

At **WHITEHALL PALACE**

Jan 1, Fri New Year gifts. New Year Gift roll not extant, but Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, gave the Queen a Book of Arms of the Knights of the Garter 'made in the reign of Henry II and Richard I'.

Also Jan 1: Edward Stafford at Whitehall after special embassy to France. Spanish Ambassador, Mendoza, to Philip II, Jan 13, London: On the 1st 'Stafford arrived here, having been sent by Alençon with a letter to the Queen, in the sealing-wax of which was embedded an emerald worth 400 crowns...Stafford said that Alençon would soon be here; two persons of rank however would precede him. Alençon gave him a chain of a 1000 crowns, and as much more in jewels and buttons. The Queen sent a post to Alençon on the night Stafford arrived, and told the latter to make ready for his speedy return to France'. [Span.iii.1-2].

Also Jan 1: play: *The Four Sons of Fabius*, by Earl of Warwick's Men.
Revels provided: 'Senators' gowns; three head attires; women's scarves and girdles; a city; a mount; six pair of gloves'.

Jan 3, Sun play: *Scipio Africanus*, by the Children of Paul's.
Revels provided: 'Triumphing ensigns and banners new made; scarves and garters; a city; a battlement; 18 pair of gloves'.

Jan 6, Wed play, a history, by Earl of Leicester's Men.
Revels provided: 'a city; a country house; seven pair of gloves'.

Court news. Jan 12, London, Sir George Bowes to his brother Robert Bowes: 'The marriage is on foot again' and 'her Highness seems as forward as ever'. Yet 'Sir William Drury, whom you well know to be a setter forth of that cause, having occasion to ride unto the country on Thursday last, and using some speeches upon that matter to her Majesty, did with great reverence enquire of her Majesty's disposition that way; who, giving him a great clap of the shoulder with her hand answered "I will never marry, but I will ever bear goodwill and favour to those that hath liked and furthered the same". [Sharp, *Memorials*, 393].

*Jan 12, Tues feats of tumbling, by Lord Strange's tumblers; 'upon Tuesday the 15th'; payment £10.^T

By Jan 13: Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience and bear-baiting. Thomas Bowes was paid for bear-baiting, 'Christmas holidays last past'.^T

Jan 13, London, Mendoza to Philip II: 'I sent to ask audience of the Queen to give her an account of certain robberies that had been committed by pirates. She sent to say that...she would be glad if I would go at once, in order that I might enjoy an entertainment they had prepared for her. This was one of those which are customary here, in which bears are baited by dogs'...

'It was rather a novelty for her to give me audience so quickly'...
'She could only talk about the great forces which she heard on all hands that your Majesty was raising...Many people told her that the fleet was to come to England and Ireland...She was alarmed about affairs in Ireland'. [Span.iii.3-4].

The Queen began military and naval preparations.

January 14-February 16: Edward Stafford was special Ambassador to France.
'Mr Edward Stafford was dispatched towards Monsieur'.TH
Stafford, recently returned from France, was sent again to the Duke of Alençon, to discourage him from sending 'two persons of rank' and from making a second visit to England himself, on the ground that the Queen's subjects remained opposed to conceding to him the free exercise of the Catholic religion.

Jan 21, Thur Earl of Hertford at Whitehall with the Queen.
Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1539-1621), kept a journal from January 19-27. He left his house at Tottenham, Wiltshire, on January 19, and came on January 21 to his house at Cannon Row, Westminster, 'and the court, which I found at Whitehall. Where at night when twelve of her Majesty's musicians were in concert she came out and passing by saluted me, thanked me for my New Year's gift...Three or four times calling me to hear the music as she sat, saying I had judgement, she showed me the last year's New Year's gift hanging at her girdle. I told her she did me very great honour in the wearing and that she was worthy of a better favour. Within a few days I should have a jewel for her'. [Bath, iv.185].

The Earl came to court mainly to seek the Queen's support in a law-suit involving Thomas 2nd Lord Westworth. His 1579 New Year gift to her was 'a small pair of writing tables with a grass-hopper all of gold enamelled green on the back side, and a small pin of gold having a small pearl at the end thereof'.^{NYG}

Jan 22 [1580], Queen to Mistress Talbot, recommending her to marry Sir Robert Stapleton, beginning: 'Dear and well beloved, we greet you well. Upon knowledge of an earnest and great affection that our trusty and well beloved servant Sir Robert Stapleton, knight, beareth unto you, tending to a godly purpose of matching with you in marriage, we have been pleased by our special letters to commend his suit unto you to that end'. [Elizabeth, Works, 258].

Sir Robert Stapleton (1547-1606) married c.1584 (2nd wife) Olive, daughter of Sir Henry Sharington, of Lacock, Wilts, and widow of John Talbot.

Stapleton 'for person, address, and skill in languages, said to have had no superior in England nor equal (except Sir Philip Sidney)'. Camden, *Britannia*.

Jan 24, Sun knightings: John Byron, of Notts; ancestor of Lord Byron, poet; Godfrey Foljambe, of Derby.^M

Jan 27, Wed Earl of Hertford and Earl of Oxford at Whitehall.
Hertford's journal: At 11 in the morning 'I went into the orchard where her Majesty was walking with my Lord of Oxford. She sat down and then, calling me, told me how she had ordered her Council to report my cause to her, and said "My Lord, you know I am no morning woman, but in the afternoon tomorrow or the next day I will be ready to hear and determine". Hertford's 'suit to her Majesty now 9 years old' continued. [Bath, iv.186,189].

Jan 27: *Earl of Oxford's Challenge to a lord [Leicester], and the sequel. Oxford had planned attacks on the Earl of Leicester in 1579.*

The source for the 1580 incidents is the *Diary of Arthur Throckmorton*, who noted on Jan 16 that 'my Lord L. would speak to me for speaking ill of him'.

'Jan 27: My Lord Oxford wrote a challenge to L; Jan 28: I supped with my Lord Oxford; Jan 29: My Lord Oxford commanded to keep his chamber by the Queen.

Feb 4: I wrote to my Lord of Leicester; Feb 5: I was commanded to my chamber by my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex]; Feb 6: I wrote a letter to my Lord Chamberlain. Feb 8: I came from London to the court; Feb 10: I spoke with my Lord Chamberlain; Feb 11: My Lord of Oxford released'.TH

Jan 29: *Seditious words in Essex.*

Thomas Playfere, of Maldon, labourer, said 'Let the Parliament begin when it will, there will one stand up for heir apparent, beat him down who will. Then being asked whom he meant, answered, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and said further there were others if they were known which would make a black day... Being demanded whom he meant, said that the Queen had two children by my Lord Robert (meaning the Earl of Leicester) and that he did see them when they were shipped at Rye in two of the best ships the Queen hath'.

Indicted for treason; found guilty of seditious words; to be imprisoned for 5 months, then pilloried, then imprisoned for 3 years. [Assizes, Essex, 195].

Jan 31, in **Portugal: death: King Henrique** (1512-1580), a former Cardinal, unmarried, without any direct heir.

Among several claimants to the throne were the Duchess of Braganza; King Philip II of Spain, who claimed as nearest male heir; and King Henrique's illegitimate nephew Antonio, who sought help from England and France.

Until June 1580 Portugal was ruled by a Regency Council of five Governors. From June-August Antonio reigned as King Antonio. He came to England in 1581.

Feb 2, Tues play: history, *Portio and Demorantes*, by Earl of Sussex's Men. Revels: 'whereon was employed for scarves, garters, head attires for women, and linings for hats, 6 ells of sarcenet; a city; a town; 6 pair of gloves'.

Feb 7, Sun knighting, Whitehall: Lord Mayor, Nicholas Woodroffe, haberdasher.^M Also: Privy Council order: Sir Thomas Perrot and Walter Raleigh 'being called before their Lordships for a fray made betwixt them, were by their Lordships' order committed prisoners to the Fleet'. Both were released on February 13, after being ordered to bring in sureties to keep the peace.^{APC}

Feb 12, Westminster. Proclamation (646): Enforcing Statutes of Apparel.

To detailed regulations for apparel are added a commandment from the Queen declared by Lord Chancellor Bromley to the Council in Star Chamber, February 12.

'Concerning cloaks and ruffs of excessive length and depth'.

'No person shall use or wear such excessive long cloaks, being in common sight monstrous, as now of late are begun to be used, and before two years past hath not been used in this realm. Neither also should any person use or wear such great and excessive ruffs in or about the uppermost part of their necks as had not been used before two years past...All persons should in modest and comely sort leave off such fond disguised and monstrous manner of attiring themselves, as both was unsupportable for charges and indecent to be worn. And this her Majesty commanded to be observed, upon pain of her high indignation and the pains thereto due'. Also a command 'concerning swords, daggers, rapiers, and bucklers' (as in a 1566 Proclamation forbidding weapons of inordinate length).

Feb 12, Fri Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, Feb 20: I saw the Queen on the 12th. 'I found her so much alarmed about the fleet [being prepared in Spain]...that she descended from the dais in the Privy Chamber and came forward six paces to meet me. Before I could say a word she asked me whether I came as a herald to declare war upon her; to which I replied that it was she apparently who was going to war with all the world, seeing the great number of men and ships she was raising. She said that was in order that she might not be thought neglectful, and she would never make war upon your Majesty unless you began it first; which she could not by any means believe you would do'. I said 'not only did she owe her life and her Crown to you, but she had never yet seen a Spanish sword unsheathed against her'...

'She kept me talking for almost three hours, one of her principal subjects of conversation being her surprise at the secrecy your Majesty had maintained regarding the designs of the fleet...She began caressing me with her witcheries and said surely by some indications I had been able to judge what the destination of the fleet was to be. I replied that...I should have no difficulty in understanding the object of so great enterprise as this. This frightened her more than before, and she was very amiable'...

'When she is in this mood she gives audience freely' and 'she speaks to her ministers differently when she is well informed. If on the other hand she is not inclined to deal personally with the representative here, she refers to the Council the decision as to the day of audience; which they delay until they can discover something about the matter he has in hand, and they can then advise the Queen, who is thus forearmed'. [Span.iii.10-12].

Feb 14, Sun French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.
 Mauvissière to King Henri III, Feb 18: I had audience on February 14.
 'The Queen invited me next day to a great wedding and assembly which lasted
 for two days', bride and groom being 'both related to her'.^{BT} (See Feb 15).

Also Feb 14, Shrove Sunday play: *The Sultan and The Duke*,
 by the Earl of Derby's Men. Revels provided: 'two robes of black sarcenet;
 head attires and scarves; a city; 12 pair of gloves'.

Feb 15, Shrove Mon **CHARTERHOUSE**, Middlesex; Earl of Surrey.
 Owned by Philip Howard, Earl of Surrey (1557-1595).

Visit for the marriage of Lady Margaret Howard and Robert Sackville
 (licence from the Bishop of London, February 4).

Robert Sackville (1561-1609), son of Thomas Sackville 1st Lord Buckhurst,
 and a godson of the Queen, married (1st wife) Lady Margaret Howard (died 1591);
 daughter of Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk (executed for high treason 1572).
 'My Lady Margaret, my Lord of Surrey's sister, married my Lord of Buckhurst's
 son Mr Sackford...The Queen went to the marriage'.TH

Simon Bowyer with nine men 'attending, making ready and going on messages
 for her Majesty's service, the court then being Charterhouse'.^T

St Botolph Aldgate: 'Paid for ringing for her Majesty when she came to the
 Charterhouse, 8d'; St Botolph Aldersgate: 'Ringing when the Queen's Majesty
 came to Charterhouse at the marriage of the Earl of Arundel's sister'.
 [Earl of Surrey became Earl of Arundel when his grandfather died, Feb 24].

*Robert Sackville, who became 2nd Lord Buckhurst and 2nd Earl of Dorset, asked
 in his will to be buried at Withyham, Sussex, with 'my first dearly beloved wife
 Lady Margaret. A lady whilst she lived of as great virtue and worthiness and
 endued with as many excellent properties of a good and sociable wife as is
 possible for any man to wish or desire to be matched withal'.*

Feb 16, Shrove Tues **WHITEHALL PALACE**.

Feb 16: play: *Sarpedon*, by Earl of Sussex's Men.
 Revels provided: 'head attires for women and scarves; a great city;
 a wood; a castle; six pair of gloves'. Set in Troy.

Also: Edward Stafford returned from his special embassy to France.^D

The Queen had by now learnt of Edward Stafford's secret marriage to her
 cousin, Douglas (Howard), Lady Sheffield (28 November 1579).

In a deposition made in 1604 Stafford described how on his return in February
 1580 he was summoned by the Queen for a dramatic interview. She forced him to
 admit that he had married Douglas, then claimed to have evidence that Douglas
 was already married (1573) to the Earl of Leicester (which would have made both
 her marriage to Stafford and Leicester's marriage to Lady Essex bigamous).

She pressed him to 'importune his wife whether there were a contract between
 her and the Earl of Leicester, which if it were, then she would make him make up
 her honour with a marriage or rot in the Tower, and would better the estate of
 Stafford. She [Douglas] answered with great vows, grief and passion that she
 had trusted the said Earl too much to have anything to show to constrain him to
 marry her...She had told Stafford the truth before she married him'.

[G.F.Warner, ed. *The Voyage of Robert Dudley* (1899), xlv].

In her own deposition in 1604 Douglas testified that she had married the
 Earl of Leicester, and that their son Robert Dudley was thus his legitimate
 heir. The matter was left unresolved. [ODNB: Sheffield, Douglas].

The Queen was godmother to Douglas's child, March 1581.

February 22-c. April 15: Nicholas Errington was special Ambassador to Scotland. He was sent partly for Border matters, but also to discover the state of affairs there after the arrival from France of King James's Catholic cousin the Sieur d'Aubigny, September 1579. D'Aubigny was already highly favoured by James; he created him Earl of Lennox, 5 March 1580, and Duke of Lennox, 5 August 1581.

Feb 24: death. Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel (1512-1580), K.G., widower, died in London. Funeral: Arundel, Sussex.

His grandson Philip Howard, Earl of Surrey (1557-1595) was at once known as Earl of Arundel; the title was restored to him by Parliament in March 1581.

Court news. Feb 28, London, Mendoza to Philip II:

'The French Ambassador has had audience, and pressed the Queen greatly, on behalf of Alençon, for a decided answer as to whether she would marry him or not. She replied that it was not a matter that could be concluded in such a hurry, and she could not avoid taking the opinion of her Council and her subjects. There was much talk between them about it, which ended in the Ambassador telling her that if she did not marry him, Alençon would be obliged to publish her letters to him in order to exonerate himself for having come to England...She was extremely angry and embarrassed at the conversation'.

'After this, being alone in her chamber with Cecil and the Archbishop of York [Edwin Sandys], whom she considers a clever man, she said: "My Lord, here I am between Scylla and Charybdis. Alençon has agreed to all the terms I sent him, and he is asking me to tell him when I wish him to come and marry me. If I do not marry him, I do not know if he will remain friendly with me; and if I do, I shall not be able to govern the country with the freedom and security that I have hitherto enjoyed. What shall I do?" He answered that they would all be pleased with whatever she decided; whereupon the Queen turned to Cecil'...

'He replied that if it were her pleasure to marry she should do so...but if she did not intend to marry she ought to undeceive Alençon at once'.

'She replied "That is not the opinion of the rest of the Council, but that I should keep him in correspondence". Cecil answered that he had always heard that they who tricked princes tricked themselves'.

The day before the audience 'two gentlemen came from Condé and La Noue to ask for aid' [for the Prince of Condé and François de la Noue, Huguenot leaders].

[At this time the Queen was trying to recover some of the money she had loaned to the States of the United Provinces, part of which was delivered to them by Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham in 1578].

As security for repayment of the loan, silver and jewels 'were placed before Cobham and Walsingham in a coffer, the total value being estimated at 130,000 crowns. The coffer was locked with three keys which remained in the hands of the States, and this coffer was brought...to England, where it now is. The Queen has sent for the keys as she says she requires payment and wishes to see the security. The States have sent the keys by a special messenger, saying that when she desires to pay herself from the contents of these coffers she must accept the valuation of them which was made for the States'. [Span.iii.14-15].

