January. Your own, faithful to death, Queen of Scots, my Norfolk'. [Strickland, *Mary*, i.198].

The Duke was in the Tower of London. Mary wrote him a number of affectionate letters, usually undated. They are not known to have met.

*January: A Declaration of the Queen's Proceedings since her Reign.

A Draft corrected by the Queen opens by referring to last year's 'unnatural commotion of certain of our subjects in a part of our realm in the North'.

It concludes: 'Considering the multitude of our good people are unlearned, and thereby not able by reading hereof to conceive our mind and favourable disposition towards the good and obedient, nor our determination and displeasure by way of justice against the obstinate and disobedient; we will, that beside the ordinary publication hereof in all the accustomed places of our realm, all Curates in their parish churches shall at sundry times...read this our admonition to their parishioners'. [Haynes, 589-593].

*January: 'A Thanksgiving for the Suppression of the last Rebellion' was printed. [Liturgy, 538-9].

Allhallows London Wall churchwardens: 'Paid for 12 sheets printed paper, containing as well a meditation or prayer for the preservation of the Queen's Highness, as also a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the overthrow by her given unto all her and our enemies in the late rebellion conspired against her Majesty by the two rebellious rebels, the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, 6d'.

Feb 2, Thur Thomas Radcliffe 3rd Earl of Sussex at Hampton Court from York. Sussex, Lieutenant-General in the North, had asked for licence to return to court; the Queen agreed, but after the Regent's death wrote on January 29 for the Earl to remain in the North; he set off from York on the same day, was well on his way to court before he received this order, and continued his journey (with Sir Ralph Sadler). [Sharp, *Memorials*, 168-170].

[Feb 3], Hampton Court, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, of the Earl of Sussex and Sir Ralph Sadler: They both 'upon desire to see her Majesty, came hither yesterday unlooked for; and although in the beginning of this Northern Rebellion her Majesty sometimes uttered some misliking of the Earl, yet this day she meaning to deal very Princely with him, in presence of her Council, charged him with such things as she had heard to cause her misliking, without any note of mistrust towards him for his fidelity; whereupon he did with such humbleness, wisdom, plainness, and dexterity, answer her Majesty, as both she and all the rest were fully satisfied, and he adjudged by good proofs to have served in all this time faithfully, stoutly, and so circumspectly, as it manifestly appeareth, that if he had not so used himself in the beginning, the whole North part had entered into the Rebellion'. [Cabala, 172].

February 4-May: Bishop of Ross in the custody of the Bishop of London. John Lesley (1527-1596), Queen of Scots' Ambassador in England.

Feb 4, Sat: 'Bishop of Ross sent to the Bishop of London as a prisoner'.^B Grindal, the Bishop, already had Michael Hare, another Catholic, in his custody.

[Feb 5], Bishop of London (Edmund Grindal) to Sir William Cecil, 'from my house at Paul's, this Sunday morning': 'I pray you most instantly to be a mean that I be not troubled with the Bishop of Ross. He is a man of such quality as I like nothing at all. If needs I must have a guest, I had rather keep Mr Hare still'. 'Surely I think it were good that such as deserve to be committed should be sent ad custodias publicas [to public prisons]. Experience declareth that none of those are reformed which are sent to me and others; and by receiving of them the punishment lighteth upon us'. [Grindal, *Remains*, 320-321].

Feb 5, Shrove Sunday **Peerage creation: Lord De La Warr**; at Hampton Court. William West was knighted, and created Baron De La Warr.

West (by 1520-1595), son of Sir George West deceased, had been disabled of all honours in 1550 for attempting to poison his uncle, Thomas West, 9th Baron De La Warr; he was restored in blood in 1563.

Herald: 'William West was dubbed Knight as the Queen's Majesty went towards her Closet [a chapel]. The Viscount Hereford that day bore the Sword, who being commanded to draw it forth delivered the same to the Earl of Leicester, who therewith dubbed the aforesaid William West in her Majesty's presence'.

'At her Majesty's return from her Chapel into the Chamber of Presence the aforesaid Sir William West being apparelled in his kirtle was led from his chamber through the Great Chamber to the Queen's Majesty's presence in manner and form following: First the Officers of Arms two and two. Then Garter bearing his Letters Patent in his right hand. Then the Lord of Loughborough bearing his mantle. Then on the right hand of Sir William West the Lord Clinton Lord Admiral conducted him. On the left hand, as the other conductor, came the Lord Cobham Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which two lords in their robes of state conducted him into the Chamber of Presence, whereas they all made three reverences to the Queen's Majesty. And at their coming to the Cloth of State they stood still and the said Sir William West kneeled'.

'After that Garter had delivered the Letters Patent to the Lord Chamberlain, he delivered them to the Queen's Majesty, and the Queen gave them to Secretary Cecil to read, and he read them openly. And at the word *Investimus* the Queen put on his mantle. Then the said Secretary proceeding in reading the said Patent to the end, which contained the creation of him to be Lord Delaware, he delivered the said Letters Patent to the Queen's Majesty, and the Queen delivered them to the Lord Delaware. Who thanking the Queen highly for her gracious goodwill in advancing him to that dignity arose up on his feet'.

'And was accompanied to the place whereas he was appointed to dine in this manner following: First the trumpets sounding, and the Officers of Arms. Then Garter before the Lord Loughborough. Then the Lord of Loughborough. Then the Lord Lawarr, led as he came in by the Lord Clinton on the right hand and the Lord Cobham on the left hand'.

'In that dinner time at the second course Garter, accompanied with the residue of the Officers of Arms, proclaimed the Queen's style near unto the table's end with 'largesse' in this manner: first pronouncing 'largesse' and then the Queen's style in Latin, French and English, and 'largesse' again the second time, and that done all the other Officers present did cry 'largesse, largesse, largesse' three times'.

'And so with reverence the said Garter and the other Officers of Arms present did retire back from the place where they first stood further from the table, and Garter pronouncing 'largesse' once and then the style of the new Baron with 'largesse' again. Then he and all the other Officers jointly did cry 'largesse, largesse' two times and so with reverence departed'.

'The said new Baron should have sat at dinner in his mantle and kirtle, but because of heat, as he alleged, he sat only in his kirtle, and had his mantle taken off. The other three Barons that assisted him at his Creation accompanied him at dinner but sat not in their mantles nor kirtles but only in their accustomed apparel'.

'Duties to the Officers of Arms at the Creation of a Baron: Garter that day had his uppermost garment, a short gown of damask furred and guarded with velvet. The Officers of Arms had of the Queen's Majesty at the hands of the Treasurer of the Chamber for largesse that day, £3.6s8d. And of the new Baron for his Knight's fee 20s, whereof the Pursuivants had no part. And further of the said new Baron for his largesse, £5'. [BL Harl 6064, f.17v-18v].

Also Feb 5, Shrove Sunday: play, by Lord Rich's Men.^T

Feb 6, Shrove Monday French Ambassadors at Hampton Court for audience.^B Montlouet, and La Mothe, special and resident Ambassadors.

Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, Hampton Court:

'This day, the 6th of February, the French Ambassador came with Montlouet to her Majesty to require answer to their demands, which were three. First, to have the Queen of Scots delivered and restored; secondly, that Montlouet might repair to the Queen of Scots; thirdly, that he might repair into Scotland'.

'To all these her Majesty, having her whole Council in her presence, that for the first, she said, she had used the Queen of Scots with more honour and favour than any Prince having like cause would have done'...

'The other two requests depended so much upon the first, as she said she could not accord thereunto; and so though she used good loving speech to satisfy him, yet in brief they departed without obtaining their requests'. [Cabala, 173].

Court news. Feb 9, Sir Thomas Gargrave, Vice-President of the North, to Sir George Bowes: 'My Lord Lieutenant [Earl of Sussex] was very well accepted at the court, and had so commended the service of all us northern men, that her Majesty taketh it in very good part, and saith we shall both know her Majesty's good will towards us and also feel it'. [Sharp, *Memorials*, 176].

Court news. Feb 10, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'The Queen after eight days answered Monsieur de Montlouet and I with some state, in the presence of eleven Lords of her Council, as to allowing him to go to the Queen of Scots, and then from there to Scotland'...

'On the Queen's anger for the Earl of Moray's death she has put the Bishop of Ross into the keeping of the Bishop of London. They are very different from one another in manners and in religion'. [iii.42-43].

Montlouet had left for France, having failed in his mission.

Feb 15, Wed new appointment: Thomas Heneage became Treasurer of the Chamber.

Feb 17, La Mothe's *mémoire*: 'One cannot believe how sharply the Queen has felt the Earl of Moray's death. She shut herself up in her chamber, exclaiming tearfully that she had lost the best and most useful friend she had in the world to help her maintain herself in peace, and was so greatly troubled that the Earl of Leicester felt constrained to tell her that she wronged her greatness by showing that her safety and that of her State had depended on one man alone'. [iii.54].

Feb 18, Hampton Court: Proclamation (568): Offering Pardon to Northern Rebels.

Feb 20, in Cumberland: Leonard Dacre (who styled himself Lord Dacre), who had attempted to raise a rebellion against the Queen, was defeated in battle by Lord Hunsdon, and 'was the first that fled' into Scotland. Hunsdon at once sent word to his cousin, the Queen. [Her congratulations: February 26].

Papers found in Leonard Dacre's house included advice from one Richard Atkinson: 'Pray for good luck in your marriage, and let it be with a young lady of noble living. Look among the ladies of honour at court, and when you have chosen one you fancy, give her name and two others in a paper to the Queen, and ask her to appoint one of them to be your bedfellow, asking her beforehand to choose the one at whose name you pop your head. So will she seem to choose for you, while you choose for yourself. Let her be of the Queen's blood if you can'. [SP15/18/3; 11(III)]. Dacre died in Brussels in 1573, unmarried and in poverty.

February 25, in **Rome: Papal Bull.**

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland had written to the Pope on 8 Nov 1569, asking him to excommunicate the Queen; their letter reached Rome on 16 Feb 1570; the process leading to excommunication had already begun.

Pope Pius V issued a Bull, *Regnans in Excelsis* [He that reigns on high], declaring that the pretended Queen of England, who has usurped the place of Supreme Head of the Church, is a heretic. She is excommunicated and is deprived of her pretended title to the kingdom. All her people are freed from allegiance to her. Those who do not obey this will also be excommunicated. 'Whosoever sends her out of the world...not only does not sin but gains merit'.

Shortly after the Bull was issued news came that the Northern Rising had failed. In England Roberto Ridolphi received about 80 copies, which were distributed secretly. A copy was set up in public in London on May 25.

[Pollen, *Papal Negotiations*, 149-152, with translation].

Court news. Feb 25, De Spes to Philip II: 'Five days ago a servant of the Prince of Orange arrived, and is lodged in Cecil's house...He is pressing urgently for large help to be given to his master against Flanders'.

They are 'keeping him while they discuss ways and means, announcing that he is a servant of the Count Palatine'. [Span.ii.236].

Feb 25: Dering's sensational sermon before the Queen became famous, and from 1570-1603 was printed some 16 times, more than any other sermon before her.

Feb 25, Fri sermon, Hampton Court: Edward Dering (c.1540-1576), Rector of Pluckley, Kent, and Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

Text: Psalm 78:70-72: 'He chose David his servant also, and took him from the sheepfolds, even from behind the ewes great with young took he him: to feed his people in Jacob, and his inheritance in Israel. So he fed them according to the simplicity of his heart, and guided them by the discretion of his hands'.

After an opening discourse Dering continued: 'Poor or rich, bond or free, high or low, noble or low degree, Prince or subject, all is one. The remembrance of God's mercy must make us all thankful, were we never so mighty. This cogitation must banish far from us the pride of a kingdom, to think how God has raised us from the sheepfolds. Whosoever can say thus...I have been in danger, but I am in safety...I have been a prisoner, I am a Princess...Yea, even you that are now a Princess of majesty...take heed, fly far away from all unthankfulness. If you have seen the days in which you have said, O Lord, I have no friend but thee alone, now that prosperity hath brought unto you a great many of fair countenances, forget not that God who was your only friend in trouble'...

'Now that the stern and helm is in your own hand, guide your Ship so that the waves do not overrun it...Now that you yourself are set in safety, be not cruel unto God's anointed, and do his Prophets no harm. I need not seek far for offences whereat God's people are grieved, even round about this Chapel I see a great many, and God in his good time shall root them out'.

'If you have said sometime of yourself *Tanquam ovis*, as a sheep appointed to be slain, take heed you hear not now of the Prophet, *Tanquam indomita iuvenca*, as an untamed and unruly heifer. I will not with many words admonish your Majesty that are wise enough'...

'Let us behold ourselves how plentifully at this day are God's mercies and benefits poured out upon us, both upon our Queen, and upon her people. How mightily doth he defend us in so many dangers? How sit we here in safety, when all the world is on an uproar? And is this, think you, of our deserving, or rather of God's mercy?...So much disobedience both in Prince and subject, so little care of duty, so deep forgetfulness of God, what doth it else deserve but heavy judgement? And what can it testify else, but that these good blessings of God are signs of his great mercy? Well, well, the wisest way is to take heed in time'...

God chose David 'To feed his people in Jacob, and his inheritance in Israel. These words are very plain, and contain so expressly what is the duty of any Prince or Magistrate, that none can be ignorant...Whether he be Prince or Emperor, Duke, Earl, Lord, Councillor, Magistrate whatsoever, for this purpose he is called, discharge it as well as he will...If God had called them for some other purpose, how gladly would they have executed it? If God had called them to dicing and carding, to swearing and lying, to pride and vanity, the mighty men of our days, how busily had they done their duty?'...

'We will return to our purpose, and learn of a princely Prophet what is a Prince's duty. *He must feed Jacob and Israel*, that is, Kings must be Nurse-fathers, and Queens must be Nurses unto the Church of God. Unto this end they must use their authority, that God's children may learn virtue and knowledge... Let us lead them to the house of wisdom, and train them up in the fear of God. The Lord open the Queen's Majesty's eyes, that she may look to this charge; otherwise, if we lived never so peaceably under her, yet when the Lord shall come to ask account of her stewardship, how she hath fed her fellow servants with the meat appointed them, then she will be found eating and drinking with sinners'...

'It is true that the Prince must defend the fatherless and widow, relieve the oppressed, and have no respect of persons in judgement, seek peace unto his people, and gird himself with righteousness. But this is also his duty, and his greatest duty, to be careful for religion, to maintain the Gospel, to teach the people knowledge, and build his whole government with faithfulness'...

'If this be the saying of the Prophet (as it is indeed) that lying, that swearing, that blind and wilful ignorance shall be punished, let not the Princess deceive herself, the spirit of God doth not possess her heart, if she hear daily lying, and blasphemous swearing, and see the people's ignorance, and yet leave all unpunished'...

