

1590

At **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

Jan 1, Thur New Year gifts.

Elizabeth Countess of Rutland's gift list comprised: For the Queen, in gold, £10; Lord Chancellor, £20; Lord Treasurer, £30; Mr Secretary, £20; the two Chief Justices, £20; Lady Talbot, £13.6s8d; Lady Stafford, £12; Mrs Radcliffe, £15; Mrs Scudamore, £12; Mr Attorney and Mr Surveyor of the Court of Wards, £12; Lady Chaworth, a pair of bracelets, £10. Total £174.6s8d. 29 Dec 1589.^{RT}

Also Jan 1: play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

'This New Year's Day, 1589' [1590], William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, to the Earl of Derby: 'All the Lords of the Council keep [stay] at Richmond this Christmas time. The Thames hath been so frozen that all that went or came to or from the court passed over London Bridge'. [Lodge, ii.352].

Jan 2, Richmond, Privy Council to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York (John Whitgift and John Piers): 'Her Majesty was advertised by a qualified person sent hither from the town of Geneva [Jacob Leck] that the Duke of Savoy' had for three months stopped victuals coming to the town, a town which 'had brought forth a number of learned and zealous men that had done good service in advancing the glory of God and preaching of the Gospel'. Her Majesty was 'moved with a most charitable and princely compassion as she was pleased that some course should be taken to move such of her subjects as were religiously affected to yield some charitable contribution towards the relief of the said town'.

The Archbishops are to deal with the Bishops to persuade some of their clergy to contribute, to 'succour their distressed brethren'.

Similar letters to the Chief Justices, Lord Mayor, Inns of Court.^{APC}

The Syndics and Council of Geneva wrote on March 23 to thank the Queen for granting a voluntary collection in their aid. [HT.iv.101].

Jan 6, Tues play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

'Midas', by John Lyly, was published in 1592, entitled: '*Midas, played before the Queen's Majesty upon Twelfth Day at night. By the Children of Paul's*'. *Midas: King of Phrygia, whose touch turns everything to gold.*

Jan 8 (o.s), in *France: death*. Sir William Drury (1550-1590), died after a duel with Sir John Burgh over a quarrel about precedencey.

Drury had sent a message asking Sir Francis Walsingham 'to beseech the Queen to be good to my wife and children'. Lady Drury (née Elizabeth Stafford), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, had married Drury at court in 1573.

The Queen wrote to 'my Bess', the widowed Lady Drury, that she 'leaves not now to protect you when your case requires care, and minds not to omit whatever may be best for you and yours. Your most loving careful Sovereign, E.R'.

Lady Drury replied to 'Most royal and my most dear Sovereign' for 'your sweet lines of comfort'. 'I present my heart at your Majesty's feet, to pour forth my continual prayers...that you may be continued a monarch of happiness above all other princes in this world and after be possessed of the unspeakable and endless bliss of the world to come'. 'Your Majesty's most humble subject and poor bondwoman, E.D'. [Elizabeth, Works, 362].

Lady Drury (c.1556-1599) married (2) c.1591, Sir John Scott, of Kent. Difficulties over finance and probate caused Sir William's burial to be delayed until 6 May 1593 at Hawstead Church, Suffolk, where his memorial remains.

Lady Scott's memorial is at Nettlestead Church, Kent.

Jan 12, Mon French Ambassadors at Richmond for audience.
 Beauvoir, resident Ambassador, with De Fresne, special Ambassador.
 [Jan 13], London, Beauvoir to Henri IV: Our latest audience was yesterday.
 'The Queen led us into her 'secret' chamber, where she showed us your fine
 portrait'. [BL Egerton 6, f.34].

Jan 15 [France], Sir John Burgh to Sir Francis Walsingham, fearing to incur
 the Queen's displeasure, and stating that 'Having received an intolerable
 disgrace by Sir William Drury before Paris...I since called him into the field
 ...where it was my chance to hurt him, of which he is dead'. [Bertie, 310].
 Sir John Burgh, Lord Burgh's brother, was himself killed in a duel, in a
 field near London called 'Drury Close': 7 March 1594.

Jan 20, Tues new appointment: Dr William Aubrey 'was by her Majesty's
 commandment sworn Master of Requests in Ordinary'.^{APC}
 Also: William Ashby 'came out of Scotland and was heard'.TH
 Ashby had been Ambassador to Scotland, 1588-November 1589.

Court news. Jan 21, Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet) to Sir Francis
 Walsingham: 'The Queen's Majesty is content that my Lord Willoughby shall have
 access unto her on Friday when she shall be at Lambeth. She doubteth not but the
 French King will keep Sir John Burgh there until her pleasure shall be further
 known, and seemeth to be highly displeased with him, upon some information given
 to her. And conceiveth also somewhat hardly of my Lord Willoughby for that the
 matter was not taken up, and was kept also from the King, who (as her Majesty
 said) doth so excuse himself, having had no knowledge of their quarrel'.

[2nd letter]: 'Touching any lady to supply her Majesty's place in the
 christening of the Earl of Bothwell's daughter, she would that a letter
 should be only written to Mr Bowes to deal with some noble meet lady there...
 to perform that office...And pressing her Majesty for the gift, she answered
 that Mr Bowes should provide it there, in some pieces of plate to the value
 of fourscore pounds...that there was good variety of plate of French making
 to be had in Edinburgh, the fashion whereof is reported to be such as will
 make a great show, though not so much in value'. [SP12/230/19,20].

Bowes: new Ambassador to Scotland; Bothwell's envoy arrived Jan 24.

Jan 23, Edmund Spenser annexed to his forthcoming 'Faerie Queene' a letter
 to Sir Walter Raleigh. Books I-III were published c. February, entitled:

'The Faerie Queene. Disposed into twelve books, Fashioning XII Moral virtues'.

Dedication: 'To the most mighty and magnificent Empress Elizabeth, by the
 Grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc'.

Addressed to Raleigh is 'A letter of the Author's expounding his whole
 intention in the course of this work: which for that it giveth great light
 to the Reader, for the better understanding is hereunto annexed'.

Spenser describes his book as 'a continued Allegory', and explains:
 'In that Fairy Queen I mean glory in my general intention, but in my particular
 I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our Sovereign the Queen,
 and her kingdom in Fairy land...Considering she beareth two persons, the one of
 a most royal Queen or Empress, the other of a most virtuous and beautiful Lady,
 this latter part in some places I do express in Belphoebe'.

There are to be 12 books, each of the adventure of a different knight, each
 the 'patron' of a different virtue. 'I devise that the Fairy Queen kept her
 Annual feast 12 days, upon which...the 12 several adventures happened'...

Later the Queen is described (for the first time) as 'Gloriana, that greatest
 glorious Queen of Fairy land'.

Spenser includes 17 Dedicatory Sonnets, mainly to statesmen and noblemen. That to 'the right noble and valorous knight Sir Walter Raleigh' begins:

*'To thee that art the summer's Nightingale,
Thy sovereign Goddess's most dear delight'.*

*Also 'To the right honourable and most virtuous Lady, the Countess of Pembroke',
'To the most virtuous and beautiful Lady, the Lady Carew' [Carey], and
'To all the gracious and beautiful Ladies in the Court'.*

The Queen granted Spenser a pension of £50 p.a. for life, 25 Feb 1591.

For the second part of The Faerie Queene see 20 Jan 1596.

Jan 23, Fri **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.^T

John Whitgift. Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, had audience on his return from campaigning in France.

Jan 24, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

Lambeth Church: 'To the ringers for ringing when the Queen's Majesty came from Richmond to my Lord his Grace's the 23rd of January and for ringing on the morrow when she went to Greenwich, 3s'. The Queen was accompanied by the French resident and special Ambassadors.

Court news. [Jan 24], London, Beauvoir, French Ambassador, to Henri IV:
'Monsieur de Fresne and I had the opportunity to see the Queen, as she was changing her residence and coming from Richmond to Greenwich, where she is in the habit of passing the Spring. We were advised that it is the custom for Ambassadors to accompany her for some way, and we did not fail to do so, nor to lose this chance to inform her of what your Majesty had commanded me and what General Willoughby had told me on his part'.

Sir Horatio Palavicino is to be dispatched (to the German States).

'The Earl of Essex counts on going to France, and hopes to be able to obtain leave for one or two months...Yesterday he gave dinner to all three of us, as courteously as we could desire'. [BL Egerton 6, f.41].

Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, went from Greenwich to London in February 'with a gift to be given by her Majesty to the Earl of Essex'.^T

Jan 24, Sat: Scottish envoy arrived in London.

Richard Douglas; sent by Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, Joint Governor of Scotland, a nephew of the Earl of Bothwell who married Mary Queen of Scots.

Earl of Bothwell to Archibald Douglas (his step-father, resident Scottish Ambassador to England), Jan 12, Edinburgh: 'My lord and father, your nephew Mr Richard Douglas can show at length what occasions hath moved me to send him to her Majesty. I have chosen him as meetest to deal with her Majesty'.

From 'your loving son, Bothwell'. [HT.MS 17/79].

Richard Douglas came to invite the Queen to be godmother to the Earl of Bothwell's daughter (for which she was already making preparations), and on other unspecified business. He had audiences at Greenwich.

Jan 27, Tues visit, Bedford House, London; Earl of Warwick.

Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick (c.1530-21 Feb 1590), elder brother of the deceased Earl of Leicester; 3rd wife: Anne (Russell) (c.1548-1604).

The Earl was in his last illness.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 27th of January at her Majesty's coming to the Earl of Warwick's and going from Whitehall to Greenwich, 2s'.

Richard Brackenbury made Whitehall ready, January.^T

The Queen made at least two visits to the Earl of Warwick.

Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'For ringing two times when her Majesty came to my Lord of Warwick and returned through Lambeth, 2s'

Jan 27 [London], Archibald Douglas to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'My nephew Mr Richard Douglas came to me on Saturday very late, directed by the Earl Bothwell...to her Majesty. I did forbear to crave audience for presenting of him while [until] now'. Jan 27, court, Walsingham to Archibald Douglas:

'I have received your letter and understand of the arrival of your kinsman Mr Richard Douglas, but where you desire me to deal with her Majesty for his audience, I entreat you therein to hold me excused, and address yourself unto my Lord Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon], who otherwise will conceive, as he doth already, that I seek to draw these matters from him'. [Scot.x.238; HT.MS 17/80].

January: 'Nicols, one of her Majesty's Purveyors, was hanged, for that he converted to his own use certain provision taken of her subjects for her Majesty's use'. [Stow, Annals].

Francis Osborne tells, as 'related by an eye-witness', an undated anecdote of a countryman of Kent, a Purveyor, and the Queen:

'A Purveyor having abused the county of Kent, upon her remove to Greenwich, a countryman watching the time she went to walk, which was commonly early... placing himself within the reach of her ear, did...cry aloud which is the Queen? whereupon, as her manner was, she turned about towards him, and he continuing still his question, she herself answered I am your Queen, what wouldst thou have with me? you, replied the fellow, are one of the rarest women I ever saw, and can eat no more meat than my daughter Madge, who is thought the properest lass in our parish, though short of you, but that Queen Elizabeth I look for devours so many of my hens, ducks, and capons, as I am not able to live'...

'The Queen enquired who was Purveyor, and, as the story went, suffered him to be hanged, after a special order for his trial, according to a Statute formerly made to prevent abuses in this kind'. [Francis Osborne, *Historical Memoirs on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James* (1658), 38-39].

Feb 2, Mon: Seditious words at Rotherhithe, Kent.

Thomas Garner, of London, baker, said 'that the Queen's Majesty was an arrant whore, and his whore, and if he could come to her he would tear her in pieces, and he would drink blood; and that he would set London on fire and it would be a brave sight unto him'. Remanded in gaol. [Assizes, Essex, 345].

Feb 5, Anthony Bagot to Richard Bagot: 'Yesterday the Earl of Warwick had one of his legs cut off by the knee for the disease the Earl of Bedford had [in 1585] called the gangrene'. [Bagot, 338]. Warwick died on Feb 21.

Feb 7, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Upon the understanding of her Majesty's pleasure resolved to baptise the daughter of the Earl Bothwell, and to give some present to the value of £100, I have put a fair basin and ewer of that price to be made and ready for that use, and to entreat the Lady of Moray, daughter of the Earl of Moray deceased ...to supply the place of her Majesty...Holyroodhouse is prepared for this assembly, but the day is not yet appointed'. [Scot.x.842].

Feb 9, Mon Richard Douglas at Greenwich to take leave.

Feb 9, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to Archibald Douglas: 'Today the Queen means to dispatch her letter to the Lord Bothwell, and would therefore have Mr Richard Douglas to be here some time in the afternoon, for she wishes the Earl timely to know her good liking of the honourable offer he made her'. [HT.iv.11].

Douglas returned to Edinburgh on March 3, in time for the last of three days of celebrations for the christening of the Earl of Bothwell's daughter.

[Details: March 1 and March 8].

Feb 9: Stationers entered an anonymous translation of Theodore Beza's exposition of the 'Book of Job' (1589), now published (Cambridge, 1590) as: 'Job Expounded by Theodore Beza, partly in manner of a Commentary, partly in manner of a Paraphrase. Faithfully translated out of Latin into English'.

Dedication: 'To the most mighty and gracious' Queen, 'nursing mother to the French, Dutch, and Italians, exiles for the profession of Christ, and the victorious defendress of the whole true Christian religion, Theodore Beza wisheth all happiness and peace from the Lord'.

Epistle Dedicatory 'from Geneva, besieged by the Duke of Savoy, 12 of August 1589. Dr Beza praises the Queen's learning, and describes his method of translation of his 'slender labour'.

'I have dedicated the same unto you, not only in my own name, but in the behalf also of the whole Church and congregation of Geneva, as not unmindful of so many and great benefits received at your Majesty's hands. And thus most renowned Queen, I beseech almighty God daily more and more to bless you with all happiness and prosperity, using again those gratulatory verses, which I suppose are already come to your hands'. [Beza's verses on the defeat of the Armada, addressed to the Queen and published in 1588 with a different translation].

'With navy huge the Spaniard proud
The English seas had spread,
And all to set the English Crown
Upon the Spanish head...
You for whom both all the winds
And all the waters fight,
O noble Queen of all the world
The only true delight,
Go forward still to rule for God...'

Feb 11: News of Don Antonio, former King of Portugal, after the failure of the 1589 expedition to Portugal.

[Feb 11], Paris, Mendoza (Spanish Ambassador to France) to Philip II: 'Don Antonio is staying in London in the house of one Elena Figueira, a Portuguese woman. He is so poor that Dr Lopez had to give him some money to buy a doublet and breeches of velvet, as those he was wearing were in holes... He was living on what the Treasurer and Walsingham gave him'. [Span.iv.571].

Feb 12: death. Blanche Parry (c.1507-1590). Her monument at St Margaret Westminster describes her as 'Chief Gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's most honourable Privy Chamber, and Keeper of her Majesty's Jewels, whom she faithfully served from her Highness's birth. Beneficial to her kinsfolk and countrymen, charitable to the poor...She died a maid in the eighty-two years of her age'. Bequests included: 'I give to the Queen's most excellent Majesty my Sovereign Lady and mistress my best diamond'. To Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, 'one table diamond'. To Lord Burghley 'my second diamond'. Lady Cobham 'one ring with a pointed diamond and a chain of knobs enamelled work'; Lady Dorothy Stafford 'one diamond set in gold with a broad hoop'; Lady Frances Burgh: £100; 'to my cousin Anne Vaughan wife of Francis Vaughan esquire one chain of gold and a girdle which the Queen's Majesty gave me'; Mr [Anthony] Marten the Sewer £5; 'to my cousin Elinor Bull £100 which Mr Montague oweth me'; Mr [Hugh] Morgan the Apothecary one ring worth £3; Mr Hewes the Queen's Majesty's linen-draper one ring of gold worth £5.