March, early: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Thomas Vane's son'.^T Parents: Sir Thomas Fane; wife: Mary (Nevill), daughter of Henry Nevill Lord Abergavenny. Piers Pennant went 'from the court at Whitehall to Sir Thomas Vane's lying in Moorfield besides London' to make ready, March; reward to midwife and nurses, 20s.^T Queen's gift: one cup of silver gilt.^{PS}

Francis Fane (Feb 1580-1629) married (1599) Mary Mildmay. 13 children. He was created (1624) Earl of Westmorland.

Court news. March 5, London, Archbishop of York (Sandys) to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the Alençon marriage: 'The French matter hath been long asleep, and seemed as dead, but now is revived again. Monseigneur of late wrote most kind letters, claiming promise, and yielding to all conditions. The King sent a threatening message by his lieger [resident] Ambassador here. The Earl of Leicester, Mr Hatton, and Mr Walsingham have earnestly moved her Majesty to go forward with the marriage, as her most safety'.

'Here, upon Tuesday last, letters were sent by post, as well to Monseigneur as to Simier; and answer was given to the Ambassador here, to his satisfaction; so that it is looked for that both Simier, and other French Commissioners, will be here before Easter to make up a conclusion; but what will be the end, or to what effect this will come, God knoweth, and not man; yet on Wednesday last her Majesty did cast out speeches unto me tending that way'. [Lodge, ii.162-3].

March 7, Mauvissière to Henri III: 'Yesterday I was in the fields with the Queen and spent four hours with her'.^{BT}

Mar 7, Mon Alençon's envoy Captain Bourg at Whitehall.
'Monsieur du Bourke came out of France hither to the court'.TH

Mar 10, Thur morning visit to the French Ambassador; London.
'The Queen's Majesty was at Mauvissière's house'.TH Michel de Castelnau, Sieur de la Mauvissière (Ambassador 1575-1585); wife: Marie de Bochetel.

At Salisbury Court, between Fleet Street and the river.

Mendoza to Philip II, March 12: The arrival of Captain Bourg 'has again given rise to a great deal of gossip about the marriage, he having brought letters for the Queen in which Alençon says, with many fine words, that he only awaited the reply to be sent by this man to dispatch hither Marshal de Cossé. The Queen told him to rest here for a few days when she would give him the answer'.

On the 10th 'in the morning whilst she was in her barge on the river accompanied by two or three lords and ladies, she visited the Ambassador at his house and was talking with him for an hour in the presence of Alençon's gentleman. On the same night the Ambassador hurriedly sent off a courier. It was considered a great innovation for the Queen to go to his house, and it is looked upon by some as a sure indication that the marriage will take place'. [Span.iii.16].

Mauvissière to M.des Pruneaux, March 12: 'She did us the honour of coming to see us and stayed two hours in my house accompanied by the Lord Admiral and his wife, and Lord Howard and his sister and daughter, who are of the Queen's Privy Chamber. Her Majesty came privately in order to bear witness to the affection which she feels for the whole of France and for his Highness in particular'.

Mauvissière to Henri III, March 21: On the 10th 'At nine o'clock in the morning the Queen came and walked in my garden accompanied only by the Lord Admiral and Lord Howard and the Admiral's wife and two girls, and sent word that it was the Admiral [Earl of Lincoln] and Lord Howard who had come to see me. I went down at once, and I found the Queen gay and laughing, as if she was very happy. After taking a few turns in the garden, speaking of what Monsieur your brother had written, we went up into the house, where she stayed talking to me for three hours, until a little before midday...She said that she had never been to an Ambassador's house...but wished to show the affection and great friendship she had for your Majesties and Monsieur...She did not wish to stay to dine with us, but promised to return...and said she would come to see my wife when she is in childbed in eight days' time, if God pleases...I had gone down-stairs in a night-gown...I had never seen her so animated...She wished me to dine in her barge, but I asked her to put it off to another time'.^{BT}

*There is no mention of another visit by the Queen.
Several of Madame de Mauvissière's children were still-born. The Queen was godmother to a son in 1577, a daughter in 1585.*

Mar 17, Thur Privy Council ordered a ship of Bristol called *The Jesus of Bristol*, 28 tons, with 10 mariners, to transport the Portuguese Ambassador's servant Michael de Vega into Portugal.

Also: Walter Raleigh and Edward Wingfield are 'committed to the Marshalsea for a fray beside the Tennis court in Westminster'.^{APC}

Mar 18, Fri 'Arthur Gorges, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, committed to the Marshalsea for giving the lie and other speeches passed between him and the Lord Windsor in the Chamber of Presence'. Edward Wingfield was moved from prison to the Sheriffs of London on March 25.^{APC} It is not stated when Walter Raleigh and Gorges (Raleigh's cousin) were released.

March 18: 'Given by her Majesty...to Monsieur La Bourg a French gentleman... a chain of gold bought of Alderman Martin'.^{NYG} Richard Martin, goldsmith.

Captain Bourg was with the Duke of Alençon, March 29, 'on returning from the paradise of the world', as Simier wrote to the Queen. [HT.ii.318].

Court news. March 23, Mendoza to Philip II: A courier sent on March 10 with an autograph letter from the Queen to Alençon had returned with a reply. On March 20th the Queen dispatched Captain Bourg 'to whom she gave a chain of 200 crowns, with one letter only to Alençon, which she had written and sealed with her own hand, in order that no one should see it'.

The Huguenots 'have sent hither the son of La Noue, pretending that he had been driven to England by contrary winds; although he told Protestants here that this was what his father told him to say, and to give out that he did not wish to see the Queen until she sent for him. He was with her for three hours before he left, but...took nothing back with him but hopes'...

'Leicester and Walsingham loaded him with presents and caresses'.

The Portuguese Ambassador has had audience to inform the Queen that King Henrique had died, and five Governors had taken charge in Portugal.

'She gave him a private audience, to which he entered by a secret door, in order that people might think that he was begging her for help'...

'For the last week I have been informed that the Queen receives four or five times a day, and at night, a man who is brought in by secret doors, his face being covered by a taffety...He has been in close conference with Cecil and other Councillors'. Lord Claud Hamilton, fugitive from Scotland; brother of the Earl of Arran. La Noue's son: 18 year-old Odet de la Noue, Sieur de Teligny, son of François de la Noue, a famous Huguenot commander.

March 23 [2nd letter] after Mendoza had audience, discussing foreign affairs. I told the Queen that 'all the ministers of her realm were constantly dwelling on the tyranny of the Pope, and those coloured pictures entitled "The Three Tyrants of the World", with portraits of the Pope, Nero, and the Turk, were publicly sold'.

March 23 [3rd letter]: 'The man who went in and out of the Queen's chamber with a taffety over his face was a Scotsman of the House of Hamilton, who had offered to place the King in the hands of this Queen, he having been bought over in Scotland for this purpose. He has now come for the reward they promised him'.

[Span.iii.17-22]. Lord Claud Hamilton was back at court in June and July.

Mar 31, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Westminster Abbey. By John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury, Queen's Almoner; to 46 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 46d in a white purse. The money had been 'delivered to the hands of the...Bishop of Sarum, her Majesty's high Almoner, as money wont to be delivered to her own hands which he distributed in the behalf of her Majesty'.^T

After the 1579 Maundy the Queen did not officiate in person at the Maundy; her Almoner deputised for her.

March: Charles Smyth, Page of her Majesty's Wardrobe of Robes, was paid 'for boathire, dinners and other expenses being sent in great haste from Whitehall to London to carry and recarry such necessaries as were for her Majesty's use, by the space of 40 days and times. And also for himself, his two men and three horses, for riding from the court at Whitehall to the Castle of Windsor, to see the stuff in the Wardrobe aired, brushed and trimmed... and for two labourers to carry and recarry the said stuff', January-March.^T

Apr 4, Mon Portuguese Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Dr Antonio de Castillo, now Ambassador from the five Governors.

Mendoza to Philip II, April 9: The Ambassador 'saw the Queen and delivered a letter from the Governors...It was a credence for the Ambassador, and also said that if necessary they, the Governors, would appeal to her for help to defend the liberties of their country jointly if your Majesty tried to deprive them of them by forbidding them to nominate the successor to the throne...I do not see any appearance of an intention of sending aid to Portugal, although they say they will do so'. [Span.iii.24]. The Governors' letter, Feb 19: *SPF.xiv.156*.

Apr 6, Wed Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, April 30: 'The Queen summoned me on the 6th and told me that she had received a letter from the Governors of Portugal, informing her that they were quite agreed, since the death of the King, to give the Crown to the person who was the rightful heir to it; and if any force was brought to bear upon them they would defend themselves. With this end they asked for her aid and support...Answer was sent that the Queen rejoiced to know that they were agreed to proclaim as their King the rightful claimant, and she did not believe that any prince would try to use violence, especially your Majesty...She wished to convey this to your Majesty through me'. [Span.iii.27-28].

April 6, Wed evening: **Earthquake**.

Dr John Dee noted: 'Earthquake towards 6 in the afternoon. It lasted for two minutes. It began at exactly 10 minutes before 6 or thereabouts'.^D

Walsingham to Earl of Shrewsbury, April 8, court: 'The 6th of April, betwixt 5 and 6 o'clock towards night, was here an earthquake. It was sensibly felt in this court and along London, and (as I am informed) 20 miles beyond as far as Barnet and Bagshot. I cannot learn of any great harm it hath done, save only the killing of two children about Christchurch in London. The time it continued was but small. Her Majesty was then in the fields taking the air'. [LPL 3198/12].

The 'children' were a shoemaker's apprentice and his fellow servant-girl.

An anonymous 'Report of the Earthquake' was included with Prayers to be used in the provinces of Canterbury and York: 'On Easter Wednesday...happened this great earthquake...Although it shook all houses, castles, churches and buildings everywhere as it went and put them in danger of utter ruin, yet within this Realm (praised be our Saviour Christ Jesus for it) it overthrew few or none... saving certain stones, chimneys, walls, and pinnacles of high buildings'...

'But I term it great in respect of the universalness thereof almost at one instant, not only within this Realm, but also without, where it was much more violent and did far more harm; and in respect of the great terror which it then struck into all men's hearts where it came, and yet still striketh into such as duly consider how justly God may be offended with all men for sin, and specially with this Realm of England...which yet still warneth us by this terrible wonder what far more terrible punishments are like to light upon us ere long, unless we amend our sinful conversation betimes'. [Liturgy, 567].

Anthony Munday's description in:

A View of Sundry Examples. Reporting many strange murders...Signs and tokens of God's anger towards us...Also a short discourse of the late Earthquake the sixth of April. Gathered by A.M. (London, 1580).

'The grievous and sudden Earthquake happening here in London...caused such amazement through the whole City...The great Bell of Westminster tolled of itself, Whitehall shook...A piece of the Temple Church fell down, stones fell off from Paul's Church...Divers chimneys in the City, parts of them fell down. At the playhouses the people came running forth surprised with great astonishment...A piece of Dover Castle fell down, and part of the Castle wall fell into the sea. The Ships quaked and trembled as the houses on the dry land, and the waters were greatly out of temper. Out of England it was also felt...This was a token of the indignation of our God against our wicked living'.

April 7: Stationers entered: 'A godly new ballad moving us to repent by the example of the earthquake happened in London the 6 of April 1580'.

Also: 'Mr Fulke's sermon preached before the Queen in Lent last'.

[William Fulke, Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge].

April 8: Stationers entered: A ballad 'Come from the play, come from the play: the house will fall so people say: the earth quakes, let us haste away'.

Also: 'A warning for the wise. Written of the late earthquake in London the 6 of April 1580. Set forth in verse and prose'. [By Thomas Churchyard].

April-June: Numerous other ballads and reports on the earthquake were entered. St Ethelburga Bishopsgate: 'For three ballads touching the earthquake, 12d'.

April 13: Council: 'Robert Leveson and Lawrence Dutton, servants unto the Earl of Oxford, were committed to the Marshalsea for committing of disorders and frays upon the gentlemen of the Inns of the Court'. On May 26 the matter was ordered to be examined by two Judges.^{APC} Leveson and Dutton were players in Oxford's new company; the disorders took place at *The Theatre* on April 12.

[Nelson, *Monstrous Adversary*, chapter on 'Oxford's Players (I)'].

Apr 14, Thur French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, April 17, London: The Ambassador 'received a packet in great haste with a letter for the Queen' saying that 'it was most important to both nations...that Portugal should not be added to your dominions', and that 'as soon as your fleet had finished in Portugal it would come hither or to Ireland', and asking her to join with France 'and declare war at once'.

The Ambassador had orders 'to broach the subject first to Cecil alone. This he did on the 14th, and afterwards saw the Queen. He delivered some grand speeches and harangues to her urging the business upon her, to which she replied with very fair words, and afterwards discussed it with Leicester. She ordered the matter to be kept secret', said 'she had no reason for breaking with your Majesty', but it was 'an important proposal which must be deeply considered'.

[Span.iii.24-25].

April 18 [France], Simier to the Queen, of the Duke of Alençon, her suitor: 'As for your frog, his flame is immortal, and his love towards you can never end either in this world or the next. By God, Madame, lose no more time!... Let Monseigneur soon approach your charms...Your monkey with all humility kisses the shadow of your footsteps'. [Hume, 228-9].

In 1579 the Queen had dubbed Alençon her 'frog', Simier her 'monkey'.

April 20-May 22: Robert Bowes was special Ambassador to Scotland.^{WA} Bowes went to the Scottish court mainly to endeavour to combat the influence over the young King of D'Aubigny, the French Catholic who arrived in 1579, who had been created Earl of Lennox and had become a favourite of the King.

April 20-May 16: Works, Easter Term: 'Making of two new bridges and two new gates towards Ebury and Chelsea'. [Ebury Farm, between St James and Chelsea].

'Field-gates and Bridges: making and setting up two new gates and two bridges in the fields lying between St James and Chelsea, and setting on of locks upon sundry gates'. During 1580-81 there was work on the Whitehall Privy Garden: 'Making of borders, and setting and sowing divers kinds of trees and herbs to bring it to the full perfection of a garden'.

At the Royal Mews, Charing Cross, in 1580-82, there was work on 'the fourteen horse stable, the twenty horse stable, the cross stable, the hobby stable, the Master of the Horse's stable'. Some stables were 80 or 90 feet long.

April 22, Bishop of London (John Aylmer) to Lord Burghley: It is requisite 'without further delay to give some order and direction to stir up the people to devotion, and to turn away God's wrath threatened by the late earthquake', for 'the people is presently much moved with the present warning, and are of such nature as commonly they make it but a nine days' wonder'. [Liturgy, 562].

Apr 22, Fri Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
'The Earl of Bedford was made the Queen's Majesty's Lieutenant. His Commission was read and delivered unto him in the Privy Chamber where the Chapter was held. From thence the Lords went down to the Chapel, but the Queen's Majesty went not on the Even. The Bishop of Winchester dying before the Feast, the Bishop of Salisbury did execute in his place this year, but he did not wear his robes. And service being done the Lords returned up into the Presence Chamber, where they had a voidy of comfits, sugar-plate and hippocras standing in their robes, but no supper because it was Friday night'.

Apr 23, Sat St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
Queen's Lieutenant: Francis Russell 2nd Earl of Bedford. 13 other Garter Knights. The Queen was not in the processions nor at the service.

April 23, Privy Council to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Edmund Grindal), commending him for appointing 'a good and convenient order of prayer', which he is to order 'to be generally used in all other dioceses of this realm'. [Grindal, Remains, 417]. (See April 30, Order of Prayer).

Apr 24, Sun Final 1580 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
'The Lord Lieutenant appointed the Lords to meet in the Chamber of Presence by 10 o'clock, and from thence they went to the Chapel and offered, and the service being done they put off their mantles at the Quire door as they did the year before, and so ended the Feast for this year'. No new Knights elected. [Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

April 28: christening. Queen was godmother to the Earl of Pembroke's son.
Parents: Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, of Wilton, Wiltshire;
3rd wife: Mary (Sidney), daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, Kent.