'The Prince is a spiritual Magistrate. It belongeth unto him to reform religion, he is the highest Judge in the Church of God, to establish that by law which the law of God hath appointed. How is it then that the Pope seeth not this?...How grew the Pope up to such unbridled authority?...I know no cause but this, that it was the will of God...The purple whore should make all the Princes of the earth to drink of the cups of her fornications'...

'Seeing our life is but a vapour, and all our glory is but as the flower in the field, why be we so bewitched with love of so great vanity?...Why do we live as though we should never die, and as though hell-fire were an old wives fable? ...The unthankful Steward never liveth more riotously than when his Lord is even at hand to call him to his accounts'.

One reason 'why Princes did not their duty' was that 'they heard the Pope so magnified that they thought him half a God. When they were once persuaded the Pope's pardons should be no small discharge, who would not willingly submit himself with all humility to receive it? If we may live all our life in riot, and yet after through the Pope's blessing rest in the peace of the Church, who would refuse any Popish subjection?...Well, now that God hath delivered us out of that kingdom of darkness, now we know the Pope to be Antichrist, his prayers to be evil, his pardons to be worse than the sin of witchcraft, let us look at the last to our own duty, and trust no more to such a broken staff'...

'I beseech your Majesty to hearken...Especially and above all things took unto your Ministry...If a man be once called to the ministry, let him attend upon his flock, and feed them, as his duty bindeth him, with the food of life, or let him be removed...Christ said, *They are the salt of the earth*, and what shall be done with them, if they can season nothing? Christ said, *They are the light of the world*, and what heap of miseries shall they bring with them, if they themselves be dark? Christ said, *They be the watchmen*, and what case shall the City be in, if they do nothing but sleep, and delight in sleeping?...They are the Pastors, and how hungry must the flock be, when they have no food to give them? They are the Teachers, and how great is the ignorance, where they themselves know nothing?...Of all miseries wherewith the Church is grieved, none is greater than this: that her Ministers be ignorant, and can say nothing'...

'I would declare unto your Majesty all the great abuses that are in our Ministry...I would first lead you to your Benefices, and behold some are defiled with impropriations, some with sequestrations, some laden with pensions, some robbed of their commodities'...

'Look after this upon your Patrons, and lo, some are selling their Benefices, some farming them, some keep them for their children, some give them to boys, some to serving-men, a very few seek after learned Pastors. And yet you shall see more abominations than these'.

'Look upon your Ministry, and there are some of one occupation, some of another: some shake-bucklers, some ruffians, some hawkers and hunters, some dicers and carders, some blind guides and cannot see, some dumb dogs and will not bark. And yet a thousand more iniquities have now covered the Priesthood'.

'And yet you in the meanwhile that all these whoredoms are committed, you at whose hands God will require it, you sit still and are careless, let men do as they list...You are so well contented to let all alone...If you know not how to reform this...ask counsel at the mouth of the Lord, and his holy will shall be revealed unto you'.

'To reform evil Patrons, your Majesty must strengthen your laws, that they may rule as well high as low...that the highest may be afraid to offend. To keep back the ignorant from the Ministry, whom God of his goodness hath not called to such a function, take away your authority from the Bishops, let them not thus at their pleasure make Ministers in their Closet, whomsoever it pleaseth them. To stop the inconveniences that grow in the Ministry by others, who say they are learned and can preach, and yet do not, that are (as I said) dumb dogs and will not bark, bridle at the least their greedy appetites, pull out of their mouths those poisoned bones that they so greedily gnaw upon. Take away Dispensations, Pluralities...Non residences, and such other sins. Pull down the Court of Faculties, the mother and nurse of all abominations'...

'Amend these horrible abuses, and the Lord is on your right hand'...
'Let these things alone, and God is a righteous God, he will one day call you to your reckoning. The God of all glory open your eyes to see his high kingdom, and inflame your heart to desire it'.

Edward Dering's sermons were extremely popular, but reports of them gave offence to the Queen, and to others.

He died in 1576; his collected Works were published posthumously in 1597, with 'Mr Dering's own Preface to her Majesty', in which he wrote:

'Of long time and by many means, your Highness hath been provoked against me to high displeasure, so that at the last [in 1573] I am henceforth forbidden to preach any more openly within your Majesty's dominions'...

'Solomon saith, The anger of the King is like the messengers of death, but a wise man will pacify it...In the disfavour of the Prince we must feel a great overthrow of the happiness of our life...It is now a great many years as I account them, and they have passed exceeding slowly, even as the years of a Ward or Prentice, since first I heard how much your Highness misliked of me. The cause...hath been my preaching, not for any evil which was in it...but for a great deal of envy which followed after it, and kindled flattering tongues to slander and speak evil, who also at last have brought to pass, whilst your Highness believed them...that at their pleasure I am forbidden to preach'...

'I will daily pray...that your Highness, your most honourable Councillors, your whole estate, may have long and blessed prosperity, to the rooting out of all Idolatries, and perfecting of that pure and true Religion, which God of his mercy hath planted by your hands, so that the fruits of your Majesty's most gracious labour may most plentifully abound upon yourself. Amen. Amen'.

Feb 26, Queen to Lord Hunsdon: 'Right glad we are that it hath pleased God to assist you in this your late service against that cankered subtle traitor Leonard Dacre, whose force being far greater in number than yours we perceive you have overthrown, and how he thereupon was the first that fled'...

'This your act being the very first that ever was executed by fight in field in our time against any rebels'.

[PS]. 'I doubt much, my Harry, whether that the victory were given me more joyed me or that you were by God appointed the instrument of my glory...That you may not think that you have done nothing for your profit, though you have done much for your honour, I intend to make this journey somewhat to increase your livelihood...Your loving kinswoman, Elizabeth R'. [May, *Elizabeth*, 137-9].

March 3, Berwick, Lord Hunsdon to Sir William Cecil: 'Her Majesty's letter more comforts me than if she had sent me a patent of £500 land. I wish my services had deserved half so many good words as she has bestowed upon me'.

March 4, Sat, Hampton Court: Proclamation (570):
Offering Pardon to followers of Leonard Dacre.

By March 8: Vandenberg secretly at Hampton Court with the Queen.
Flemish privateer, who had just captured seven ships.

March 8, De Spes to the Duke of Alva: The Queen had a secret interview with Monsieur de Vandenberg; to Philip II, March 20: 'Vandenberg returned to his ships in order to continue his business, which he does by robbing everybody'.
[KL.v.611; Span.ii.239].

Court news. March 11, La Mothe to Charles IX:

Lord Lumley 'has been allowed to go to live with his father-in-law the Earl of Arundel at Nonsuch, and can enjoy the air and the field sports for two miles around there'...

'The Flanders Deputies...are leaving tomorrow, and Thomas Fiesco with them, thinking to be able to arrange easily the fate of the merchandise but with difficulty that of the money'. [iii.81].

March 12: Commissioners left for the Low Countries to continue negotiations over the ships, merchandise and money seized in England and the Low Countries in 1568-1569. They left London on March 12 with Thomas Fiesco, who had been in England on behalf of the Duke of Alva.

Mar 14, Tues Conference, Hampton Court.
Upon conference with Lord Keeper Bacon, Earl of Leicester, Sir James Croft, and Sir William Cecil, the Queen determined that the Earl of Sussex should take an army to the Borders. [Scot.iii.95].

Mar 15, Wed Earl of Sussex at Hampton Court to take leave.
Cecil noted: 'Earl of Sussex, as Lieutenant-General in the North, went from the court into the North'.^B De Spes to Philip, March 20: 'This Queen is now persevering in her attempts to keep the government of that country in her hands'.
Sussex left for York 'on the 16th by post', with £20,000. [Span.ii.238].

March 17: death. William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (c.1506-1570), K.G., Lord Steward, Privy Councillor, died at Hampton Court.
Bequests, March 16, oral declaration: 'He gave to the Queen's Majesty his best jewel which he named his great ballace, and his new fairest and richest bed'.
To the Marquis of Northampton 'his second-best gold sword'.
To the Earl of Leicester 'his best gold sword'.
The Earl's corpse was conveyed by water to Baynard's Castle, London.
The Queen's condolences to his widow: March 22.
Funeral: April 18, St Paul's Cathedral.
The Earl's son Henry Lord Herbert (c.1540-1601) became 2nd Earl of Pembroke.
The widowed Anne (Talbot), Countess of Pembroke, died in 1588.

Mar 19, Sun visit, Sheen, Surrey; Madame de Châtillon.
Sheen House, close to Richmond. Crown property; occupied by Cardinal and Madame de Châtillon, refugees in England since 1568.
De Spes, March 20: 'They have conferences every day with the Cardinal and the Queen went yesterday to visit his wife at Ham'. [Span.ii.239].
[Ham House was built from 1610 onwards].

March 22, Queen to the widowed Countess of Pembroke:

'Although it be grievous to us and most of all uncomfortable to you, to enter into the memory of the loss of so dear and loving a Councillor to us, and so honourable a husband to you...yet can we not omit to call to memory his worthiness many ways whilst he lived'...

'We would have you madam make your assured account that you shall find us not only, as by God's calling we are, the protectrix of widows, but beside that you shall find us a dear and loving lady'. [SP12/67/28].

March 22, Hampton Court, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France: 'Since the death of the Regent, the Borderers have maintained our rebels, and invaded England, wherefore for which purpose my Lord of Sussex is now ordered with an army to invade them and make revenge; whereof the Scots hearing do make all means they can to be reconciled, but they must feel the sword and the fire-brand'. [Cabala, 173].

Mar 23, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.
By the Queen, with Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's Almoner; to 36 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 36d in a white purse.^T

By March 23: Countess of Westmorland in London.
Jane (Howard), a former Maid of Honour; sister of the Duke of Norfolk.

March 23, Howard House, J. Westmorland to Sir William Cecil:
'I earnestly crave your goodness to be a suitor for me to the Queen's Majesty, to give me leave to come to her royal presence...Beseeching you to take pity of my miserable and unfortunate estate'. [Wright, i.358].

The Earl of Westmorland had evaded capture after the Northern Rising, and took refuge in the Low Countries in mid-1570.

The Countess remained in England with her three young daughters; after the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland were attainted by Parliament in 1571 the Queen granted her an annual pension of £200, increased in 1577 to £300; she died in England in 1593. The Earl died in Flanders in 1601.

Court news. March 27, La Mothe's mémoire: 'They have given Lord Lumley greater but not complete freedom, and the Earl of Arundel, who was on the point of being recalled more than six weeks ago, is still confined to Nonsuch'.

[In cipher]: 'The Earl of Arundel and Lord Lumley have sent to me to say that...if things here do not take a better turn for them, they will accept the King's offer to withdraw to France under his protection, and for Lumley to take his wife'. [iii.97].

March 31, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Easter passed very peacefully in this court...and most of the Lords of the Council were absent at home'...

'The Queen did a sudden favour to the Earl of Arundel to admit him to come to kiss her hands on Holy Thursday [March 23]'.

He declared that 'he would never be found other than her very faithful subject, and very loyal to her Crown. And having been put at full liberty, he retired for some days to his house at Nonsuch, promising to return shortly to reside near the Queen, as she was pleased to command him'. [iii.102-104].

April 3, News of *Elizeus Bomelius*, a foreign astrologer, magician, physician, who was in the King's Bench prison for practising physic without a licence.

April 3, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil:

'This afternoon or tomorrow I was minded to have taken bond of Bomelius shortly to have departed the realm', but 'this Bomelius this morning sent his wife to me with these letters enclosed, and because the contents be of high importance, I thought it the best to send him to your Honours of the Council, where you may examine him most sufficiently. What he hath to say I know not, but I fear that the devil is busy in mischief'.

I heard 'but yesterday of a mischievous intended practice (if it be true) for poisoning of her Majesty's ships in the ordnance and victual'...

This last term some sons of Belial [the Devil] 'did gouge my poor barge in divers places in the bottom, that if it had not been spied, I was like to have drenched in the midst of the Thames'...

'If this man's story be but an astrological experiment or prediction, it is the less, but I fear further of some conspiracy before Easter'...

'Many have a wonderful confidence in him and in his magic'.

Bomelius's letter forecast that some evil was impending for England. Sir William Cecil wrote to him for further information, and on April 7 he sent Cecil 'a judgement upon the Queen's nativity', and part of a book by himself endeavouring to show that great changes happened in kingdoms every 500 years, and that 500 years had elapsed since the Norman Conquest, 1066.

Cecil ignored his predictions, and a month later he requested licence to transfer his services to Russia. [Wright, i.361-2; Parker, 364].

Bomelius left for Russia with the Russian Ambassador: May 25.

Court news. April 4, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'When the Lords of the Council returned to court after Easter the Earl of Arundel arrived among the first, and the Queen has favoured him, showing complete confidence in him...She has not yet decided when or whether to give the Bishop of Ross his liberty'. [iii.106-107].

Apr 9, Sun Russian Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.^B Andrea Gregorevich Saviena, who had arrived in England in August 1569 from Tsar Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible). He had been commissioned to lay before the Queen a form of treaty, offensive and defensive.

Apr 10, Mon, Hampton Court. Proclamation (571): Explaining English Forces on the Scottish Border.

'A Declaration of the just, honourable, and necessary causes that move the Queen's Majesty to levy and send an army to the borders of Scotland, with an assurance of her intention to continue the peace with the Crown, and quiet subjects of the said Realm of Scotland'.

April 10, Newcastle, Earl of Sussex to Sir William Cecil: I hope before the light of this moon be past to leave a memory in Scotland whereof they and their children shall be afraid to offer war to England.

April 16, Berwick, Sussex to Cecil: With 1000 horsemen and 3000 foot we will enter Scotland tomorrow at night. [SPF.ix.216,222].

April 17-22: The English army under the Earl of Sussex, Lord Hunsdon, and Lord Scrope, were in Scotland in revenge for some Scottish raids into England 'with fire and sword', and for Scottish assistance to the Northern rebels.

Bishop of Ross, Memoirs: The army 'entered in...upon the Borders...and burnt towns, houses and corn, cast down castles and palaces in such rigorous manner, that the like destruction was not done by England to Scotland in so short time these many hundred years'. The Bishop of Ross also recalled that during 1570: 'The King of France ceased not to send divers gentlemen of good credit, specially two brethren of Monsieur Rambouillet, Knights of his Order, at several times to the Queen of England, and also made continual instance by his ordinary Ambassador to her, to take some good order for the Queen's [Mary's] liberty and restitution, and to stay her army from invasion of Scotland'. [Ross, 90,94].

Apr 22, Sat Eve of Garter ceremonies, Hampton Court.
At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.

Apr 23, Sun St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Hampton Court.
Queen's Lieutenant: Edward Lord Clinton. Queen in processions and at service.