By codicil: 'I give to the six Pages of the Queen's Majesty's Privy Chamber every one of them 20 shillings'.

Funeral: February 27, 'as a Baroness', at St Margaret Westminster; paid for by the Queen. Elinor Bull, who received £100, was Mrs Bull, Blanche's great-niece, in whose house at Deptford, Kent, Christopher Marlowe was to be stabbed to death in 1593.

Blanche Parry was of Herefordshire, and she also has a monument at Bacton Church, showing her beside the Queen, with a long verse inscription stating that she served the Queen 'whose cradle I saw rocked' until 'death my door had knocked' and 'With maiden Queen a maid did end my life'.

Blanche had prepared her tomb at Bacton by late 1578, when she refers to it in a draft of an earlier will. In this her bequests included:

'To every of the Ladies and Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber and the Grooms of the same and every of the Maids of Honour that shall be at the Court when God shall call me out of this Life, rings made like hoops with death's head of the value of 20 shillings apiece. I will that there be delivered to her Majesty a pair of sables garnished with 8 claws of gold'. [The sables had been the Queen's gift to Blanche. Both wills are printed in *Mistress Blanche. Queen Elizabeth I's Confidante*, by Ruth Elizabeth Richardson (Little Logaston, 2007). This also has photographs of the monuments at St Margaret Westminster and at Bacton].

Feb 16, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Lord Burghley, enclosing a copy of a letter said to be from Sir John Perrot (former Lord Deputy) to King Philip II, offering to aid him in the conquest of England and Ireland if the King would assure to Perrot and his descendants the whole of Wales. Fitzwilliam has sent the presumed original to the Queen. [SP Ireland].

Perrot claimed the letter to be a forgery by an Irish priest, and vehemently protested his innocence. Sequel: April 12.

Court news. Feb 17, Westminster, Thomas Markham to Earl of Shrewsbury: Last week 'Mistress Blanche Parry departed; blind she was here on earth, but I hope the joys in Heaven she shall see. Her Majesty, God be praised, is in health. My Lord Treasurer [Burghley], by means of some present grief, keepeth his chamber; the gout and wind in his stomach is the cause'. [Lodge, ii.393].

Feb 18: News of Don Antonio (former King of Portugal) and the Queen.

[Feb 18], Nantes, Diego Maldonado to Philip II: 'A Portuguese cook of Don Antonio arrived here...Don Antonio has only seen the Queen twice since his return [in July 1589]. He is very poor, old, and broken, and is living in lodgings taken by the month in the house of a Portuguese woman'. [Span.iv.572].

[c.1590, London], Edward Prynne to Lord Burghley: 'The King, my master, lays in London in the greatest misery that ever any man lay, desolate not only of necessaries but of comfort, for he, feeling extreme sick at Uxbridge [Middlesex] where he lay, sent hither to have the help of one of her Majesty's physicians... but her Highness was not made acquainted with the matter, so that there came no man to him, the which was no small grief to him, to see that fortune had brought him to that miserable state'...

'About three months past...I heard that her Majesty had given orders that two chambers should be furnished for the King, the which help too I never see... His miserable lodging, the which would pity your Honour's heart if you indeed had seen him here between four bare walls, void of all good comfort, and accompanied only by us poor servants'. [BL Lansdowne 35/71; undated].

February 1590-March 1591: Edward Prynne was special Ambassador to Morocco.

'The effect of my message was altogether to the furtherance and good of that poor and distressed King Don Antonio'.

The Moroccans had failed to loan money promised for Don Antonio's attempt to recapture Portugal in 1589, but were still keeping his son Don Christobal (or Christopher) as pledge for repayment of the money. [Castries, ii.11].

Feb 21: death. Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick (c.1530-1590), K.G., Master of the Ordnance, Privy Councillor, died at Bedford House, London.

Bequest: 'In testimony of my most dutiful and faithful heart towards her most excellent Majesty, whose days I entreat and beseech God to lengthen here upon earth to the comfort of his Church and this Realm with much happiness, and after her pilgrimage here ended she may everlastingly reign with him, I do will and bequeath to her Highness my best jewel set with an emerald, most humbly beseeching her gracious acceptance, notwithstanding the baseness thereof, and that it would please her Highness to continue her good favour towards my wife, whom I leave to continue her most faithful and devoted servant, recommending this most effectually as my last petition to her Majesty'.

Funeral: April 9, St Mary's Church, Warwick, with burial near his deceased brother the Earl of Leicester. Their monuments remain in the Beauchamp Chapel. The widowed Anne (Russell) Countess of Warwick (c.1548-1604), thenceforth lived mainly at court. Her niece Lady Anne Clifford wrote of her: 'This Countess of Warwick came to serve Queen Elizabeth when she was very young; so as she served that illustrious Queen when she was maid, wife, and widow, even almost from the beginning of her reign till the said Queen's death; and she was more beloved and in greater favour with the said Queen than any other lady or woman in the kingdom, and was no less generally esteemed and honoured through the whole court and all the said Queen's dominions; which indeed she deserved, for she was a great friend to virtue and a helper to many petitioners and others that were in distress, that came to court for relief of their wrongs'. [Gilson, 24].

Feb 28, Dublin, Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Lord Burghley: The bearer, the Earl of Tyrone, 'desires to submit himself at her Majesty's feet'.

Feb 28, Dublin, Archbishop Loftus to Burghley: The Earl has obtained licence to present himself before her Majesty, where he is most willing his loyalty should be examined. [SP Ire]. Tyrone came before the Council: March 19.

February, in France: death. John Stubbs (c.1541-1590), who was with the English forces aiding King Henri IV. He had greatly angered the Queen in 1579 with his Discoverie of the Gaping Gulf, written against her proposed marriage to the Duke of Alençon. His will (25 Sept 1589) concludes:

'I protest and contest that I lived and do die the true man and most loyal subject of her most excellent Majesty Elizabeth, by God's singular grace our happy Queen, beseeching her most merciful and royal nature that after my death my most true and well-deserving wife, my executrix, may find that grace and favour in her Majesty's eyes which, though I could not deserve, I yet would have esteemed for a great blessing on earth'.

Also with the English forces were Thomas and William Rokeby, of Yorkshire, whose uncle Ralph Rokeby wrote, 1593: 'I thank you both for your volley of shot at the funeral convoy of my learned and honest chamber-fellow in Lincoln's Inn, Mr John Stubbes, buried in the sea sand towards England, near the town of Havre de Grace'. [T.D.Whitaker, History of Richmondshire (1823), i.175].

March 1, in Scotland: christening at Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh. The Queen was godmother to the Earl of Bothwell's daughter. Parents: Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell; wife: Margaret (Douglas), daughter of the Earl of Angus and widow of Sir Walter Scott. Child: Elizabeth Stewart. (See March 8).

Mar 1, Shrove Sunday play, by the Queen's Men.

Mar 3, Shrove Tuesday play, by Admiral's Men.^T

Works, Greenwich: 'making ready the Great Chamber on the Queen's side for the plays at Shrovetide and making of tables, trestles and other necessaries for the Queen's Majesty's banquets'; also work on 'the stairs going out of the garden into the Banquet House in the Tilt-yard'.

March, early: Jerome Horsey at Greenwich to take leave.
Prior to going as special Ambassador to Russia, to Tsar Feodor.

Horsey: 'Mr Secretary [Walsingham] wishing my advancement and good, I being appointed to take Cologne in my way, where the Diet was to be now kept, and to accompany Sir Horatio Palavicino and Monsieur de Fresne, the French King's Ambassador, into Germany, thought these business might be performed all in one way to the Emperor of Muscovia'.

'I prepared accordingly, and was ready in good fashion; forty shillings a day allowed me; received my letters and patents commendatory for passing so many kingdoms and countries, with my commissions and instructions of all sorts'.

'The Queen gave me a little glass of wholesome balsam, part of that Sir Francis Drake had given to be very precious and sovereign against poison and hurts. Her Highness gave me also, for divers Muscovia handkerchiefs, cushion cloths, towels, etc., wrought curiously in gold, silver and Persia silks, all of good worth, her Majesty's picture cut in a fair blue sapphire, which she wished me to wear in remembrance of her Grace. Kissing her hands I took my leave'.

'One of her Majesty's ships was appointed for Sir Horatio Palavicino and the French Ambassador; and another named *The Charles* for me and my company... Then were we appointed to take shipping at Yarmouth: took Cambridge at the desire of the French Ambassador on our way...where he and we were very academically entertained; passed to Norwich and to Yarmouth'. [*Horsey*, 236-7].

March 1590-October 1591: Jerome Horsey was special Ambassador to Russia. The Diet at Cologne, which he was to attend, was not held. In Russia he was not granted audience with Tsar Feodor, and attempts were made on his life.

He was expelled in 1591 with orders not to return.

March 6-June: Sir Horatio Palavicino was special Ambassador to several German States. He left with Philippe Canay, Sieur de Fresne, who had been seeking aid for King Henri IV. *The Tramontana* was made ready. [SP12/230/68].

March 8, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsingham, after the christening of the Earl of Bothwell's daughter:

'The Countess of Moray supplied her Majesty's place as one of the witnesses of the baptism of that child. I presented for her Majesty to the Countess of Bothwell one very fair basin and ewer of silver gilt and graven, to the value near of £100 to be given by her Majesty to the child. This present was received with great thanks, and in honour of her Majesty's gift was shown at the feast and banquet continuing three days together with great charge and triumph'.

March 8, Bowes to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I caused a fair basin and ewer of silver, well gilt and graven, to be made by Thomas Foulis of this town of Edinburgh goldsmith. It weighed 267¼ ounces at 6s8d the ounce, amounting to £89.5s sterling. Besides, for the reward to be given for her Majesty to the nurse, midwife, musicians, officers and servants in the Earl Bothwell's house and serving that day, I received of the said Thomas in Scots gold £20 sterling; so as he must have in all £109.5s, which I have promised shall be paid to him the 16th day of this month at London...Surely I could not have bought the plate in London under 7s6d the ounce'. [Scot.x.852,857-8].

By March 9: Dutch envoy at Greenwich.

Philippe de Marnix, Monsieur de St Aldegonde, an expert decipherer, who had been in England several times previously. He was sent by the Dutch States.

Court news. March 10, Thomas Windebank to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'I send...the passport for Monsieur St Aldegonde. The chain is also carried by this bearer appointed thereto by Mr Astley. Her Majesty would have it said to St Aldegonde that though this chain be but a small one, yet she thinketh it sufficient and strong enough to bind him to her'. [SP12/231/15].

[Astley: John Astley, Master of the Jewel-house]. Stephen Fulwell, Jewel-house Officer, 'carrying a chain of gold to London to St Aldegonde's'.^T

Newsletter, March 22, Middelburg: St Aldegonde, formerly Mayor of Antwerp, is 'on a visit to the Queen of England in London, in order to decode for her some intercepted Spanish and Lorraine letters written in cipher and presumed to be from the King of Spain. He is subsequently to go to the King of Navarre, to whom he will naturally communicate many secrets contained in them'. [Fugger, 202].

Mar 11, Wed sermon, Greenwich: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.

Text: Psalm 75:3: 'The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved, but I will establish the pillars of it'. [Printed, 1629].

March 13: Will proved, of the Dowager Countess of Lincoln (c.1528-1590). She was Elizabeth (FitzGerald), widow of Edward Clinton 1st Earl of Lincoln (died 1585), and a Lady of the Privy Chamber since the beginning of the reign.

She had lodgings at court, and houses at West Horsley, Surrey, where the Queen had several times visited her, and at the Whitefriars, London.

Will (15 April 1589). Bequests include: 'I give will and bequeath to my most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth my ring with the great emerald'.

The Countess made numerous bequests of named 'pieces of hangings', viz. at Whitefriars: the story of Solomon; at West Horsley: the story of Hercules (two sets); the story of Abraham; the story of Nebuchadnezzar; hangings of green leaves; and Solomon 'the oldest sort'. The Countess died in London.

Funeral: March 20, St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Countess was buried with her husband in the Lincoln Chapel; their monument remains, erected by her and showing them lying side by side.

Mar 14, Sat visit, Deptford, Kent; Lord Howard.

Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Admiral.

Howard had houses at Chelsea, at Westminster and at Deptford, close to Greenwich; he wrote on March 9 from Deptford.

March 14, Thomas Windebank to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Her Majesty doth prepare to go to my Lord Admiral, and hath willed my Lord Treasurer [Burghley] to meet her there'. [SP12/231/20].

c.March 14: At Deptford: the Queen re-named *The Repentance*.

Description by Sir Richard Hawkins:

'In the end of anno 88...I caused a ship to be builded in the river of Thames...The Lady Hawkins (my mother-in-law)...named her *The Repentance*...

The Repentance being put in perfection, and riding at Deptford, the Queen's Majesty passing by her, to her Palace of Greenwich, commanded her bargemen to row round about her, and viewing her from post to stem, disliked nothing but her name, and said, that she would christen her anew, and that thenceforth she should be called *The Dainty*; which name she brooked as well for her proportion and grace, as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's services'.

[J.A.Williamson, ed. *Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins...in his voyage into the South Sea, 1593* (1933), 1,9].

c. March 15: Edward Dyer at Greenwich on his return.
 Dyer had been abroad since October 1589 on a special embassy to Denmark.
 John Dee noted: 'Mr Dyer came home from Stade', March 14.^D
 Dyer 'brought letters from Edward Kelley [the alchemist] from Prague'.^B

Court news. [March 15], London, anon newsletter:
 'Don Antonio is here in a miserable condition...The Queen gives him £100 every month, but with a very ill grace, as her Council has been informed that he speaks badly of her and wishes to escape secretly from the country. He is therefore much disliked by the Queen and Council. He is dismissing all his servants, as he cannot afford to keep them. Horatio Palavicino left here on the 6th to raise troops for the Queen'. [Span.iv.575].

*By March 15: Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker, printed:
 'A Form of Prayer, necessary for the present time and state'.
 Also: 'Certain prayers to be used at this present time for the good success of the French King against the enemies of God's true religion and his State'.
 [Liturgy, 470-471,632,647].*

March 15: St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 15th day of March for a prayer book for the King of Navarre, and for two days ringing for the victory he then obtained, 4s4d'. [At the Battle of Ivry].

1590. St Mary Woolnoth: 'For three prayer books for the good success of the French King, 3d'.

Bishop's Stortford Church, Herts: 'Paid for a paper article of prayer for the good success of the King of France, 4d'.

March 19: Earl of Tyrone, in London from Ireland, made answer to Articles with which the Privy Council charged him.

Hugh O'Neill, 3rd Earl of Tyrone (c.1550-1616) was summoned before the Council on suspicion of treason; he had come to England to clear his name.

March 27, Dublin, Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Walsingham: 'I saw him so grieve as he could not be in any quiet of mind till he had thrown himself down at her Majesty's gracious feet to attend her pleasure in judgment or in mercy'.

On April 5 Tyrone petitioned the Council that having been restrained three weeks in Sir Henry Wallop's house he may now have access to court. [SP Ire].
 [Sir Henry Wallop, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, was at his London house].

At Greenwich on June 17 before the Council the Earl agreed Articles 'for the better settling and confirming of his country'. [Carew, iii.37-9].

He was allowed to return to Ireland (where he led a major rebellion).