Simon Bowyer 'carrying the Queen's Majesty's gift from the court at Whitehall to Wilton...and for there attending and making ready for the christening of the Lord Herbert, son and heir to the Earl of Pembroke', ten days, May.^T

Queen's gifts, April 25: 'one basin and a lair of silver and gilt; one double Almain cup of silver and gilt...bought of Richard Martin esquire, and the same plate presented by Mr Bowyer'.^{NYG} Queen's Deputy: Countess of Warwick.

Godfathers (the bride's uncles): Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick; and his brother the Earl of Leicester, by his Deputy, Philip Sidney (Mary's brother).

William, Lord Herbert of Cardiff (8 April 1580-1630), became (1601) 3rd Earl of Pembroke; married (1604) Lady Mary Talbot.

Court news. April 30, Mendoza to Philip II, of King Henri of Navarre and the Prince of Condé: 'The Prince of Bearn and Condé recently sent a gentleman [Duplessis] to the Queen to give an account of the reasons why they were moved to take up arms, the King of France having broken his word and the peace'...

'She replied with many thanks and promises to them of her usual friendship. Two days after this gentleman had left she herself dispatched another envoy to them'. [Span.iii.28]. The Prince of Condé came to England in person in June.

April 30: An Order of Prayer 'to turn God's wrath from us' was sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to two of his officers.

The Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker, printed 'The Order of Prayer upon Wednesdays and Fridays, to avert and turn God's wrath from us threatened by the late terrible earthquake, to be used in all Parish Churches'.

Including 'A prayer to be used of all householders, with their whole family, every Evening before they go to bed, that it would please God to turn his wrath from us, threatened in the last terrible earthquake'. [Liturgy, 562-6].

When the Queen wrote to principal gentlemen in certain shires urging them to raise a collection towards the relief of Huguenots in France, she referred to 'God's merciful warning by the late earthquake being an extraordinary admonition' to England to act with true Christian compassion towards the calamity of the afflicted. [SP12/138/37: undated].

1580. Allhallows London Wall: 'Paid unto the Parator for four books of prayers for the earthquake, 16d'. [Apparitor, a Church official, summoner].

St Giles Cripplegate: 'For five books of prayers received from the Bishop of London concerning the late earthquake, 20d'. [Bishop: John Aylmer].

St James Garlickhithe: 'For four books appointed by the Bishop for our church for prayer for deliverance from the earthquake, 16d'.

St Margaret New Fish Street: 'For four books of prayers sent by the Bishop of London when the earthquake was, 16d'. St Martin in the Fields: 'For four books set out by her Majesty for the earthquake, 16d'.

St Mary Magdalen Milk Street: 'For four new books of prayers for the earthquake brought by the Bishop of London's officer, 16d'.

St Peter Westcheap: 'For four books used in the church after the earthquake, 16d'. St Stephen Walbrook: 'Paid the Bishop's servant for four books of prayer made on the earthquake, 16d'.

Bishops Stortford, Herts, St Michael: 'For ten books of prayers at the commandment of the Commissary for and concerning the earthquake and delivered to divers of the parish, 3s4d'.

Cambridge, Holy Trinity: 'For a book concerning the earthquake, 5d'.

Chelmsford Church: 'Paid to Boxford the 28th of April for two books of prayers concerning the earthquake to be read in the church Wednesdays and Fridays, 8d'.

Kilminster Church, Devon: 'Laid out for a book of prayer for the earthquake, 10d'. Prescott Church, Lancashire: 'Paid for five books at Wigan called the books of the earthquake, 20d'.

Wootton St Lawrence Church, Hants: 'For a prayer book for the earthquake, 6d'.

May 1, Mechlin [in Brabant], John Browne to the Earl of Leicester (Master of the Horse): 'I am shortly by the appointment of my Colonel to come over with a present of six Hungarian horses for her Majesty, which horses I hope your Lordship will like well, for they are very well suited as ever I saw for her Majesty's coach. Their colours are all light grey, and their manes and tails all dyed into orange-tawny, according unto the manner of their country; they are horses of light shape, good of travel, and very young. They are now but in reasonable flesh, for they have had a great journey, and they are also a very rare horse to be had'. [Wright, ii.128-9].

May 4, Wed Alençon's secretary, Jacques de Vray, at Whitehall for audience. 'M.de Vray, sent from Monsieur, came to the court and had audience'.^{WA}

Mendoza to Philip II, May 21: Alençon's secretary came 'with a cipher letter for the Queen in Alençon's own hand, which letter she deciphered herself, and at first allowed no one else to see it. The substance of it was to say, with many fine words, that although much pressure was being exerted [by the Pope] to prevent him from marrying her, he would stand at nothing to attain an object he so greatly desired. He therefore begged her to say whether she would allow Commissioners to be sent to her to settle the conditions. The bearer and the French Ambassador addressed her to the same effect'. [Span.iii.31].

May 8, London, Thomas Baldwin to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The agent for Monsieur dined with Lord Leicester yesterday, where after some speeches of the ancient wars between England and France, Lord Bedford called to remembrance your noble progenitor and urged him very often with the French proverb used to terrify their children: "The Talbot doth come, the Talbot doth come". The said Frenchman looks for his dispatch today or tomorrow. All that look for Monsieur's coming declare what a good prince he is'. [Bath, v.24]. John Talbot 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, died 1453, a commander in the Hundred Years' War against France, was to find new fame in Shakespeare's *Henry VI Part I*.

May 15, Sun: in Ireland: Sir William Pelham received the Sword as Lord Justice.

May 16: The new Lord Justice Pelham created Sir William Bourke a Baron. Pelham to the Queen, May 18, Limerick, of Bourke's creation as Baron Bourke of Connell, or Castle Connell: 'The old man with protestation of all thankfulness to your Majesty, and feeling as I take it an impression of over much joy, had like to have resigned his pension within an hour after his creation, being in all our sights dead, and with great difficulty revived'.

Nicholas White to Lord Burghley, May 31, Cashel: 'The new Baron Bourke... partly for joy of his new promotion...and partly for the unwonted straitness of his new robes, fell suddenly in a swoon at my Lord Justice's table, so as he was like to have been made and unmade all in a day'. [SP63/73/17,38].

Lord Bourke's young grandson and heir was brought to court in December.

May 16, Mon Alençon's secretary De Vray at Whitehall to take leave.^{WA} Queen's gift: 'To Monsieur De Vray, Monsieur's secretary, one chain of gold small links...presented by Edward Stafford'.^{NYG} He left on May 18.

May 20: Scandalous words at Rochester, Kent. Grant Bedford, of Maidstone, mariner, said 'The Queen doth keep none other but rascals and a sort [company] of whores'. Verdict: Not guilty. [Assizes, Kent, 180].

Court news. May 21, London, Mendoza to Philip II, of De Vray:

'When the secretary begged the Queen to dispatch him, she told him she would send an autograph letter by him. He said he was instructed to take a verbal answer, and that if a written reply were handed to him he was to open it before he left England and learn the decision it contained. This was a reason for delaying him until the 18th, when he left with two letters for Alençon and the King of France respectively, which were handed to him open that he might see them, and they were sealed before Vray himself. They contained many sweet words but no decision...Both parties are weaving a Penelope's web'. [Span.iii.31].

May 23, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Lord Burghley: 'De Vray is now come and has spoken with Queen Mother today...He gives out that the Queen proposes within a few days to send one to Monsieur, who shall satisfy him for the continuance of good mutual intelligence, but for no other matter'. [SPF.xiv.271].

May 27: *The Queen left Whitehall.*

Robert Cotton, his men and four labourers, 'for taking down all the hangings and wardrobe stuff that furnished her Majesty's lodgings at Westminster and for brushing and making the same clean after her Majesty's departure'.^T

[May 27, Fri] dinner, Putney, Surrey.^T [John Lacy].

Court news. [1580, May 27?], Earl of Sussex to Lord Burghley, of the Queen's long speeches to him at Putney before coming to Nonsuch, of her affection to your Lordship, and of your sound and deep judgement and counsel, saying "that no prince in Europe had such a councillor as she had of you". [HT.ii.145: undated].

May 27, Fri **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey. Lord Lumley. Built by King Henry VIII. Inherited in February 1580 by John Lord Lumley (c.1533-1609) from the Earl of Arundel, his father-in-law, being the father of his first wife Jane Fitzalan, who died in 1576.

2nd wife Elizabeth (Darcy), daughter of John 2nd Lord Darcy of Chiche; she married Lord Lumley at Cheam Church, 3 April 1580; she died in 1617.

May 27: 'The Queen removed to Nonsuch from Whitehall'.TH

Court news. May 29, Mauvissière: I was with the Queen all day when she left London 'to take the air and to make a little progress'.^{BT}

May 29, Savoy, Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father: 'I find the Queen's Majesty greatly troubled, and the matter of Monseigneur in great suspense. It is daily looked that Mr Edward Stafford shall go into France. Her Majesty removed to Nonsuch; all the household put to board wages, Mr Controller [Sir James Croft] only excepted, and one Clerk of the Kitchen, who does attend the court. The French Ambassador followeth the court, and has daily great audience of her Majesty'. [Lodge, ii.166-7].

May 29, Nonsuch, Privy Seal account, 1579-1580, including: 'Thomas Green our Coffe-maker for making of cases for certain of our plate of gold, silver-gilt and crystal cups, as also for two small coffers, and a carriage saddle with brasses and other things thereunto belonging to carry on horseback to convey certain of our plate in progress time as occasion shall serve'.^{PS}

June: dinner (several times), Beddington, Surrey; Sir Francis Carew. Beddington manor-house; owned by Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.

Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Mr Carew's house three several times for a dining house', June. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house two several times at Benington', June.^T Benington: alternative spelling of Beddington.

June: secret marriage. Edmund 3rd Lord Sheffield (1565-1646) married (1st wife) Ursula Tyrwhit (died c.1618), daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit; a Catholic ceremony at Sir Robert's house, Thornton, Lincolnshire.

Robert Smith, late schoolmaster to Lord Sheffield, made a declaration concerning the religion, contract, and marriage of the Lord Sheffield.

One Thursday Sir Robert's son Robert Tyrwhit came with letters 'to Thornton College...to my Lord, who upon Sunday after sent for Smith immediately before dinner unto Sir Robert Tyrwhit's dining chamber, where he attending to know his Lord's pleasure, Mistress Ursula daughter unto Sir Robert Tyrwhit came up, and there my Lord took her by the hand and said "I Edmund Sheffield take thee Ursula Tyrwhit to my wedded wife for ever". And she for her part after Goddard Tyrwhit (when my Lord and she had drawn hands) rehearsed [repeated] the same'.

"Then", said Goddard "I pray you, my master, bear witness, for my Lord intends never to have other marriage but this".

'The next day after in the morning he heard it whispered in the house that there should be a stranger in the Steward's Chamber, there kept secretly and not to be seen, who he was he could not learn, but the day following he heard that my Lord was married in the Steward's Chamber at a Mass'. [SP12/165/28].

Privy Council orders: June 26: The Lieutenant of the Tower is to receive Robert Tyrwhit as a close prisoner; July 10: Sir Robert's daughter 'lately married' to Lord Sheffield is now 'conformable in religion'. Bishop of Lincoln is to confer with her; July 16: Lord Sheffield is 'reformed in religion'.^{APC}

Robert Tyrwhit and his brother William were in the Tower until June 1581.

June 2, Thur Monsieur Duplessis at Nonsuch for audience.^{WA}
Philippe Duplessis-Mornay (1549-1623), in England on several previous occasions.

Thomas Wilson to Burghley, May 31: 'He cometh with letters to the Queen from the King of Navarre', complaining about French atrocities. [Wright, ii.109].

Court news. June 2, London, Mauvissière to Lord Burghley, at Nonsuch, after having 'two or three favourable audiences' with the Queen, which 'have left me full of hope that she would complete what she has begun in the matter of her marriage'. 'I beseech you...to importune her on the decision which she has promised me to take in a few days'. I ask you 'as a Nestor in your Queen's Council, to aid her a little in a victory so great as that of overcoming herself, as she said to me that she would do: and that *jacta erat alea* [the die was cast]. Spare not then your prudent counsel, that no more time be lost, and that the Parliament may be held on the day appointed; in order that the Commissioners, who are all ready to start, may take the road as harbinger of the perpetual happiness of her Majesty and of these two realms'.

PS. 'Excuse this letter badly written in my own hand, and kiss her Majesty's for me; and beg her among all her animals to remember her frog'. [SPF.xiv.287-9]

June 3, Fri knighting, Nonsuch: George Bromley, of Shropshire (died 1589). 'Attorney to the Duchy of Lancaster'.^M Lord Chancellor Bromley's brother. Sir George's monument, with his wife, is in Worfield Church, Shropshire.

June 5, Sun Nonsuch: Privy Council meeting, concerning the Duke of Alençon. Mendoza to Philip II, June 11: 'The negotiations for the Queen's marriage, which had been almost dropped, have been again revived'. A Council was held on the 5th 'in which it was decided that the Queen should send word to Alençon that Commissioners might come...They were unanimous in this'...

'I was told that Alençon had written to the Queen that it was desirable to him that people should not think that the marriage negotiations had quite fallen through, and he begged her to allow them to continue, which she did'.

Duplessis 'told Walsingham that if the Queen married Alençon the rebels would maintain the war in the Netherlands, but not otherwise, since...they saw that their force was insufficient with Alençon alone'. [Span.iii.34].

June 7, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to the Queen, with my and my wife's 'humble thanks for the jewel you vouchsafed to send her'. The Queen had previously sent Lady Cobham her picture, which was shown to the French King and Queen on Shrove Monday, when Lady Cobham declared 'that the greatest comfort which I have, being absent from my mistress, is to behold it'.

June 7, Paris, R.Lloyd (one of Sir Henry Cobham's clerks) to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'Touching Monsieur's return thither, I would I were in England to learn some news where they are stirring, for here it is grown out of remembrance, and no man speaks of it but will smile'. [SPF.xiv.175,292].

June 7: Dr John Dee noted: 'Mr Scudamore and his wife lay at my house and Mr Scudamore's daughter, and the Queen's dwarf Mrs Thomasin'.

June 8: 'My wife went with Mistress Scudamore to the court'.^D

Mrs Mary Scudamore, a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber.

June 8: A new house for the Spanish Ambassador, Mendoza.

Lord Mayor of London to Sir Francis Walsingham [in June]:

'Upon the receipt of your letters signifying her Majesty's pleasure touching the provision of a house for the Spanish Ambassador to his contentment, I have done my best diligence to accomplish her Highness's commandment and have provided and...presented unto him Mr Dymock's house in Fenchurch Street, a fair house in an open large street and such as he doth not mislike but for the situation only, and therefore he resteth upon this resolution to require a house near to the waterside, and therefore he meaneth and desireth Arundel House without Temple Bar, which is both a nobleman's house and out of the liberties of London, so as I cannot assign it him, but must beseech your Honour to have consideration thereof and to move her Majesty that so may be done in it as may be according to her Majesty's or her Majesty's most honourable Council's pleasure'.

[Arundel House, Strand, was temporarily vacant since the death in February of Henry 12th Earl of Arundel. Lord Mayor: Sir Nicholas Woodroffe].

June 8, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor:

'Her Majesty doth greatly like of the care you have had to satisfy the Ambassador, and thinketh that the house being as you write well situated and commodious to lodge him and his train he may well content himself withal'.

[London: Remembrancia, I.33,34].

June 18, Sat King Antonio's envoy at Nonsuch for audience.

Don Antonio became King of Portugal in June; King Philip II of Spain had just invaded Portugal in support of his own claim to the Throne.

The first envoy sent by King Antonio was Antonio d'Escobar.

Court news. June 18, Mendoza to Philip II:

'A Portuguese recently arrived here by sea who has been lodged in Secretary Wilson's house...He brings letters for the Queen and some of the Councillors, and has gone today to deliver them';

June 26: He 'saw the Queen and gave her a letter from Don Antonio', who stated 'his right to the Crown' and 'pressed upon the Queen the obligation she was under to help him, in consideration of the good understanding which had existed between the countries'. The envoy 'told the Queen that not only was Don Antonio legitimate...but all the Portuguese people were in his favour... They would however need aid in munitions, and begged that they might be sent'...