April 23, Berwick, Earl of Sussex and Lord Hunsdon to the Queen, describing their entry into Scotland, and the houses, castles, and towns they had burnt. 'We think there be very few persons...that have received your rebels, or invaded England, which at this hour have either castle standing for themselves, or house for any of their people. And, therewith, no one person hurt that hath not deserved; so as your revenge is honourable against the ill, and the good have no cause of offence...We pray to God to send your Majesty a long and prosperous reign, and all your enemies to fear you as much as the Scottish borderers fear you at this present'.

April 23, Lord Hunsdon to Sir William Cecil: 'Thus hath her Majesty had as honourable a revenge of the receivers of her rebels, and of all such as have been common spoilers of her people, and burners of her country, as ever any of her predecessors had'. [Sharp, Memorials, 234-9].

Apr 24, Mon Final 1570 Garter ceremonies, Hampton Court.
New Knights of the Garter elected: Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon;
William Somerset, 3rd Earl of Worcester. Installed at Windsor, June 19.

Apr 29, Sat Conference of the Privy Council, Hampton Court.
'In the presence of the Queen's Majesty'. As to the Queen of Scots 'she said it was meetest to be considered what should be done with her - whether she should be delivered upon such assurances as might be devised, and restored to her kingdom, or else to remain as she does. And, to the intent that every one of her Council might speak freely, she assured them that she herself was free from any determined resolution, so that she would first hear their advice, and thereupon make choice of what she should think meetest for her honour. Hereupon every one of the Council uttered their opinions, and most of them thought that the Queen's Majesty could not have any assurance sufficient for her own safety if the Queen of Scots should be restored to her Crown'. Her Majesty then asked what 'she should do at this time for intermeddling with the two parties in Scotland?'. All agreed in giving aid to the King's party. [Scot.iii.136-7].

April 30, Louvain, Sir Francis Englefield to the Duchess de Feria, of the Spanish Ambassador, Guerau de Spes: 'The Ambassador Guerau hath not been with our Queen since the first arrest [of ships, December 1568] and, if she keep promise, he shall never come to her presence more...Partly to acquit the like rejection used to Mr Man in Spain'. [KL.v.628].

Dr John Man, Ambassador to Spain, was recalled in 1568; Jane (Dormer), the English-born Duchess de Feria, had left England in 1559 after her marriage.

May 4, Hampton Court, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France:
 'Of late the Bishop of Ross caused one of his servants secretly to procure the printing of a book in English, whereof before eight leaves could be finished, intelligence was had; which book tendeth to set forth to the world that the Queen of Scots was not guilty of her husband's death...next, that she is a lawful heir to the Crown'...

'Besides this, a notable lie is there uttered, that all the noblemen that heard her cause did judge her innocent; and therefore made suit to her Majesty, that she might marry with my Lord of Norfolk'.

'With these and such like enterprises her Majesty hath been grieved with the said Bishop, whereupon she hath the longer kept him from her presence, but I think he will be spoken withal tomorrow, and so within two or three days it is likely he shall have access to her Majesty'. [Cabala, 174].

The Bishop of Ross had audience towards the end of the month.

Cecil sent Sir Henry Norris a report of the Earl of Sussex and Lord Hunsdon's 'journey into Scotland', which stated that in one county alone: 'There is razed, overthrown, and burnt in this journey above 50 strong castles and piles, and above 300 villages; so as there be few in that country that have received the rebels, or invaded England, that have either castle for themselves or houses for their tenants, besides the loss and spoils of their other goods'. [Cabala, 175].

May 4, Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother of France, to La Mothe: I gave audience to the English Ambassador, and said I wished Queen Elizabeth would resolve to marry. He replied that if I was speaking for my son the Duke of Anjou he would willingly write to the Queen of it, and thought it would be agreeable to her to hear him spoken of. I then remonstrated that their ages were too unequal, and the Queen should choose someone in her own Kingdom. [vii.110].

Henri Duke of Anjou was born in September 1551. The Queen Mother later sent secret letters to La Mothe with schemes for a marriage for her son (see Oct 20).

May 6, Sat The Russian Ambassador delivered a note to court, requesting that the Queen's answer to the Tsar might be written in Russian, word for word according to his wish, signed by the Queen, and that she would ratify it in his presence with an Oath. Also that she would send Anthony Jenkinson to him.

[Leigh, 200]. (See May 18). Jenkinson left in June 1571 to return to Russia.

May 7, Sun Privy Council meeting, Hampton Court.
 Sir William Cecil drew up a list of conditions for a possible 'league betwixt England and Scotland', including bringing the 'Prince of Scotland' to England.

If the Queen of Scots breaks the conditions she shall 'forfeit her title of Scotland to her son', and lose any title to England. [Leader, 118].

May 11: at Berwick the Earl of Sussex knighted: George Carey, Robert Constable, William Drury, Thomas Manners. [Stow, Annals].

May 15-c. June 3: Scottish special Ambassador at London and Kingston.
 The Earls of Mar and Morton, and other lords of King James's party, sent Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, for advice from the Queen on the government of Scotland during the King's minority.

Pitcairn arrived in London on May 15 with 20 attendants, and moved to Kingston, Surrey, near Hampton Court, for audiences with the Queen. [Scot.iii].

Court news. May 17, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen seems now much more inclined to hear of the restitution than the ruin of the Queen of Scots, and matters are so far advanced that they are to be debated fully, and it is decided that the Council will be assembled for this at Hampton Court'. [iii.155].

May 18, Hampton Court, Queen to the 'Czar of Muscovy' (Ivan IV) expressing her willingness to enter into a league offensive and defensive with him. She adds a secret dispatch, known only to her most 'secret council', pledging herself 'in case at any time it so mishap that you lord our brother, Emperor and Great Duke, be by any casual chance, either of secret conspiracy or outward hostility, driven to change your countries, and shall like to repair into our kingdom and dominions, with the noble Empress your wife and your dear children the princes, we shall with such honours and courtesies receive and entreat your Highness then, as shall become so great a prince'. He is promised freedom of religion, free ingress and egress to and from England, and she will appoint a fit place where he may remain as long as he likes at his own charge. [SPF.ix.251].

May 21, Sun French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience. La Mothe desired the Queen to withdraw her forces from Scotland; he said that though he knew her intention of restoring the Queen of Scots, yet seeing her affairs go from bad to worse he began to take the delays as manifest refusals. He was required to write to his King to refrain from sending forces into Scotland (as the King had threatened to do). [SPF.ix.252].

May 22: French Ambassador was summoned to court for further negotiations. May 22, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The day that the Queen's Council assembled to deliberate, in front of her, if it was expedient or not for her to agree to the Queen of Scots' liberty and restitution...they decided that the Bishop of Ross should at once be summoned to discuss with the Council how and on what conditions agreement could be reached'. [iii.157].

May 22: Edmund Grindal was confirmed as new Archbishop of York.

Court news. May 23, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France: 'My leisure serveth me as I was wont to have it: all my time at command of others, and none for myself, and little for my private friends'... 'It hath seemed that your opinion was for the Queen's Majesty to be delivered of the Scottish Queen. But surely few here amongst us conceive it feasible, with surety'. [Cabala, 177].

May 25: 'In the morning was found hanging at the Bishop of London's Palace gate, in Paul's Churchyard, a Bull which lately had been sent from Rome containing divers horrible treasons against the Queen's Majesty, for the which one John Felton was shortly after apprehended, and committed to the Tower of London'. [Stow, *Annals*].

Anonymous broadside, beginning:

'A disclosing of the great Bull, and certain calves that he hath gotten, and specially the Monster Bull that roared at my Lord Bishop's gate'. 'The self same Monster Bull is he that lately roared out at the Bishop's Palace gate, in the greatest city of England, horrible blasphemies against God, and villainous dishonours against the noblest Queen in the world, Elizabeth, the lawful Queen of England; he stamped and scraped on the ground, flung dust of spiteful speeches and vain curses about him, pushed with his horns at her noble counsellors and true subjects'.

'The brainless blessing of the Bull'. Ballad, beginning:
 'The cankered curse, that would consume this realm with wrack and ruin,
 Return to Rome with fire and fume, to bring the Pope in tune!
 If neither curse nor blessing bare may mend these parties through,
 I them bequeath - curst as they are - to Pluto's kingdom now!'.
 [Seventy-nine Ballads and Broad sides (1867), 310,224].

May 25: Queen's gifts delivered to the 'Ambassador from the Emperor of Muscovia at his departure out of England: one pair of gilt pots; one basin and an ewer gilt; three bowls with a cover gilt; two gilt cups with covers; two gilt salts with a cover'.^{NYG}

Elizeus Bomelius and his wife accompanied Saviena, the Ambassador, to Russia. Bomelius was much at court, and Jerome Horsey wrote of him: 'He had deluded the Emperor, making him believe the Queen of England was young, and that it was very favourable for him to marry her...He lived in great favour and pomp; a skilful mathematician, a wicked man, and practiser of much mischief'. He was eventually charged with engaging in a conspiracy against the Tsar, and was put to death.

His widow returned to England in 1583 with Sir Jerome Bowes. [Leigh, 203-5].

Court news. May 27, La Mothe: 'The Bishop of Ross...has been put at liberty, although the Queen has not yet permitted him to speak to her...Cardinal de Châtillon was invited to court, and dined with the Queen'. [iii.163].

Bishop and La Mothe agreed 'Articles' with the Council, including: Commissioners should come to treat for restitution of the Queen of Scots. [Ross, 92].

May 27, at Tyburn: Executions of Thomas Norton and his nephew Christopher. A description was printed entitled 'The several Confessions of Thomas Norton and Christopher Norton, two of the Northern Rebels, who suffered at Tyburn, and were drawn, hanged, and quartered for Treason'. This concluded: 'God grant it may be a special warning for all men; and God turn the hearts of all those who are maliciously bent against Elizabeth, our Queen and Sovereign of this realm, and send her a triumphant victory over all her enemies'. [State Trials, i.1083-86].

May 29: marriage: Jane Newton, daughter of Sir John Newton of Somerset, married Hugh Cartwright, of West Malling, Kent; her sister Frances, wife of Lord Cobham, was a Lady of the Bedchamber.

Queen's gift 'at the marriage of Mistress Jane Newton, sister to the Lady Cobham': one cup of silver gilt with a cover.^{NYG} Hugh Cartwright died in 1572; his widow married Sir James Fitzjames, in December 1574.

c.May 31: Bishop of Ross at Hampton Court for audience.

The Bishop requested a passport to go to the Queen of Scots with 6 servants and a guide, with post-horses or journey hackneys. [Scot.ii.196].

La Mothe to Charles IX, June 5: 'The Bishop was admitted to the presence of the Queen, who however did not receive him with ceremony, and quite sternly, because of the suspicions previously conceived against him, but afterwards he cleared himself very honourably...Drawing him aside, she took very kindly from his hands the letters which the Queen of Scots wrote to her'. [iii.176].

The Bishop left on June 2 to visit Mary at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

Court news. June 1, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Deputies from London, who have returned from Flanders, have already been heard by the Queen, and then by her Council; they have shown what difficulties there still are as to the fate of the arrested money and merchandise'. [Commissioners had gone to the Duke of Alva to discuss ships which had been seized]...

'Someone has dared to fix on the Bishop of London's door a Papal Bull against the Queen, but it was taken down at once, and they are diligently discovering where it came from, but to make the people think that it was something else they printed another placard'. [iii.173-174].

June, Memorandum of Antonio de Guaras's letters: The Queen 'herself had answered the Pope's declaration in Latin verse, scoffing at the apostolic authority, saying that the boat of St Peter should never enter a port of hers, and other heresies of like nature'. [Span.ii.252]. Verses not traced.

c. June 3: Scottish Ambassador at Hampton Court to take leave.
Robert Pitcairn. The Earl of Lennox, whom the Queen favoured for new Regent of Scotland, was elected in July; he was King James's grandfather.

June 5, Antwerp, John Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil: 'There is order taken by the Duke [of Alva] for the preparing of 30 hulks to be ready against the coming of the Emperor's daughter that shall be Queen of Spain'. Also described as '38 ships prepared for her passage and safe-conduct into Spain'. [KL.v.661,663].

Emperor Maximilian II's daughter, Anne of Austria, was betrothed to her uncle King Philip II of Spain, as his 4th wife. She was to travel by land and sea from Germany to Spain. The Duke of Alva, Governor of the Low Countries, was preparing ships to escort her. In response English ships were hastily made ready to repel any invasion.

June 6, Hampton Court, Queen to the Earl of Sussex: Having lately answered and returned the Abbot of Dunfermline, she has found some new plot on behalf of the Queen of Scots, and cause 'that if the Bishop of Ross were not already gone to the Queen his mistress he should not have gone'. [Wright, i.365-6].

June 8, Hampton Court, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France:
'The Bishop of Ross departed on Friday last to the Scottish Queen to deal with her that some of her part might come hither out of Scotland to treat of her causes, and that arms might cease on both sides'.
'Since his going thither, the Queen's Majesty understandeth of a practice that he had two days before his departure with a nobleman of this realm, being a professed Papist, contrary to his manner of dealing with the Queen's Majesty, whereupon her Majesty is not a little moved against him; and therefore I think she will not deal with him at his return'. [Cabala, 177].
The nobleman: Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton.

June 8: News of Henry Parker, 11th Lord Morley (c.1531-1577), who had left England without licence, to live in a Catholic country.

June 8, Bruges, Lord Morley to the Queen, asking her not to doubt his loyalty on account of his leaving the kingdom, and that his wife and children might be allowed to join him. Oct 30, Queen's command to Lord Morley:
'Upon the understanding of your departure out of this our Realm into the parts there beyond the seas without our knowledge' we 'will and require you that immediately...you do return from thence into our Realm and make your repair unto us, all delays and excuses set apart'. [SP12/71/6; 74/23].

Lord Morley remained abroad; Lady Morley joined him in 1575. Morley's estates in Essex and Hertfordshire were in the hands of the Crown for some years.

Edward Parker, his eldest son, a Protestant, remained in England; in 1577 he became 12th Lord Morley; in 1578 his estates were restored.

June 9, Chatsworth, Bishop of Ross to the Privy Council, who had enquired about a meeting he had in Surrey with the Earl of Southampton, and the subject 'communed upon': One evening 'About 9 o'clock I passed over the river to St George's Fields, partly to take the air, and partly to see a gelding of mine is kept there at grass. And in my return homeward by chance met with the said Earl...We never did talk together before, albeit we had seen each other sundry times at court'. They talked of the Queen of Scots, and Scottish affairs; they were questioned by the Watch on their way back to their boats. [Howard, 260].

Court news. June 11, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'The Queen put the Bishop of Ross fully at liberty, with licence to go to confer freely with his mistress, and he has already gone to her'.

La Mothe sent a secret mémoire describing in some detail dissensions on matters of foreign policy between the Queen and some of the Council, and between individual Councillors. [iii.179,186-191].

June 14, Westminster Hall: Sir Nicholas Bacon's speech on behalf of the Queen.