March 25, Greenwich, Captain Matthew Morgan to be paid £20 'being specially appointed to accompany over hither into England Monsieur de St Aldegonde from the Hague in Holland with letters for her Majesty's special service from the States of the United Provinces and for his return back again'.^T

March 27, Greenwich, Earl of Essex to his mother the Countess of Leicester, concerning Wanstead House, Essex, which he wished to lease from her: 'The Queen hath divers times within these four days asked me whether I had it, and I doubt not but to have her there ere May day if my lease were made'. [Bath, v.223].

The Queen made several visits to Wanstead during the Earl of Leicester's life-time, but is not known to have returned there after he died in 1588.

By his will he left Wanstead manor to the Countess. It was formally transferred to Essex from her in 1593.

Court news. April 2, Thomas Windebank to Sir Francis Walsingham (who was in his last illness), of the arrival of Andreas de Loo (for peace negotiations):

'Concerning the Italian of whose being come and lying in the Strand Mr Lake told me, and that I should acquaint her Majesty therewith, for her direction to be had for some person who should talk with him, her Majesty's pleasure is that if yourself be not in case to have him come to you, then my Lord Treasurer [Burghley] should hear him, before his Lordship's coming to the court'...

'Her Majesty would that this man should be so observed, that there might no resort come to him of any person but that should be noted, lest some might have access unto him that were not meet'. [SP12/231/62]. De Loo died in August.

April 4, Sat: Scandalous words at Witham, Essex.

Denise Derick, of Chipping Hill in Witham, widow, said that the Queen 'hath had already as many children as I, and that two of them were yet alive, the one being a man child and the other a maiden child. And further that the others were burned. And being demanded by whom she had them, she said by my Lord of Leicester who was father to them and wrapped them up in the embers in the chimney which was in the chamber where they were born'. Guilty; to be pilloried during market time with a paper upon her head. [Assizes, Essex, 355].

Apr 6, Mon Scottish envoy at Greenwich for audience.

Sir Lewis Bellenden 'being Justice-Clerk in Scotland came from the King of Scots from Copenhagen'.^B James was preparing to return to Scotland with his bride, Anne of Denmark. Bellenden took a letter of advice from the Queen to James, April 16, and had verbal instructions concerning 'league and amity'. [HT.iv.29].

April 6: death. Sir Francis Walsingham (c.1532-1590), the Queen's Principal Secretary, died in London. In his will (12 December 1589) he asked to be buried 'without any such extraordinary ceremonies as usually appertain to a man serving in my place, in respect of the greatness of my debts and the mean state I shall leave my wife and heir in'.

April 7: 'Being surcharged with debt, he was buried by dark in Paul's Church in London without any funeral solemnity'. [Camden, Annals].

Dr John James was paid £20 for 'being employed for her Majesty's service about the sorting, packing and trussing up of divers books, letters and papers left at Walsingham House in London after the death of Sir Francis Walsingham... and for carriage of the said books, letters and papers from thence to Westminster'. Payment by Lord Burghley's warrant, 20 October 1590.^T

Dr James, one of the Queen's physicians, was also Keeper of State Papers. The Earl of Essex had married Walsingham's daughter: see Oct 16.

Court news. April 12, York House, Sir John Perrot (former Lord Deputy of Ireland) to Lord Burghley, of rumours about his disloyalty:

'My Lord, all England doth speak of me in this matter, some say I am banished the court and Council, others have said that I am commanded by her Majesty to keep my house, and others have supposed that I was committed to the Tower. Thus your Lordship may see how my reputation is touched and myself slandered by this Machiavellian device'. [SP12/231/73].

Perrot stayed for some months in Lord Burghley's own house in the Strand before 'articles' were objected against him in December.

[April 13], Paris, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen has had a review of 6000 infantry, raised for the purpose of garrisoning the ports in case they hear that your Majesty's fleet is being made ready. Otherwise they will be sent to France'. [Span.iv.578]. No more is known of this review.

Apr 16, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Greenwich parish church. By Richard Fletcher, new Bishop of Bristol, and also the Queen's new Almoner; to 56 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 56d in a white purse.^{T,W}

Apr 17, Good Friday sermon, Greenwich: Dr Thomas Dove, Dean of Norwich. Dr Dove was appointed to preach the Good Friday sermon at court from 1590-1601, and usually did so. In 1601 he became Bishop of Peterborough.

Apr 22, Wed Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

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

Works: 'making ready...her Majesty's Chapel against St George's Day... making ready the kitchen in the Friars for the banquet, and likewise the Presence Chamber for the same purpose'.

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Henry Herbert 2nd Earl of Pembroke. 11 other Garter Knights. The Queen was in the processions and at the service.

'The French Ambassador and his lady were in the Closet [a chapel] and saw all these ceremonies'. In the afternoon in the Chapel the Lords 'took the scrutiny' [of votes for proposed new Knights].

Apr 24, Fri Final 1590 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

'By 8 o'clock in the forenoon some of the Lords were called in to her Majesty, then about 9 o'clock she willed my Lord Lieutenant with the Lords to go to the Great Closet and hold a Chapter there. To whom she willed a message to be done by my Lord Admiral to my Lord Lieutenant, to this effect, that he should tell the Lords that she had chosen the French King and the King of Scots into the Order of the Garter. That done the Lords went down to service and offered as they did the year before. That done the Lords came forth of their stalls in order. And so proceeded out of the Quire and at the door put off their mantles. And so the Feast ended for this year'. [Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

Newsletter, Venice, 1590: The Queen has sent the King of Navarre the Order of the Garter 'and has written that she will never desert him, and will use all her power to put him on the throne of France. To this news some add that the King of Navarre, when he becomes King of France, will give her the Order of St Michael in return, for she is a Knight, he says, because of her gay and indomitable spirit...She has valiantly defended herself against the power of such great and mighty foes, against two of the greatest Kings in the world... and she has preserved her realm despite attempts to split it into factions, to propagate discord, and to invade it with a powerful Armada'. [Fugger, 199].

Henri IV was crowned King of France in 1594, was invested with the insignia of the Garter in October 1596, and installed at Windsor by proxy in April 1600.

c. April: preparations for annual horse-race at Croydon, Surrey.

Works: 'making ready a frame at Scotland [Yard] to be sent unto Croydon to serve for the Standings at the race there holden'.

Earl of Derby to Earl of Shrewsbury, 1 July 1591, about the execution that day in Fleet Street of two seminary priests, Beesley and Scott:

'One of these seminaries was at the horse-race at Croydon all in green velvet, and well mounted upon a good gelding, having also a pistol at his side, insomuch as it was conceived he meant evil towards her Majesty if she had been there'.

[LPL 3199/333]. The priests, George Beesley and Mountford Scott, had been imprisoned since December 1590, so that the race referred to was probably that in April or May 1590. In several previous years the Queen was present.

May 1, in Scotland: King James VI and Queen Anne, who married in 1589, arrived from Denmark. Anne had been expected in autumn 1589, when Queen Elizabeth had sent the Earl of Lincoln northwards with presents, which the Earl had left in Yorkshire awaiting the King and Queen's arrival.

Anne's Coronation was arranged for May 17.

May 4, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Burghley, of Anne's Coronation: 'It shall be very comfortable to the King so he be then honoured with the presence of any noble personage to be sent hither by her Majesty, and her Majesty's late presents prepared to have been presented to the Queen at her marriage shall come in most acceptable time and be thankfully received'. [Scot.x.865].

May 5, new appointments: Peter Proby to be Post of Chester; fee 2s per diem, and 5 marks for every journey he shall make to the court. [mark: 13s4d].

James Thomas, Bluemantle Pursuivant, to be Chester Herald; fee 20 marks per annum. [SPD].

May 6: Dispute between Scottish Ambassador (Archibald Douglas) and Nicholas de Gozzi, an Italian, Agent for Ragusa; described by Dr Julius Caesar, a Judge.

May 6, from the [Court of] Arches, Julius Caesar to Lord Burghley:

'My Lord Ambassador of Scotland, being this afternoon in my chamber, called Nicholas de Gozzi poltroon, in regard of certain most hard speeches delivered against his Lordship by Nicholas de Gozzi, as his Lordship said. De Gozzi, finding himself aggrieved, used speeches of choler, but not of injury, as I heard, and yet unreverent. Whereupon the Ambassador took him by the beard, but myself stepping between them, left his handfast speedily; yet thereupon De Gozzi drew out his dagger and offered to strike the Ambassador'.

'Whereupon much mischief had presently grown by the Ambassador's men standing by, if God had not prevented the same; and myself, for the appeasing of the Ambassador and his men, sent De Gozzi presently to the Marshalsea. Whereof I have thought good to advertise your Lordship, to the end it may please the same to direct what further course I shall take therein'. [Ellis (3), iv.80].

May 7, court, Sir Thomas Heneage (Vice-Chamberlain) to Lord Burghley:

'Her Majesty, hearing this day of the arrival of the Scots King, determineth methinks presently to send to him my Lord of Worcester in the stead of my Lord of Lincoln. And had some argument earnestly with me for the calling back as much of the present as was meant for the King, viz. the bed and hangings with their furniture...But I hope with your Lordship's help she will be better advised to regard honour, and the conceit of the King that knoweth by his ministers what was provided for him'. [SP12/232/11].

9 May 1590-July 1591: Dr Christopher Parkins was special Ambassador to Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Poland, and Prussia.

May 14, court, Sir Thomas Heneage to Lord Burghley: 'Her Majesty hath even now told me that Sir John Smith hath lately set forth a book in print, of the discourses of the use of sundry weapons, in which (as her Majesty telleth me) he toucheth divers persons in a sort so as her Highness doubteth that it may breed discredit to divers...Therefore her Majesty hath commanded me to write to your Lordship that you should give present order that those books were called in, both because they be printed without privilege, and that they may breed much question and quarrel. This is her Majesty's opinion and pleasure'.

Sir John Smith wrote 'Certain Discourses...concerning the forms and effects of divers sorts of Weapons, and other very important matters Military...and chiefly of the Musket, the Caliver, and the Long-bow. As also of the great sufficiency, excellency, and wonderful effects of Archers...Presented to the Nobility of this Realm, and published for the benefit of this his native Country of England'.

(London, 1590). Smith, an experienced soldier, criticised some of the Queen's military advisers (who had included the late Earl of Leicester).

Smith wrote from Baddow, in Essex, to Burghley on May 20, expressing his anger and concern at the suppression of his book, and on June 3 to the Queen, asking that it 'may again be set at liberty'. [Ellis, Original Letters, 48-65].

Smith (c.1533-1607) was a kinsman of the Queen, being the nephew of Queen Jane Seymour. He published his book early in May; it sold at least 1200 copies despite (or because of) its suppression.

Court news. May 15, Richard Broughton to Richard Bagot:
'It is reported that forthwith the Earl of Worcester, a wise, rich and discreet gentleman, shall be sent thither [to Scotland] to congratulate'. [Bagot, 336].

May 16, Sat French Ambassadors at Greenwich for audience.
Beauvoir, resident Ambassador, with Charles de Saldaigne, Sieur de Incarville, who came in February or March to raise a further loan for Henri IV from English merchants; he had met the Lord Mayor in April. [SPF List 1, 313].

May 19: Edward Webb dedicated to the Queen: 'The rare and most wonderful things which Edward Webb an Englishman born hath seen and passed in his troublesome travels, in the Cities of Jerusalem, Damascus, Bethlehem, and Galilee; and in the lands of Jewry, Egypt, Greece, Russia, and Prester John'.

'Wherein is set forth his extreme slavery sustained many years together in the Galleys and wars of the great Turk, against the lands of Persia, Tartary, Spain, and Portugal, with the manner of his releasement and coming into England in May last'.

'To the most Mighty, my gracious and renowned Sovereign, Elizabeth...

Your Highness's most humble subject Edward Webb heartily prayeth for the continuance of your Majesty's health and prosperous reign to the world's end'.

Epistle Dedicatory, in which Webb gives thanks to God for preserving the Queen and England from foreign foes. Whilst a prisoner in Turkey I had just cause 'to pray heartily for my delivery, and to long inwardly until I came to see your Highness (my dread Sovereign) and this my native Country. And now having obtained my long expected wish, I do in all humbleness prostrate myself and this plain discourse of my travels to your most excellent Majesty; wherein may be seen that if in Turkey I would have denied my Christ, or...would have forsaken my Prince to have served for Spain, thereby to have become a Traitor to your Majesty and my native Country, I needed not to have lived in want, but in great prosperity...My desire is that I may be employed in such service and affairs as may be pleasing to God, and found profitable to my Prince and Country'.

'Epistle to the Reader': 'I protest that in this book there is nothing...but that which is of truth'. If anyone doubt this 'let him but come and confer with me or make enquiry of the best and greatest Travellers and Merchants about all this land'. 'From my lodging at Blackwall, this nineteenth of May, 1590'.

'Verses written upon the Alphabet of the Queen's Majesty's name', acrostics, including:
 'Eternal God who guideth still your Grace,
 Lengthen your life in health and happy state...
 None of us all but will most duly pray,
 Almighty God preserve you night and day'. (London, 1590).

Webb, son of Richard Webb, Master Gunner of England, describes how he first at 12 years old went abroad with 'Captain Jenkinson', Ambassador to Russia.

May 20-c.August 26: Thomas Wilkes was special Ambassador to the Low Countries, going to the States-General.

May 20, Star Chamber: Privy Council licence for Don Antonio da Gama, Count of Vidigera and Admiral of the Indian Seas, with his 3 servants quietly to pass...and to be aided with such necessary things as they shall demand, at prices accustomed, in his journey to France.^{APC}

May 24: Dr Thomas Moffet (1553-1604), naturalist and physician, obtained permission to print at the Hague a work in Latin on the natural history of insects, with drawings in colour of butterflies, bees, and other insects. Moffet wrote an elaborate Latin dedication to the Queen. However he continued to add further material, his work was still unpublished when she died, and he changed the dedication from 'Elizabeta' to 'Jacobo'. 307 ff. [BL Sloane 4014].

Both Moffet and King James had died before the book was published in 1634 under the title which Moffet gave it: Insectorum sive minimorum animalium theatrum. An English translation was published in 1658 as The Theater of Insects, or Lesser Living Creatures.

May 24, Greenwich: 'Lord Viscount Bindon upon suit betwixt him and the Viscountess his wife' was 'committed to the Counter in Wood Street, where long since he hath remained'. May 28: He is to be released only if he gives a £3000 bond.^{APC} Henry 2nd Viscount Howard of Bindon's estranged wife Frances (Mewtas) was a former Maid of Honour.

May 28, Thur **HACKNEY**, Middlesex; Sir Rowland Hayward.^T Kingshold manor-house, King's Place; owned by Sir Rowland Hayward (c.1520-1593), clothworker, a London Alderman 1560-1593, twice Lord Mayor. 2nd wife: Catherine (Smith) (c.1564-1617), daughter of 'Customer' Smith.

St Mary Aldermanbury, London, churchwardens paid: 'In reward to divers ringers for ringing the bells at her Majesty's being at Hackney, 2s8d'; marginal note: 'Not to be allowed hereafter'.

May 31, Sun, Hackney: Privy Council meeting.

June 2, Tues dinner, Waltham Forest, Essex; Sir Richard Berkeley. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Sir Richard Bartlett's house in Waltham Forest for a dining house for her Majesty'.^T Sir Richard Berkeley (or Bartlett) (1528-1604); also of Rendcomb, Gloucs, where the Queen visited him in September 1592; in 1598 he dedicated to her *The Felicity of Man*; wife: Eleanor (Jermy), widow of Robert Roe, of Essex; she died 1630.

June 2: hunting, Leyton Walk, Waltham Forest.