'She replied that as she had many times told Antonio de Castillo, the representative of the Governors here, it was not for her to help any person whose right had not been acknowledged'. The envoy 'they well know as having been a common servant of Giraldis [previous Ambassador]'

He left for Antwerp to obtain munitions. [Span.iii.37-8,42].

June 18: **Prince of Condé** arrived in Kent on a secret visit to England.

Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé (1552-1588), a leader of the Huguenots, opposed to the King of France, came to seek financial aid from the Queen.

Sir Henry Cobham to Walsingham, June 15, Paris: 'A particular Edict having passed for the confiscation of the Prince of Condé's goods...the King has caused it to be stayed...Because of the guest who I suppose will be with you before my letter, I write thus much; of which I think he will be glad'. [SPF.xiv.305].

June 18, Sandwich, Henri de Bourbon to Walsingham: 'Having made my way to this country as speedily and as secretly as possible, for great and important occasions, of which I desire myself to treat with the Queen, I would not fail, so soon as I landed in this port, to dispatch this bearer, one of my secretaries, to you with all diligence, to advertise yourself and the Earl of Leicester thereof and to pray you to let her Majesty know it'. [SPF.xiv.311].

The Prince of Condé stayed at first secretly in Kent at the house of Thomas Randolph, Master of the Posts, former special Ambassador to France, appointed to attend on him.

June 21-Aug 11: Edward Stafford was again special Ambassador to France, being sent to the Duke of Alençon.

June 21: 'Mr Stafford dispatched to Monsieur'.^{WA}
He took an answer concerning marriage with Alençon, which could not be until the troubles in France were pacified.

Stafford's 'charges', June 22-August 11: £516.8s, for Diet, Postings, Sending letters, Transport. £100 was paid in advance. [SPF.xiv.387].

June 22, Nonsuch, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Sidney:

'The Prince of Condé arrived at Sandwich in secret sort'...

'The end of his repair hither is to acquaint her Majesty with the great wrongs they daily sustain, and to demand support, whereunto I fear they shall receive a cold answer'.^{SD}

June 23, Christopher Rokeby to Sir George Bowes: 'The Prince of Condé is proclaimed traitor in his country; and this morning early he landed in London, and tarried but three hours and got a coach and went to the court. The French Ambassador got intelligence, and he posted after, and my Lord of Leicester rose from the Star Chamber and followed. After that came a Post out of France, and went straight to the court. There is many fears ill shall grow hereby'.

[Sharp, *Memorials*, 395]. Walsingham dated Condé's arrival at court as June 24.

June 23, Nonsuch, Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father:

'Mr Stafford is sent into France, and departed from London the 22nd...

His commission is to deal either for conclusion of marriage, or perfect amity and peace'...

'Her Majesty remaineth here at Nonsuch as yet, but mindeth to remove to Oatlands about a sennight hence. Her Grace liketh well of this place, but yet these causes of France trouble her so as she is no ways well disposed'.

'The French Ambassador, Monsieur Mauvissière, riding to take the air, in his return came through Smithfield, and there, at the bars, was stayed by those officers that sitteth to cut swords, by reason his rapier was longer than the Statute. He was in a great fury, and drew his rapier; in the mean season my Lord Henry Seymour came, and so stayed the matter. Her Majesty is greatly offended with the officers, in that they wanted judgement'. [Lodge, ii.167-8].

A command of February 12 regulated lengths of swords.

June 24, Fri-July 1: Prince of Condé at Nonsuch.

The Prince was lodged in the banqueting-house in the garden. The Queen gave him several audiences, initially in secret.

Mendoza to Philip II, June 26: Duplessis 'told the Queen that the Prince of Condé considered it advisable in the interests of revolution in France for him to come hither and give her an account of affairs, and begged for a passport, which the Queen granted. Condé thereupon came by way of Germany, and arrived here secretly...He saw the Queen, who was gracious to him'.

Mendoza, June 29: 'After she had seen him two or three times she sent Stafford to France to see Alençon...She also sent to say to the French Ambassador on the day that Stafford left that she had heard that the Prince of Condé had arrived, but that she would not speak to him excepting in his, the Ambassador's presence, and asked him to come the next day [June 25]. He did so, and whilst he was with the Queen, Condé, whom she had lodged in the garden, came in. She ordered the room to be cleared and they remained together, the three of them alone for four hours. Condé repeated his complaints against the King and the reasons why the Huguenots took up arms. The Ambassador replied...The Queen closing the colloquy by saying that she wished to reconcile them'. [Span.iii.38-39].

[26 June 1580] Sunday, June, Nonsuch, Lord Burghley to the Earl of Sussex:

'I came yesterday hither about five of the clock, and repairing towards the Privy Chamber to have seen her Majesty I found the door at the upper end of the Presence Chamber shut, and then understood that the French Ambassador had been a long time with her Majesty, and the Prince of Condé also, where there was none other of the Council but my Lord of Leicester and Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Christopher Hatton], Mr Secretary Walsingham being sick in his chamber'.

'And so about seven of the clock the French Ambassador, being ready to depart towards London, came to me and told me a great part of their proceedings, being pleased well with her Majesty for her temperate dealings, but no wise contented with the Prince of Condé, in whom he findeth more disposition to move troubles in France than to enjoy peace, and he addeth he clearly thinketh that these troubles in France and the Prince's coming hither are provoked from hence'...

'He augmenteth his suspicions upon the sight he hath of the great favours showed to the Prince of Condé by certain Councillors here, whom he understandeth hath been many times, both on Friday and Saturday, with him at the banqueting-house, where he is lodged. Yesternight late in the evening her Majesty told me of her dealing with the Ambassador and the Prince'...

'The Ambassador went to London, and the Prince to his lodging conducted by my Lord of Leicester, where Wilkes the Clerk of the Council attendeth upon him. By her Majesty I perceive his just cause of coming is for money...It is likely that the Prince shall depart tomorrow by sea to Flushing, from whence he came'...

'Her Majesty removeth on Tuesday [June 28]'. [Wright, ii.137-140; mis-dated].

Court news. June 28, from my house, Dr Thomas Wilson (one of the Queen's Secretaries) to the Earl of Sussex (at New Hall, Essex):

'Touching the Prince of Condé, he is to be sent back as he came without hope of aid, and this day or tomorrow he is to have his dispatch, to go into Germany, from where he came, to Duke Casimir. Her Majesty hath written to the French King in his favour'...

'The Queen's Majesty writing a private letter upon Sunday at night to Monsieur, which was sent away immediately, did take physic thereupon, and since hath kept her chamber'. [BL Cotton Titus B II, f.460].

June 30 [Savoy], Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father:

'Lord Grey goes to Ireland as Deputy, Lord and Lady Warwick to the Wells in Warwickshire. Lord Leicester goes to Kenilworth within the next three or four days for a short stay. The Queen's Majesty hath been sick of a cold, but now well recovered, thanks be to God'. [Bath, v.28]. Wells had been discovered at King's Newnham, Warwickshire.

June 30, Christopher Rokeby to Sir George Bowes: 'Condé remains secretly at the court: no man gives him countenance but Leicester and Walsingham. It is thought he will find small aid here, yet the Queen means to be a mediator for them...The court was appointed to remove this 29th of June, but the Queen was not well, so it stays for four days. Leicester and Warwick hath leave to lie abroad this summer. Warwick is gone this day, and Leicester goeth within two days. Sussex was not at court since Condé came; but I hear this day he comes to the court. My Lord Treasurer tarrieth there but Sunday'. [Sharp, *Memorials*, 396].

June 30: St Albans Abbey, Herts: burial: Gerald FitzGerald, Lord Gerald (1559-1580), son and heir to Gerald FitzGerald 11th Earl of Kildare.

Sir Francis Knollys to Sir Francis Walsingham, July 1: 'My Lord Garrett's sudden and untimely death hath disordered all my house'. [SP12/140/1].

Lord Gerald's brother Henry FitzGerald became heir to the Earldom.

The widowed Katherine (Knollys), Lady Gerald (1559-1632), daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, married Sir Philip Butler, of Herts (died 1592).

June: Dr John Dee, of Mortlake, noted: 'This month fell a new disease which without physic did arrest or ease off in 14 days'.^D

By July 1: new appointment: Arthur 14th Lord Grey of Wilton was made Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Court news. July 1, Thomas Baldwin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 'from your house, Coldharbour in London': 'The Queen our Sovereign, being persuaded by her physicians, did enter into a bath on Sunday last [June 26]; and either by taking cold, or by some other accident, did presently fall sick, and so did continue two days together, but now is very well recovered again'...

'We have here in London, and at the court, a new strange sickness. It does grieve men in the head, and with a stitch over the stomach. Few do die thereof, and yet many are infected. I do hear it credibly reported that forty students of Lincoln's Inn were taken with the said malady within the space of 24 hours. At the court the Lady Lincoln, the Lady Howard, the Lady Stafford, the Lady Leighton, are at this instant troubled therewithal. The Lord Lumley is sick there, and many of the inferior sort. Some say the Lord Chamberlain [Sussex] is sick, at New Hall...The Lord Grey of Wilton shall go into Ireland with a convenient number of soldiers'. [Lodge, ii.174-5].

July 1: 'The Prince of Condé returned out of England into Germany'.TH The Scout (William Barnes, Master and Captain) with 99 mariners, gunners and soldiers, took the Prince of Condé 'from Dover into Flanders'.^N

Thomas Randolph accompanied Condé to Dover. He claimed, July 12: 'The charges of Thomas Randolph esquire sent from her Majesty to receive the Prince of Condé, and also by her Highness's commandment willed to entertain him as well before his coming to her presence, as after until his embarking at Dover, both in his house in Kent and also in London, with the charges of post-horses for himself and servants and sending of divers messages to and from the court in that meantime amounteth unto the sum of £30, which I protest upon my credit that in this time I spent above my ordinary charges of house and other ways'. [SP12/140/12]. The Treasurer of the Chamber paid Randolph £30.^T

July 4, court, Lord Burghley to Mauvissière, French Ambassador (who wrote on July 3 asking for audience on the Queen's 'recovery of her health'):

Her Majesty 'has commanded me to let you know that though she has recovered her health she is thoroughly hoarse, which causes her so much trouble in speaking that she could not in words testify to her health...Next Wednesday, as I think, she will be very glad for you to come to court'. [SPF.xiv.338-9].

July 5, Nonsuch, Council placards for post-horses for Lord Grey sending servants to Ireland to prepare for him, having been appointed Lord Deputy; also for carts and shipping for 'stuff and furniture'.^{APC}

c. July 6/11: hunting, Nonsuch Park.
Richard Brackenbury made ready 'two standings in Nonsuch Park'.^T

July 9 [Berwick], Robert Bowes to Burghley and Walsingham: King James 'is presently entering, as it is thought, into this new disease; whereof three or four thousand at once in Edinburgh were suddenly sick. The same sickness reigneth generally in this town, beginning with pains in the head or eyes, sores in the throat and breast, in nature of a cold. None have died thereof as yet in this town, and very few in Edinburgh, notwithstanding that all the inhabitants in manner were visited'. [Bowes, 84-5; an early description of influenza].
Earl of Shrewsbury, at Buxton with the Queen of Scots, wrote to Burghley, Aug 9: 'Most of her folks have been sick, since her coming hither, of the new disease; herself has yet escaped'. [Lodge, ii.182].

Court news. July 10, London, Mendoza to Philip II:

The Prince of Condé 'did not profess much pleasure at the Queen's reception of him, and asserted that she had given him no help'. He 'was hurried off, so that the Queen might appear to oblige the King of France...The marriage negotiations have again been renewed by Stafford, and the Queen has been informed that on the 12th of August Commissioners will come to discuss the conditions...They gave hope to Condé that if peace be not made the Queen will certainly help him to raise troops in Germany. They gave him a thousand crowns when he left, on the pretence that it was a loan from the Earl of Leicester'. [Span.iii.39-40].

Marriage Commissioners did not arrive from France until April 1581.

July 10, Sun Spanish Ambassador at Nonsuch for audience.
Mendoza to Philip II, July 16: 'The Queen summoned me to Nonsuch...to speak of two things: first...the active negotiations being carried on by the French in the Netherlands, which most certainly would lead to their seizing the country ...and secondly...that she was much aggrieved at the assistance which the Irish insurgents were obtaining in your Majesty's ports...After this conversation, in which two hours were passed, she called Sussex, Burghley, and Walsingham, and in their presence made a great harangue to me on the two points'.

Mendoza, July 23: 'The Queen sent to say that, as her conversations with me had been so long, she considered it advisable to send me the heads of them in writing...I see that the subjects are put in quite a different light from that in which they were treated verbally by her'.

Burghley made a long 'Memorial for matters of Council at Nonsuch', July 10. There is also a draft of 'The heads of certain speeches delivered by her Majesty unto the Ambassador of Spain the 10th of July, in the presence of certain of her Council'. [Span.iii.41-43; SPF.xiv.343-352].

July 11, Nonsuch: Walter Raleigh, by Lord Grey's appointment, is to have charge of 100 Londoners to go to Ireland.

Council 'placard for Walter Rawley, gentleman, being to repair for her Majesty's service into Ireland, for one cart, five post-horses, and to be provided of convenient shipping where he shall think meet to embark'.^{APC}

[July 12, Tues] dinner, Molesey, Surrey.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'at Molesey', July.^T

*At Thomas Brend's house, West Molesey, as on 13 Sept 1580.

July 12, Tues **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^{WA}

The Queen had deferred her stay. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'for her Majesty's coming to Oatlands by the space of 12 days July 1580 by means her Majesty disappointed the time of her Majesty's coming thither'.^T

Kingston churchwardens: 'For oil the 12th of July when the Queen's Majesty removed from Nonsuch to Oatlands, 2d; paid to the ringers the same day, 16d'.

July 12, Vauves besides Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to the Queen, about John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, the former Ambassador in England of Mary Queen of Scots: 'Having been informed that the Bishop of Ross had lately caused to be printed in Latin at Rheims his book of the Succession and Title of the Crown of England and Scotland, with a Genealogy, I sought means to recover some of them, that they might come to your sight, being a matter something touching your estate... I send one of the books herewith that you may let me know your further commands concerning them'. Cobham also sent copies of the book to Secretary Wilson, Lord Burghley, and the Earl of Leicester. [SPF.xiv.353,355].

July 15, Fri, Oatlands, Council placard for 30 post-horses for Lord Grey and his train to where he will embark, and shipping.^{APC} Lady Grey had 42: Aug 29.

Court news. July 15, Kingston, Lord Claud Hamilton to Walsingham, having received £150 which the Queen appointed to be given to him. Before his departure he would be glad to speak to her 'privily or otherwise'. Hamilton, a Scottish fugitive, refers to a secret meeting with the Queen in February. [SPF.v.463].

July 23: Seditious words at Writtle, Essex.

John Pulliver, of Writtle, clerk, said 'That the Mass was up in Lincolnshire... and he did say that some did say that we had no Queen'.

Verdict: Guilty: to be pilloried. [Assizes, Essex, 203].

July: 'Campion's Challenge'. Edmund Campion and Robert Persons, English-born Jesuit priests, secretly arrived in England from France in June.

Campion addressed an open Letter to the Privy Council, announcing his arrival and that he is charged 'to preach the Gospel, to minister the Sacraments, to instruct the people, to reform sinners, to confute errors', but is forbidden to deal 'with matter of State or Policy of this realm'. He asks to confer with the Council, and before men chosen from both Universities, 'wherein I undertake to avow the faith of our Catholic Church'. 'I would be loth to speak anything that might sound of any insolent brag or challenge'...

'Because it hath pleased God to enrich the Queen my Sovereign Lady with notable gifts of nature, learning and princely education, I do verily trust that - if her Highness would vouchsafe her royal person and good attention to such a conference...or to a few sermons, which in her or your hearing I am to utter... possibly her zeal of truth and love of her people shall incline her noble Grace to disfavour some proceedings hurtful to the Realm, and procure towards us oppressed more equity'. [Southern, *Elizabethan Recusant Prose*, 153-155].

Campion's 'Challenge' or 'Brag' circulated widely in manuscript and was printed in 1581; it began a controversy and led to Campion writing his Ten Reasons (see 27 June 1581).

July/August: dinner, Thorpe, Surrey; Mr Wolley.^T
Hall Place manor-house. John Wolley, Latin Secretary to the Queen 1569-1596.