De Spes to Philip II, June 18: On the last day of the law-term [June 14], 'the Lord Keeper made an artful speech to the Judges and people in Westminster Hall, enlarging upon the sorrow caused to the Queen at the unrest of the people he called Papists, as her wish was only to maintain the law with regard to them'. The Judges were to publish this in their Circuits 'and for the present not to force the Oath [of Supremacy] on anybody pending further orders from the Queen...This speech was delivered by the wish of the Queen'. [Span.ii.247].

June 15: News of Sir Thomas Cornwallis (c.1519-1604), of Suffolk, who had been on Queen Mary's Council.

June 15, Coldharbour [London], John Kniveton to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'Sir Thomas Cornwallis is not yet committed to the Tower, but is in the keeping of a schoolmaster at Westminster'. [LPL 697/46].

Court news. June 16, La Mothe to Charles IX:

The Queen 'has conceived of some new offence against the Bishop of Ross, and is so indignant that she swears she never wants to see him again'.

June 16, La Mothe to Catherine de Medici: 'Two days after the Queen put him at liberty the Bishop of Ross was found leaving at night with the Earl of Southampton, a young Catholic lord...At the same time Lord Morley, a leading English lord, son-in-law of the Earl of Derby, being summoned to court did not wish to come, and crossed the sea to Dunkirk'...

'The Earl of Southampton was summoned and immediately arrested and put into the hands of the Captain of the Guard; and Mr Cornwallis, a former Councillor, and many other Catholics were examined and some of them put into the Tower'.

[iii.192-3, 196-7].

By June 17: Dutch envoy at Hampton Court.

Jerome Tseraerts, sent to the Queen by William Prince of Orange.

June 18, De Spes to Philip II: 'They are carrying on some negotiations with ...the Equerry of the Prince of Orange, who has come here, and with the resident Agent [Lumbres]...These agents are asking for money from the exiles here... They have had no favourable answer hitherto'...

'Southampton is a prisoner at Kingston, only because he was seen speaking in the country to the Bishop of Ross'. [Span.ii.248-9].

June 18, Hampton Court, Council to Mr [Henry] Beecher, Sheriff of London, 'to receive into his charge the Earl of Southampton and cause him to be bestowed in some fit place of his house, with one of the said Earl's own servants to attend upon him, without suffering him to have conference with any'.^{APC}

Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton (1545-1581), had met the Bishop of Ross near Lambeth shortly before the Bishop left London.

In mid-July, because of plague in London, the Earl was removed from the Sheriff's house to the keeping of a friend, William More of Loseley near Guildford, Surrey, until he was released in November.

June 19, Mon **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oatlands, June 19, Treasurer's warrant.

*June 19, at Windsor: Installation of new Knights of the Garter:
Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon; William Somerset, 3rd Earl of Worcester.
Installed by the Queen's Commissioners:
Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu.*

June 22, London, De Spes to Philip II: 'The Bishop of Ross arrived here on the 18th at night...with the Scotch Queen's demands'. He 'went to court at once, and they told him that the Queen was rather unwell'.

The Prince of Orange's servant 'has gone to Rye to hasten the dispatch of two fine ships, which are being fitted as corsairs'. [Span.ii.253].

June 22, Oatlands, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France:
'Her Majesty hath revoked her forces out of Scotland, leaving only in Hume and Fascastle a small garrison, where our rebels were most maintained when they invaded England, until her Majesty may have some amends for her subjects' losses. My Lord of Sussex hath fully avenged their wrongs, but yet our people have not recompense'...

'The Queen's Majesty hath hurt her foot, that she is constrained to keep her bedchamber; and therefore the French Ambassador could not yesterday have audience when he required, but is willed to write that he hath to say'.

PS: 'The Earl of Southampton lately being known to have met in Lambeth Marsh with the Bishop of Ross, is for his foolish audacity committed to the Sheriff of London, closely to be there kept. The fond Lord Morley, without any cause offered him, is gone like a noddy to Lorraine'. [Cabala, 178].

June 23 [from the Tower], Duke of Norfolk's Submission to the Queen.

I 'submit myself to your excellent Majesty, by acknowledging my offence, and by voluntary offering to make amends for the same...I did unhappily give ear to certain motions made to me in a cause of marriage...with the Queen of Scots' but 'I never consented to accord thereto', but 'I did err very much in that I did not cause the same to be known to your Majesty upon the first mention made to me'. Therefore I 'crave of your Majesty forgiveness for that which is past. And considering that I have plainly perceived that your Highness doth not like of such marriage...I do by this my writing...absolutely grant, promise, and bind myself...never to offend your Highness in the same...with a full intention never to deal in that cause of marriage of the Queen of Scots, nor in any other cause belonging to her, but as your Majesty shall command me'. [SP15/18/77].

June 25, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'I sent last Tuesday [June 20] to ask for audience. Secretary Cecil, after conferring with the Queen, replied that she could not see me so soon, because she had a bad leg, as in truth she has'.

June 26, Mon French Ambassador at Oatlands for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, June 29: 'The Queen had so much regretted not giving me audience on June 23rd that she sent word, the second day after, that I could go to see her when it pleased me'...

'I went to see her on June 26th at Oatlands, where she had me summoned to her Privy Chamber, in which she was dressed as an invalid, resting her leg. She told me of her illness, and made her excuses for not having been able to hear me as soon as I desired'. [iii.212,217].

Court news. June 28, Hugh Fitzwilliam to Countess of Shrewsbury, 'scribbled at London': 'The Duke of Norfolk hath set out a submission in writing'...

'Sir Thomas Cornwallis and his son-in-law Mr Kitson be at liberty, because they be contented to come to the divine service'.

'There hath been seditious bills hurled in the court, and at Northampton at the Assizes, and in other places. Beside the Proclamations made in that behalf, the Council hath directed their letters in the counties for the punishing of such lewd dealing'. [Hallam.110].

June 28, Wed Bishop of Ross at Oatlands for audience. The Queen referred to her 'sickness of her leg'. The Bishop presented 'tokens' from the Queen of Scots, including needlework and a standish [ink-stand], which the Queen said should remain in her study. [Scot.iii.235-7].

Court news. June 30, Antonio de Guaras to Zayas, King Philip's Secretary: 'The Queen and Council are in great alarm for fear of some trouble in the State, and the Queen has been three days without leaving her room, exclaiming publicly against Secretary Cecil and others, who she declared were bringing her into great trouble which would end in the ruin of both her and them, since it was proved now that nothing turned out as they anticipated...They cannot persuade themselves that the great fleet being fitted out in Flanders is only for the passage of our Queen'. [Span.ii.256].

June: 'Bishop of Ross committed to the custody of the Bishop of London for his practising [plotting] with the Earl of Southampton in Lambeth Marsh'.^B

The Bishop of Ross was put at liberty after a month. In 1571 he gave full details of his conference with the Earl near Lambeth. [Murdin, 39-40].

July 1, Sat, Oatlands. Proclamation (577):
Ordering Arrest for circulating Seditious Books and Bulls.

Court news. July 1, London, De Spes to Philip II:
'The illness of the Queen is caused by an open wound above the ankle, which prevents her from walking. She has received the present sent to her by the Queen of Scotland, of two little caskets'; she said that 'when she was assured of the wishes of the Scotch people she would arrange about the Queen's release'...
'It seems that it had been arranged in Norfolk that at a certain fair on St John's Day [June 24] the people should meet in great numbers and take up arms. Three gentlemen, servants of the Duke, have been arrested'. [Span.ii.258].

Court news. July 5, La Mothe's mémoire:
'The Queen, hearing that they had rigorously examined and kept close prisoner Sir John [Thomas] Cornwallis, formerly Councillor to Queen Mary, and three others of good quality, who had been sent to the Tower as known Catholics, was sharp to those who had dared to do this; and to be more shameful to them she ordered that Cornwallis should come to kiss her hand, and be free to return home, and that the others should be released from the Tower'.
'Although they have told her of new suspicions of the Earl of Arundel, Lord Lumley, Viscount Montague and some other lords reputed to be Catholics, who for this reason had withdrawn themselves, she has not stopped sending to enquire after them; and has not rejected proposals for freeing the Duke of Norfolk, notwithstanding that in his district they have just surprised two gentlemen, his household servants, who were plotting to raise the people'. [iii.227].

July 5, Wed: christening: Queen was godmother to 'Monsieur de Vidame's daughter'.^T The daughter of Jean de Ferrières, Vidame de Chartres, Huguenot refugee in England May 1569-October 1570.

The Vidame lived in the Bishop of Ely's house, Ely House, Holborn, from summer 1569 until he returned to France.

Queen's Deputy: Margaret Lady Strange. Other godparents: Anne Russell, Countess of Warwick; Henry Hastings 3rd Earl of Huntingdon.

Queen's gifts: one basin and a lair gilt; three gilt bowls with a cover; one cup with a cover gilt.^{NYG}

An anonymous Frenchman wrote a description of the christening, given here in an English version:

A Gentleman Usher and a Yeoman of the Wardrobe made ready three chambers at Ely Place, the first furnished as a chapel, the second for the dinner, the third for the Vidame's wife and her ladies.

At 10 in the morning Lady Strange and the other godparents arrived from Hampton Court in a coach. Also present were the Archbishop of York (Grindal), the young Earl of Oxford, Lord Mountjoy, Sir James Croft (Controller of the Household), and some of the Queen's gentlemen.

The Dean of Westminster (Nowell) made an 'exhortation or sermon', praising God for blessing the Vidame in his wanderings with a child. The Vidame's sister held the child, who was named Elizabeth.

At dinner there was good music by the Queen's musicians on cornets and other instruments, during which the Queen's present was brought in, consisting of a large basin and lair which served as the font, three large goblets and two large silver-gilt pots. The Countess of Warwick gave another basin and lair, the Earl of Huntingdon a double drinking cup of silver gilt.

After dinner a sumptuous and plentiful banquet was brought to the gallery. Child: Elizabeth de Ferrières, died on St James's Day (July 25).

[College of Arms, Vincent 92, p.470-471].

July 9: French special Ambassador at Oatlands.

Jean d'Angennes, Sieur de Poigny, a Gentleman of the King's Chamber, arrived in London on July 4, with instructions to request the release and restitution of the Queen of Scots, to go to visit her, and then to go to Scotland.

July 9, Sun French Ambassadors at Oatlands for audience.

July 9, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen received with pleasure the letters presented by Monsieur de Poigny...and read them aloud'. After discussion of his requests she replied that 'although they say that women always have an answer ready, that is not her custom here, and she will take time to consider the matter, to give us greater satisfaction'. [iii.234-6].

July 10, Paris, Jean de Court to Sir William Cecil, in French:

For four years I have been daily expecting to go to England to present you with the portrait of the Queen [Catherine] which I promised. As it is five years since it was taken, I think it will not now be like her, and therefore send you, by Monsieur Raulet, one of the King of France. I would be glad to make portraits of the Queen and principal persons of her court. As the French King is very desirous to know how the Queen of Scots looks now, I beg that I may have a passport for England, and leave to go and make her portrait.

To Cecil, 11 Feb 1571: I sent over to you by Raulet four months ago a little portrait of the King, and ask whether you have received it. [SPF.ix.292,404].

Jean de Court, one of the King's valets de chambre, had planned (6 Sept 1568) to send pictures by Pierre Raulet, a former Secretary of the Queen of Scots.

July 11, in Scotland: New Regent of Scotland elected: Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox (1516-1571), whose wife Margaret was a first cousin of the Queen; grandparents of King James.

July 13: Edwin Sandys, former Bishop of Worcester, was confirmed as new Bishop of London.

July 14-October: Duke of Alva's Commissioners in England. Passports were granted in June 'for six Flemish merchants to come into England to visit the goods arrested'.^B La Mothe, July 14: 'The Commissioners from Flanders have just arrived, whom the Duke of Alva has sent to visit the prizes [seized Spanish ships] and to make a valuation of them'. [iii.239].

Court news. July 15, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of her Majesty's Chamber: 'You shall by others hear how suddenly her Majesty removeth on Tuesday [July 18] to Denham, and on Wednesday to Chenies'...

'The Duke of Alva hath very courteously sent to her Majesty knowledge of his preparations to the sea to be for the Queen of Spain, and yet her Majesty doth arm her ships...The Frenchman Poigny, that is come to go into Scotland, shall not be suffered to chafe himself with so long journeys this hot summer, but to go to the Scottish Queen we see no great peril, and too great uncourtesy to refuse it'. [Finch, i.9].

*July 16, Sun French Ambassadors at Oatlands for audience. La Mothe to Charles IX, July 19: 'The Queen deferred her answer to us for six whole days, and on the seventh she summoned us to come to Oatlands to give it to us there, where we arrived just as she was making ready to remove from there, because on the previous night several people died there so suddenly that it was suspected to be from plague. Nevertheless her Council immediately assembled, and Monsieur de Poigny and I were introduced to them, and the Lord Chamberlain addressed us'. Lord Chamberlain Howard made a speech stating that De Poigny would not be allowed to go to Scotland.

'We went to find the Queen, and she used the same language to us, but she agreed to allow Monsieur de Poigny to visit the Queen of Scots'.

De Poigny met the Queen of Scots at Chatsworth. [iii.240,243].

July 18, Tues dinner, Osterley, Middx; Sir Thomas Gresham.^{T,CH} Osterley House, Isleworth; owned by Gresham (1519-1579), mercer, the Queen's principal financial agent; wife: Anne (Ferneley) widow of Wm Read; died 1596.

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, with two men 'riding before to make ready the Office of the Robes from place to place during the Queen's Majesty's progress from Oatlands to Osterley, and so to all the rest of the places where her Majesty was until her return to Windsor'.^T **Start of SUMMER PROGRESS** in Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire.

July 18, Tues **DENHAM**, Bucks; Mr Peckham.^T Denham manor-house, Denham Court; owned by George Peckham, merchant adventurer; Catholic; knighted c.Aug 30; died 1608; 2nd wife: Mary (Penne), died 1586.

July 19, Wed **CHENIES**, Bucks; Earl of Bedford's house.^T Chenies manor-house; owned by Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford (1527-1585).

The Queen's visit was unexpected, and the Earl and Countess were at Coventry. George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, and his nine men made ready at Chenies.

Also: 'To Stephen Welles, Keeper of Chenies, the Earl of Bedford's house, for his own pains and for money laid forth at the commandment of Mr Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, for the hire of 40 labourers to make clean the said house by the space of three days...against the Queen's Majesty's coming thither', 53s4d.^T

July 23, Chenies, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Heneage:
 'The Queen's Majesty's foot doth amend, though slowly. We talk of no removing from hence. Hoping to see you here before we shall stir'. [Finch, i.9].