Waltham Forest was divided into nine 'Foresters' Walks'. Leyton Walk, the most southerly and nearest to Hackney, included Leyton and Wanstead.

Forest Court (30 Nov 1590) listed: 'Bucks: one buck killed the second of June by her Majesty. One buck killed the same time by whom unknown'.

Among others listed as killing bucks in Waltham Forest in 1590:

May 18: Lord Wentworth; May 20: Earl of Essex;

May 26: Essex's sister Lady Rich; Sept 12: 'King of Portugal'. [Don Antonio].

Also: July 13: 'one buck served to the French Ambassador'.

'One buck served to Sir Walter Raleigh the 20th August upon his letter'.

In November 1590 the deer in Leyton Walk were: 3 stags, 18 bucks, 4 sorells (three years old), 2 prickets (two years old), 2 does, 2 fawns.

Steward and Master Keeper: Thomas Powle. [BL Lansdowne Roll 20].

A permanent 'Great Standing' in Waltham Forest, built in 1543, is shown on a map of 1640 as 'the High Standing', and in a map of 1743 as 'Queen Elizabeth's Lodge'. It was later known as 'Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge', and then as Epping Forest Museum, Chingford, Epping Forest. [VCH Essex, v.108].

June 4, Thur **ELY HOUSE**, Holborn, Middlesex; Sir Christopher Hatton.^W
 Ely House, Holborn; leased by Hatton (1540-1591), Lord Chancellor; unmarried.
 The French Ambassador, who lived in Hackney, hoped to have the honour of accompanying the Queen when she moved on the evening of June 4. [SP78/78/233].

St Alphage, London Wall, in June: 'Spent on the ringers when the Queen came to the Lord Chancellor's, 4d';

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'Paid the ringers when the Queen's Majesty came to my Lord Chancellor's, 16d'.

St Margaret Moses paid for 'bread and cheese for the ringers the day the Queen's Majesty came to my Lord Chancellor's, June'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers for ringing when the Queen's Majesty came from Hackney to my Lord Chancellor's, 6d' [mis-dated May 28].

June 6, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid for ringing the 4th and 6th of June at her Majesty's going and coming from the Lord Chancellor's, 2s'.

Thomas Sheffield, Under-Keeper of Greenwich Palace, for eight labourers for six days at 10d per day each 'to make clean the Privy Lodgings, the Presence Chamber, the Great Chambers, Galleries, Closets, and Council Chamber against her Majesty's return from Hackney', June.^T

June 8: death: Thomas Randolph (c.1525-1590), Master of the Posts, died at his house at St Peter's Hill, London. Often an Ambassador, and now regarded as the first 'career diplomat'.

Funeral: July 6: St Peter, Paul's Wharf.

June 9: Scandalous words at Coopersale, in Epping, Essex.

Robert Gardner, of Coopersale, husbandman, said: 'That my Lord of Leicester had four children by the Queen's Majesty whereof three of them were daughters and alive and the fourth a son that was burnt'.

Verdict: Guilty: to be pilloried during market time with a paper upon his head. [Assizes, Essex, 355].

June 13: Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester, arrived in Edinburgh as special Ambassador to Scotland, to congratulate King James and Queen Anne.

The Earl, with Lord Compton and 'six or seven score' knights and gentlemen, brought presents from Queen Elizabeth.

June 14: Worcester had audience with King James, and informed him of his election to the Order of the Garter.

He presented to Queen Anne on June 16 'a cloak set with diamonds, a horologe, a tablet, and a chain'. [Camden; Calderwood, v.99].

Sir James Melville recalled: The Earl was sent 'to welcome and congratulate both their Majesties, with some presents unto the Queen's Majesty. Whom his Majesty commanded me to entertain all the time of his here being; and at his parting, presented him with a rich ring of seven great diamonds, that he parted well satisfied, and so did all his company'. [Melville, Memoirs, 373-4].

By June 15: Three Scottish envoys arrived in London.
Colonel William Stuart, Sir John Skene, Sir John Carmichael.

Robert Bowes to Burghley, May 31: King James is sending Stuart and Skene to the Queen, on their way to Denmark and Brunswick. Skene is 'religious, learned, and honest, having the Dutch and Latin tongues, with great acquaintance with sundry princes in Germany'. The King is also sending to her on his own affairs Sir John Carmichael, Captain of the Guard. June 9: Stuart and Skene are starting for London today, to go to an assembly in Brunswick of German Dukes [a Convention to propose a League of Protestant Princes]. They are to acquaint the Queen with their instructions. They ask for a ship in the Thames to be prepared. June 12: It was noted the Queen would not allow Stuart 'to be principal in that commission'. Sir John Skene is to be principal.

Colonel Stuart had come on a special embassy to England in 1583, and had displeased the Queen by his subsequent conduct. [Scot.x.305,314,421].

June 15, Mon 'Sir John Carmichael came from the King of Scots'.^B
Carmichael (c.1542-1600) had been knighted by James in May. He came mainly to request the Queen to defray the expenses of Stuart and Skene's journey, and for the King's gratuity (money received respectively on June 21 and July 5).

June 19: Arthur Gregory received £6 'for his charges and labour in writing and embroidering letters in gold for her Majesty's signature to the Great Turk and divers other his Bassas to the number of seven at two several times'.^T

Lord Burghley had noted, April: 'Letters written to the Turk and to other Bassas in favour of the Prince of Moldavia'.^B [embroidering: illuminating].

June 20, Sat new appointment: John Stanhope esquire to be 'Master of the Posts and Couriers as well in England as in the parts beyond seas'. [SPD].
Also in June: Sir Thomas Heneage became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to Walsingham; Michael Blount became Lieutenant of the Tower.

By June 21: Stuart and Sir John Skene at Greenwich for separate audiences.
June 21: To the King's 'ambassadors that went into Denmark', £500.
[Scot.x.334,344].

June 24-August 3: Richard Ferris rowed from London-Bristol.

Ferris wrote: 'The most dangerous and memorable adventure of Richard Ferris, one of the five ordinary Messengers of her Majesty's Chamber, who departed from Tower Wharf on Midsummer Day last past, with Andrew Hill and William Thomas; who undertook in a small wherry boat to row by sea to the city of Bristow; and are now safely returned. Wherein is particularly expressed their perils sustained in the said Voyage, and the great entertainment they had at several places upon the coast of England, as they went, but especially at the said city of Bristow'.
Dedicated to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain. (London, 1590).

June 24, Wed London-Bristol rowers at Greenwich Palace.

'Richard Ferris, his travels to Bristow': 'I had rashly determined to pass the seas in a wherry, and to row myself in the same to the city of Bristow... The boat...was new built...painted with green, and the oars and sail of the same colour, with the Red Cross for England, and her Majesty's arms...which, being in full readiness, upon Midsummer Day last, myself, with my companions Andrew Hill and William Thomas [an 'expert pilot'], with a great many of our friends and well-willers accompanying us to the Tower Wharf of London, there we entered our boat; and so, with a great many of our friends in other like boats, rowed to the Court at Greenwich; where before the Court Gate we gave a volley of shot'.

'Then we landed and went into the Court, where we had great entertainment at every Office; and many of our friends were full sorry for our departing. And having obtained leave before, of the...Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Admiral, and Master Vice-Chamberlain for my departure, I took my leave...Setting up our sails and taking to our oars we departed'. [The route was first to Gravesend, and via the coasts of Kent, Hampshire, Sussex, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, to Bristol].

At Plymouth 'we met with Her Majesty's ships, where Master Captain Fenner and Master Captain Wilkinson gave us great entertainment...And for that I was her Majesty's Messenger, they gave us the greater entertainment'.

The wherry on August 3 'arrived at the back of Bristow....It was wonderful to see and hear what rejoicing there was, on all sides, at our coming! The Mayor of Bristow, with his brethren the Aldermen, came to the water side, and welcomed us most lovingly; and the people came in great multitudes to see us...took our boat from us...and carried our said boat to the High Cross, in the city, from thence it was conveyed to the Town house, there locked safe all night'.

'And on the next morning the people gathered themselves together, and had prepared trumpets, drums, fifes, and ensigns to go before the boat; which was carried upon men's shoulders round about the city, with the Waits of the said city playing...Afterwards we were had to Mr Mayor's, to the Aldermens' and Sheriffs' houses, where we were feasted most royally'...

'We came to London on Saturday being the 8th of August...Our entertainment at our coming was great and honourable; especially at the Court, and in the cities of London and Westminster'...

'I have given order that the said boat shall be brought by land from Bristow to London; where the watermen and sundry others have promised to grace the said boat with great melody and sundry volleys of shot'.

[*An English Garner*, ed. Edward Arber (Birmingham, 1883), vi.155-163].

Bristol Annals: 'Richard Ferris, a London wherry-man, undertook for a great wager to sail his wherry from London to Bristol. He set out June 24th 1590, having 12 months allowed him' and 'arrived safely in Bristol...at half ebb with his wherry under sail, and landed at the further slip on the Back. And presently his wherry was brought on men's shoulders up to the Tolsey'. [Seyer, ii.252].

James Sargent: 'A new Sonnet made upon the arrival and brave entertainment of Richard Ferris at Bristol with his boat'. Final verse:

'I end with prayers to the Lord,
To save and keep our royal Queen,
Let all true hearts with one accord,
Say Lord preserve her Grace from teen [harm],
Bless Lord her friends, confound her foes,
For aye Lord save our Royal Rose'.

[*Records of Early English Drama: Bristol*, 137-9].

June-October: *Sir John Hawkins' Expedition to the Spanish coast*. The Queen gave Hawkins instructions in May for 'his journey to the southward', to sail first to Plymouth and then to Cape Finisterre; with six royal ships: Foresight; Hope; Mary Rose; Nonpareil; Rainbow; Swiftsure. Charges arising from discovery of a Spanish fleet or army preparing to sail to England 'shall be borne by her Majesty until you shall be put at liberty by writing from us to follow your own adventure'.

If any fleet is in readiness 'then you may ravage the coast of Spain...to impeach such as traffic in and out upon that coast'. [Bath, v.253-4].

Sir John Hawkins sailed late in June, blockaded part of the Spanish coast and captured some prizes; he was recalled in October.

July 1590/April 1591: Queen's gift for marriage:

Thomas Walsingham (1561-1630), of Scadbury, Chislehurst, Kent, a cousin of Sir Francis Walsingham, married Audrey Shelton (1568-1624), daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, of Norfolk; she was a second cousin of the Queen.

Queen's gift: one bowl of silver gilt, at Thomas Walsingham's marriage to 'Mistress Adrian Shelton'.^{PS} A belated report of the gift, as their first son Thomas was born c.1589.

July 1: Seditious words at St Albans, Herts.

Thomas Hale, of Welwyn, tanner, said 'That the Church of England was no true Church, nor the ministers thereof lawful ministers, but were all ministers of the false church because they are called by bishops which are Anti-Christian. And that it is as lawful for a thief to take a purse by the highwayside as a minister to claim tithes'. John Hale, of Hatfield, yeoman, said much the same.

Both were bailed to the next Assizes. [Assizes, Herts, 77].

July 2, Stade, newsletter: 'The Hamburgers dispatched some representatives to the Queen of England a week ago. They are going to request that their ancient traditions and usages may remain intact, and that no innovations infringing them be introduced...Eight members of the Common Council were deputed by the Aldermen to make this journey'. [Fugger, 204].

July 2-31: Works carried out reparations at Havering at Bower 'against her Majesty's coming thither'. Havering, Essex, was visited in 1591.

c.July 5: Sir John Carmichael at Greenwich to take leave.

July 5: Warrant to deliver £3000 to Carmichael for King James. [SPD].

July 12: Owen Garvey, Groom of the Chamber, to be paid £10 'for riding in post in her Highness's special service with his guide and two horses in going and coming from Plymouth with letters to Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher, where staying ten days by their appointment returned to the court at Greenwich with a French Captain delivered him by Sir Martin Frobisher to be brought prisoner to the court, whose charges the said Owen defrayed'.^T

July 13-December: Sir Edward Stafford was **Ambassador** to France.

Joined until October by Sir Horatio Palavicino, as special Ambassador.

July 14: Stationers entered a book published as:

A Reconciliation of all the Pastors and Clergy of this Church of England.

'By Anthony Marten, Sewer of her Majesty's most honourable Chamber'.

Epistle Dedicatory: 'To the Queen's most excellent Majesty'.

'The most precious and Princely favours that your excellent Majesty hath many times of your manifold goodness vouched towards me (whose father, and myself, have been so long nourished by your Majesty, and your most royal family) hath impressed so natural a zeal and inward affection in my heart that...I humbly beseech you to accept my care and goodwill towards all your Majesty's Subjects, which are your children, and the Church of your Kingdom'.

'Whose consciences, after I had endeavoured many years since to settle, by showing them the true Tranquillity of the mind, next of all laid before them, in many large and learned Commonplaces, the most sound and pure doctrine of salvation. After that Exhorted them by all means to an invincible courage against the invasion of our enemies. And then put them in mind of the Second warning that Christ hath sounded unto Judgement. Now lastly I seek to reconcile all your Clergy, and pastors of this Church, to a perfect unity in government, and to persuade your people to give ear to no other voices than your Majesty and laws of the Church have commanded'...

'Your people have, by the mighty power of God, in the hand of your Majesty, been a Lantern unto all Nations in the glory of their acts, and in the truth of their Religion...Your Majesty is known to be the most gracious and blessed prince that ever lived'. Text: 109p.

Anthony Marten (c.1542-1597), was son of David Marten, Controller of the King's Works 1535-1556. Anthony was a Sewer by 1570, and also from 1588 Keeper of the Royal Library at Whitehall.

Previous works referred to: his translation of *Peter Martyr's Commonplaces*, dedicated to the Queen, 8 May 1583; *Exhortation*, 2 September 1588; *Second Sound*, dedicated to the Queen, 26 April 1589.

July 18, Greenwich, Queen to the Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland, requesting assistance for Geneva, blockaded by the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy.

'Ourself, though a woman, has taken the lead in this contest, preferring as we do to our own ease...the liberty of the neighbouring nations, and the preserving in their integrity the just rights and authority of others. We are placed and appointed of God for this very purpose, that as far as lieth in us we should do violence to none, but avert it from all, as being well aware that he who, having the ability, useth it not for another's help, is as much to blame as though he were that other's destroyer'. [Zurich, 540-542].

July 19, Sun Greenwich, Privy Council to the Countess of Leicester and her 3rd husband Sir Christopher Blount, 'to restore unto Henry Hovener, stranger, a jewel of the value of £180, or else to make satisfaction unto him of the value of the said jewel'.^{APC}

Henry Hovener, jeweller, of Thames Street, London, had written to the Queen asking for the redelivery of 'a jewel of diamonds in form of a comb to the value of £180', supplied to the late Earl of Leicester on approval and detained by the Countess of Leicester [and Sir Christopher Blount].

Dr William Aubrey (a Master of Requests) made a note on Hovener's letter that 'of her own gracious remembrance her Highness did know that the late Earl of Leicester had the jewel...and that the petitioner had neither sold it nor given it unto him, and promised her princely aid therein' to restore it. Sequel: August 10.
[Bath, v.226].

c. July 20, Mon Danish Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave. Dr George Schomaker had arrived in December 1589 with complaints of Danish subjects, mainly about English sea-captains and 'pirates'. The 14 cases, including complaints about the Earl of Cumberland and Sir Francis Drake, had been examined by three English Commissioners. July 20, Greenwich, the Queen sent a long reply to King Christian IV. [HMC 45th.Rep. App II, 30,50].