2nd wife: Elizabeth (More)(1552-1600), daughter of Sir William More of Loseley and widow of Richard Polsted of Thorpe, who settled the manor on her.

July/August: dinner, Chobham, Surrey; Mr Wolley.^T
Chobham estate of John Wolley.

July/August: dinner, Chobham, Surrey; Mr Bray.^T
Aden estate, Chobham; owned by Edward Bray.

July/August: dinner, Chobham, Surrey. [Thomas Heath].
Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Chobham Bishop Heath's house', July.^T
Chobham Park house; owned by Thomas Heath, nephew of Nicholas Heath,
Archbishop of York 1555-1559, who died at Chobham in December 1578.
Richard Kellefet, of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with two labourers,
'remaining at Chobham after the house was made ready for her Majesty, to
take down and convey the stuff from thence to Pyrford', August.^T

*Nicholas Heath was deprived as Archbishop of York in July 1559.
After a year in the Tower, 1560-1561, he retired to his Chobham estate.
William Camden wrote (as translated from Latin): He 'lived securely many
years, serving God, and following his studies, in his manor of Chobham in
Surrey, being in such great grace with the Queen, that she visited him many
times with marvellous kindness'. [Annals, 1635 translation].*

*Thomas Fuller wrote (no doubt with Camden as his source): 'He could not be
persuaded to take the Oath of Supremacy, for which he was deprived. He led a
pious and private life, on his own lands, at Cobham [sic] in Surrey, whither
Queen Elizabeth came often to visit him'. [Worthies, London].*

*The royal accounts record no visits by the Queen to Chobham until 1580,
when the only mention of 'Bishop Heath's house' occurs, well after his death.
It is probable that Camden should not be taken literally, but meant only that
the Queen treated Heath kindly.*

c.Aug 2, Tues **PYRFORD**, Surrey; Earl of Lincoln.
Pyrford house of Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln (1512-1585), Lord Admiral.
3rd wife: Elizabeth (FitzGerald) (c.1528-1590).

Simon Bowyer with his men 'attending on her Majesty at Pyrford', 4 days.
Three Grooms of the Chamber 'for the charges of themselves and their horses
being sent from Oatlands to Pyrford the Earl of Lincoln's house to wait and
attend on her Majesty', 3 days, 30s.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of two horses for himself
and his man conveying glasses garnished with gold and plate for her Majesty's
use at Oatlands, Nonsuch, Pyrford, Hampton Court and Richmond'.^T

Aug 2, Catherine de Medici to Queen Elizabeth (after the special Ambassador
Edward Stafford had audience concerning the marriage): 'I know not how to begin
to tell you how pleased I was when I heard by the present bearer, Mr Stafford,
your decision, and that it was no more parley or delay; wishing that the King
my son and his brother should at once send Commissioners to finish a matter so
much desired by me, namely the effecting of this happy marriage'.

Aug 2, from Paris, Edward Stafford sent the names of the Commissioners.

Aug 3, King Henri III to the Queen: 'Is it possible that tongue or paper
can express the extreme joy with which my senses are ravished, joy, I say,
the greatest and most ineffable that can be?'. [SPF.xiv.376-7].

By Aug 6, Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.

Aug 7, Sun, Oatlands, Privy Council: 'An act of Council for reforming of
her Majesty's household in matter of religion'.

The Council wrote to Lord Paget 'to make his undelayed repair' to them.^{APC}
Thomas 4th Lord Paget (c.1544-1590). Sequel: August 15.

Court news. Aug 7, Mendoza to Philip II: I saw the Queen to give her an account of Portuguese affairs. Don Antonio had proclaimed himself King; the Duke of Alva had invaded Portugal, the Governors had gone to make submission to Philip, recognising him as King. 'She had already received intelligence... and was much grieved at the news' and had said "It will be hard to withstand the King of Spain now". To me she said 'that she had been glad to hear of your Majesty's recognition and the success of the entrance of the army...She kept me talking for more than four hours, in the course of which she begged me to tell her my opinion on...what would be done in Portugal'. [Span.iii.45-6].

Aug 7: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Morley's daughter'.^T
 Parents: Edward Parker, 12th Lord Morley; 1st wife: Elizabeth (Stanley), daughter of William 3rd Lord Monteagle. Simon Bowyer was 'sent from the court at Oatlands to Shacklewell' to make ready, August.^T [In Hackney, Middlesex].
 Queen's gift, August 7: double bowl gilt.^{NYG}
 Child: Mary Parker; married Thomas Habington, of Worcestershire.

Aug 11, Thur Edward Stafford at Oatlands, on return from France.^{WA}
 Stafford had been on a special embassy, concerning marriage with Alençon.

Aug 11, Grindland, Lady Elizabeth Neville to her brother Nathaniel Bacon:
 'The Queen is still a coming to Grindland and your brother [in-law] wisheth you here to entertain her if she doth come'. [Bacon, ii.19].
 No year given, but from internal evidence and from knowledge of the Queen's summer visits can be dated 1580, 1582, 1583, or 1584.
 It is not known whether a visit to Greenland, Hambleden, Bucks, took place. The Queen visited Lady Elizabeth at Sunninghill, 16-20 August 1580.

c.11 August 1580-autumn 1581: John Rogers was special Ambassador to Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and Poland.

Aug 12: in Ireland: Lord Grey, the new Lord Deputy, landed.
 His Secretary was Edmund Spenser, already known as a poet.

Court news. Aug 14, Mendoza to Philip II: On August 10th arrived here 'a Portuguese named Juan Rodriguez de Souza, a man 32 years of age, a Knight of the Order of Christ. He comes from Don Antonio with letters'.

Mendoza reports that King Antonio had written to Antonio de Castillo (the Ambassador appointed by the Governors of Portugal), who refused to acknowledge him as King, and now considered himself no longer an Ambassador.

'Stafford came three days since from France, only bringing news that the Commissioners from Alençon would come'. De Souza asked the Earl of Leicester to get him an audience of the Queen. [Span.iii.47-8]. Audience: August 29.

Aug 14, Sun Spanish Ambassador at Oatlands for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, Aug 21: On the 14th I had audience of the Queen.

'Before I could say a word she asked me if I knew a Portuguese who had come, and who had sent to beg for an opportunity of presenting a message from Don Antonio as King of Portugal, which she could not admit that he was, and would not acknowledge him as such. I replied that I did not know who the man was'.

The Queen decided to find out what he wanted.
 'She therefore sent Secretary Wilson, and on the same day that I had been with the Queen, the Earl of Leicester came to London to see the Portuguese, and invited him to supper at his house that night...He brought some jewels as presents, and amongst the best of them a diamond, a belt, and collar, which were intended for Leicester..No answer has been given to him'. [Span.iii.49-50].

Aug 15, Oatlands, Council to the Dean of Windsor (William Day):

Thomas 4th Lord Paget 'being fallen away in religion', the Queen caused him to be called before the Council; he is to confer with the Dean in the hope that 'he may be reformed', and is to live 'either in one of the Prebendary's houses at Windsor or some lodging at Eton'. [Sequel: Nov 14].

As to action to be taken in each county against recusants, 'for that their Lordships this Progress time cannot have convenient leisure to deal with them', they shall be sent to the Bishop of London and others.^{APC}

Aug 16, Tues **SUNNINGHILL**, Berks.^{WA} Crown property.

Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593) was Keeper of Sunninghill Park and Mote Park 1557-1593; 3rd wife (1578): Elizabeth (Bacon) (c.1541-1621); daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon (formerly Lord Keeper) and widow of Sir Robert Doyley, who died after the Oxford 'Black Assize', 1577.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Sunninghill House', and 'two standings at Sunninghill'. Two Grooms of the Chamber, 'attending on her Majesty at Sunninghill for special service', August.^T

Aug 17, Wed visit, Mote Park, Windsor, Berks; Crown property.

Richard Brackenbury made ready at Mote Park.

Aug 17: William Jackson 'riding...with letters in post' to Thomas Wilson [joint Secretary to the Queen], 'being then at New Hall in Essex and for returning thence with letters in like post haste to the court at Mote Park near Windsor, and so back to London', 40s.^T

Aug 18: *Stationers entered: 'A chronicle in Latin verse written by Master Ocland beginning at BC 3 and continuing hitherto'.*

Christopher Ocland 'of Buckinghamshire, Author', dedicated to the Queen Anglorum Praelia. [England's Battles]. Dedication in Latin verse.

A description in rhyming Latin hexameters of battles from 1327-1558; marginal notes name each battle, e.g. Agincourt; the last page praises the Queen. 130p.

Ocland published in 1582 Elizabetha, also in rhyming Latin, bound with Anglorum Praelia, and dedicated to Mildred, Lady Burghley. The first page repeats the last page of the previous book; Ocland then describes the Queen's life from her birth to 1580, praising her peaceable government. 40p.

Ocland's books achieved the distinction of being ordered by the Privy Council to be read in all grammar and free schools. [Details: 21 April 1582].

Aug 20, Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^{WA}

[Aug 21], Oatlands this Sunday morning, Earl of Leicester to Lord Burghley: 'Her Majesty is returned hither to Oatlands again. She hath done very well since her departure, both for her health and for good pastime. [HT.MS 162/9].

Aug 22, Mon French Ambassador, Mauvissière, at Oatlands for audience.

Edward Stafford to Lord Burghley, Aug 24, Highgate: 'The Ambassador was at the court on Monday. I saw him yesterday, and he told me that he never in all his life found the Queen in words more fervent nor constant. But he says she does not deceive him, for he trusts nothing that she says till he see it done; but he says he is content to be deceived with company; and that it is you, my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex], and myself that deceive him, and he is content to be deceived by us, because he desires a good success to the matter [the marriage with Alençon] and therefore hopes for it'. [SPF.xiv.397].

Court news. Aug 23, Sir Christopher Hatton (Vice-Chamberlain) to Burghley: 'Her Majesty is in disposition to hunt at Woking for two or three days this week, but yet there is no order taken for her provision there for that I find no likelihood that that journey will hold'. [HT.ii.340].

Woking manor-house, Surrey; Crown property. (Apparently not visited in 1580).

Richard Brackenbury made ready at Woking, and made ready 'four standings at Brokesgrove and other places'.^T Brokesgrove: *Brookwood, Surrey, in Brookwood Walk of Windsor Forest; near Woking.

Aug 24, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'Tomorrow her Majesty rideth to dine at the Duchess of Somerset's'. [SP12/141/38].

Aug 25, Thur dinner, Hanworth, Middlesex; Anne, Duchess of Somerset. Hanworth manor-house. Crown property, occupied by the Duchess.

She was Anne (Stanhope) (c.1510-1587), widow of the Duke of Somerset (executed 1552); 2nd husband: Francis Newdigate, died 1583.

Aug 25, in Portugal: Lisbon was entered by Spanish forces.

King Philip II of Spain was acknowledged as King Philip I of Portugal. Spain thus doubled her colonial empire. King Antonio went into exile in France, still claiming to be King of Portugal. He continued to send envoys to England and arrived in person at the English court in June 1581.

Aug 25: 'John Savill Priest was slain and buried the 25th of August'. Priest of the Chapel Royal, 1578-1580. [Cheque Book, i.21-22].

Aug 29: Council placards for Lady Grey (going to join her husband, new Lord Deputy of Ireland): 1st for furnishing her 'with 42 horses, either for post or journey, unto the sea side'; 2nd for 'furnishing of her servants with 6 carts or wains'; 3rd for '4 carts or wains, all furnished with good and able teams and horses, for the conveyance of her Ladyship's carriages from place to place till they come to the sea side, and there also to see them furnished with convenient shipping for their better transportation'.^{APC}

Aug 29, Mon Portuguese envoy at Oatlands for secret audience. Juan Rodriguez de Souza, who hoped for military aid for Don Antonio.

Aug 30, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'Last night her Majesty had secret conference with the gentleman sent from Don Antonio; but what passed between them I know not'. [SPF.xiv.400].

August 31-c.Oct 18: Robert Bowes was special Ambassador to Scotland.^{WA}

Court news. Sept 4, Mendoza to Philip II: 'A gentleman from Scotland has come to the Queen, and has informed her that the King had renewed his alliance with France...The Portuguese who came from Don Antonio offered Leicester the collar of precious stones which he had brought, but he would not accept it. He gave Secretary Wilson some jewels and is negotiating with him and Walsingham, who have almost convinced him that any aid which might be given to him here would be too late to be of any use in Portugal; and that, so far as concerned the Indies and the Azores, it would be more important that English ships should go thither'. [Span.iii.51-2]. De Souza returned to Don Antonio in November.

Sept 7, Wed: Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g. St Botolph Aldgate: 'For ringing on her Majesty's birthday being the 7th of September 1533, 1s'.

Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: 'For candles for the ringers on the Queen's Majesty's birthday, 1d; to the ringers the same day, 2s2d'.

Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'For ringing at the birth of the Queen, 4s'.

Sept 7: Daniel Rogers was appointed special Ambassador to Emperor Rudolf and to the Lutheran bishops of the German States.

On his way he was taken prisoner: October 10.

Sept 7,11: Sir Christopher Hatton's letters to the Queen, and to Sir Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of the Chamber. Hatton (c.1540-1591), Vice-Chamberlain, Keeper of Eltham Palace, Kent, like Heneage a long-standing favourite of the Queen, was away from court because one of his servants had fallen sick; the servant was being tended by a physician sent by the Queen. [Nicolas, 153-6].

[Sept 7] Hatton 'to the Queen's most royal Majesty', beseeching 'your sacred Majesty to pardon my presumption in writing', referring to 'your most rare regard of your simple and poor slave' and to the recovery of 'the poor wretch my sick servant...through your most princely love of his poor Master, and holy charitable care, without respect of your own danger, of the poor wretch'.

He writes of his absence from his dear Sovereign's 'most amiable and royal presence', and to cumbering 'your heavenlike eyes with my vain babblings'.

'As most nobly your Highness preserveth and royally conserveth your own poor creature and vassal, so shall he live and die in pure and unspotted faith towards you for Ever. God bless your Highness with long life, and prosper you to the end in all your kingly affairs. At Bedford this Wednesday morning, September 1580. Would God I were worthy to write. Your bounden slave, Chr. Hatton'.

Sept 11 [Bedford], Hatton to Sir Thomas Heneage: 'I have one servant yet free of infection...I have presumed to send him, that I may daily know either by my own or yours the true state of our Mistress, whom through choice I love no less than he that by the greatness of a kingly birth and fortune is most fit to have her. I am likewise bold to commend my most humble duty by this letter and ring, which hath the virtue to expel infectious airs, and is, as is told to me, to be worn betwixt the sweet dugs, - the chaste nest of most pure constancy. I trust, Sir, when the virtue is known, it shall not be refused for the value'.

'Since my coming to this town two other of my poor servants are fallen sick... the physician feareth the smallpox. By this occasion I am determined to disperse my little company, and to take my way to Sir Edmund Brudenell's [Deene, in Northants] to view my house of Kirby, which I yet never surveyed; leaving my other shrine, I mean Holdenby, still unseen until that holy saint may sit in it, to whom it is dedicated. I beseech you, Sir, acquaint her Highness herewith... Within six days I will return to Eltham...And so a thousand times farewell, my good noble friend'. [For a letter to the Queen see Sept 19. She was never to visit Hatton's new houses at Kirby and Holdenby, Northants].

Sept 11: News of abandoned stay at Windsor Castle, Berks. Simon Bowyer, with his men, September: 'being sent from Oatlands to Windsor Castle against her Majesty's coming thither, and for his return with answer to Oatlands again', 20s. Also 'making ready for her Majesty at Windsor Castle'.^T

Sept 11, Thomas Baldwin to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The court doth come to Richmond on Monday [Sept 12], part of the stuff was sent to Windsor, but there came a countermand. The Parliament doth not hold until October'. [Bath, v.30]. Parliament opened in January 1581.

At Windsor 'Remembrances for works about the Castle' [*1580] included:
'The Maids of Honour desire to have their chamber ceiled and the partition that is of boards there to be made higher for that their servants look over; Sir Edmund Carey desireth to have a part of the chamber appointed for the Squires of the Body to be ceiled overhead and boarded under foot for that it is so ruinous and cold; the new Gate going into the Park by her Majesty's commandment must be garnished with some pyramids or standing beasts'.