July 23, Coventry, Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecil: From your letter 'I understand her Majesty's coming to Chenies, where if the house was sweet, and the lodgings commodious, I shall be glad thereof. But as to the soil and seat thereof, as no art nor diligence can amend Nature's doings, so am I sorry that it cannot now be amended, if ever it might be for a time, to ease thereby so noble a guest, and so large a train'...

'I send this bearer, Harrington my man...If there be anything there that, either for her Majesty's more ease, or your quieter lodging in the nursery, he can by any means procure, it shall be done accordingly. To whom I heartily pray you give your advice, how needful you think it, that I make some present or some demonstration of my good meaning to welcome her Majesty to that old house and barren soil'. [Haynes, 598-9].

Court news. July 25, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:
 'Today and all tomorrow the Queen will be at the Earl of Bedford's house twenty miles from here, where she has summoned her Lord Keeper and her other principal Councillors to deliberate on freeing the Duke of Norfolk...From there she wishes to continue her progress, without going further than thirty miles from London towards Suffolk, Norfolk and Sussex [Essex] to pacify these three neighbouring counties...and she hopes by her presence to moderate the troubles, to do justice against those who are taken, to get information from the foreigners who are in those parts, and to provide for the safety of her ports along that coast, which she is fortifying because they are so exposed towards Holland and Zealand, from where she fears invasion by the Duke of Alva'. [iii.246-7].

July 28, [London], De Guaras to Secretary Zayas: 'The Duke of Norfolk is still imprisoned, and since the attempted rising in his county they keep him more closely guarded. They have arrested about twenty of the principal people of the county...In future we shall know little in London of what goes on at court, because, in consequence of the plague, they have given an order forbidding under pain of death anyone going from London thither'. [Span.ii.262].

July 29, Chenies, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Heneage (at Copt Hall, Essex):
 'I received by your servant a letter from Sir Thomas Smith by which he signifieth the sudden death of certain persons very near his house, and thereby it seemeth that it were inconvenient that her Majesty should make her progress that way. To this I beseech you give him answer...that her Majesty meaneth not to make her progress into Essex; and so her Majesty hath willed that knowledge should be given to my Lords Rich and Darcy. It is meant here that after seven or eight days her Majesty should remove to Toddington, and so forth as yet uncertainly, I cannot tell whether to Kenilworth'. [Finch, i.10].

*Locations in Essex: Sir Thomas Smith, at Theydon Mount.
 John 2nd Lord Darcy of Chiche, at St Osyth.
 Robert 2nd Lord Rich, at Little Leighs.*

Court news. July 30, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Since the Queen realised that her bad foot would be made worse if she went on progress, as she can only travel in her coach, she stopped at Chenies, the Earl of Bedford's house...and will not move from it for several days. Her Council has assembled there'. [iii.258].

July: The Queen 'lost from the face of a gown in our wearing the same at Chenies...one pair of small aglets enamelled blue'. [Lost, 119].

Court news. Aug 1, Antonio de Guaras to Secretary Zayas: 'Great haste has been made in completing the equipment of the Queen's ships...There is a rumour here today that the Duke of Alba was embarking soldiers on his fleet'...

'The whole talk at court consists in discussions as to how they will defend themselves or how they will perish. It is certain that Secretary Cecil, on returning from the Queen's rooms to his own a fortnight since, said in great distress to his wife "Oh wife, if God do not help us we shall all be lost and undone. Get together all the jewels and the money you can, so that you may follow me when the time comes, for surely trouble is in store for us". Although this seems improbable, yet it is certain that it took place'. [Span.ii.262-3].

August 1,5: News of envoys from German States in England. Protestant Princes sent envoys to offer an alliance. John Wolf was sent by John Count Palatine, also asking for a loan of 400,000 crowns, as his father Count Wolfgang had left his estates much encumbered with debt. [SPF.ix.270].

Aug 1, De Guaras to Zayas: The two from the Count Palatine and the Duke of Saxony come 'it is believed to offer their services to the Queen'.

Aug 5, De Spes to Philip II: 'The servant of the Count Palatine, who is here trying to arrange an alliance with his master and other Princes of the Empire, is being put off because the Queen is afraid of incurring further expense'. [Span.ii.263-4].

Aug 3,Thur Bishop of Ross at Chenies for audience. Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Aug 4: 'The Bishop of Ross, being yesterday with us, seemeth to lament that the Queen of Scots is not by you permitted to take the air abroad...We have frequent advertisements of attempts devised... to convey her away, by colour of her riding abroad in hunting'... 'So as such peril be prevented by your circumspection, we are very pleased that she be permitted to have any liberty to take the air'. [Haynes, 601].

Aug 3: The Queen ordered the Duke of Norfolk to be moved from the Tower to his own house for fear of plague. Aug 5: The Duke wrote from 'Howard House' to thank her that he was 'out of your infectious Tower'. [SP12/73/5,6].

Bishop of Ross, *Memoirs*: 'All this summer-time the pest, which is called the plague in England, increased very sore in the city of London, so that the same was entered into the Tower of London, where the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Desmond and many others were kept prisoners'. The Duke gave a bond never to 'meddle in that marriage with the Queen of Scotland'. [Ross, 97-98].

Aug 4: Trial. John Felton was tried at London Guildhall for high treason, in setting on the Bishop of London's gate in St Paul's Churchyard in May the Papal Bull excommunicating the Queen; he was found guilty and sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. [State Trials, i.1085-8]. Execution: August 8.

Aug 4,Fri French Ambassadors at Chenies for audience. La Mothe to Charles IX, Aug 6, London: 'After Monsieur de Poigny had...visited the Queen of Scots for four days, giving her great contentment and satisfaction, he returned here...We went on August 4 to find this Queen at Chenies, where she still is'. De Poigny described to the Queen his visit to Mary, and made various requests on her behalf; he took his leave.

'There arrived last Monday [July 31] one of the Superintendents of Finance of La Rochelle, called the President of Accounts of Brittany'. [iii.263-4,268].

Aug 8, in London: Execution of John Felton, brought from Newgate Prison. He begged the Queen's pardon if he had injured her, and gave the Earl of Sussex a diamond ring to take to her. Felton was hanged in front of the Bishop of London's gate, by a hangman called Bull.

Aug 8, in France: Peace of St-Germain-en-Laye ended the Third War of Religion, and was followed by the Edict of Pacification (August 15).

This granted Huguenots freedom of conscience, public exercise of their religion in certain places, and permission to hold and garrison four towns, including La Rochelle. These concessions caused some refugees, including Cardinal de Châtillon and the Vidame de Chartres, to prepare to return home.

Aug 9, Paris, Sir Henry Norris to the Earl of Leicester:

As I hear that the Queen will make her progress into Oxfordshire I desire you to be master of the poor game in my parks. [SPF.ix.312].

The Queen arrived at Norris's house, Rycote, on August 30.

Court news. Aug 10, Wrest [Beds], Katherine Duchess of Suffolk to Sir William Cecil: 'We say here that the Queen's Majesty comes not at all to Toddington [Beds], but returns from Pendley [Herts]. Out of Warwickshire we hear for certain that she is looked for and greatly prepared for at Kenilworth. If it be true that her Majesty goeth thither from Pendley, I would gladly do my duty to her before she goes out of the country, coming so near; lest her Majesty might charge me as she did at Hampton Court for too long deferring it; and on the other side I fear I may come too soon, and so come ere I be welcome'.

'I would very fain do the best, and therefore most earnestly require your advice therein. And a little more, that if you think it best for me to come, that you would speak but one good word for me to the Harbingers, in case my man shall not be able to entreat them to help me to some lodging near the court. For Pendley is 12 miles hence, and I am not able to do my duty and go home again the same night'. [HT.i.481]. The Queen had stayed with the Duchess of Suffolk in Lincolnshire in August 1566. During 1570 the Duchess's daughter Susan Bertie married Reginald Grey, of Wrest, later 5th Earl of Kent.

August 11-Sept 29: Francis Walsingham was special Ambassador to France. His Instructions were quickly changed when news of Peace there came.

Court news. Aug 11, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'Someone has come...who reports having seen on the Flanders coast around 54 sail already out of the ports...The Council have sent two London Aldermen to inform the Spanish Ambassador that they wish him to come to them at St Albans, 20 miles from here, to confer; but not knowing what they want to do with him he is doubtful if he will go'...

'The Queen is continuing her progress towards Oxford, and wishes me to leave London because of the plague, to be able to negotiate more freely with her'...

'The deputies from the German Princes have had one audience and then withdrew to London'...

PS. 'I have just received news of the Peace...I will go tomorrow to make this known to the Queen, who I understand is sending a gentleman to France'.

'The President who came from La Rochelle has been once to court, and I am told that because of advices and intercepted letters which he is said to bring concerning the Queen she wanted to hear him, but in great secrecy'.

Aug 14: 'I sent to ask audience of the Queen...who replied that I will be very welcome with this very good news'. [iii.270,272-4].

Aug 12, De Guaras to Zayas: 'The President of Brittany has come here to try to get some money from this Queen on behalf of the woman who calls herself Queen of Navarre, to help the Admiral [Coligny] and the Huguenots'. [Span.ii.268].

Aug 14, Mon **PENDLEY**, Tring, Herts; Mr Verney.^{T,W}

Pendley manor-house, Tring; owned by Edmund Verney (1535-1600).

1st wife: Frances (Hastings), widow of Thomas Redmayne.

The move was postponed several times, because of the long stay at Chenies.

George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, made ready at Pendley 'by the space of nine days...in consideration of divers disappointments which her Majesty made'.^T

Aug 15, Tues French Ambassador at Pendley for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, Aug 18, London: 'The day of mid-August I went to take the certainty of peace in your Kingdom to the Queen at Pendley Park, 32 miles from London. She showed that she not only received it well, but wished to make much of and honour the news, having bedecked her court, and being herself adorned and marvellously fine, and at my arrival and my departure she had me better received and accompanied than usual, and had me escorted by some gentlemen a great part of the way'.

At my audience 'she made all possible show of contentment'. [iii.275-6].

Aug 15 [Pendley], Queen to Francis Walsingham, instructing him that if a Peace is concluded in France he is to convey her congratulations. [Digges, 5].

Aug 16, Wed **TODDINGTON**, Beds; Sir Henry Cheney.^{T,W}

Toddington manor-house; owned by Sir Henry Cheney; in 1572 Cheney became Lord Cheney of Toddington; he died in 1587; wife: Jane (Wentworth), daughter of Thomas 1st Lord Wentworth; she died in 1614.

Aug 16, Toddington, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Heneage:

'About Saturday I think we shall see you at Toddington...I am occupied in sending H.Cobham to the Duke of Alva and to the Queen of Spain. If anybody tell you that he also goeth to Speyer where the Emperor is, I will not say that it is untrue. (But I do not say so to any)'. [Finch, i.10].

August 18-December 10: Henry Cobham was special Ambassador to the Low Countries, and to Emperor Maximilian II at Speyer in Germany.

Cobham was sent to ascertain the Duke of Alva's intention in preparing a great navy, allegedly to escort the Emperor's daughter to Spain.

He was to greet the new Queen of Spain (Anne of Austria), and to offer to conduct her past the English coast on her way from Germany to Spain.

He was then to go to the Emperor, with secret instructions to re-open negotiations for his Queen's marriage to Archduke Charles. [KL.v.689-691].

Aug 18: Lambeth St Mary, Surrey, parish register, burial of: 'the right worshipful virtuous and godly matron Mistress Margaret Parker, late wife of the most reverend father in God Matthew, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury'.

August 18: Dr John Story brought to London after his capture.

Dr Story (c.1504-1571), a Catholic lawyer who became notorious in Queen Mary's reign for his cruel persecution of Protestants, a number of whom were burnt. He was imprisoned in 1560 but escaped to Flanders in 1563 before his trial.

He settled in Antwerp, where he was employed in searching ships for heretical books. In August 1570 he was enticed on board a Flemish ship, which promptly set sail and carried him to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. (See Aug 26, Watts' letter).

Aug 19, Toddington, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Heneage: 'The Queen's Majesty meaneth to remove from here on Friday next [August 25] to Wing'.

[PS] 'Dr Story is come or brought to Yarmouth'. [Finch, i.11].

Aug 20, Sun Toddington: Privy Council meeting.

c.Aug 21/24: dinner and hunting, Dame Ellensbury Park, Beds.
At Houghton Conquest. Crown property. Later called Houghton Park.
George Tyrell made ready a dining house and a standing 'at Dame Ellyn Park'.^T

c.Aug 21/24: dinner and hunting; Mr Grey.^T [Ridgmont, Beds].
Segenhoe manor-house, Ridgmont; owned by Peter Grey, died 1577;
wife: Elizabeth. George Tyrell made ready a dining house and a standing.^T

Aug 23, Paris, Sir Henry Norris to Sir William Cecil, of Conor O'Brien, 2nd Earl of Thomond (c.1535-1581), an Irish peer, who had been living in France: On August 13 I sent my servant to accompany the Earl of Thomond to her Highness, and asked you to assist the Earl in his speedy reconciliation with her.

Thomond to the Queen, July 23, Paris, craving pardon for going to France without licence. Aug 9, Paris, in presence of Norris, the Earl promised to be a most loyal, faithful and obedient subject of the Queen, and to obey her directions for his repair into England.

*'August. Earl of Thomond came into England out of France'.^B
He wrote on October 10 to Norris 'from my poor lodging in Oxford'.*

In Ireland on December 21 he made submission to Lord Deputy Sidney, confessing his treason and rebellion 'through evil and naughty counsel'.

[SP63/30/72,101; SPF.ix.311,319,323,360].

Aug 25,Fri **WING**, Bucks; Sir William Dormer.^{T,W}
Wing manor and Ascott manor in Wing were both owned by the Dormers, who lived at Ascott manor-house, called Ascott House.

The Queen's first visit since, as a prisoner, she was brought to Wing on her way to and from Woodstock in 1554 and 1555. Sir William Dormer died in 1575. His monument, with his 2nd wife, is in Wing Church. 2nd wife: Dorothy (Catesby); married (2) Sir William Pelham; she founded Dormer's Hospital, Wing; died 1613.

Wing churchwardens: 'Paid for ringing when the Queen was here, 8d'.

c.Aug 26: hunting, near Wing, Bucks, with the French Ambassador.
La Mothe to Charles IX, Sept 5: 'As the Queen was in a remote house in the woods 45 miles from London, called Wing, she sent to tell me that if I needed to speak to her urgently I could come to the inconvenient place where she was, but if it was not pressing she asked me to wait until the eighth day following, when she would be near Oxford in Mr Norris's house, which would be more commodious'.