During July Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, went from Greenwich to London 'for provision of a chain given by her Majesty to a gentleman of the King of Denmark'.^T

July: dinner, Sydenham, Lewisham, Kent. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Sydenham House by Lewisham for her Majesty to dine'.^T Owned by Dr William Aubrey (1529-1595), a Welshman, lawyer, a Master of Requests; wife: Wilgiford (Williams).

Simon Bowyer made ready in 1590 'a standing at Sydenham Park for the Queen's Majesty's hawking'.^T Crown property.

c. July 31, Fri **BEDDINGTON**, Surrey; Sir Francis Carew.^{T,W} Beddington manor-house; owned by Sir Francis Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried. Chancery warrants: July 30, Greenwich; Aug 3, Beddington.

Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Surrey and Berkshire.

Court news. Aug 1, Thomas Philipps, draft: The Queen is 'in great appearance of strength and health...She is gone a short progress into Surrey, which will end within these three weeks at Windsor'. [SP15/31/154].

c.Aug 4, Tues dinner, Chessington, Surrey; Mr Harvey. Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Chessington at Mr Harvey's'.^T
Fream manor-house, called Fream Hall, later Chessington Hall. It is uncertain which Mr Harvey is referred to.

Henry Harvey of Chessington, a Gentleman Pensioner and a widower, died in 1589, leaving seven daughters and a son William (c.1566-1642), a Gentleman Pensioner 1586-1587. William sailed on the Portugal Voyage in 1589.

In March 1590 a Coroner's jury at Chessington declared that William was dead and that they had seen the body. His father's will and his will were both proved in April 1590. His Inquisition Post Mortem of May 1590 stated that William had died at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, on 3 March 1590.

He had in fact been captured at the Azores about May 1590, and imprisoned in Lisbon until ransomed; he returned unexpectedly to England in late 1591.

William was knighted at Cadiz, 1596; he married (c.1599) Dowager Countess of Southampton; (1608) Cordelia Ansley. He was created (1628) Baron Hervey.

He is a candidate to be the 'Mr W.H.' to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were dedicated on publication. [I.R.W.Cook 'William Hervey and Shakespeare's Sonnets', Shakespeare Survey, 21 (1968), 97-106].

c.Aug 4, Tues **STOKE D'ABERNON**, Surrey; Mr Lyfield.^T
Stoke D'Abernon manor-house; owned by Thomas Lyfield, died 1596;
wife: Frances (Bray) (c.1522-1592), daughter of Edmund 1st Lord Bray.
Their brass memorial is in Stoke D'Abernon Church.

c.Aug 5, Wed via Cobham, Surrey. Cobham churchwardens: 'Laid out to Stydall his wife for bread and drink set for the ringers when the Queen went through the town from Mr Lyfield's house, 7d; paid to the ringers that did ring when the Queen went through the town from Mr Lyfield's house, 10d'.

c.Aug 5, Wed **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.
Lord Burghley was to meet Lord Chancellor Hatton and Lord Buckhurst at Oatlands on August 5 about Dutch affairs. [SPF List 2, 182].

Aug 6, Thur Oatlands: Privy Council meeting.

Aug 10, Mon, Oatlands, Council meeting, concerning Henry Hovener's jewel, previously discussed on July 19.

There was doubt as to whether the jewel was 'delivered to the Earl of Leicester as deposit, or bargained and sold to him by Hovener'.

The Queen's 'testimony as she signified the same to the Master of the Requests' was that 'her Majesty remembereth that the Earl offering the said jewel unto her and she refusing it, told her Highness he would restore it'.^{APC}

Privy Council, November 15, appointed Dr Aubrey, Robert Beale (Clerk of the Council) and Richard Martin (goldsmith) to hear the case of Blount v Hovener.

Council to Sir Christopher Blount, 14 March [1591]: It had been deposed that 'the jewel was by the Earl, after her Majesty refused the same, delivered to one of his servants to be given back again to the jeweller, who was then beyond the seas, and you cannot deny the having of the said jewel, and that the Earl did not pay anything for the same'. Blount is to restore the jewel, or pay for it.

Council to Blount, 7 April 1591: As you refuse to restore the jewel, you are to come to court next Sunday 'that some end...may be taken'.

This is the Council's last reference to the matter.

Aug 12, Wed Queen went hunting, near Oatlands.

Aug 13, Oatlands, Queen to Beauvoir, resident French Ambassador (in French), sending King Henri IV an emerald which she had herself worn; she wishes that the King in wearing it might never strike a blow without demolishing an enemy, and that in his further progress he might put all his enemies to rout and confusion.

'You will remind the King that the emerald has this virtue, never to break (so they say) as long as faith remains entire and firm'. She is anxious for good news of Paris and hopes that Beauvoir himself may bring it and that she may have his company for a day or two; she sends him part of the fruit of her labours today, having been at the place where the beast fell dead.

Endorsed by a clerk: 'Copy of a letter written from her Majesty, the instructions being given to me by her Majesty's self. At Oatlands upon a Wednesday night after her coming from hunting'. [SP78/21/322].

Aug 18, Tues dinner and hunting, Hanworth, Middlesex.
Hanworth manor-house and Hanworth Park: Crown property.

Hanworth manor was granted for life in 1588 to William Killigrew, a Groom of the Privy Chamber; Keeper of Hanworth Park; he died in 1622; wife: Margaret (Saunders), widow of (1) Robert Wolman; (2) John Leigh.

Aug 18, Lord Burghley to Sir Thomas Morgan, sent from Hanworth 'where her Majesty dineth only to hunt'. [SPF List 2, 128].

Aug 18: *St Martin in the Fields*: 'Paid unto Foster the Apparitor the 18th day of August for two prayers for France, 6d'.

Aug 21: *Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker, printed 'A Prayer used in the Queen's Majesty's house and Chapel, for the prosperity of the French King and his nobility, assailed by a multitude of notorious rebels that are supported and waged [paid] by great forces of foreigners'.* [Liturgy, 652-3].

Aug 22: *St Margaret Patten*: 'A book of prayers for the French King, 3d'.

Aug 23: *St George Botolph Lane*: 'Two books of prayers for the French King, 4d'.

Aug 24: *St Margaret Patten [again]*: 'A prayer for the French King, 2d'.

1590. *St Peter Westcheap*: 'For a prayer book appointed to be used for the French King, 1d; for another prayer book appointed to be used for the French King according to the form used in her Majesty's Chapel, 2d'.

Aug 28: The Queen left Oatlands.

Expenses of the Royal Household.

An anonymous clerk drew up a comparison between the expenses of the household for a week in August 1589 when the Queen was 'lying at Oatlands with her whole household' and for a week at the same time in 1590 when she was 'lying at Oatlands and the household at Greenwich'.

The expenses are listed under: Bake-house and Pantry; Buttery and Cellar; Spicery; Kitchen; Poultry; Scullery; Salsery; Woodyard. In every case the expenses were higher when the Household was 'divided'. In 1589 the total was £664.11s8d; in 1590 £742.9s9d. An increase of £77.18s1d.

To show why expenses increased there is 'An estimate of sundry kinds of charges by the space of six weeks during the time of her Majesty's progress with part of her Highness' house', viz:

'Carriage of bread and other necessaries in the Bake-house and Pantry; carriage of beer, ale and wine, with the expenses of Purveyors and other necessaries in the Buttery; expenses of Harbingers, cart-takers, hire of houses, and other necessary charges in the Spicery; expenses of divers persons employed upon sundry occasions in the Kitchens and Larders; hire of slaughter-houses, pastures, carriages of flesh etc. in the Acaterly; expenses of divers persons with house-hire in the Poultry and Scalding-house; expenses of Purveyors, and for boards, bricks, carpenters, brick-layers etc. for making and mending of kitchens, ranges, drawing and carriage of water etc. charged in Scullery; expenses of Purveyors, carriage of wood and rushes etc. in the Woodyard'.

Total: £157. 'For the carriage of stuff at removes from sundry houses during the said time of her Majesty's progress', £88.18s2d.

With a comparison 'between the charges of a standing-house and progress-house for 120 horses' for 20 days:

- (1) 'Hay, oats and litter at 6½d the horse by the day', £65.
 - (2) 'Hay, oats and litter at 16d the horse by the day, £160; expenses for riding Purveyors, 40s; baits for 10 horses after 20s the horse', £10.
- 'The surcharge of the Stable appeareth to be £107'. [SP12/233/56].

Aug 28, Fri **WOKING**, Surrey.

Woking manor-house; alternative name: Oking. Crown property.

'Her Majesty kept not the first appointment'.^T

Works, Aug 16-31: 'Reparations done at Oking against her Majesty's coming thither and in the time of her Highness's abode at the same place'.

Aug 28-31, Oking, Chancery warrants.

Aug 30, Oking, Sir Thomas Heneage to Lord Burghley, of Andreas de Loo, an agent who arrived in London in April and had just died:

'I understand your Lordship hath not liked that Mr Young hath sealed up the cabinet and writings of Andreas de Loo...Now the truth is...her Majesty, upon understanding of the death of De Loo, gave me commandment that I should take order that all his books, notes, and writings, that did any way concern his negotiation in the matter of the pretended peace, or his dealings with the Duke of Parma or his ministers, or that did any way concern her service, should be sealed up and kept safe'. Her Majesty 'hath commanded me to take good and safe order that the cabinet wherein these writings above specified be put, may be well and safely brought to Windsor, and not viewed by any till her Highness's self shall have the first sight of them'. [SP12/233/54].

[Aug 31, Mon] dinner, Chobham, Surrey; Mr Bray.

Aden estate; owned by Edward Bray.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'for her Majesty's coming thither to dine'.^T

Aug 31, Mon **SUNNINGHILL**, Berks.

Sunninghill manor and park were Crown property.

Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593) was Keeper of Sunninghill Park 1557-1593. 3rd wife: Elizabeth (Bacon) (c.1541-1621), daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon; widow of Sir Robert Doyley; she married (3) Sir William Peryam.

Aug 31, Sunninghill, Chancery warrant.

Sept 4: death. Sir James Croft (c.1518-1590), Controller of the Household and Privy Councillor since 1570. Camden: He 'died in a good age, his Prince's favourite, and in fair esteem with all that knew him'.

Funeral: Westminster Abbey.

By Sept 5, Sat **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.

Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for hire of two horses for himself and his man riding from the Tower of London to the court, her Highness lying at Oatlands, Woking, Sunninghill and Windsor Castle, and conveying broken plate to her Majesty's goldsmiths at London received out of sundry offices and chambers within the court, and brought from the said goldsmiths again, being by them new made, mended and gilded, and returned into the said offices and chambers', August and September 1590, £6.6s.^T

Sept 6, Sun Windsor: Privy Council meeting.

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

St Stephen Walbrook: 'Paid for candles and bread and drink for the ringers on the Queen's Majesty's birthday, 12d'. [On Accession Day, Nov 17, 3s4d was paid].

Hornchurch, Essex, churchwardens paid: 'Upon the day of her Majesty's birth to the ringers, 2s'. [Paid on Accession Day: 10s].

Sept 7: St Mary the Virgin Aldermanbury: burial: Joachim Ortell 'a Dutchman being a gentleman'. [Resident Dutch Agent; succeeded by Noel Caron, July 1591].

c. September: visit, New Lodge, Windsor, Berks; Crown property.

Simon Bowyer made ready 'for her Majesty at the New Lodge'. August.^T

[September] via Eton College, Bucks.

Eton College paid: 'for 3 days dressing of the playing field by the garden when the Queen came, 18d; for one day making rails at Shaw and digging holes for them at the Queen's coming, 8d'. [Shaw: a meadow]. [Sept 1589-Sept 1590].

September: dinner and hunting, Foliejon Park, Berks; Mr Norris.

Simon Bowyer made ready 'Mr Norris's house at Folly John Park and a standing for the Queen's Majesty'.^T Foliejon Park, Winkfield parish; Crown property.

Keeper: William Norris (c.1522-1591), of Fifield, Berks; Comptroller of Works at Windsor Castle; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and of the Garter; Gentleman Pensioner; wife: Mary (Fortescue). Their monument is in Bray Church, Berks; they were married 43 years, with 12 children.

September: hunting, Ditton Park, Bucks; Crown property.

Stoke Poges parish. Simon Bowyer made ready 'a standing at Ditton Park for the Queen's Majesty'.^T

September: hunting, Great Park, Windsor; Crown property.

Bowyer made ready 'two standings in the Great Park for the Queen's Majesty'.^T

Sept 23, court, Sir Thomas Heneage to Lord Burghley, of a suspicious messenger at Windsor: 'This bearer, Lazarus Melchesio, coming hither yesternight, and asking strange questions, with desire to deliver letters to her Majesty from the King of Denmark, I thought good when I heard thereof to acquaint my Lord Chamberlain withal, wherewith myself thought best to let him know that it was not the manner of our princess to receive letters at the hand of strangers except they were ambassadors, and therefore, taking his letters of him, and acquainting her Majesty withal (who commanded me to read them to her), upon consideration whereof, and finding that the words of the letters, importing his taking by the Turks, with his escape, doth not accord with the words of his passport, which showeth that he was taken in going in pilgrimage to Compostella, her Majesty hath willed me to signify to your Lordship that her pleasure is he should have a passport made to depart presently into his own country, or from this realm whither he would, without any tarriance. Thus much and no more have I leisure to write to your Lordship, attending upon Don Antonio, King of Portugal..I suspect this man to be both a Spaniard and a spy'. [Wright, ii.409].

October 5: News of Scottish lords on their way to England.

John 6th Lord Fleming (c.1567-1650), going as Scottish Ambassador to Denmark; the Queen had already sent him a safe-conduct for his journey through England.

Robert Crichton, 8th Lord Crichton of Sanquhar (c.1568-1612), Catholic.

Oct 5, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Burghley: Lord Fleming starts in 2 or 3 days.

Lord Sanquhar's friends have tried to persuade him 'to abide at home, and rather seek to get a good wife, and repair the waste of his inheritance, than travel in foreign countries at this season'. He has the King's licence and intends to pass through England if he can have Queen Elizabeth's licence. 'By the advice of these friends he will spend the winter in London, and they trust either to draw him home in the Spring or to provide better for his journey'. On Oct 18 Bowes received the Queen's passport for Sanquhar. He reached London in December, but left for Italy after a few days. [Scot.x.403,443]. Sanquhar married an Englishwoman in London, 1608; he was hanged at Westminster for murder, 1612.

Oct 16, Windsor, Thomas Wilkes to Sir Robert Sidney, assuring him he did not stand 'in her Majesty's indignation' for his knowledge of 'the marriage of my Lord of Essex'.^{SD} Sidney, Governor of Flushing, arrived there in May 1590.

Earl of Essex's marriage.

Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex (1565-1601), married Lady Frances Sidney. She was Frances (Walsingham) (c.1567-1632), widow of Sir Philip Sidney and daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's Secretary.

The only detailed account of Essex's marriage by a contemporary is by Godfrey Goodman (1583-1656), writing in the 1650s.

He was informed by Dr John Overall (formerly the Earl's tutor at Cambridge) that the Earl told Dr Overall that 'he came to Sir Francis Walsingham and told him that he came to be a suitor unto his daughter not for any wealth or portion, for it was thought he had little, but only that he might be so enabled by his good counsel as that he may be fit to do his prince and country some service. Whereupon his father-in-law did assure him that what directions he could give him should not be wanting'.