Work carried out at Windsor 1580-1581 included: 'First a new roof made unto the chamber where the Maids of Honour do lie; the Tennis Court is new paved, boarded, and the walls thereof finished; the Bake-house which was ready to fall down is well repaired; the gate of stonework in the wall was blown down with the wind and is new built; divers broken places about the Castle walls have been amended'.
[Hope, Windsor Castle, 269-270, 275-6].

Sept 12, Oatlands: The Queen lost from 'a gown of black taffeta the guard of like taffeta one great aglet enamelled black'. [Lost, 299].

Sept 12-13, in **Ireland**: Spanish ships arrived at Smerwick, began to land men, including Italians, with support from Pope Gregory XIII. They were joined by a number of local men and women and occupied a fort, which was besieged. The fort's surrender: November 9.

[Sept 13, Tues] dinner, West Molesey, Surrey; Mr Brend.
Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Master Brend's over against Hampton Court'.^T
West Molesey manor-house; owned by Thomas Brend (c.1517-1598).
2nd wife: Mercy, died 1597.

Sept 13, Tues **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^{WA}
Simon Bowyer, with his men, September, 'being sent from Oatlands to Richmond to view the state of the said house, which he did and returned with answer unto Oatlands again', 20s. Also 'making ready at Richmond'.^T Works: 'Making of a new bridge, and benches about certain trees in Twickenham Park'.

Sept 16, Fri Alençon's envoy, De Buhy, at Richmond for audience.^{WA}
Pierre de Mornay, Sieur de Buhy, the Duke's Chamberlain and Councillor.

Sept 17, Richmond, Dr Thomas Wilson to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'Yesterday M.de Buhy, elder brother to M.de Plessis, came to the court from Monsieur to take a resolute answer for this great matter of the marriage'. [Bath, v.30].

Sept 17, Sat Queen's meeting with Dr John Dee at Mortlake, Surrey.
Description by Dr Dee (1527-1609), astrologer, mathematician, antiquary:
'The Queen's Majesty came from Richmond in her coach, the higher way of Mortlake Field, and when she came right against the church she turned down toward my house; and when she was against my garden in the field her Majesty stayed there a good while, and then came into the street, at the great gate of the field, where her Majesty espied me at my door making reverent and dutiful obeisance unto her, and with her hand her Majesty beckoned for me to come to her, and I came to her coach side. Her Majesty then very speedily pulled off her glove and gave me her hand to kiss, and, to be short, her Majesty willed me to resort oftener to her court, and by some of her Privy Chamber to give her Majesty to weet [know] when I am there'. [Dee, Rehearsal, 18].

Sept 18: Queen's gift to Sir Christopher Hatton's servant:
'To Mr Verney, servant to Mr Vice-Chamberlain...a chain of gold of the value of £19.10s'.^{NYG} Richard Verney (1563-1630) had brought a letter from Hatton.

Sept 19: death. Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk (1520-1580); daughter of the 11th Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Funeral: Spilsby Church, Lincs, where her monument remains. Her second husband, Richard Bertie, died in 1582.

Their son Peregrine Bertie (1555-1601) made a successful claim to be 13th Baron Willoughby de Eresby.

Sept 19, in France: Treaty of Plessis le Tours, by which the States General conferred on the Duke of Alençon the Sovereignty of the Low Countries.

Sept 19, Sir Christopher Hatton 'to the Queen's most royal Majesty' (referring to her names for him of 'lids', and 'sheep', and to some offence he had given her, apparently relating to the Duke of Alençon, the Queen's 'frog'):

He thanks her for her letters assuring him 'of your singular favour and inestimable goodness', which 'I have received on my knees with such reverence as becometh your most obliged bondman...I do offer in God's presence myself, my life, and all that I am or is me, to be disposed to the end, and my death to do your service, in inviolable faith and sincerity'.

'The cunning of your Highness's style of writing, with the conveyance of your rare sentence and matter, is exceedingly to be liked of; but the subject... exceedeth all the eloquence, yea, all the eloquence of the world'.

'Your words are sweet, your heart is full of rare and royal faith: the writing of your fair hand, directed by your constant and sacred heart, do raise in me joy unspeakable. Would God they did not rather puff up my dejected spirits with too much pride and hope...I crave most humbly your gracious favour and pardon for the offence I have made you. Frogs, near the friends where I then was, are much more plentiful, and of less value, than their fish is'...

'God bless your Highness in all your kingly affairs, and direct them through your wonted wisdom in that course that shall Ever succeed to your comfort'...

'Against love and ambition your Highness hath held a long war...but now, my most dear Sovereign, it is more than time to yield...I pray God bless your kingly resolutions whatEver...And so your Highness's most humble Lids...do leave you in your kingly seat in God's most holy protection...Your Majesty's sheep and most bound vassal, Chr.Hatton'. [Nicolas, 156-8].

Sept 21, Wed Alençon's envoy, De Buhy, at Richmond to take leave.^{WA}

Sept 26: **Francis Drake returned in The Golden Hind**, becoming the second man to circumnavigate the globe, after a voyage which began in December 1577.

Stow: His ship was 'very richly fraught with gold, silver, silk, pearls and precious stone'. Some called him 'the master thief of the unknown world'.

Description by John Drake, Francis's cousin: 'On reaching Plymouth they enquired from some fishermen "How was the Queen?" and learnt that "She was in health, but that there was much pestilence in Plymouth". So they did not land, but Captain Drake's wife and the Mayor of the port came to see him on the ship. He dispatched a messenger to the Queen...sixty leagues distant, apprising her of his arrival, and he wrote to other persons at court who informed him that he was in her Majesty's bad graces because she had already heard, by way of Peru and Spain, of the robberies that he had committed. They also told him that the Spanish Ambassador was there at court, and it was said that he was making a claim for what Francis Drake had taken. Thereupon the latter left the port of Plymouth with the ship and, lying behind an island, waited until the Queen sent him word "that he was to go to court and take her some samples of his labours and that he was to fear nothing". The island is now 'Drake's Island'.

[Xenia Nuttall, *New Light on Drake, 1577-1580* (Hakluyt Soc.1914), 54-55].

Sept 26, Hatton House, Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir Francis Walsingham, with 'some little of my simple opinion':

'If her Highness mean to marry, I wonder she so delayeth it. If she do but temporise, and will leave it at the last, what may we look for then, but that the Pope with Spain and France will yoke themselves in all ireful revenge'...

'Weighing the present accidents of the world together in an equal balance, how hurtful they may be to the safety of her Majesty's most royal estate, and preservation of her most blessed government, first the weak and broken estate of Ireland, then the uncertain suspected amity of Scotland, the dangerous action of the French, tending to the subversion of the Protestants, the irrecoverable losses and overthrows received lately by the States of the Low Countries, and the fortunate and victorious success of the King of Spain in Portugal, I cannot but mourn in my heart to see us beset on all sides with so great and apparent dangers'. [Wright, ii.108; date: MS].

Sept 30, George Frederick, Duke of Prussia, to the Queen, in Latin:
As you liked the falcons sent last year, and I desire to maintain the practice of my ancestors, I send six more; and request pacing horses for my wife.

Endorsed: 'Sent 6 falcons, desires ambling geldings'. [SPF.xiv.431].

Oct 1, Steinberg, Daniel Rogers to Dr Thomas Wilson, of Ludovico Guicciardini:
'His description of the Low Countries is again a-printing at Plantin's shop, unto which he addeth as much more as already hath been printed, joining the pictures of all towns, with the particular description of every Province, which he mindeth to dedicate unto her Majesty'. [Wright, ii.118]. Descrittione de Paesi Bassi, 2nd ed (Antwerp, 1581) was dedicated to King Philip II.

Oct 3, Richmond. Proclamation (652): Ordering Prosecution of the Family of Love. They believe all of that Family 'to be elect and saved, and all others, of what church soever they be, to be rejected and damned'...

'Their sect is maintained by certain lewd, heretical, and seditious books', translated from Dutch and secretly brought over. It is 'a dangerous and damnable sect...dangerous in any Christian realm'.

Camden: In 1580 'Foreigners out of Holland (a country fruitful of heretics) began at this time to trouble the peace of the Church and Commonwealth of England, who, under a show of singular integrity and sanctity, insinuated themselves into the affections of the ignorant common people, and then instilled into their minds several damnable heresies manifestly repugnant to the Christian Faith, using uncouth and strange kind of expressions...These named themselves of the Family of Love or House of Charity. They persuaded their followers that those only were elected and should be saved who were admitted into that Family, and all the rest reprobates, and to be damned; and that it was lawful for them to deny upon their oath before a Magistrate whatsoever they pleased, or before any other who was not of their Family. Of this fanatical vanity they dispersed books amongst their followers translated out of the Dutch tongue into English... The Queen commanded by Proclamation...the said books should be publicly burnt'.

Oct 3, Mon Dr John Dee at Richmond with the Queen.

Dee: The Queen had commanded me 'to set down in writing, with hydrographical and geographical description, what I then had to show or say as concerning her Majesty's title royal to any foreign countries'. I produced 'two parchment great rolls full written, of about twelve whole vellum-skins'.

'About 11 o'clock before noon I delivered my two rolls of the Queen's Majesty's title unto herself in the garden at Richmond, when her Majesty very graciously accepting of my endeavour and labour therein appointed after dinner to hear further of the matter. Therefore between one and two in the afternoon I was sent for into her Highness's Privy Chamber...whither the Lord Treasurer was also come before'. Lord Burghley was required 'to consider of the matter, the records, testimonies, and arguments by me there set down...and to make report to her Majesty what he findeth therein'. [Dee, *Rehearsal*, 18,22].

Oct 4 and 5, at Richmond: Dr Dee conferred with Lord Burghley.^D

October 7-Dec 27: Edward Stafford was again special Ambassador to France.^{WA} Stafford went to the Duke of Alençon, and the Kings of France and Navarre.

Oct 9: Two Yeomen of the Guard, [Thomas] Matthew and [Robert] Seale, suspected to be of the sect of the Family of Love, were committed to the Marshalsea 'and order given to the Clerk of the Cheque to take her Majesty's coat from them'.^{APC}

Oct 10, Mon Queen's visit of condolence to Dr John Dee, Mortlake, Surrey. At the death of Dee's mother Jane (Wild), widow of Rowland Dee, mercer, formerly a Gentleman Sewer to King Henry VIII.

Dee: 'At four o'clock in the morning my mother Jane Dee died at Mortlake. She made a godly end: God be praised therefor. She was 77 year old'.^D

At 5 p.m 'The Queen's Majesty to my great comfort...came with her train from the court, and at my door graciously calling me unto her, on horseback, exhorted me briefly to take my mother's death patiently; and withal told me that the Lord Treasurer had greatly commended my doings for her title royal, which he had to examine. The which title in two rolls of vellum parchment his Honour had some hours before brought home, and delivered to Mr Hudson for me to receive at my coming from my mother's burial at church. Her Majesty remembered also then how at my wife's burial it was her fortune likewise to call upon me at my house'.

[Dee, *Rehearsal*, 18-19]. Dee's 1st wife was buried on 10 March 1575.

Oct 10: Daniel Rogers, on his way to be special Ambassador to Emperor Rudolf and some German bishops, was taken prisoner near Cleves.

Despite persistent efforts by the English to obtain his release, Rogers remained a prisoner until ransomed in October 1584 for £200.

Oct 16: Court news, of Francis Drake at Richmond with the Queen.

John Drake: 'He went to court by land, taking certain horses laden with gold and silver. All the rest he left in Plymouth'. [Nuttall, 55].

Oct 16, London, Mendoza to Philip II: 'After Drake had landed the money he had stolen...he came hither to see the Queen and...was with her for more than six hours, the Council having previously been summoned to consider what had better be done...They ordered a letter to be written to the effect that all the money was to be registered and handed over to the Queen's possession in the Tower of London', but 'the Queen ordered the suspension of the said letter, and that the rumour should be spread that Drake had not brought much money'.

His men 'are not to disclose the route they took, on pain of death... The only person who has hitherto come to London is the trumpeter'.

Drake 'has given the Queen a diary of everything that happened during the three years he was away, and a very long letter about it'. [Span.iii.54-55].

Oct 16, Mendoza told Philip II that the Queen refused to give him audience. News had come from Ireland of Papal forces sent from Spain to aid the rebels. The Queen was incensed with the King of Spain, and he was himself incensed about Drake's plunder. Thereafter the Spanish Ambassador was rarely granted audience during his remaining three years in England, and when he did see the Queen their meetings became more and more acrimonious. She expelled him in January 1584.

Oct 18, Tues, Richmond: John Knewstub, Preacher, to have £10 'for his charges and attendance in coming from Sudbury in Suffolk to the court at Richmond' by command of the Privy Council 'to confer with certain of her Majesty's household infected with the opinion of the Sect of the Family of Love and there remaining for the said cause by the space of five weeks, as also for his expenses to Sudbury back again'.^T John Knewstub, Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, became one of the Earl of Leicester's chaplains.

Oct 20, Richmond, Dr Thomas Wilson to Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of November, which is 20 days longer, that the Commissioners in France, who are looked for here, may have the longer time, and to be here at the beginning, Mr Stafford being sent thither for that purpose'.

[*Bath*, v.30]. Parliament began January 1581, Commissioners arrived April 1581.

Court news. Oct 23, Mendoza to Philip II: 'Drake...after having seen the Queen, delivered the boxes of gold and silver which he had brought to the Governor of Plymouth, who by orders of the Queen has lodged them in a tower near Saltash, where he has 40 men to guard them'. Some of the Council 'insist that the Queen should retain the treasure in her own hands and bring it to the Tower of London, saying that if your Majesty will give them the satisfaction they desire respecting Ireland, the treasure may be restored...but if they are to have war in Ireland the treasure should be applied to that purpose. Drake has returned to court, where he passes much time with the Queen, by whom he is highly favoured and told how great is the service he has rendered her'...

'The Queen sent two Secretaries of the Council to me today; the first one directly after dinner and the other at night. They came to tell me that she had heard that I was talking about Drake's arrival, complaining of his proceedings and the reception accorded to him here, which I had no right to do. She had made careful enquiry into the details of his voyage, and found that he had done no damage to your Majesty's subjects nor in your dominions'...

'She said that I was not to be annoyed at her not giving me audience, because until she elucidated the Irish business she would not receive me as a minister from your Majesty...If however in my private capacity I wished to see her I should be welcome'...

'I have taken care to announce that Drake's plunder exceeds a million and a half, and the news has spread all over England'...

'They think...it will lead to a perpetual war between the Queen and your Majesty unless she makes restitution'. [Span.iii.59-61].

Oct 24, Richmond, Queen to Edmund Tremayne (a Clerk of the Council) who is assisting 'our well beloved subject Francis Drake for the safe bestowing of certain bullion lately by him brought into this our realm, which our pleasure is should now be sent up...We are pleased for certain good considerations that there should be left in the hands of the said Drake so much of the said bullion by him brought home as may amount unto the sum of ten thousand pounds'...

'We think it very meet that the leaving of the said sum in his hands should be kept most secret to yourself alone'. [Nuttall, 429].

October, late: **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey; Lord Lumley.

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

2nd wife: Elizabeth (Darcy). Two-day stay. Two Grooms of the Chamber, 'for their attendance at Nonsuch', two days, October, 15s.^T

John Wynyard, Officer of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, one Groom and two labourers, 'riding to Nonsuch to make ready at Nonsuch by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain against her Majesty's coming thither from Richmond and for their attendance during her Majesty's abode there after she was gone from thence to take down and load away the same stuff to Richmond again', 50s.

Court news. Oct 30, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen has ordered Drake to return to Plymouth to bring back the boxes of gold and silver which he had delivered to the Governor of that town...He has brought 20 English tons of silver...and 5 boxes of gold a foot and a half long, besides a large quantity of pearls...The Queen has decided that the shareholders in the enterprise shall receive as much again as they invested, and that the rest of the plunder shall be deposited in the Tower of London'. [Span.iii.62-63].