'As she understood that I did not wish to delay, and that I was already near Wing, she sent three gentlemen to conduct me, not to the house where she was, but to an arbour which had been prepared for her to shoot with her cross-bow at deer within the Toils [nets], to which place she came soon afterwards with a large company. Both before and after alighting from her coach she received me with much favour, and before diverting herself with the hunt she asked for news of Your Majesties'. At my audience I complained that the English fleet was planning an attack on Calais, which the Queen strongly denied. She ended the audience by referring to 'the present of hackneys which she wishes to make to you...The time for the hunt having come, she took her cross-bow and killed six deer, of which she did me the favour of giving me a good share'. [iii.289-294].

Aug 26, London, Thomas Watts (Archdeacon of Middlesex) to Sir William Cecil: 'Upon Friday last in the evening [August 18] Dr Story was brought unto my house to London by certain men of Yarmouth...The Lollards' Tower shall be made ready for him about Tuesday next. The locks and bolts of the doors were broken off at the death of Queen Mary and never repaired since'. [SP12/73/30].

The Lollards' Tower, a bell-tower next to the Bishop of London's Palace beside St Paul's, was used in the previous reign for the Bishop's prisoners.

c. Aug 28, Mon **EYTHROPE**, Waddesdon, Bucks; Sir William Dormer.^{T,W}
Eythrope manor-house, Waddesdon parish; owned by Sir William Dormer.

Aug 28: Lambeth Church: burial of Dr Thomas Thirlby, former Bishop of Ely, who had been in the Archbishop of Canterbury's custody since 1563. He died 'the Queen's Majesty's prisoner within my Lord Grace's house at Lambeth'.

Aug 29, Queen to Lord Admiral Clinton: We have appointed our Navy to put to sea under Charles Howard and William Wynter. [SP12/73/36].

*Aug 30: Eythrope: knightings. Edmund Ashfield, of Shenley, Bucks; John Goodwin, of Wooburn, Bucks; George Peckham, Queen's host at Denham.^M

Aug 30, Wed **RYCOTE**, Oxon; Sir Henry Norris's house.^{B,T}
Rycote, near Thame; owned by Sir Henry Norris. He and Lady Norris were in France, where Sir Henry was Ambassador 1567-1570, returning early in 1571.

Aug 31, Antwerp, Henry Cobham to the Queen, after having audience with the new Queen of Spain on August 29: 'She herself speaketh no language perfectly but high Almain [German], but understandeth both Italian and Spanish. I was answered in the Queen's hearing by Monsieur D'Assonleville [envoy to England in 1569]'.

Aug 31, to Sir William Cecil: Today a Secretary 'came to me with a letter from the Queen to her Majesty, and presented me with a very fair chain for her'.

As to the escort of ships for the new Queen: 'The number of ships of war is 26 ... Of all sorts there will be a 4 score and 10 ships... They carry no horses, but certain young mares and curtals [with docked tails]'. [KL.v.699,703-4].

Aug 31: *Aftermath of treason trials at Norwich; seditious words.*
Aug 31 [Hugh Fitzwilliam] to the Countess of Shrewsbury, scribbled at London: 'The great sitting is done at Norwich, and I do hear credibly that Appleyard, Throckmorton, Redman, and another, is condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered... for high treason... They were charged of these four points: the destruction of the Queen's person; the imprisonment of my Lord Keeper [Sir Nicholas Bacon], my Lord of Leicester, and Secretary Cecil; the setting at liberty out of the Tower the Duke of Norfolk; and the banishment of all strangers [foreigners]... None of them could excuse themselves of any of the four points, saving Appleyard said that he meant nothing towards the Queen's person, for that he meant to have had them to a banquet, and to have betrayed them all, and have won credit thereby with the Queen'...

'There was many in trouble for speaking of seditious words. Thomas Cecil said that... his cousin Cecil was the Queen's darling, who was the cause of the Duke of Norfolk's imprisonment... Anthony Middleton said "My Lord Morley is gone to fetch the Duke of Alva into Yarmouth"... Metcalf said that he would help the Duke of Alva into Yarmouth, and to wash his hands in the Protestants' blood'.

'Marsham said that my Lord of Leicester had two children by the Queen; and for that he is condemned to lose both his ears, or else pay a hundred pounds presently. Chipline said he hoped to see the Duke of Norfolk to be King before Michaelmas next [Sept 29]; who doth interpret that he meant, not to be King of England, but to be King of Scotland'...

'They say my Lord of Leicester hath many workmen at Killingworth to make his house strong, and doth furnish it with armour, munition, and all necessaries for defence'. [Wright, i.372-5]. Three conspirators were executed. John Appleyard, half-brother of Amy Robsart, Leicester's 1st wife, was imprisoned; died c.1574.

August: new appointment: Sir Owen Hopton: Lieutenant of Tower of London.

Sept 1, Fri Bishop of Ross at Rycote for audience.
 John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, Queen of Scots' Ambassador in England.
 Queen Elizabeth nominated Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay to go to the Queen of Scots to negotiate a Treaty with her. [Scot.iii.328-9].

Sept 2: News of conspiracy in Lancashire to free the Queen of Scots.
 Sept 2, London, De Spes to Philip II: 'The Bishop of Ross has come to me twice, with letters of credence from his mistress, to say that the sons of the Earl of Derby, and particularly Thomas Stanley, the second son, with the gentry of Lancashire, who are Catholics, have determined to rise and seize the person of the Queen of Scots...This would be connived at by one of the sons of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who guards her, and they can raise 10,000 foot and 1000 horse'...
 'Montague, Southampton, Lumley, and Arundel and many others, the moment the Lancastrians take up arms, will join them or act independently...against this city. The Earl of Worcester and his country will also rise, and it is decided that the first thing will be to obtain possession of the Queen of Scots'.
 [Span.ii.274].

Bishop of Ross's Memoirs: 'That summer...Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Edward his brother...Sir Thomas Gerard knight, Mr Rolston esquire and divers others of good credit in the shires next adjacent to the country of the Peak, where the Queen my mistress was kept, sent message to her offering their service and to put her to liberty', and to 'assemble a great army, and procure her honourable advancement both in England and Scotland. Of which offer the Queen made me advertisement, and one of special credit amongst them called Mr Hall came and spoke with me thereupon. To whom...I gave answer that the purpose was not likely to take effect', and that 'we were entered in a Treaty'.

'For even then my Lord Burghley [formerly Sir William Cecil] and Sir Walter Mildmay was to pass toward the Queen my mistress, as they did, and therefore I advised them to keep all close and secret...Yet nevertheless, before that Mr Hall did return to them with answer, Mr Rolston had opened the whole matter to his son, being one of the Queen of England's Gentlemen Pensioners, who revealed the same to the Queen and Council, which was the cause that those gentlemen was apprehended afterward and put to prison in the Tower of London [July 1571]'...

'I followed almost continually the Queen of England in her progress, making earnest suit that the Treaty might take effect'. [Ross, 98-100].

Sept 4, Antwerp, Henry Cobham to Sir William Cecil, of the ships waiting to escort the new Queen of Spain: 'There is in this Flemish navy 23 ships appointed warlike and 10 others well manned, which must carry stuff, great artillery, some armour and a hundred young mares and Friesland curtals. The ship which carrieth the Queen is not painted as the others are [red, white and black] but remaineth very black...I have caused the best drawer of pictures in this town to make the picture of the Queen of Spain, the which I send by this bearer. I would be glad it were presented to the Queen's Majesty by you'. [KL.v.706-8].

Sept 4, London, Thomas Watts to Sir William Cecil, of Dr Story:
 'Story is committed to Lollards' Tower, where he hath been since Friday in the morning last [Sept 1]...I have appointed two of my neighbours, being honest men and favourers of the truth, to be his keepers jointly, and have divided the keys of the prison between them jointly'. [SP12/73/53].

Dr Story was moved later to the Tower of London; there he inscribed his name in the Beauchamp Tower. Trial: 26 May 1571.

Court news. Sept 5, La Mothe's mémoire: 'They are treating the King of Spain's Ambassador worse than ever, and sent word to him by his own secretary that the Queen did not regard him any longer as an Ambassador, and informed him by two Aldermen that he was to go to the Council at St Albans...where I have since learnt that they had prepared a lodging to keep him in, but news of the Peace had no sooner arrived than they changed completely, sending to visit him with good words and offers to accord with him on their differences'...

'The ambassadors of the Protestant Princes are still here, and I have had them watched, and have found that among them there is a doctor, who has sole charge of all the negotiations, and who alone speaks, without conferring with the others, a man so secretive and reserved that one cannot get a word out of him; only I am informed that he brought the Queen a letter signed by many Princes, including the three Electors, Palatine, Saxony, Brandenburg...as many as twelve German Princes...and that he has four times conferred secretly on the letter with the Queen'.

Secret mémoire: 'The Duke of Norfolk, since being out of the Tower, has sent to me...to assure your Majesties that he remains your very devoted and faithful servant, more than to any prince on earth, after his mistress...and that he recommends to you the cause of the Queen of Scots, for whose restitution he would give his person, his life, and possessions'. [iii.296-299].

Sept 7, Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury (at Chatsworth, Derbyshire, with the Queen of Scots): 'We be given to understand by credible means that (now whilst the ministers and friends of the Scottish Queen seek to deal with us and make treaty for her further enlargement) certain other persons dwelling about those parts...do intend, if possibly they can, to work some secret practice for the escape and conveyance away of the said Queen'. The Earl is to have 'a careful and vigilant eye...to the said Queen's safe and sure keeping'. [Haynes, 606].

Sept 7, Rycote, Queen to Francis Walsingham, having chosen him to remain in France to replace Sir Henry Norris as Ambassador; he may if necessary return to England to settle his affairs first. [Digges, 9].

Sept 11: Ten English ships set sail to escort the new Queen of Spain past the English coast.

Sept 12, Tues **EWELME**, Oxon.^{CH,T}

Ewelme manor-house. 'Ewelme, the Queen's Majesty's house'.^W

Sir Francis Knollys (c.1511-1596), Treasurer of the Household, widower, was Steward of the Honour of Ewelme and Keeper of Ewelme Park.

Sept 13: Queen's gifts to Sir Brian McPhelim, 'a Captain in Ireland': three bowls with a cover gilt; one cup with a cover gilt.^{NYG}

Sir Brian McPhelim O'Neill (1540-1575), Chief of Claneboy.

Court news. Sept 15, La Mothe to Charles IX, of Sir William Stuart, recently sent from Scotland on behalf of Regent Lennox: 'They say he gives assurance that the Scottish lords have already named several deputies to come here'...

'Cardinal de Châtillon has just sent to say that he has been to rejoice with the Queen on the Peace, and will soon return to take leave of her to go to your Majesties'. [iii.308]. The Cardinal had fled to England from France in 1568.

By Sept 16, Sat **READING**, Berks.

Reading Abbey, Crown property.

'To Henry Hay of Reading for the hire of his cart the space of six days to carry rubbish and gravel to make a causeway and to mend the ways and to carry and recarry planks and joists to make bridges in the meadows for the Queen's Majesty to go over, at 3s the day, 18s'.

Work on 'the Queen's Majesty's house at Reading' included: 'mending and repairing the chancel of the Church of St Lawrence adjoining the said house'.^w

Sept 17, Sun Reading: Privy Council meeting.

Court news. Sept 19, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'The French who are here are preparing to return home'.

Sept 24: 'Cardinal de Châtillon came four days ago to dine with me...

He said that a few days ago the Princes of Navarre and of Condé and his brother the Admiral [Coligny], sent a gentleman to the Queen, by whom they wrote to him to go to La Rochelle...He is thinking of going in six days to take leave of the Queen in order to start for Southampton to await a passage'...

'The second day after, following his example, the Vidame de Chartres, being ready to leave, also came to visit me...He asked for my passport for himself, his wife and train'. [iii.311,314-316].

The Vidame was in France, early October.

By Sept 25: Bishop of Ross at Reading with the Queen.

Queen of Scots' Ambassador; concerning a Treaty with Mary.

Sept 25, De Spes: The Queen 'has summoned the Bishop of Ross to Reading in order to push forward the arrangements she wished to make with his Queen for the delivery to her of the Prince, the hostages, the fortresses, etc'. [Span.ii.279]

Sept 26, Reading: Safe-conduct for two of the Scots nobility, with 30 in their train, to come as Commissioners to England to confer with the Queen of Scots, and then to treat with English Commissioners. [Scot.iii.360].

Sept 26, Reading, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris:

'I am thrown into a maze at this time, that I know not how to walk from dangers. Sir Walter Mildmay and I are sent to the Scottish Queen'...

'God be our guide, for neither of us like the message'. [Cabala, 179].

Sept 26: Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay (Chancellor of the Exchequer), left Reading as the Queen's Commissioners to treat with the Queen of Scots at the Earl of Shrewsbury's house at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

Sept 28, Chatsworth, John Bateman to the Earl of Rutland: 'Mr Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay are come forward on their journey...This night they have appointed to lie at Killingworth [Kenilworth]...Lord Leicester's cook has come before to prepare for them. The Bishop of Ross comes with them'.^{RT}

*Sept 29, Fri dinner, Philberds, Bray, Berks; Sir Thomas Neville.^T

Philberds manor-house, Bray; leased from St George's Chapel, Windsor, by Sir Thomas Neville; knighted in 1570; died in 1582.

wife: Isabel; she died in 1585.

Sept 29, Fri **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.

Sept 29, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen, ending her progress for this year, arrives today at Windsor, where she is considering making some stay, to await the return of the gentlemen whom she has sent to France, Flanders and Germany, and then to assemble her Council'. [iii.318].

Repairs at Windsor Castle by the Clerk of Works, June 1570-October 1571:
'First the [private] Chapel being very old ruinous and far out of order ready to fall down...The lodgings...were so far out of order and in decay that there was much work bestowed thereof against the Queen's Majesty's last being at Windsor and whilst her Highness was there, both in glazing of windows, matting of lodgings, mending the leads, conduit pipes, vaults and chimneys, which were broken in divers places, mending of ranges in the kitchen, ovens in the bake-house, chimneys and partitions, shelves, benches, tables, trestles and forms... and mending and scouring of vaults, sinks and privy places'...

'Repairing the Maids of Honours' lodgings' and 'divers other places whilst her Majesty there remained'. [Hope, *Windsor Castle*, i.267].

Sept 29, Fri Francis Walsingham at Windsor on return from France.

Walsingham's expenses [since August 11]: 'For transportation as also for postage from London to Paris and so back again, being sent from London to Paris and so back again to congratulate the peace with the French King:

For my shipping over into France as also for my return £6.10s. For postage from London to Paris and from Paris to Windsor, the whole 18 posts at 2s6d the post, the same being run by 7 horses, £12'. [Read, *Walsingham*, i.96].

Oct 1: Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay, with the Bishop of Ross, arrived at Chatsworth to meet Mary Queen of Scots.^B

There were over two weeks of negotiations. Articles were drawn up for a proposed Treaty whereby Mary would be restored to the Scottish Throne dependent on a number of conditions, including that she should renounce her pretensions to the English Throne; Scotland should make an alliance, defensive and offensive, with England; King James should be brought up in England. [Haynes, 608-614].