'The match went on, and the Queen hearing thereof was much offended; then did the Earl of Essex fall out of her favour, and it was thought fit that he should retire himself from the court for a time until the Queen's anger were a little over; during which time of his absence Secretary Walsingham suddenly died; and immediately the Lord Treasurer Burleigh informed the Queen that he being Secretary no doubt but he had many notes and papers which concerned the State; that they should be seized upon; and the Queen gave orders accordingly. Whereupon all his notes and instructions came to the hands of the Cecils'. [Godfrey Goodman, The Court of James the First, ed. J.S.Brewer (1839), i.147-8].

Essex's marriage probably took place early in 1590. Sir Francis Walsingham's will (12 Dec 1589) still names his daughter as Lady Frances Sidney; he died on 6 April 1590. The Queen was still angry about the marriage in November 1590 (see John Stanhope's letter, November 10). According to Camden's Annals she considered that Essex had married beneath him. The Earl's first child, Robert Devereux, Viscount Hereford, was christened at St Olave Hart Street, London, 22 January 1591. He became Earl of Essex in 1604; he died in 1646.

Oct 17, Lord Burghley to Sir Nicholas White (Master of the Rolls in Ireland), who with other Irish officials was detained as a result of matters that came to light during the examination of Sir John Perrot, former Lord Deputy:

Her Majesty has ordered you to be further restrained of your liberty in the house of the Dean of St Paul's, and no one to have access to you. You are desired to answer, directly and plainly, such articles as shall be propounded to you. [SP12/233/103].

October 19: News of Danish and German travellers on their way to London.
 Oct 19, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Lord Burghley: 'This bearer, William Van der Wense, servant to the Queen Mother in Denmark, was commanded by her to attend upon her daughter [Queen Anne] till she was acquainted with this country and language'. Being now called to return by the Queen Mother, he desires to pass through England that he may see her Majesty'. Oct 24: He has already departed, with the Baron of Sternhemberg [going to Germany]. [Scot.x.406,408].

Court news. Oct 23, London in haste, Thomas Kerry to Lord Talbot:
 'Sir John Perrot is not yet cleared, nor like to be...He seemeth not to be any way a prisoner'...
 'The Lady of Essex came this last week to Walsingham House, waited upon like the Countess of Essex' [the new Countess, at her mother's London house]...
 'Her Majesty is at Windsor. Of her coming hither no word. Marry it is thought to Westminster or St James's the remove will be, against the 17th of November, and not before'. [LPL 3199/115].

Oct 29, in London: Lord Mayor's Pageant, at the new Lord Mayor's procession from Guildhall to Westminster and back. 'The Device of the Pageant; set forth by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, for the right honourable John Allot: established Lord Mayor of London'.
 By Thomas Nelson.

Opening speeches by 'him that rideth on the Merman', and by 'him that rideth on the Unicorn' (figures from the Arms of the Fishmongers, and the Goldsmiths).

'Fame sounding a trumpet' attended 'The Peace of England'.
 Pax (Peace), on a 'princely throne', represented the Queen, declaring:
 'I represent your peace and chiefest good,
 that every hour doth pray for your defence,
 I sit as shadow for that royal blood,
 whose life is pure, and still hath this pretence,
 That whilst she lives even with her heart and might,
 she seeks in peace for to defend your right'.

With Peace were 'Wisdom on one side supporting the State'; 'Policy on the other side supporting the State'; God's Truth, who praised the Queen's chaste and prudent life; Plenty, with a fleece and woolsack; Loyalty; Concord; Ambition; Commonwealth; Science; Labour. (London, 1590).

Nov 3 [Windsor], Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet) to Lord Burghley:
 'The Queen's Majesty hath been pleased this morning to pass a long hour and more in the hearing of Mr Bowes letters read unto her'..
 'Whereas it appeareth that the declaration mentioned in Mr Bowes letters be annexed to Mr Holinshed's *Chronicle*, her Majesty marvelleth that such a thing should escape to be suffered, and therefore commanded that *Chronicle* to be called in. Whereunto I answered that the whole I thought could not be called in...being printed with licence...but the declaration might be'.
 'Howbeit her Majesty still insisted upon the calling in both of the one and the other, for she vehemently inveighed against the *Chronicle* to be fondly set out. And so in these kinds of matters her Majesty would have that done that should remove any offence to the King of Scots'. [SP12/234/5].

Bowes: Robert Bowes, Ambassador to Scotland.
 King James withdrew his objections and Holinshed's *Chronicle* was not called in. Raphael Holinshed had died in 1580. His *Chronicle*, published in 1577, had been extensively revised by others for the second edition in 1587.

By Nov 5-Dec 1: **Viscount Turenne** in London and at court from France.

Henri de la Tour, Vicomte de Turenne (1555-1623), sent by King Henri IV to seek men and money. He stayed at York House, Charing Cross, leased by the Earl of Essex; usually the official residence of the Lord Chancellor, but not required by Sir Christopher Hatton.

Nov 5, London, Ardouin de Bagnieux to Lord Willoughby de Eresby:

'There is arrived from France Monsieur the Vicomte de Turenne, the Baron de Salignac, and a Gascon gentleman named M.de Villemore, with a great train. They are lodged at York House, have been very well received, and are served by the people of the Earl of Essex'. [Ancaster, 307].

Nov 8, Sun Viscount Turenne at Windsor with the Queen.

Beauvoir, the resident or 'lieger' Ambassador, accompanied Turenne.

Simon Bowyer made ready 'the Dean of Windsor's house for Viscount Turenne'. John Stephenson, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe in Windsor Castle, with two labourers for two days made ready 'certain lodgings in one of the Prebendary's houses for the lieger Ambassador of France'.^T

[Nov 8], Francis Needham to Lord Talbot, of Viscount Turenne:

'Some suspected (by reason that all the gentlemen of Kent were commanded to attend the Sheriff to receive him, and Sir Richard Baker sent from London, where he intended to have lain this winter, to lodge him the one night [at Sissinghurst, Kent], and Mr Lennard the other [at Knole]; the Queen's coaches and barges both sent; the Lord Cobham to meet him at Rochester, and the Earl of Essex at Gravesend), that the French King was secretly in his company; but... the great honour done to this nobleman was in respect of his long and constant profession in religion, as well as for his place and calling, and the love he beareth to this state'. [Lodge, ii.426].

November 10: The Queen left Windsor.

Robert Cranmer and Stephen Fulwell, Jewel-house Officers, 'being left behind at Windsor after the remove, and giving their attendance there for the safe conveying of jewels and plate', taken to Richmond in three carts.

John Stephenson with four labourers for six days 'taking down, airing and brushing of all the stuff in her Majesty's lodgings at Windsor after her Highness's remove from thence'.^T

Court news. [Nov 10], John Stanhope to Lord Talbot:

'The Queen for health is wondrous well, God be thanked; this day coming from Windsor, where on Sunday last she entertained the Viscount of Turenne openly, though he had access to her in her gallery overnight, divers lords and ladies being by. He is very welcome, in all open shows, and if his errand do not too much importune a present supply of money I think his entertainment shall be the better; though in truth her Majesty be not without good telling how she and her estate be interested in the French King's prosperity or fall'.

'This night, God willing, she will to Richmond, and on Saturday next to Somerset House, and if she could overcome her passion against my Lord of Essex for his marriage, no doubt she would be much the quieter; yet doth she use it more temperately than was thought for, and God be thanked doth not strike all she threatens. The Earl doth use it with good temper, concealing his marriage as much as so open a matter may be; not that he denies it to any, but, for her Majesty's better satisfaction, is pleased that my Lady shall live very retired in her mother's house'...

'Our new Maid, Mistress Vavasour, flourisheth like the lily and the rose'.

[Frances Vavasour, new Maid of Honour].

[Lodge, ii.422-3].

[Nov 10, Tues] dinner, Staines, Middlesex.^T [At an inn].

Nov 10, Tues **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^D

[Nov 10], Vienna, Henry Wotton to Lord Zouche: *I have been presented to Archduke Matthias of Austria. 'That which I have often heard the Dutch say, that our Queen was in some mind toward him, and swore him her servant by Order of her Garter, is merely false, for I find that he travelled England disguisedly, and concealed his state there; which...was objected unto me as a point of wisdom in him, to be able to deceive a whole nation. He is a man of a slight presence, rather modest than courtly'. [Wotton, i.245]. Matthias (1557-1619), was Holy Roman Emperor 1612-1619; Wotton does not say when he was in England incognito.*

Nov 12: Lord Mayor of London's Precept to the Livery Companies, e.g. To the Ironmongers' Company: *'These are to will and command you that forthwith upon the sight hereof you take order that six fit persons of your said company, well horsed and furnished with fair velvet coats and chains of gold, be in a readiness at Paul's Churchyard at one o'clock in the afternoon upon Saturday next [Nov 14] to attend upon me the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to go to meet her Majesty at Park Corner in such sort as heretofore hath been used'.*

Court news. [Nov 14], York House, Beauvoir to Lord Willoughby: *'M.de Turenne...has been received by the Queen and principal members of her Council with all the affection that could be wished for'. [Ancaster, 307].*

Nov 14, Sat dinner, Putney, Surrey; John Lacy.
Richard Coningsby made ready *'for her Majesty Mr Lacy's house at Putney at her going from Richmond to London'.^T*

Nov 14, Sat **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand; Crown property.
Keeper of Somerset House: Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain.

Brewers' Company: *'For torches for lights to light her Majesty coming from Chelsea the 14th of November to Somerset House, 6s7d'; also described as 'to light the Queen's Majesty from Hay Hill to Somerset House'.*

St James Garlickhithe churchwardens paid: *'Unto the ringers when the Queen's Majesty did come unto Somerset House, 4d'.*

Works (1591-92) paid for: *'putting in of new iron bars into stone windows in the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings near the street after he was robbed'.*

c.Nov 16: Queen's 'secret' visit, Ely House, Holborn, Middlesex.
To see Viscount Turenne, at the house of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton. [Referred to in Richard Brackenbury's letter, November 20].

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

Paul's Cross sermon by John Duport, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.
A celebration of God's great mercies to England, and chiefly of the Queen. To praise her properly Dr Duport would need 'the wit of the divine Plato, and the high eloquence of Cicero, and as many tongues as the cherubim have eyes'. She is blest in her progenitors, endowed with gifts of fortune, body and mind, a virtuous virgin, no tyrant, a Queen not only of Englishmen but of Christians. 'O sweet Virgin! O blessed Lady! O glorious Queen! O noble Elizabeth! (I have almost forgotten where I was). Behold (you Englishmen) behold your natural Prince...the flower of all princehoods and royalty, the miracle of nature... the Phoenix of our time'. [Printed, 1591].

A *Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving*, similar to that of 1578, was printed by the Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker.

St Ethelburga Bishopsgate: 'To a paritor for bringing a book of prayers, 2d; paid for 3 books of prayer, 8d; for a pound of candles spent on the Queen's Coronation day which the ringers had, 4d; for ringing on the same day, 12d'.

Grocers' Company: 'For a gallon of wine with sugar and cloves burnt for the Company on the Queen's holiday, 3s'.

Bristol Chamberlains: 'Paid on the Queen's holiday for one double draught [load] of wood, 2s10d; for faggots, 3d; to make a bonfire on the Queen's holiday before Mr Mayor's house, and to a labourer for making and attending of the same there, 4d; for gunpowder spent on Michael's day and the Queen's holiday shooting of the brass rabinets [small cannon] on the Guildhall at Mr Mayor and the Aldermen's going by, 2s6d; unto the four trumpeters for sounding on Michael's day and the Queen's holiday before Mr Mayor and the Aldermen, 10s; and given to children for the orations made before them on the Queen's holiday, 2s6d'.

[New Mayors of Bristol were installed on Michaelmas Day, Sept 29].

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'Bestowed upon the ringers of the Queen's Anniversary day, 5s'.

Leverton Church, Lincs: 'To two ringers of St Hugh Day, 4d; for bread and drink the same day, 2s; for candle and grease on St Hugh Day, 4d; to the Smith for ironwork for the second bell called St Peter, 3s4d; for trussing her up, 2s'.

Louth Church, Lincs: 'For oil and candle against St Hugh's Day, 10d; to 16 ringers upon St Hugh's Day, 5s4d'.

Norwich Chamberlains: 'In reward given to the Waits of the City for their service and painstaking the day of the Coronation of the Queen's Majesty's reign and the day for the repulse of the Spaniards, 20s; for cressets [lights] that were carried about with the Waits those two nights when they played at the Aldermen's houses, 3s4d'.

Norwich, St Peter Mancroft: 'Paid for ringing on the Crownation day and the triumphing day, 5s2d'.

Oxford Chamberlains: 'To Becket for making the fire and for coals on the Queen's day 10d; to the prisoners on the Queen's day, 2s; George Bucknold for playing on the Queen's day, 5s'. [A city Wait].

Pittington Church, Durham: 'Given for drink and bread to the ringers upon the Coronation night, 9d'.

Southampton, St Lawrence: 'The 17th November paid the carpenter for mending the bells against the Coronation day, 5s'.

South Weald Church, Essex: 'Paid Weaver's wife and is for the ringers' dinners and suppers and for the next day ringing for the Crownation of our gracious good Queen whom God long preserve, Amen. 12s6d'.

At South Benfleet, Essex, James Stephens was presented for not contributing 12d 'towards the ringers upon the Queen's day', and George Spenser for not contributing 'towards the maintenance of the ringers on the joyful day of her Majesty, being rated at 4d'. Spenser was ordered to pay the 4d, and 12d to the poor 'for his negligence'. [Emmison, *Morals*, 138, 265].

On Accession Day Sir Henry Lee (1533-1611) resigned as 'Knight of the Crown'; George Clifford 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605) took his place.

Lee had a prominent part in tournaments at court from 1571-1590.

A memorial of 1611 (now lost) at Quarrendon Chapel, Bucks, stated that in 'the glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth...in court he shone in all those fair parts became his profession and vows, honouring his highly gracious Mistress with raising those later Olympiads of her Coronation Jousts and Tournaments (thereby trying and training the courtier in those exercises of arms that keep the person bright and steeled to hardiness, that by soft ease rusts and wears) wherein still himself led and triumphed, carrying away the spoils of grace from his Sovereign and renown from the world for the fairest man at arms and most complete courtier of his times'.

At length 'full of the glory of the court' he 'resigned his dignity and honour of her Majesty's Knight to the adventurous count George Earl of Cumberland... making rest his solace and contemplation his employment'.

[E.K.Chambers, Sir Henry Lee, 304-305].

The 1590 Tilt was celebrated in verse in George Peele's 'Polyhymnia, describing the honourable triumph at Tilt before her Majesty on the 17th of November...With Sir Henry Lee his resignation of honour at Tilt to her Majesty, and received by...the Earl of Cumberland'.

[Dedicated to Lord Compton, 1590; modern edition by D.H.Horne, Life and Minor Works of George Peele (New Haven, 1952)].

At the end of Polyhymnia is 'A Sonnet': 'His golden locks'.

The Sonnet was first printed by Peele, and is still often mis-attributed to him, but contemporaries attributed it to Sir Henry Lee himself, and it is given here in its alternative version: 'My golden locks'.

Lee's resignation is also described by William Segar, Somerset Herald, in Honor, Military and Civil (1602), 197-200, including 'My golden locks', sung by one of the Queen's lutenists, Robert Hales, a renowned singer.

Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.517-527, has extracts from Peele, and Segar's full account. Also included is a song attributed to Lee: 'In yielding up his tilt-staff', beginning 'Time's eldest son, old age'. The Sonnet and the Song were both set to music by John Dowland (1597,1600).

Sir Henry Lee is now often referred to as 'the Queen's Champion', but the office of Champion - taking on any challengers to a new monarch at a Coronation - was hereditary in the Dymock family, of Lincolnshire.