October, end: **RICHMOND PALACE.**

Nov 1, Tues, All Saints Day. The customary service, at Richmond.
John Pigeon, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe in the Tower of London 'for his boathire being sent from the court at Richmond to the said Tower for a travers of cloth of gold for her Highness against the Feast of All Saints, being twice up and down', 16s8d.^T

Nov 7: *Seditious words at Colchester, Essex.*
Robert Colman, of Langham, bricklayer, said 'That warfare is not lawful for a Christian though commanded by the prince, and that it cannot stand with Christianity to be a magistrate, as the Queen...be a Queen and a Christian, and therefore being a Queen she is no Christian. The same of other magistrates'.
Verdict: Guilty; remanded. [Assizes, Essex, 220].

Nov 9, in Ireland, at Smerwick: after a siege, Spanish and other defenders yielded up Smerwick Fort to Lord Grey, the Lord Deputy. Six hundred of the garrison were put to death, the Colonel and his chief officers being spared to be sent into Spain and Italy to report on their defeat. Walsingham was informed that all the Irish men and women were hanged, and upwards of four hundred Italians, Spaniards, Basques and others were put to the sword. [SP63/78/25,27].

Nov 10, London newsletter: 'Forty-six horses laden with gold and silver for the Treasury of the Queen have arrived here this week, each horse carrying 220 lbs in weight. It is believed that this represents her share for promising to defend Captain Drake'. [Fugger, 51].

Nov 11 [or Nov 15]: dinner, Colnbrook, Bucks; Mr Draper.^T

Nov 11, Fri **ETON COLLEGE**, Bucks.

The Queen invited Mauvissière, the French Ambassador, to accompany her on a 'little progress' to Eton and Windsor, and to all the feasting and good cheer, whilst Richmond Palace was being aired.

A dispatch by Mauvissière to the King of France, November 20, describes this 'little progress', the Queen's return to Richmond and her visit to London for a Tilt on Accession Day, November 17.^{BT}

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, 'being sent from Richmond unto Eton College to make ready the house for her Majesty both for the office of the Robes and for other lodgings'. Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, one Yeoman Usher, three Yeomen and two Grooms of the Chamber, two Grooms of the Wardrobe, one Groom-Porter, making ready at Eton College 6 days, 118s. Three Grooms of the Chamber 'for their attendance at Eton College', 5 days, 15s.^T

Eton College accounts: 'For the carriage of 12 loads of sand at the Queen's being here, 3s; working...about Mr Provost's lodging against her Majesty's coming to the College, 2s6d; glazing in Mr Provost's lodging and the Porter's Lodge the same time, 12s9d; for 2 days' work at her Majesty's being here, and one day in the choristers' school, 3s; Lee labourer for 2 days at Shaw, 2 days at Brocas [meadows], and 2 days labouring about the College at her Majesty's being here, 4s; given to the Queen's Majesty's officers, £10'. [1579-1580 a/c].

Nov 12/14: hunting, Windsor Forest.

Nov 12/14: hunting, Ditton Park, Stoke Poges parish, Bucks.
Crown property. Richard Brackenbury and his nine men made ready 'a standing being in Windsor Forest, and one other at Ditton Park', two days, 39s4d.^T

Court news. Nov 13, London, Mendoza to Philip II: News came of victories by Don Antonio in Portugal. 'This has so greatly elated the Queen...At once 'she dispatched Souza, who was here for Don Antonio, to Antwerp' for aid from the Prince of Orange, in conjunction with her. 'She gave Souza a chain of 400 crowns and Leicester gave him another worth 130'...

'An ambassador [George Swooke] from the King of Denmark has arrived here to warn the Queen that in consequence of the war with the Muscovite he cannot assure the navigation of the English to Muscovy as he formerly did. Another ambassador from Scotland [Hume] has come hither about some robberies committed by English pirates; and an ambassador has also arrived from Constantinople, who from his language should be an Italian renegade. He brings a letter from the Turk to the Queen...persuading her to help the Portuguese'. [Span.iii.63-65].

Court news. Nov 14, Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon: 'The Queen's Majesty is gone to Eton College and from thence goeth to Sunninghill where Sir Henry Neville is gone to make provision and so leaveth all his business'.

Neville: Keeper of Sunninghill Park, Crown property. [Bacon, ii.143].

Nov 14, Windsor, Lord Paget to the Council: 'I have been these 14 weeks restrained of my liberty' and 'am content to have service in my house'; I beseech you to speak to the Queen 'for my deliverance'. [SP12/144/29].

Nov 14, Isle of Wight, Sir Edward Horsey to the Earl of Leicester:

'Right honourable and my most dear Lord. The Ambassador of Portugal [De Souza] arrived about this Isle the 11th of this month...I falling sick again a day or two before, and in one night at the least 40 of my servants down in the new disease' but 'I sent to invite the said Ambassador, who prayed me to give him leave to hunt. So as I sent horses and my keepers to attend him, where he had such sport as did very well like him. And the next day he came to me, to whom I made the best cheer this soil could yield'...

'He is a wise and plain gentleman, who used such commendations of her Majesty's virtues and of his dutiful affection to her Highness, alleging that in heart he had professed to hold her as his Sovereign, and would show it by action ere it be long. And of your Lordship used so many good speeches, saying that in all his life he never knew any man that did so rightly show true nobility as yourself, and in his opinion that no Prince in Christendom had a more worthy subject'.

'I finding he had my Mistress in such reverence, and so good liking of your Lordship...at his going away I presented him with a fair young gelding, the which he accepted'...

'I have not heard any man in all my time that did more extol her Majesty... I told him that if her said Majesty were to him as thoroughly well known as to myself, he would confess her to be the only virtuous Princess of the world. He answered that he had learned so much of your Lordship, besides his own observation...and her Majesty's noble government for 20 years and upwards which was manifest to all the world did sufficiently witness the same'. [SP12/144/23].

Sir Edward Horsey, a close friend of Leicester since the 1550s, was Captain of the Isle of Wight from 1565 to his death in 1583.

Nov 15 [or Nov 11]: dinner, Harmondsworth, Middx; Mr Drury.^T

Nov 15, Tues **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

The French Ambassador was given a 'very beautiful' chamber in the palace.

Nov 16, Wed The Ambassador reported that after the Queen's long ride back to Richmond she rested all day (before leaving for London next day); the Earl of Leicester came to talk to him.^{BT}

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

Allhallows Staining, London: 'Paid the 17th of November, viz. paid to the preacher who preached the same day in our church, 5s; paid the same day for two legs of mutton and bread and drink for the ringers their dinner the sum of 2s; paid the same day also at night for bread and drink and candles to light them that did ring...1s5d'.

St Bartholomew the Less: 'The 17th of November being the day that the Queen's Majesty came to the Crown to the ringers, 2s'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For ringing for her Majesty the 17th day of November, 2s; for certain ballads appointed for her Majesty the same day, 6d'.

St Dunstan in the West: 'To the singing men for their pains coming to sing the 17th of November being the beginning of her Grace's reign, 5s; to the ringers at the Queen's Grace's reign, 5s; for two books of prayers for the Queen, 6d'.

St Margaret Patten: 'Paid for candles when the ringing was for the Queen the 16th and 17th day of November, 4d; for the Clerk's pains for ringing the same time, 12d'.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 17th day of November being the change of her Majesty's Coronation, 4s'.

St Mary Aldermanbury: 'For books and ballads concerning the new year and happy reign of the Queen's Majesty, 2s6d'. [For ringing, 6s8d].

St Michael le Querne: 'To the ringers at the commemoration of the Queen's Majesty, 4s'.

Battersea Church, Surrey: 'Bestowed upon the ringers for ringing the day of change of the Queen's reign, 3s'.

Bishop's Stortford, Herts, St Michael: 'For one pound of candle upon the Coronation day, 3d; paid to the ringers the same day being St Hugh's Day 11s, whereof we gathered 6s3d, and so we laid out more than we gathered 4s9d'.

Harwich Church, Essex: 'For the ringers' victuals the 17th of November, 9s'.

Kirton-in-Lindsey Church, Lincolnshire: 'Against St Hugh Day for work to the bells, 2s'.

Mortlake Church, Surrey: 'To four ringers for ringing for the Queen's reign 1580, 2s'.

Rowington Church, Warwickshire: 'The Communion on St Hugh's Day, 16d; to the ringers in ale and bread, 10d'.

St Peter's parish, Herts: 'Paid to a minister for the 17th day of November last for saying of service, 6d; paid for ringing the same day, 5s8d'.

Shillington, Beds: 'Bread and drink for the ringers on St Hugh's Day, 13d'.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Holy Cross Church: 'The ringers for ringing for the Queen's Coronation, 2s6d'.

Nov 17, Thur **ARUNDEL HOUSE**, Strand; Earl of Arundel.

Arundel House, owned by Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel (1557-1595); wife: Anne (Dacre) (1557-1630), daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre; Catholic.

Arundel House.^w Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, with four Grooms of the Chamber, 'attending on her Majesty at Arundel', three days, November, 60s.^T

The Queen came to London for a Tilt on her Accession Day.

Nov 17, Thur **Accession Day Tilt**, 1580, Whitehall.

Mauvissière to Henri III, Nov 20: 'On her Coronation Day the Queen came to London, where there was a great tournament with running at lists, in celebration of the day; many lords and young noblemen were there, who performed very well, as they practise regularly. The Earl of Arundel, whom the Queen still esteems, bore all the expense, which was very great. The Queen went privately to stay in his house in London, and was there for two and a half days, being entertained with a variety of pastimes and with very good cheer. She asked me to accompany her all the time in London'.^{BT}

No Tilt-list found.

Nov 19, Sat **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.
 St Botolph Aldgate Church: 'Paid for her Majesty's coming from Whitehall in ringing, 1s'.

Nov 20, Sun knightings, Richmond:
 Francis Godolphin, of Cornwall; Thomas St Poll, of Lincolnshire.^M

c. Nov 21/Dec 5: Coursing, Hampton Court, Middlesex.
 Kingston churchwardens: 'Paid to the ringers...when the Queen's Majesty came to Hampton Court to course, 8d'.

Nov 22, Tues Alexander Hume, Scottish envoy, at Richmond.
 King James sent Alexander Hume of North Berwick on a special embassy to the Queen. Because of difficulties which her special Ambassador to Scotland (Robert Bowes) had earlier in the year in obtaining audience with James, she at first forbore 'to admit him to her speech or presence'.
 Hume put in writing 'the sum of my credit, delivered to your Majesty at Richmond the 22 November 1580'. [Scot.v.534: Nov 7; v.538].

Nov 26, in *France*: *Peace of Fleix, ending the Seventh War of Religion, or 'Lovers' War', begun in February 1579, between King Henri III and the Huguenot King Henri of Navarre.*

Nov 27, Dublin, Sir Henry Wallop and Edward Waterhouse to Lord Burghley, of the taking of Smerwick Fort (Nov 9): 'The gladsome news of the slaughter of the Spaniards will entertain the court a day or two'. Lord Deputy Grey sent Captain Denny to court with the news. [SP63/78/61,69].

Nov 29: Queen's gift: 'To George Swooke, a gentleman sent from the King of Denmark, a chain of gold bought of Alderman Martin'.^{NYG}

Dec 1, Sat Captain Edward Denny at Richmond.
 'News came by Mr Denny from Ireland of the Italians' overthrow whom the Pope had sent. The Queen lying at Richmond'.^D

Also Dec 1: new appointment: Walter Bayley, to be Physician to the Queen. £100 p.a, with allowance of wine, wax, candles.^P

Dec 3, Antwerp newsletter: 'Drake the English pirate has presented the Queen with several horses laden with silver and gold from the booty which he got two years ago off the Peru ships'. [Fugger, 46].

Dec 6, Tues **WHITEHALL PALACE**.

Dec 6: Dr Dee of Mortlake noted: 'The Queen removed from Richmond'.^D
 Mortlake Church, Surrey: 'Paid to ringers for ringing at the Queen's remove from Richmond, 6d'. St Botolph Aldersgate: 'To the ringers the 17th day of November 1580 and for ringing when the Queen's Majesty came to Westminster, by the appointment of the Lord Mayor, 7s'; St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 6th of December for ringing at her Majesty's coming to Whitehall, 8d'.

Dec 7, 'at the courtly court, where Venus and Bacchus do agree', Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, of 'the matter of marriage with Monsieur...If her Majesty do but say the word, ambassadors will forthwith come to conclude'.^{RT}

Court news. Dec 11, Mendoza to Philip II: 'A captain came to the Queen' from Ireland, with news of the slaughter of those captured at Smerwick, who had admitted 'they came by order of the Pope'...

'The Danish Ambassador has been dispatched by this Queen with many thanks for the offer brought on behalf of his master, giving him a gift of chain of four hundred crowns. The renegade...from the Turk...has gone to Holland to see Orange'. William of Orange; Hume had also left. [Span.iii.69-70].

Dec 12, Medbourne, Leics, Anthony Anderson dedicated to the Bishop of London, John Aylmer: 'The Shield of our safety: set forth by the faithful Preacher of God's holy Word A.Anderson, upon Simeon's fight, in his Nunc dimittis'.

The Dedication states that: 'The providence of God hath appointed this to be the time of our Christian translation, and her Majesty (our gracious Sovereign Elizabeth) his noble Nurse to his English Church, taking from us in one hour, both Pope, Cardinal, and persecuting Prince. And hath from the gates of death drawn her, and now set her chief among the princes of the earth. For the loss of her Grace's sister some Papists do sore lament, but for the gain by her Majesty now both one and the other may rejoice'...

'Our most godly Hester hath obtained in mercy, herself and Christian subjects, these present halcyon's days. From God by her hand we enjoy this most pleasant seeds time of the Gospel, now well near full twenty-three years. By her Majesty's care in bounden duty, our decayed Jerusalem is mightily repaired'.

Running title: 'An Exposition upon Nunc dimittis'. 82p. (London, 1581). The book consists principally of praise of the Queen. Her sister Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole both died on 17 November 1558, Pope Paul IV in August 1559.

Anthony Anderson became Vicar of Stepney, and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

December 14: John Bourke at court from Ireland.

John Bourke was the young son of Theobald Bourke, who was killed in Ireland on 19 August 1578 in defeating James FitzMaurice, 'an arch-traitor'.

John's grandfather Sir William Bourke was created Baron Bourke of Connell on 16 May 1580. On December 14 Nicholas Roche of Limerick was paid £30 'for bringing in John Bourke, son of Tibbald Bourke that slew James Fitzmorris, from the town at Limerick to the court at Richmond, being in his journey and attending at court to be discharged of the young gentleman' from August 17 to December 14, 'and for his return back again into Ireland'.^T

John Bourke remained in England, and the Queen incurred regular expenses for him. On his grandfather's death in 1584 he became 2nd Baron Bourke of Connell. He was murdered in England prior to a duel: 14 January 1591.

Dec 16, Fri Earl of Oxford at Whitehall with the Queen.

Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (1550-1604), with Charles Arundel and the French Ambassador. In the Presence Chamber the Earl accused his former friends Lord Henry Howard, Charles Arundel and Francis Southwell of a treasonable pro-Catholic conspiracy over the past four years, also involving himself.

He also confessed to getting a Jesuit priest out of the country with the help of the Ambassador, who denied it and described how the Earl then threw himself on his knees before the Queen, imploring her to urge him to tell her the truth.

The Earl's charges were disbelieved, but the Privy Council decided to enquire further, and in January 1581 Howard, Arundel and Southwell were arrested.

[Nelson, *Monstrous Adversary*, chapter on 'Denunciations'. See 1581 Jan 3,9].

Dec 17, Sat Walter Raleigh at court from Ireland.

Thomas Baldwin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Dec 22, London:

After the fort at Smerwick was captured, 'in rifling up the baggage Captain Rawly has found a great number of letters, which have discovered some matters of secrecy. The same came unto the court on Saturday last'. [*Lodge*, ii.186].

Raleigh was appointed an Esquire Extraordinary for the Body by 3 Feb 1581, when he made a Chancery deposition; he then returned to Ireland.

Dec 17, Antwerp, Christopher Hoddesdon to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'The messenger sent to her Majesty from the King of Denmark is still in this town on his return homewards. He makes a very good report of her here, commending the order of her court and manner of government, which we who are subjects cannot but rejoice to hear'. [SPF.xiv.517].