Oct 2, Windsor, Bernard Hampton to Sir William Cecil: Mr Walsingham 'arrived here at the court out of France on Friday at night last'...

'It is supposed...that the Queen of Spain is already passed the Narrow Seas'. [SP12/74/6]. The new Queen sailed from Zeeland to Spain, Sept 26-Oct 3.

Oct 2, Mon Cardinal de Châtillon at Windsor to take leave.

Oct 3, Windsor, Queen to Henri Prince of Navarre, of the departure hence 'of our cousin the Cardinal de Châtillon'.

Oct 5, Windsor, Council to John and William Hawkins, at Plymouth, with orders to transport the Cardinal, his family and train from Southampton to La Rochelle or any other part he thinks convenient, in the new bark. [HT.xiii.101].

Court news. Oct 10, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'It is said that the Queen of Spain has passed, and that this Queen's ships saluted her and accompanied her as far as the coast of Biscay, and that Charles Howard kissed her hands and gave her a present of a beautiful diamond which this Queen sent her, which is one of those that the King of Spain gave to the late Queen Mary her sister, or to her, which are valued one at 8000 ducats and the other at 5000'...

'Cardinal de Châtillon took leave at court last Monday, not without receiving much favour from the Queen, and many presents (of hackneys and blood-hounds) from the lords there. He has gone to Southampton to await a convenient passage to La Rochelle'. [iii.324-5].

Oct 11, Chatsworth, Bishop of Ross to Duke of Norfolk: 'The Queen of Scots has dealt privily with Cecil, so that he will be her friend...He promises to obtain an interview between the Queens, and has advised Q.Mary as to her behaviour in such case, to win the Q.of England's favour. In conference upon the Articles... they received an answer from court that this Tuesday [Oct 10] the Q.of England had sent for Leicester, and would advise with him, and send an answer, which they expect on Friday at latest. They will then depart'. [Leader, 134-5].

Court news. Oct 15, De Spes: 'Cardinal Châtillon bade farewell to this court with great banquets and presents given and received'. [Span.ii.283].

Oct 16, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Secretary Cecil and his colleague arrived with the Bishop of Ross on October 1 [at Chatsworth] and presented the Queen of Scots with great respect and reverence a letter which this Queen wrote to her... Next day, in conference with them, she replied to every point in the letter... I do not know what she has done as yet, I only know that on Saturday evening [Oct 14] this Queen received a packet from Secretary Cecil, that she immediately assembled her Council and next morning the courier was sent back with the reply. Some of the Queen of Scots' friends have warned me that she is in very great danger...because of the conspiracy which has been discovered in Lancashire of which they take her to be the cause...This Queen has summoned the Earl of Derby, the principal lord in that county, to come to her, on pretext of wishing to assemble all her Council'.

The new Queen of Spain 'gave a chain of 1000 ducats to Howard, and another of a little less to his Vice-Admiral, and ten other chains to the Captains of the ten ships'. [iii.327-331].

Oct 17, Leeds Castle [Kent], Sir Warham St Leger to the Privy Council, praying for a warrant for money for the diets of the Earl and Countess of Desmond, Sir John Desmond, and their families, to the number of 13 or 14 persons. They have not so much as to buy them a pair of shoes, and are in despair to have anything out of their country. [SP63/30/87].

The Earl of Desmond and his brother Sir John were brought over from Ireland in custody in December 1567, were in the Tower till September 1570, and then in Sir Warham St Leger's charge in Kent and Southwark until released in 1573.

Oct 20 (I), Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother of France, to La Mothe: I am sending Secretary L'Aubespine to England. 'Your very affectionate, Caterine'.

Oct 20 (II), written in her own hand, to be delivered to La Mothe's own hands: 'Cardinal de Châtillon has made a proposal to my son the Duke of Anjou for marriage with Queen Elizabeth: he believes it could be done very easily if we wish...I replied that I did not think that the Queen would wish to make herself subject to a husband; but if there was some marriageable woman or girl so nearly related to her that she would make her heiress to the Crown after her, it would be much more suitable. The Cardinal has said that he knows that at the next Parliament the Queen will be very much pressed to marry with some great prince, and it will be necessary for her to decide on this'...

'I beg you to keep this so secret that no one, whoever they may be, knows anything about it. If you know that we can hope for some good result, it will be necessary to speak secretly, as if from yourself, to Secretary Cecil...as to what woman or girl would be most apt for this'. [The Queen Mother went on to propose Lady Catherine Grey as a wife for her son, unaware that she had died].

Oct 20 (III), 'very late in the evening', after second thoughts since writing 'my little letter'. 'I charge you on your honour not to speak to Secretary Cecil or anyone else. Carry yourself so dexterously that no living creature thinks nor knows anything'. 'Your best friend, Caterine'. [vii.142-148].

Oct 20, De Spes: 'The Queen's new ship is already in the river to carry Cardinal Châtillon to Rochelle'.

Oct 20, Hampton [Southampton], Châtillon to Sir William Cecil, thanking him for the gift of a hackney. [Span.ii.284; SPF.ix.371].

The Cardinal was admitted as a Burgess of Southampton on Oct 29.

Oct 21, Sat Cecil and Mildmay at Windsor on return from Chatsworth.

Sir William Cecil to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Oct 26, Windsor: 'We two, your Lordship's troublesome guests, arrived here safely at the court on Saturday in the afternoon, and have imparted to her Majesty our proceedings with that Queen, wherein our labours are not misliked by her Majesty'. Commissioners are to come from Scotland to continue negotiations. [Lodge, i.517].

Bishop of Ross's *Memoirs*: 'When these two wise Councillors had...given full account to the Queen of England and her Council of their proceedings...then the King of France's Ambassador and I did repair to the Queen...to solicit the advancement of the Treaty'. She promised 'she would go forward with the Treaty' as soon as Commissioners arrived. [Ross, 104-5].

October: The Vidame de Chartres (now in France) wrote to Marshal Montmorency, strongly urging him to help to forward the marriage of the Queen of England with the Duke of Anjou, pointing out the evils that would arise to France if she married the Archduke Charles. [SPF.ix.372].

Nov 1: death. Thomas Fleetwood (1518-1570), of Buckinghamshire. Will (February 1570), bequest: 'I give to the Queen's Majesty £200 sterling to be paid to her Highness within four years next after my death in the Receipt of her Exchequer in consideration that her Highness will the rather grant the preferment of the wardship of my son or sons to my wife, if any of them shall be found ward after my decease. And if none of my said children be found ward, then I give the same £200 to her Majesty towards the suppressing of rebels and maintenance of God's true religion now by her Highness set forth within the Church of England'.

Funeral: Chalfont St Giles Church, Bucks.

Thomas Fleetwood had 10 sons and 8 daughters by two wives.

His nephew William Fleetwood became Recorder of London.

Nov 4, Sat French envoy at Windsor for audience.

L'Aubespine, one of the King of France's Secretaries, had brought dispatches.

La Mothe to Charles IX, Nov 9: On Saturday I notified the Queen of your betrothal by proxy in October to Elizabeth of Austria (Emperor Maximilian's second daughter), and of the preparations for the marriage and for her Coronation in France. To Catherine de Medici, in secret, referring to her 'little letter', October 20, stating that 'Monsieur le Cardinal de Châtillon has made a proposal to my son, the Duke of Anjou, of an overture of marriage between the Queen of England and my son'. [iii.352-353,357].

In his dispatch La Mothe discussed the chances of the success of this proposal. He thenceforth regularly wrote to the Queen Mother in secret concerning it. Henri Duke of Anjou (1551-1589), brother of King Charles IX, became on his brother's death in 1574 King Henri III.

During 1570 Sir William Cecil wrote a paper on 'The commodities that may follow upon the marriage with the Duke of Anjou', including 'Things needful to be fully considered'. Also a paper on 'Reasonable demands to be required from Monsieur [the Duke] for the preservation of the religion of England in credit, and the Protestants thereof in comfort'. [SPF.ix.383-5].

November 6: *The Queen left Windsor. Charles Smyth, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Windsor and Page of the Robes, with 2 men and 4 labourers for eight days 'to take down all the stuff and airing it and making it clean and sweet after her Majesty's coming from thence', 40s.^T*

Nov 6, Mon **HAMPTON COURT.**^C

Kingston Church: 'Paid to the ringers at the Queen's coming, 2s'.

The Great Barn adjoining the Mews at Hampton Court is inscribed 'Elizabeth Regina 1570'.

Nov 10, Portsmouth, Cardinal de Châtillon to Sir William Cecil: *I was anxious to arrive speedily at La Rochelle, and remained on board ship through all the bad weather. Now my wife needs rest, and many other matters hinder me from starting. I hope to set out before January. [SPF.ix.368].*

Nov 12, Sun sermon, Hampton Court: William Fulke, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Text: Revelation 14:8: 'She is fallen, she is fallen, even Babylon that great city, for of the wine of the fury of her fornication she hath made all nations to drink'.

Printed, 27 November 1570, as a sermon:

'Wherein is plainly proved Babylon to be Rome, both by Scriptures and Doctors'; with a Preface to the Earl of Warwick, who after hearing it required a copy.

Fulke referred to a previous court sermon by himself: 'The last time that I spoke in this auditory, I entreated of the flourishing and prosperous estate of Jerusalem, which is the Church of God, set forth in the 122 Psalm, and therefore good order now requireth that I should speak of the decay and overthrow of the enemy of Jerusalem, which is Babylon, the See and Church of Antichrist'.

Psalm 122: 3,7: 'Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together... Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces'.

By Nov 13: Bishop of Ross at Hampton Court with the Queen.

Nov 14, La Mothe to Charles IX: The Bishop told me that he had been to the Queen 'to present her a portrait which the Queen of Scots has sent her of the Prince her son. He asked her to proceed with the Treaty...The Queen replied that the deputies whom she awaited from Scotland, from each side, should arrive in four or five days...and when they are here she will at once proceed to the Treaty'. [iii.366]. Most of the Scottish deputies arrived in 1571.

Nov 14, Tues, Hampton Court. Proclamation (580): Ordering discovery of persons bringing in Seditious Books and Writings. [Apparently referring to books and letters supporting the Queen of Scots' claim to the English Throne].

November, mid: visit, Oatlands Palace, Weybridge, Surrey. Kingston Church bell-ringers rang for the Queen:

'At her going to Oatlands, 16d;
At her coming from Oatlands, 16d'.

Nov 17, Fri: **Accession Day** celebrations.

'The twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth being now happily expired... all good men throughout England joyfully triumphed, and with thanksgivings, sermons in churches, prayers multiplied, joyful ringing of bells, running at tilt, and festival mirth began to celebrate the 17th of November, being the anniversary day of the beginning of her reign; which in testimony of their affectionate love towards her, they never ceased to observe as long as she lived'. [Camden, Annals]. Bell-ringing had begun several years earlier; Accession Day tournaments or tilts at court began later.

St Botolph Aldersgate churchwardens paid: 'Ringers the 17th of November for a joyful memory of the Queen's Majesty's entry as on that day long to reign over us, and at other times, 5s'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'For ringing for joy of the prosperous reign of the 13th year of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, 2s'.

St Mary Woolchurch Haw: 'For ringing the bells the 17th of November anno 1570 in remembrance of the Queen's Majesty's Coronation, 16d'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'To the ringers that rang for the Queen's Majesty's Coronation, 6d'.

Ashburton Church, Devon: 'For ale for the ringing at the rejoicing for the Coronation and divine continuation of the reign of the Queen, 4d'. [Latin].

Kingston Church, Surrey: 'To the ringers at the reign of the Queen, 7s'.

Oxford, St Mary the Virgin: 'Paid to the Clerk when they did ring for the Queen, for bread, drink, and candle, 6d; paid to the ringers at that time, 3s'.

Oxford, St Michael: 'Paid for ringing on the day of the Coronation of the Queen, 18d'.

Salisbury, St Thomas: 'For 4 links 1s3d and 3 staff-torches 6s2d and two pound of candles 4d, altogether provided at the change of the Queen's Majesty's reign of the 13th year 7s9d. To seven ringers at that solemnity, 4s8d'.

Warwick, St Nicholas: 'Paid for ringing to the ringers at the day of the entrance of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, 12d'.

18 Nov 1570-Nov 1571: Supplication by the Puritans of London to the Queen. To set forth the true word of God, to cut down, root out, and utterly destroy all monuments of idolatry produced by the Canon Law, as forked caps and tippets, surplises, copes, starch cakes, godfathers and godmothers, and all other abominations; and according to the commands of God, not to use in his service the manners, fashions, and customs of the Papists, but utterly to destroy them.

With a prayer that the Queen, in the 13th year of her reign, may imitate Jehosophat, and cast down idolatry. 27 signatures. [SP15/20/107].

Nov 19, La Mothe wrote of 'the bad treatment which English merchants in Muscovy have just received, where they were thinking of setting up trade; the Muscovy Ambassador who was here recently, having returned ill satisfied with this country, has had all the Englishmen found in his own country imprisoned, and their merchandise seized'. [iii.375]. The Russian Ambassador, Andrea Saviena, had left England in May.

Court news. Nov 28, of Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, to be a Commissioner on behalf of King James.

Nov 28, London, De Spes to Philip II: 'Commissioners were expected from Scotland to negotiate respecting the Queen of Scotland's affairs'.

An Abbot has arrived to say 'that only two are coming that are friends of that Queen, but they will not consent to the delivery of the Prince'...

'Cardinal Châtillon has returned hither and is staying at Leicester's house'. [Leicester House, Strand]. [Span.ii.285].

Nov 30, La Mothe's mémoire on the Catholic conspiracy in Lancashire:

'It involved the Earl of Derby, two of his sons and most of the nobility of that county...who declared that they could not recognise as Queen and Sovereign one who was illegitimate and excommunicated'...

'It was principally led by Sir Thomas Stanley, the Earl's second son, who promised to have all the leading men in the Kingdom on his side, except the Earls of Bedford and Huntingdon and the Duke of Norfolk'. [iii.389-390].

By Nov 30: French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

Nov 30, La Mothe to Charles IX: I described to the Queen your betrothal in Speyer, and that Princess Elizabeth had left for France, and the marriage was to be on November 23 'and that soon after you would return to Paris to make your entry...and have proclaimed a tournament there, open to all comers, on New Year's Day. And that you have commanded me to notify her and the lords of her court, so that if it pleases her to send some of them, or to allow them to go, your Majesty and Monsieur [Duke of Anjou] promise that they will be well received...and in her honour will be respected and favoured'...

'The Queen replied that although I notified her of the triumphs to be held in Paris, she would send someone on her behalf to congratulate, but as for the tournament, she had for some years kept up her court like a widow, without tournaments; and so she feared that her gentlemen's arms had become so feeble that instead of going there to acquire honour they would bring shame on themselves and their nation'...