Peele calls Lee the 'Knight of the Crown', and in describing the 1595 Tilt referred to the Earl of Cumberland as 'Knight of the Crown'.

In Lee's own Ditchley Entertainment for the Queen (September 1592) he is also referred to as 'Knight of the Crown'.

Accession Day Tilt preparations. Richard Brackenbury made ready twice 'to see the running' and 'the standing for the Judges'.^T

Works 'making ready the Tilt...and setting up of the Judge-house there; repairing...decayed places after the Triumphs were ended'.

Also 'making a new landing-bridge for the Queen'.
Tilt-lists: College of Arms MS M.4, f.38; score-cheque: Portfolio.

Jewels purchased by the Earl of Essex from Peter van Lore included: 'Delivered the 17 of November 1590, 5 pendants of diamonds at £32 per piece, £160'. [Bath, v.252].

Nov 17, Tues dinner, Whitehall Palace.
 Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house at Whitehall'.^T
 There was work in 1590 on 'Adam and Eve's chamber'.^W

Nov 17: **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1590. 13 pairs.

Sir Henry Lee	v	Earl of Cumberland
Lord Strange	v	Thomas Gerard
Lord Compton	v	Henry Noel
Lord Burgh	v	Sir Edward Denny
Earl of Essex	v	Fulke Greville
Sir Charles Blount	v	Thomas Vavasour
Robert Carey	v	William Gresham
Sir William Knollys	v	Anthony Cooke
Sir Thomas Knollys	v	Sir Philip Butler
Robert Knollys	v	Ralph Bowes
Thomas Sidney	v	Robert Alexander
John Needham	v	Richard Acton
Henry Danvers	v	Everard Digby.

Judges: Lord Henry Seymour, Lord North, Lord Norris.

George Peele's opening description in *Polyhymnia*:

'When thirty-two were come and gone,
 Years of her reign, days of her country's peace,
 Elizabeth great Empress of the world,
 Britannia's Atlas, Star of England's globe,
 That sways the massy sceptre of her land,
 And holds the royal reins of Albion,
 Began the gladsome sunny day to shine,
 That draws in length date of her golden reign,
 And thirty-three she numbereth in her throne...
 In armour bright and sheen, fair England's knights
 In honour of their peerless Sovereign,
 High Mistress of their service, thoughts and lives
 Make to the Tilt amain, and trumpets sound,
 And princely coursers neigh, and champ the bit'.

1st couple: Sir Henry Lee; Earl of Cumberland.

'Mighty in Arms, mounted on puissant horse,
 Knight of the Crown in rich embroidery,
 And costly fair caparison charged with crowns,
 O'er shadowed with a withered running vine,
 As who would say, My spring of youth is past.
 In corslet gilt of curious workmanship,
 Sir Henry Lee, redoubted man at arms,
 Leads in the troops, whom worthy Cumberland...
 Encountered first, yclad in coat of steel,
 And plumes and pendants all as white as swan...
 Together went these Champions, horse and man,
 Thundering along the Tilt...
 Six courses spent, and spears in shivers split'.

2nd couple: Ferdinando Stanley, Lord Strange; Mr Thomas Gerard.

'The Earl of Derby's valiant son and heir,
 Brave Ferdinand Lord Strange, strangely embarked,
 Under Jove's kingly bird, the golden Eagle,
 Stanley's old crest and honourable badge,
 As veering fore the wind, in costly ship,
 And armour white and watchet [blue] buckled fast,
 Presents himself, his horses and his men,
 Suited in satin to their Master's colours,
 Well near twice twenty Squires that went him by,
 And having by his Trunchman pardon craved,
 Veiling his Eagle to his Sovereign's eyes,
 As who should say, stoop Eagle to this Sun,
 Dismounts him from his pageant, and at once,
 Taking his choice of lusty tilting horse,
 Covered with sumptuous rich caparisons,
 He mounts him bravely for his friendly foe,
 And at the head he aims, and in his aim
 Happily thrives, and breaks his azure staves.
 Whom gentle Gerard, all in white and green...
 Lustily meets, mounted in seat of steel,
 With flourishing plume and fair caparison'.

3rd couple: Lord Compton; Mr Henry Noel.

'Next in the Virgin's colours, as before
 Ran Cumberland, comes lovely Compton in,
 His courser trapt in white, and plumes and staves
 Of snowy hue, and Squires in fair array,
 Waiting their Lord's good fortune in the field.
 His armour glittering like the Moon's bright rays...
 Him noble minded Noel pricks to meet,
 Brave Noel famed for courtship and for arms,
 All armed in sables with rich bandolier,
 That baldrick wise he wore, set with fair stones
 And pearls of Inde, that like a silver bend
 Showed on his varnished corslet black as jet,
 And beauteous plumes and bases suitable,
 And on his stirrup waits a trusty train
 Of servants, clad in tawny liveries'.

4th couple: Lord Burgh; Sir Edward Denny.

'When mounted on his fierce and foaming steed,
 In riches and in colours like his peers,
 With ivory plumes in silver shining arms,
 His men in crimson dight, and staves in red
 Comes in Lord Burgh, a fair young Ireland Lord...
 Chargeth his staff when trumpet calls away,
 At noble Denny's head, brave man at arms...
 Himself, his horse, and pages all in green,
 Green velvet fairly garnished horse and man'.

5th couple: Earl of Essex; Mr Fulke Greville.

'Then proudly shocks amid the martial throng.
Of lusty lancers, all in sable sad,
Drawn on with coal-black steeds of dusky hue,
In stately chariot full of deep device,
Where gloomy Time sat whipping on the team...
Young Essex, that thrice honourable Earl,
Yclad in mighty arms of mourners' hue,
And plume as black as is the raven's wing...
His staves were such, or of such hue at least,
As are those banner staves that mourners bear,
And all his company in funeral black...
With this great Lord must gallant Greville run,
Fair man at arms, the Muses favourite,
Lover of learning and of chivalry,
Sage in his saws, sound judge of Poesy:
That lightly mounted makes to him amain,
In armour gilt, and bases full of cost'.

6th couple: Sir Charles Blount [Lady Rich's lover]; Mr Thomas Vavasour.

'Bearing the Sun upon his armed breast...
Comes Sir Charles Blount in or and azure dight,
Rich in his colours, richer in his thoughts.
Rich in his Fortune, Honour, Arms and Art.
And him the valiant Vavasour assails
On fierce and ready horse with spear in rest,
In orange-tawny bright and beautiful,
Himself, his men and all'.

7th couple: Mr Robert Carey; Mr William Gresham.

'By this the trump called Carey to the Tilt...
Under a plume of murrey [red] and of white,
That like a palm tree beautifully spread,
On mighty horse of Naples mounted fair...
And at the summons out his foe man flies,
Gresham the heir of golden Gresham's land,
That beautified new Troy with royal Change...
Silver and sable such his colours were'.

8th couple: Sir William Knollys; Mr Anthony Cooke.

'Came in the noble English Nestor's sons,
Brave Knollys his offspring, hardy champions,
Each in his plumes, his colours and device,
Expressing Warriors' wit and Courtiers' grace.
Against Sir William ran a lusty knight.
Fine in device he was, and full of wit...
Anthony Cooke, a man of noble name...
Whom Love and luring Fortune led along,
And Life and Death he portrayed in his show'.

9th couple: Sir Thomas Knollys; Sir Philip Butler.

'The youngest brother, Mars his sworn man,
That won his knightly spurs in Belgia...
Well horsed and armed, Sir Philip Butler greets
The noble Essex friend and follower,
In mourning sable dight by sympathy'.

10th couple: Mr Robert Knollys; Mr Ralph Bowes.

'The last, not least, of these brave brethren,
Laden with honour, and with golden boughs,
Entering the lists like Titan...
Bowes takes to task, with strong and mighty arm,
Right richly mounted'.

11th couple: Mr Thomas Sidney; Mr Robert Alexander.

'Sidney...mounted on a courser trapped in white,
And thoroughly well appointed he and his...
And to the Tilt (impatient of delay)
He comes, encountered with a threatening point
That Alexander menaced to him fast:
A valorous and a lusty gentleman,
Well fitted with his armour and his steed'.

12th couple: Mr John Needham; Mr Richard Acton.

'Then next came Needham in on lusty horse,
That angry with delay, at trumpet's sound
Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground,
Unwilling of his master's tarriance.
Yet tarry must his master, and with him
His prancing steed, till trumpets sounding shrill,
Made Acton spur apace, that with applause
Of all beholders, hied him lustily;
As who would say, Now go I to the goal,
And then they ride and run and take their chance
As death were fixed at point of either's lance'.

13th couple: Mr [Henry] Danvers; Mr Everard Digby.

'Now drew this martial exercise to end,
And Danvers here and Digby were the last
Of six and twenty gallant gentlemen,
Of noble birth and princely resolution,
That ran in compliment, as you have heard,
In honour of their mistress' holiday.
A gracious sport, fitting that golden time,
The day, the birthday of our happiness,
The blooming time, the spring of England's peace...
Both mounted bravely, bravely minded both,
Second to few or none for their success...
And now had England's Queen, fair England's life,
Beheld her Lords, and lovely lordly Knights,
Do honour's service to their Sovereign;
And heaven by this distilled down tears of joy,
In memory and honour of this day'.

*Peele goes on to describe in verse the ceremonies with which
'Sir Henry Lee resigns his place of Honour at Tilt, to the Earl of Cumberland',
after 'Old Henry Lee, Knight of the Crown, dismounts'.*

There is a detailed description in prose in 1602 by William Segar (Somerset Herald), writing of 'the yearly Triumphs in England'.

Segar: 'These annual exercises in Arms, solemnised the 17 day of November, were first begun and occasioned by...Sir Henry Lee...who of his great zeal, and earnest desire to eternize the glory of her Majesty's Court, in the beginning of her happy reign voluntarily vowed (unless infirmity, age, or other accident did impeach him), during his life, to present himself at the Tilt armed, the day aforesaid yearly, there to perform in honour of her sacred Majesty the promise he formerly made'.

'Whereupon the Lords and Gentlemen of the said Court, incited by so worthy an example, determined to continue that custom, and...have ever since yearly assembled in Arms accordingly; though true it is that the Author of that custom (being now by age overtaken) in the 33 year of her Majesty's reign resigned and recommended that office unto the right noble George Earl of Cumberland'.

'The ceremonies of which assignation were publicly performed in presence of her Majesty, her Ladies and Nobility, also an infinite number of people beholding the same, as followeth'.

Sir Henry Lee and the Earl of Cumberland 'presented themselves unto her Highness at the foot of the stairs under her Gallery window in the Tilt-yard at Westminster, where at that time her Majesty did sit, accompanied with the Viscount Turenne Ambassador of France, many Ladies, and the chieftest Nobility'.

'Her Majesty, beholding these armed Knights coming toward her, did suddenly hear a music so sweet and secret, as everyone thereat greatly marvelled'.

'And hearkening to that excellent melody, the earth as it were opening, there appeared a Pavilion, made of white taffeta...being in proportion like unto the sacred Temple of the Virgins Vestal'.

'This Temple seemed to consist upon pillars of porphyry, arched like unto a Church; within it were many lamps burning. Also, on the one side there stood an altar covered with cloth of gold, and thereupon two wax candles burning in rich candlesticks; upon the altar also were laid certain Princely presents, which after by three Virgins were presented unto her Majesty'.

'Before the door of this Temple stood a Crowned Pillar, embraced by an eglantine tree, whereon there hanged a table; and therein written (with letters of gold) this prayer following'. [Latin prayer to Eliza, arranged by the printer to resemble in shape a Crowned Pillar].

'The music aforesaid was accompanied with these verses, pronounced and sung by Mr Hales her Majesty's servant, a gentleman in that art excellent, and for his voice both commendable and admirable:

'My golden locks time hath to silver turned,
 (Oh time too swift, O swiftness never ceasing)
 My youth gainst age, and age at youth hath spurned.
 But spurned in vain, youth waneth by increasing.
 Beauty, strength, and youth, flowers fading been,
 Duty, faith, and love, are roots and ever green.
 My Helmet now shall make a hive for Bees;
 And lovers' songs shall turn to holy Psalms.
 A man at Arms must now sit on his knees,
 And feed on prayers, that are old age's alms.
 And so from Court to Cottage I depart,
 My Saint is sure of mine unspotted heart.
 And when I sadly sit in homely Cell,
 I'll teach my Swains this Carol for a song,
 Blest be the hearts that think my Sovereign well,
 Curst be the souls that think to do her wrong.
 Goddess, vouchsafe this aged man his right,
 To be your Beadsman now, that was your Knight!'

'The gifts which the Vestal maidens presented unto her Majesty were these: A veil of white exceeding rich and curiously wrought; a cloak and safeguard set with buttons of gold, and on them were graven *impresas* of excellent device; in the loop of every button was a nobleman's badge, fixed to a pillar richly embroidered'...

'These presents and prayer being with great reverence delivered into her Majesty's own hands, and he himself disarmed, offered up his armour at the foot of her Majesty's Crowned Pillar; and kneeling upon his knees presented the Earl of Cumberland, humbly beseeching she would be pleased to accept him for her Knight, to continue the yearly exercises aforesaid'.

'Her Majesty graciously accepting of that offer, this aged Knight armed the Earl, and mounted him upon his horse. That being done, he put upon his own person a side coat of black velvet pointed under the arm, and covered his head (in lieu of a helmet) with a buttoned cap of the country fashion'...

'This noble gentleman, by her Majesty's express commandment, is yearly (without respect unto his age) personally present at these military exercises, there to see, survey, and as one most careful and skilful to direct them'.

Nov 18: death. George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (c.1522-1590), K.G. died at Sheffield, Yorks. He was Earl Marshal, and a Privy Councillor, and had been Keeper of the Queen of Scots 1569-1584. He was separated from his wife and was living with his mistress Eleanor Britton.

Nov 18: burial: St Peter and St Paul Church, Sheffield.

Funeral: 13 January 1591, at the same church, where his monument remains.

His son Gilbert Lord Talbot (1552-1616), became 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. The widowed Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick) died in 1608; her monument is at Derby Cathedral.

Nov 19, Thur, St Elizabeth's Day Tournament: Tilt: a Challenge.

Challenge by Earl of Cumberland, Earl of Essex, Lord Strange, versus 15 tilters:

Lord Compton;	Robert Carey;	Sir William Knollys;
Robert Knollys;	Thomas Sidney;	John Needham;
Henry Danvers;	Thomas Gerard;	Henry Noel;
Sir Edward Denny;	Thomas Vavasour;	William Gresham;
Sir Philip Butler;	Richard Acton;	Everard Digby.

Earl of Essex and Lord Strange ran 6 courses with each of 6 tilters; Earl of Cumberland ran 7 courses with each of 6 tilters and broke every staff (42).

Earl of Cumberland had armour made at Greenwich, c.1590. Nicholas Hilliard painted him, c.1590, with the Queen's jewelled glove sewn onto his hat, his gauntlet thrown down before him. Earl of Essex was painted, all in black, by William Segar, 1590. [Both portraits reproduced in Tournaments, by Young].

Court news. Nov 20, London, Richard Brackenbury to Lord Talbot:

'If I should write how much her Majesty this day [November 17] did make of the little lady your daughter, with often kissing (which her Majesty seldom useth to any) and then amending her dressing with pins, and still carrying her with her Majesty in her own barge, and so into the privy lodgings, and so homeward from the running, you would scarce believe me...My Lady Marquis [of Northampton] did take only care of her'. [second daughter, Elizabeth Talbot, born in 1582].

'These sports were great, and done in costly sort, to her Majesty's great liking, and their great cost'...