'She had summoned the Bishop of Ross for the day after, and then for the next day the Abbot of Dunfermline, who has already arrived, to hear them one after the other, and then to advance the Treaty as much as she could'. [iii.383-8].

On 6 Jan 1571 a Tournament at the English court was proclaimed, the first tournament there since November 1565; it was held in May 1571.

Court news. Dec 5, De Spes to Philip II: 'Two days ago the Ambassador from the Duke of Saxony arrived with a Frenchman'. [Span.ii.287].

Dec 7, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen of Scots has fallen very ill, and having made a change of air and of lodging to Sheffield, to see if she would be better there, her illness has increased, so that she wrote to the Bishop of Ross to go to her, and to bring a man of the Church to minister to her. He left this morning to go to do this himself, for lack of anyone else, and has taken two good doctors whom this Queen has lent to her, and she has written a good letter to her, which will greatly console her'...

'Châtillon left London yesterday to go to Canterbury to be nearer for his voyage, thinking of waiting for news from a man he sent to France'. [iii.397-8].

Dec 9: The Queen licensed certain Lords of the Queen of Scots' party, to the number of six or fewer, to repair to London to confer with her.

Two Commissioners arrived at Carlisle on December 16 with 25 attendants, on their way to Sheffield and London. [SPF.ix.374,377].

Dec 10, Sun Henry Cobham at Hampton Court on return from the Emperor. Cobham brought word that Emperor Maximilian II declined to re-open negotiations for his brother Archduke Charles to marry the Queen.

La Mothe to Charles IX, Dec 13: 'Young Cobham arrived at court 3 days ago'... 'The Emperor notified him of the marriage of his brother Archduke Charles with the daughter of Bavaria, and that, with some good words of friendship, was the substance of the reply he made'. [iii.401].

Envoys had come in 1559, 1560, 1564, 1565, to attempt to negotiate a marriage with Archduke Charles. He married his niece, daughter of his sister the Duchess of Bavaria; the Queen was said by La Mothe to be offended and indignant.

Dec 11, Sheffield, Bishop of Ross to Sir William Cecil, of the Queen of Scots' 'debility and weakness'; her 'incessant provocation to vomit', 'continued lack of sleep', 'vehement fits of the mother' [of hysteria]. 'Her diseases proceedeth of extreme thought and care, and of want of wonted exercises'. He was asked by Queen Elizabeth to write an account of Mary's health, and encloses a letter for her. No one can cure this malady as well as the Queen. He asks Cecil to help that some resolution may be procured in Mary's affairs. [Leader, 159-160].

Court news. Dec 13, London, La Mothe to Charles IX, of Robert Pitcairn:

'The Abbot of Dunfermline has negotiated strongly at court to interrupt the Treaty, but he has done little; as this Queen keeps insisting that the deputies of his party should come he has resolved to await them here, and has dispatched Sir William Stuart to go in post to them'.

'Three couriers from Flanders have suddenly arrived, who alighted at Secretary Cecil's house in London...He questioned them in secret, and soon sent them to the Queen, without allowing them to make their news public'.

From Lancashire 'Sir Thomas Stanley and Edward Stanley and Sir Thomas Gerard, under safe-conduct, have at last come to court, where the Earl of Leicester and Secretary Cecil showed them great favour on their arrival'...

'This morning the Earl of Leicester sent one of his gentlemen to tell me... that the Queen will send a very honourable embassy to France, to congratulate your marriage, and the coming of your Queen. I understand that it will be Lord Buckhurst, who is related in the same degree to the Queen as Lord Hunsdon'.

Buckhurst and Hunsdon were both cousins of the Queen.

Court news. Dec 18, La Mothe: As to the Queen of Scots: 'The Bishop of Ross wrote...that the doctors judge that she is now out of danger'...

'Lord Buckhurst is equipping himself as best he can...and the Queen has commanded the Earl of Rutland and 20 knights or gentlemen of her court to accompany him'. [Edward Manners, 3rd Earl of Rutland (1549-1587)].

As to the Ambassador from Duke August of Saxony: 'The German...is a Captain called Hans Olsamer, from Augsburg, who desires to be received into service and have a pension from the Queen; and as witness to his worth he has brought letters of recommendation from Duke August, and some German caskets for the Queen and six fine pairs of pistols for the Earl of Leicester. It is believed that he and another ambassador whom the Count Palatine and the Count of Mansfield sent here at the same time...continue to put forward a league with the Queen, as did their other ambassadors last summer'. [iii.399-405].

Dec 19, Tues Francis Walsingham at Hampton Court to take leave.^B

*December 1570-May 1573: Francis Walsingham was **Ambassador** to France.*

Walsingham set off on December 28, arrived at Boulogne 1 January 1571, at Paris January 16. As Ambassador he received £3.6s8d per day.

His expenses for transportation of 'his train, horses, stuff, and other necessaries from his departure till his arrival in Paris the 16 January 1571': 'Shipped in a hoy at London to be transported to Paris...£34.10s7d.

For 8 posts from London to Dover, for 10 horses and for as many from Boulogne to Paris, being 16 posts at 2s6d a horse, £26.6s.

For the freight of his geldings, train, duties to searchers, porters, bridges, farmers, mariners, and other officers, and shipping in 2 barks from Dover to Boulogne and unshipping there, £12.13s4d.

For his transportation from Dover to Boulogne...£5. For the hire of a cart from Boulogne to Paris to carry his stuff in, £10.16s8d.

For two guides, one for himself and the other for his cart from Boulogne to Paris, £6'. [Read, Walsingham, i.106; and MS].

Court news. Dec 20, London, De Spes, of the special embassy to France to be led by Buckhurst: The Earl of Rutland 'is a lad, and goes to see the country'.

The Saxon Ambassador says that Duke August 'is not desirous of an alliance with this Queen, as he does not wish to incur fresh expenses and responsibilities. This Queen says the same, so that they are both entertaining each other with words'. [Span.ii.288-9].

Dec 23, La Mothe to Charles IX: Lord Buckhurst told me 'the Queen would have sent the Earl of Leicester, but he could not be ready as soon as she wished'.

As to the Queen of Scots: 'The Queen is sending one of her gentlemen to visit her, and a ring, which she has had made to renew some tokens of friendship between them'. [iii.408,410].

Dec 24, Sun French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

La Mothe to Catherine de Medici, Dec 29, in secret, after having discussions with Cardinal de Châtillon and Guido Cavalcanti on the proposal for the Queen to marry the Duke of Anjou.

'Since then I have been at Hampton Court, where finding myself alone with the Earl of Leicester...he said that he had for many days wished to consult me on the matter, which had already been proposed by the Vidame de Chartres and others, but particularly by Cardinal de Châtillon, who spoke so highly of the great qualities of Monsieur, whom he knows well, that he had made him the most desirable prince on earth'.

Leicester 'advised me to touch on this to the Queen...He took me to the Queen's Privy Chamber, where I found her better dressed than usual'.

'I led up to the matter, which the Queen took well, but said "that she was already old and...would be ashamed to be talking about a husband, and that there were those who would wish to marry the kingdom, but not the Queen".

'It seems to me that it is for us to speak first. Nothing is more requisite than to keep this secret'. [iii.415-420].

Also Dec 24: The Queen lost 'one ruby out of a button of gold'. [Lost, 121].

Christmas 1570-Shrovetide 1571:

Revels prepared 'comedies, tragedies, masques and shows'.

Dec 28, Thur play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

Dec 30, Sat new Privy Councillor: Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex.^{APC}

1570: Visits to Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, from Hampton Court.

Kingston bell-ringers rang for the Queen on numerous occasions, including:

During the first stay at Hampton Court, January 20-June 19:

'Paid to the ringers the first time the Queen went into Bare Field, 12d...

Paid to the ringers the second time, 8d...the third time, 12d...

the fourth time, 12d...the fifth time, 12d...the sixth time, 10d...

the seventh time, 12d'.

'Paid to the ringers the 6th day of April, 12d'...

'Paid to the ringers on Hock Monday [April 25], 12d...

the 29th day of April, 12d...the first day of May, 12d...

when the Queen went by water, 12d...the 23rd day of May, 12d'.

On Hock Monday and Hock Tuesday (first Monday and Tuesday after Easter), it was the custom in many parishes for the men of the parish to 'capture' the women on one of the days and hold them to ransom to raise money for the parish, and for the women on one of the days similarly to capture the men.

During the second stay at Hampton Court, November 6-1571 January 15:

'Paid to the ringers at the Queen's coming, 2s...

at her first going into Bare Field, 19d...the second time, 12d...

at the first coming of the Queen through the town into Bare Field, 12d'.

'Paid to the ringers at the reign of the Queen, 7s [November 17]...

Paid to the ringers at the second time into Bare Field, 8d...

the third time, 12d; the fourth time, 12d'.

1570, or later: The Queen wrote verses on a flyleaf of Henry Bull's *Christian Prayers and Holy Meditations* (1570 edition):

Five lines of Latin verse, translated as:

'A hapless kind of life is this I wear,
 Much watch I dure, and weary toiling days,
 I serve the rout [rabble], and all their follies bear,
 I suffer pride, and sup [taste] full hard assays [trials],
 To others' will my life is all addressed,
 And no way so as might content me best'.

[With a note: 'The above was written in a book by the Queen's Majesty'].

On the next page are three stanzas in answer, signed 'T.Heneage'.

Thomas Heneage (c.1532-1595), was a favourite of the Queen for thirty years.

[Steven W.May, *Elizabethan Courtier Poets*, 342-343].

1570: John Foxe published the second edition of his Acts and Monuments.

The first edition (March 1563) of what became known as Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs' met with so much criticism from Catholics that for the second edition Foxe rewrote his dedication. The book's title was also changed.

New title: 'The Ecclesiastical history containing the Acts and Monuments of things passed in every King's time in this Realm, especially in the Church of England principally to be noted, with a full discourse of such persecutions, horrible troubles, the suffering of Martyrs, and other things incident, touching as well the said Church of England as also Scotland, and all other foreign nations, from the primitive time till the reign of King Henry VIII.

Newly recognised and enlarged by the Author John Foxe'. Dedication:

'To the right virtuous, most excellent, and noble Princess, Queen Elizabeth'.
 'Christ, the Prince of all princes, who hath placed you in your throne of Majesty, under him to govern the Church and Realm of England, give your royal Highness long to sit, and many years to reign over us, in all flourishing felicity, to his gracious pleasure, and long lasting joy of all your subjects'.

'When I first presented these Acts and Monuments unto your Majesty (most dear Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, our peaceable Salome), which your Majesty's rare clemency received in such gentle part, I well hoped that these my travails in this kind of writing had been well at an end, whereby I might have returned my studies again to other purposes, after mine own desire, more fit than to write histories, especially in the English tongue'.

'But certain evil-disposed persons, of intemperate tongues, adversaries to good proceedings, would not suffer me so to rest, fuming and fretting, and raising up such miserable exclamations at the first appearing of the book, as was wonderful to hear. A man would have thought Christ to have been new born again, and that Herod, with all the City of Jerusalem, had been in an uproar'.

'Such blustering and striving was then against that poor book through all quarters of England, even to the gates of Louvain, so that no English Papist almost in all the Realm, thought himself a perfect Catholic, unless he had cast out some word or other to give that book a blow'.

These Catholics 'think now to dash out all good books, and amongst others also these Monuments of Martyrs. Which godly Martyrs as they could not abide being alive, so neither can they now suffer their memories to live after their death, lest the acts of them being known, might bring perhaps their wicked acts and cruel murders to detestation. And therefore spurn they so vehemently against this book of histories'...

'They themselves altogether delight in untruths, and have replenished the whole Church of Christ with feigned fables, lying miracles, false visions, miserable errors...and almost no true tale in all their Saints' lives and festivals'...

'Nevertheless...I have adventured again upon this story of the Church, and have spent not only my pains, but almost my health therein, to bring it to this. Which now being finished, like as before I did, so again I exhibit and present the same unto your Princely Majesty; blessing my Lord my God with all my heart, first for this liberty of peace and time, which through your peaceable government he hath lent unto us for the gathering both of this and other like books ...which hitherto...could not be contrived in any King's reign since the Conquest, before these halcyon days of yours'.

'Secondly, as we are all bound with public voices to magnify our God for this happy preservation of your royal estate, so privately for my own part I also acknowledge myself bound to my God and to my Saviour, who so graciously in such weak health hath lent me time, both to finish this work, and also to offer the second dedication thereof to your Majesty'...

'And though the story, being written in the popular tongue, serveth not so greatly for your own peculiar reading, nor for such as be learned, yet I shall desire both you and them to consider in it the necessity of the ignorant flock of Christ committed to your government in this Realm of England'...

'Hearing of the virtuous inclination of your Majesty...minding (speedily I trust) to furnish all quarters and countries of this your Realm with the voice of Christ's gospel and faithful preaching of his word, I thought it also not unprofitable to adjoin unto these your godly proceedings and to the office of the ministry, the knowledge also of Ecclesiastical history'...

'For as we see what light and profit cometh to the Church by histories in old times set forth of the Judges, Kings, Maccabees, and the Acts of the Apostles after Christ's time; so likewise it may redound to no small use in the Church to know the Acts of Christ's Martyrs now'. Two volumes, 2000p. (London, 1570).

In 1571 a decree of Convocation ordered that a copy of the book should be placed in every Cathedral, and in the residences of all bishops, deans, and archdeacons. John Foxe (c.1516-1587) continued to bring out enlarged editions.

1570: Barnaby Googe (1540-1594), poet and translator, dedicated to the Queen his translation of 'The Popish Kingdom, or reign of Antichrist', written in Latin verse in 1553 by Thomas Naogeorg (1511-1563).

Dedicated 'To the right high and mighty' Queen Elizabeth. An Epistle presents 'this brief description of your Grace's greatest adversary', since 'I have here before seen your Grace's most gracious accepting of smaller matters'. The translation 'was chiefly made for the benefit of the common and simpler sort'. Googe includes another translation, also in verse, of Spiritual Husbandry (1550), also by Naogeorg.

1570: Dr Matthias L'Obel and Dr Peter Pena dedicated to the Queen: Stirpium Adversaria Nova. A Herbal in Latin describing all kinds of plants, flowers, herbs, vegetables, e.g. anemone, cannabis, cucumber; many illustrated; resembling William Turner's English Herbal, dedicated to the Queen in 1568.

Latin dedication, which refers to the authors' friends, naming first William Turner (deceased), then a number of the Queen's physicians.

The 'Argument' of the work is dated from London, December 1570.

450p. Printed in January 1571.

Dr L'Obel (1538-1616) a Flemish herbalist, gave his name to the lobelia. Dr Peter or Pierre Pena attended Cardinal de Châtillon in 1571 during his last illness; in France later in 1571 he attended the royal family.