'Then the 19th day, being St Elizabeth's Day, the Earl of Cumberland and the Earl of Essex, and my Lord Burgh [Lord Strange], did challenge all comers, six courses apiece, which was very honourably performed. The French Ambassadors, as the Viscount Turenne and the lieger, was at all these sports'.

'Since the Viscount's coming he hath been very well entertained, at Windsor by her Majesty, and here in London by my Lord Chancellor, whither the Queen went secretly, as she thought, but from the first to the last the Earl of Essex ...doth lodge him, and the best about him, and defrayeth his diet. He goeth away about the 23rd of this month, and so to Germany, where God send him aid, for his master hath great need of it'..

'Her Majesty returneth to Richmond the 24th day of this month, and there tarry Christmas. My Lord of Essex is in good favour. My Lord Ormond...was at these triumphs Earl Marshal, and bore the rod'. [LPL 3199/473].

Court news. Nov 22, John Stanhope to Gilbert Talbot, [new] Earl of Shrewsbury:

'The Queen yesterday as soon as she saw me after dinner told me what a loss she had had of so great a person [the deceased Earl]'...

'Of Earl Marshal I neither hear of suitor nor likelihood'.

'The Queen I think will dismiss the Viscount Turenne with all love and kindness, and is thought her contribution will be rated at £30,000 and 5000 men'. [Bath, v.101].

Nov 24, Tues Viscount Turenne at Somerset House to take leave.

Nov 24, London, Francis Needham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of 'the dispatch of the Viscount, and swearing of the Secretaries...both which will be this day, or before her Majesty departed hence. The one I even now left ready, taking his leave, the other to be done this night or tomorrow morning'...

'The resolution for Secretaries lieth between Mr Robert Cecil and Mr [Thomas] Wilkes'. [Lodge, ii.425-6]. Robert Cecil became the Queen's Secretary in 1596.

*Nov 25, Wed dinner, Putney, Surrey. [John Lacy].
Richard Brackenbury made ready twice 'by reason of her Majesty's alteration'.^T

*Nov 25, Wed **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

Court news. Nov 27, Beauvoir to Lord Willoughby: 'Turenne...is on the point of departure. He goes away much pleased, not only with the Queen and the great men of the Kingdom, but with England altogether; and her Majesty has promised him to spare no efforts to assist the King'. [Ancaster, 311].

Essex's expenses for 'The entertainment of the Vidame [Viscount] and the French one month at York House, the French given to understand that her Majesty would pay for it, it came to besides private gifts', £2200.

[*Wilts Archaeological Magazine*. xviii.271].

Nov 27, Fri Dr John Dee at Richmond with the Queen.

Dr Dee (1527-1609), of Mortlake, Surrey; alchemist, astrologer, philosopher.

Dee noted: 'The Queen's Majesty (being at Richmond) graciously sent for me. I came to her at 3 of the clock afternoon. She said she would send me something to keep Christmas with'.^D Dee made a further note:

'Her Majesty...hearing of my great want of ability to keep house accordingly as by all reason might be expected at my hands, did presently declare her most gracious good intent and will to help me with one hundred pounds of money out of her Majesty's Privy Purse: which intent and promise, some once or twice after, as I came in her Majesty's sight, she repeated unto me; and thereupon [Dec 6] sent unto me fifty pounds to keep my Christmas with that year; but what is become of the other fifty, truly I cannot tell'. [Dee, *Rehearsal*, 14].

(See December 2-16).

November 1590: Duel between the Earl of Essex and Sir Charles Blount.

Sir Charles Blount (c.1562-1606), who was in the Accession Day Tilt, became 8th Lord Mountjoy on his brother's death in 1594.

Robert Naunton's description: 'My Lord of Mountjoy...being newly come to court and then but Sir Charles Blount...had the good fortune one day to run well at tilt, and the Queen was therewith so well pleased that she sent him in token of her favour a queen at chess, of gold richly enamelled, which his servants had the next day fastened on his arm with a crimson ribbon, which my Lord of Essex, as he passed through the Privy Chamber espying, with his cloak cast under his arm the better to commend it to the view, required what it was and for what cause there fixed. Sir Fulke Greville told him it was the Queen's favour, which the day before and after the tilting she had sent him. Whereat my Lord of Essex, in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, said "I perceive every fool must have a favour".'

'This bitter and public affront came to Sir Charles Blount's ear, who sent him the challenge, which was accepted by my Lord of Essex, and they met near Marylebone Park, where my Lord was hurt in the thigh and disarmed. The Queen missing the men was very curious to learn the truth, and when at last it was whispered out, she swore by God's death that someone or other should take him down and teach him better manners, otherwise there will be no rule with him'.

'And here I note the initiation of my Lord's friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen herself did then conjure'. [Fragmenta Regalia].

Robert Naunton gives no date for Essex's duel with Blount, but Henry Wotton wrote from Vienna to Lord Zouche [9 Feb 1591], commenting on November news from England, including: 'My Lord of Essex and Sir Charles Blount's fray will draw many quarrels on'. [Wotton, i.259].

c.1 Dec 1590-August 1591: Sir Horatio Palavicino was special Ambassador to the German States. He was accompanied by Viscount Turenne, who went there as Ambassador from King Henri IV of France.

Dec 2, Arthur Throckmorton noted: 'Viscount Turenne...and others came to St John's [Colchester] to go into Germany'; Dec 4: 'They embarked at Harwich'.TH

Wotton to Zouche [16 March 1591]: 'Our Queen (as I hear) hath bestowed Don Pedro de Valdes rapier upon the Viscount Turenne, and did in such sort entertain him, as few Ambassadors the like'. [Wotton, Reliquiae Wottonianae, i.638].

Don Pedro de Valdes, captured during the Armada fighting, July 1588, was kept in England until 1593. In October 1591 Turenne became Duke of Bouillon, after marrying the previous Duke's sister and heir. He came to England twice in 1596.

Dec 2: Dr John Dee noted: 'Her Majesty told Mr Candish [Richard Cavendish] that she would send me a hundred angels to keep my Christmas withal'.

Dec 4, Fri: Dee: 'The Queen's Majesty called for me at my door as she passed by, and I met her at East Sheen Gate, where she graciously putting down her mask did say with merry cheer: "I thank thee, Dee. There was never promise made but it was broken or kept". I understood her Majesty to mean of the 100 angels she promised to have sent me this day, as she yesternight told Mr Richard Candish'.

Dec 6: Dr Dee noted in Latin that he received from the Queen £50, being £25 in angels and £25 in silver.^D

Dec 9, Wed French envoy at Richmond for audience. De Mesnils, a Huguenot; sent for aid by Henri de Bourbon-Vendôme, Prince of Dombes, Governor of Brittany. The Queen regretted being unable to assist the Prince, both because of his own merits and those of his father when he visited her. [SPF List 2, 297]. The Prince's father: François, Duke de Montpensier, Governor of Normandy. As Prince Dauphin he had met the Queen in 1581.

Dec 9, from Ireland, Sir George Carew (Master of the Ordnance in Ireland) to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain, of his desire to come to court: 'My business is only to see her Majesty, unto which happiness if I might once attain, I hope...to obtain her gracious favour to permit me once every year (if Ireland be quiet) to repair unto the court to renew my life by doing my duty unto her, which now weareth in a kind of banishment'. [Carew, iii.46].
For Sir George Carew's arrival at court see 24 March 1591.

Dec 13: Strand, Sir John Perrot (former Lord Deputy of Ireland) to the Council, after 'her Majesty's learned counsel had visited him and read the Articles propounded against him'. [SP12/234/52]. (See Dec 15,17).

Dec 14, Mon: Dr Dee noted: 'The Queen's Majesty called for me at my door as she rode by to take air, and I met her at East Sheen Gate'.^D

Dec 15, Marshalsea [Prison], Sir Thomas Williams to the Council, concerning his appointment by Sir John Perrot as Muster-master in Ireland, relating several conversations he had with the Queen on the subject. [SP12/234/54].

Dec 16, Dr Dee noted: Richard Cavendish 'received from the Queen's Majesty warrant by word of mouth to assure me to do what I would in philosophy and alchemy, and none should check, control, or molest me; and she said that she would ere long send me £50 more to make up the hundred pound'.^D

Dec 16: Stationers entered a book published as:
'The Triplicity of Triumphs. Containing, The order, solemnity and pomp, of the Feasts, Sacrifices, Vows, Games, and Triumphs, used upon the Nativities of Emperors, Kings, Princes, Dukes, Popes, and Consuls, with the custom, order and manners of their Inaugurations, Coronations and anointing. Wherein is also mentioned the three most happy, joyful and triumphant days, in September, November, and January, by the name of Triplicia Festa'.

Dedicated to the Queen, desiring to glorify her birthday [7 Sept 1533], her Accession Day [17 Nov 1558], and her Coronation Day [15 Jan 1559].

The Nativities include: 'The nativity of our Saviour Christ'; next is 'The happy nativity of our gracious Queen Elizabeth'.

'Of whom we have triumphed 20295 days, every day being a triumphant day, since her Majesty's birth unto this present time'. [i.e. 31 March 1589].

'Inaugurations and Coronations' include 'The most happy, joyful and triumphant day of her Majesty's Coronation, upon the 15 of January'. It 'not only excelled all her predecessors, the Kings of England, but all other foreign Kings, as far as heaven surmounteth the earth, or as the glory of God excelleth the pomp of man, so far her Majesty passeth other Kings in virtue, religion, goodness, justice, truth, and peace itself, which she brought with her upon the day of her Highness's Coronation to England...The triumph whereof is such, that Angels do triumph in Heaven, and good godly men clap their hands on earth'. 63p.

By Lodowick Lloyd, Esquire. Published in January 1591.

Dec 17, Sir John Perrot's answer to the Article concerning 'the Rhymers of the North that went to dwell under the Earl of Thomond in his waste country of Thomond'; they were detained in Connaught. I 'never saw the rhymes they made against her Majesty'. I deny 'ever speaking any unreverent words of her Majesty, and any man who will assert that I did is a liar and most foul man'.

[SP12/234/58,59]. Perrot was sent to the Tower in March 1591. He was tried for high treason on 27 April 1592.

20 December 1590-February 1591: Dutch Deputies in England.

Seven or eight Deputies from the States arrived on December 20 to complain about seizures made by English ships of the goods of Dutch merchants.

They included Sebastian van Loosen, Councillor of State, with Jan van den Warck, from Middelburg, who both lodged with Raphael van der Putt, the Dutch Post; and other Deputies from Flushing, Middelburg and Zeeland. They met the Queen and had discussions with the Privy Council. [SPF List 2, 201-3].

Dec 21: Arthur Throckmorton: 'I came from the court [at Richmond, Surrey] to Mile End on foot with my Lord of Essex'.TH

Throckmorton had a house at Mile End, east of London.

Dec 26, Sat play, by the Queen's Men.

Dec 27, Sun play, and feats of activity,
by Lord Strange's Men and Lord Admiral's Men.
[ES.iv.163].

winter 1590-1591: visit to Hampton Court, Middlesex. Crown property.
Kingston Church, Surrey: 'For bread and drink for the ringers when the Queen was at Hampton Court, 12d...For ringing when the Queen was at Hampton Court, 12d'.

1590: Map of England, Wales and Ireland, by Jodocus Hondius (1563-1612). Dedicated to the Earl of Essex; depicting in the borders the Queen, praised in Biblical texts, and a nobleman and woman, and two London citizens.

[Gunter Schilder, 'Jodocus Hondius, Creator of the Decorative Map Border'. *The Map Collector*, 32 (Sept 1985)].

1590: Charles Gibbon dedicated to the Queen:

Not so new as true. Being a Caveat for all Christians.

Describing 'the iniquity of this present time, and our contagious lewdness'.

A Dialogue. 28 folios. (London, 1598).

1590: Lord Henry Howard dedicated to the Queen:

'A Dutiful Defence of the lawful regiment of Women'.

With a very lengthy dedicatory Epistle.

A belated response to John Knox's First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous regiment of Women (1558).

Several presentation copies survive, eg. BL Add MS 64123.

c.1590: Lord Henry Howard also dedicated to the Queen:

'A copy of the last instructions which the Emperor Charles the Fifth gave to his son Philip before his death, translated out of Spanish'.

Also described as 'A memorial of a discourse used by the late worthy Emperor Charles the Vth upon the resignation of his government and states to his son, the now King of Spain'. [BL King's MS 166; Stowe MS 95].

The Emperor abdicated as Holy Roman Emperor in 1555, and as King of Spain in 1556; after giving up 75 titles he retired to a monastery; he died in 1558.

Lord Henry Howard (1540-1614), a brother of the Duke of Norfolk (executed for high treason in 1572), was created Earl of Northampton in 1604.

1590: Thomas Watson (1555-1592) mourned Sir Francis Walsingham's death with Meliboeus, dedicated to Sir Francis's cousin Thomas Walsingham. In Latin.

Translated by the author later in 1590 as An Eclogue upon the Death of... Sir Francis Walsingham, dedicated to Sir Francis's daughter, Lady Sidney.

In the form of a poetical dialogue between the poet and Thomas Walsingham, endeavouring to console Walsingham's family and also the Queen herself.

In a short Address 'To the courteous Reader' Watson explains that 'my pastoral discourse to the unlearned may seem obscure' and that 'I figure England in Arcadia; Her Majesty in Diana; Sir Francis Walsingham in Meliboeus, and his Lady in Dryas; Sir Philip Sidney in Astrophil, and his Lady in Hyale; Master Thomas Walsingham in Tyterus, and myself in Corydon'. The Queen is:

'Dread Diana, earth's and heaven's delight,
 Diana, glory of her sex and kind;
 Diana, wondrous mirror of our days;
 Diana, matchless Queen of Arcadie...
 Diana, holy both in deed and will;
 Diana, whose just praises have no end.
 Ah but my Muse, that creeps but on the ground,
 Begins to tremble at my great presume,
 For naming her...
 Yet lest my homespun verse obscure her worth,
 Sweet Spenser let me leave this task to thee...
 Tell her forthwith (for well she likes thy vein)
 That though great Meliboeus be away,
 Yet like to him there many still remain,
 Which will uphold her country from decay'.

Thomas Watson goes on to praise Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Burghley, and Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham.

1590: Robert Wilson's play: The pleasant and stately moral of The Three Lords and Three Ladies of London. With the great joy and pomp solemnised at their Marriages. Comically interlaced with much honest mirth, for pleasure and recreation, among many moral observations. By R.W.

Before the marriages of Lords Pleasure, Pomp, and Policy:

'Enter a wench singing'.
 'Strew the fair flowers and herbs that be green.
 To grace the gayest wedding that ever was seen.
 If London list to look, the streets were ne'er so clean,
 Except it was when best it might, in welcome of our Queen'.

After the marriages prayers end the play:

Pleasure: 'We my Lords that praise this happy day,
 Fall we on knees and humbly let us pray.
 Pomp: First that from heaven upon our gracious Queen,
 All manner blessings may be multiplied,
 That as her reign most prosperous hath been,
 During world's length so may it still abide,
 And after that with saints be glorified.
 Lord grant her here health, hearts-ease, joy and mirth,
 And heaven at last, after long life on earth.
 Policy: Her Council wise, and Nobles of this land
 Bless, and preserve O Lord with thy right hand.
 Pleasure: On all the rest that in this Land do dwell,
 Chiefly in London, Lord pour down thy grace,
 Who living in thy fear and dying well,
 In heaven with Angels they may have a place'.

Wilson's play, written in 1588, a sequel to The Three Ladies of London, was entered by the Stationers on 31 July 1590. He died in 1600.