Dec 20, Memorandum by the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, as to whether the Queen should defray the expenses of an Ambassador from Savoy, who was coming, as was customary, to return the late Duke of Savoy's Order of the Garter.

'Swetkovich [in 1565] brought home the Order of the Emperor Ferdinand, being sent with it by the Emperor Maximilian, and lay in the Spanish Ambassador's house and was not defrayed by the Queen'.

'Monsieur Preyner [in June 1577] was sent by the Emperor that now is with the Order that the Emperor Maximilian had, and was lodged in a merchant's house in London and defrayed by her Majesty, which I think was done in respect that the Emperor Maximilian did defray me when her Majesty sent me thither [in 1567]. There was nobody sent to meet him, for that there was no knowledge of his coming until he came to London'.

'I have not known any other that hath brought home any Order since her Majesty's reign, and therefore I think it to be referred to her Majesty's pleasure whether she will defray him or no'.

'If her pleasure be to defray him, then I think good my Lord Henry Seymour or my Lord Russell or some other like nobleman with half a dozen gentlemen should be sent to meet him at Gravesend with one of her Majesty's barges to bring him up to London'.

'That order be given to the Lord Mayor for the lodging of him in some principal merchant's house, and for the lodging of his train near to him, and that a Harbinger be sent to see that be conveniently done. That a Clerk of the Kitchen, a Gentleman Usher, a Sewer, certain of the Guard, and Grooms, be appointed to see him furnished, and served with two mess of meat'.

'If her Majesty will not defray him, then I think it good that my Lord Henry or some other like nobleman, accompanied with certain gentlemen, should be ready to receive him at his landing to bring him to his lodging, or to be sent to Gravesend, if it so please her Majesty. Which in this case I think were best to be appointed at the Post Master's house, where he shall best be furnished of all things for his money'.

'The Mayor is to be directed to send horses and footcloths for him and his train to bring him to his lodging, and from time to time to the court'.

'Because he cometh to bring home her Majesty's Order, and in that respect is to make but a short abode here, I think it very honourable for her Majesty to defray his charges, if there be no other cause of his coming that may prolong his tarrying. All other things may be directed after his coming'.

'My Lord Cobham is to advertise by post when the Ambassador will be at Gravesend'. [SP12/144/54]. The Ambassador, Count de Monreal, arrived in January 1581; the Queen defrayed his charges.

Dec 21: Don Antonio's envoy, Juan Rodriguez de Souza, returned to England. He reported a defeat of Don Antonio, former King of Portugal. [*Span*.iii.75].

Dec 24, Sat Francis Drake's 'treasure' brought to the Tower.

The Golden Hind was sailed from Plymouth to London in December, and the remaining treasure was placed in a vault beneath the Jewel-house in the Tower.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for his boathire betwixt the court at Westminster and the Tower of London for the keys of the said Office within the said Tower for the receiving of such treasure as Mr Drake brought at sundry times and for his attendance seven days while the said treasure was weighing and drawing the assays', 40s, December 1580'.^T

Dec 26, Mon play, comedy, *Delight*, by Earl of Leicester's Men.
Revels provided: 'one city; one battlement; 12 pair of gloves'.

Dec 27, Tues Edward Stafford at Whitehall on return from France.^{WA}
Stafford had been on a three month special embassy.

Also Dec 27: bear-baiting, at Whitehall.^T
Also: play, by Earl of Sussex's Men.
Revels provided 'one house; one battlement; 13 pair of gloves'.

Dec 30, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Jacob Cuno to the Queen, in Latin, introducing himself, a German. He is making an astronomical clock, and asks her to be his patron, and to buy the clock when it is finished. He proposes to visit her when the season and his health permit. Endorsed: 'Dedicat his work of the clock which he intends to make, to her Majesty'.

John George, Marquis of Brandenburg, had written on November 14 to recommend Cuno, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer. [SPF.xiv.479,529-531].

1580: Jerome Horsey in England from Russia.
Horsey, a member of the Muscovy Company, lived mainly in Russia from 1572-1585. In 1580 he was sent to the Queen by Tsar Ivan IV, to purchase military stores.
Horsey's description: The Emperor wanted 'powder, saltpetre, lead and brimstone' from England. 'Sent for me, and told me he had a message of honour, weight, and secrecy, to employ me in, to the Queen's Majesty of England'.
He said also "It is reported your Queen, my sister, hath the best navy of ships in the world". - "It is true, and please your Majesty". I described the ships, which have 'anchors, cables, tackles, masts, five or six great sails spread...flags, costly silk banners displayed with the Queen's ensigns and arms, whereat all other Kings' ships bend and bow; drums, trumpets, tabor, pipe', etc.
"How many such hath the Queen as you describe? - Forty, and please your Majesty. - It is a good navy royal, as you term it"...
'Now the Emperor's letters and instructions were ready', himself and his 'chief secretary of state closing them up in one of the false sides of a wooden bottle filled full with aquavita, to hang under my horse's mane, not worth 3d; appointed me 400 Hungers ducats in gold to be sewed in my boots and quilted in some of my worst garments'..."What thou shalt say to Queen Elizabeth, my loving sister, the bottle thou carriest with thee shall declare unto thee, when thou comest in safe place to make it open. In the mean and always be thou trusty and faithful, and thy reward shall be my goodness, and grace from me hereafter".
During my long journey the bottle was 'close under my cassock by day, and in the night my best pillow under my head'...
'Coming from Hamburg into England, I opened my aquavita bottle; took out and sweetened the Emperor's letters and directions, as well as I could; but yet the Queen smelt the savour of the aquavita when I delivered them unto her Majesty'..

'I had access three or four several times, and some discourse, by means of the Lord Treasurer and Sir Francis Walsingham, and some honourable countenance also of my Lord of Leicester; most by Sir Edward Horsey his love and countenance, my especial noble good friend and kinsman. The Company trading to Muscovia gave me good entertainment and presents; provided, by her Majesty's order, all those things which the Emperor had given in his directions'.

Her Majesty 'commanded me to be sworn Esquire of her Body, gave me her picture, and her hand to kiss'.

'I departed in company of 13 tall ships' [in summer 1581].

The Emperor 'took all those commodities into his treasury, copper, lead, powder, saltpetre, brimstone and other things, to the value of £9000, and paid them ready money for all'. [Horsey, *Travels*, 185-194].

c.1580: sermon at court by H.B. [Hugh Broughton].

Text: Psalm 82:6-7: 'I have said, Ye are gods, and ye all are the children of the highest. But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes'.

The sermon considered 'the Majesty and the Mortality of Princes and great personages'. The preacher declared 'For that every prentice should prate of Princes, and every cobbler seem a Councillor, and every Jack Straw devise a new law, and every meddling mate mislike the whole state, is neither commendable by the word of God, nor tolerable in a Christian commonwealth'.

Stationers entered, 22 October 1593: 'A sermon preached before her Majesty at the court entitled *Moriemini*'. Printed, 1593, as *Moriemini*. 'A very profitable sermon preached before her Majesty at the court about 13 years since'.

c.1580: A book by *Jacopo Aconcio* was published posthumously as by *Jacobus Acontius*: *Una essortatione al timor de Dio*. [An exhortation to the fear of God].

Italian, with dedication to the Queen by *Giovanni Battista Castiglione* (the author's executor). Including verses to the Queen. 43p.

Jacopo Aconcio (c.1520-c.1567), theologian and military engineer, had dedicated a major work to the Queen in his life-time. (See 1565, end).

1580: *Nicholas Breton* wrote '*The Will of Wit, Wit's will, or Will's Wit, choose you whether*'. Five discourses. Dedicated to an unnamed nobleman.

Wit and Will decide to show in all their actions 'our chiefest jewel, our faithful heart to God and her Majesty: to whom might we once be so happy as to present a piece of work worthy the receipt, oh how glad should then our hearts be, which with faithful duty would adventure death for her most excellent favour, which till by desert we find...let us heartily pray for the preservation of her most excellent Majesty, with long and prosperous reign over us'.

Nicholas Breton (c.1554-c.1626) wrote many works addressed to many dedicatees, though not to the Queen. *The Will of Wit* was entered by Stationers 7 Sept 1580; the title above is from the 1597 edition, the earliest which survives.

1580: *John Lyly* published *Euphues and his England*.

A sequel to *Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), which had brought Lyly instant success and fame. Together they became the bestselling Elizabethan works of fiction, written in a much imitated and parodied style known as 'Euphuism'.

'*Euphues and his England*, Containing his voyage and adventures, mixed with sundry pretty discourses of honest Love, the description of the country, the Court, and the manners of that Isle. Delightful to be read, and nothing hurtful to be regarded: wherein there is small offence by lightness given to the wise, and less occasion of looseness proffered to the wanton. By *John Lyly*, Master of Art. Commend it, or amend it'.

Epistle Dedicatory to the Earl of Oxford; with addresses 'To the Ladies and Gentlewomen of England' and 'To the Gentlemen Readers'.

Euphues and his friend Philautus travel to England, to see 'the rare qualities as well of the body as the mind, of your most dread Sovereign and Queen, the bruit of the which hath filled every corner of the world...We determined to spend some part of our time and treasure in the English court'.

In 'Euphues' Glass for Europe', Euphues gives a description of England and its people, and a biography and panegyric of its Queen, including:

'Blessed is that Land...happy is that Island...to have such a Prince to govern it, as is their Sovereign Queen...Happy are they, and only they, that are under this glorious and gracious Sovereignty...As this noble Prince is endued with mercy, patience and moderation, so is she adorned with singular beauty and chastity, excelling in the one Venus, in the other Vesta...But such is the grace bestowed upon this earthly Goddess, that having the beauty that might allure all Princes, she hath the chastity also to refuse all'...

'What hath this chaste Virgin Elizabeth done, who by the space of twenty and odd years with continual peace...hath governed that noble Island. Against whom neither foreign force, nor civil fraud, neither discord at home, nor conspiracies abroad, could prevail. What greater marvel hath happened since the beginning of the world...than for a Virgin to make the whole world, if not to stand in awe of her, yet to honour her, yea and to live...with her sword in the sheath, with her armour in the Tower, with her soldiers in their gowns'...

'Oh blessed Peace, oh happy Prince, oh fortunate people. The living God is only the English God, where he hath placed peace...anointed a Virgin Queen...no less loved of her people, than marvelled at of other nations'...

'What should I talk of her sharp wit, excellent wisdom, exquisite learning, and all other qualities of the mind...The apt answers, the subtle questions, the fine speeches, the pithy sentences, which on the sudden she hath uttered... Look in what Art or Language, wit or learning, virtue or beauty, anyone hath particularly excelled most, she only hath generally exceeded everyone in all, insomuch that there is nothing to be added, that either man would wish in a woman, or God doth give to a creature'...

'Yet her politic government, her prudent counsel, her zeal to religion, her clemency to those that submit, her stoutness to those that threaten, so far exceed all other virtues, that they are more easy to be marvelled at than imitated...Her care for the flourishing of the Gospel hath well appeared'...

'This Gospel with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hot zeal she hath maintained in her own countries without change, and defended against all kingdoms that sought change, insomuch that all nations round about her, threatening alteration, shaking swords, throwing fire, menacing famine, murder, destruction, desolation, she only hath stood like a Lamp on the top of a hill'..

'Next followeth the love she beareth to her subjects, who no less tendereth them than the apple of her own eye, showing herself a mother to the afflicted, a Physician to the sick, a Sovereign and mild Governess to all'...

'Behold Ladies in this Glass a Queen, a woman, a Virgin, in all gifts of the body, in all graces of the mind, in all perfection of either, so far to excel all men, that I know not whether I may think the place too bad for her to dwell among men...Let us all pray for her'. There follow Latin verses 'Jovis Elizabeth', of the contest between Pallas, Juno, and Venus, after which Jove or Jupiter awards the prize to Elizabeth. (London, 1580).

John Lyly (c.1553-1606), wrote several plays performed at court. Edward Blount, in his edition of Lyly's *Six Court Comedies* (1632) in an Address 'To the Reader' states: 'Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues and his England* began first that language. All our ladies were then his scholars, and that beauty in court which could not parley Euphuism was as little regarded as she which now there speaks not French'.

1580: Paul Melissus (1539-1602), a distinguished German Protestant poet, published Mele sive Odae...Epigrammata. (Nuremberg, 1580).

This work in Latin includes a verse epigram addressed to Queen Elizabeth, in which Melissus offers his books and himself to her. This is followed by a verse in response, allegedly by the Queen herself to the 'prince of poets'.

Paul Schede, known as Melissus, met the Queen at the English court, winter 1585-1586. He had addressed a number of other poems to her.

[Elizabeth, Works, 301-302].

1580: Anthony Munday published: 'Zelauto. The Fountain of Fame. Erected in an Orchard of Amorous Adventures. Containing a Delicate Disputation, gallantly discoursed between two noble Gentlemen of Italy. Given for a friendly entertainment to Euphues, at his late arrival into England. By A.M'.

Illustrations include Queen Elizabeth in a chariot with an angel flying before her blowing the trumpet of fame. Zelauto, a Venetian nobleman, travels in search of fame. English merchants tell him of their country and of 'a maiden Queen that swayed the sceptre there', inspiring him to spend a year in England.

When he sees the Queen 'her heavenly hue, her Princely personage, her rare sobriety, her singular wisdom, made me stand as one bereft of his senses'. She is a 'peerless Paragon', a 'rare Arabian Phoenix'. 'Were it possible for a Goddess to remain on the earth at this day: credit me, it were she'...

'Let all true English hearts, pronounce while they have breath:

God save and prosper in renown, our Queen Elizabeth.

Vivat, vincat, regnat, Elizabetha'.

Zelauto then purports to describe a Tournament before 'the renowned Princess', where was 'an armed Lady' who asks 'Is this a Goddess, or a mortal creature?', for reports run 'through the Orcades, the golden American country, and the rich inhabited Islands of the East and West Indies' of a 'gallant and renowned Maiden Queen, that governed her country worthily, her people peaceably'. The Lady hails in verse 'the Isle of happiness' ruled by 'a Vestal pure..the rarest gem alive'.

Anthony Munday (1560-1633) dedicated a book to the Queen in 1584.

1580: Robert Persons, under the name John Howlet, dedicated to the Queen: 'A Brief Discourse containing certain reasons why Catholics refuse to go to Church. Written by a learned and virtuous man to a friend of his in England. And dedicated by I.H. to the Queen's most excellent Majesty'.

'To the most High and Mighty' Queen Elizabeth 'John Howlet wisheth all abundance of grace and spiritual gifts, with true felicity in Jesus Christ'.

Epistle Dedicatory (30p). Of the 'two causes of dedication'. 'The one, for that it seemed to me both conceived and penned with such modesty and humility of spirit, together with all dutiful respect...as none might justly be offended therewith, but only in respect of the writer's zeal and opinion in religion'...

'The other cause was, for that it seemed to me to contain matter of great and weighty consideration, and much importance, not only to the cause of God, but also to your Majesty's soul, estate, and Realm, and unto the state of many a thousand of your Grace's most loving, faithful, and dutiful subjects'.

The text deals with 'Reasons of Refusal'. 71p. (Douai, 1580).

John Howlet was an English Jesuit living abroad; Robert Persons (or Parsons) (1546-1610), a well-known Jesuit also usually living abroad, was in England 1580-1581, where the book was in fact printed. Protestant indignation that such a work was dedicated to the Queen provoked answers: see 14 March 1581.

1580: William Teshe, of York, presented his 'Book containing divers sorts of hands, as well the English as French secretary, with the Italian, Roman, Chancery and court hands'. The dedication compares the Queen to Alexander of Macedon, 'our most noble Alexandra'. Colour plate of the Queen in a triumphal car, Fame blowing a trumpet, opposite Teshe presenting his book, with a verse:

'The rich show gold, the soldier treats of war,
The schoolmen art, the lawyer pleads at bar.
O noble Queen, poor Teshe presents his art,
And prays your Grace to take it in good part'.

Examples of: Text hand; bastard secretary hand; small glosing secretary hand; small secretary hand; secretary hand; the set hand in the Common Pleas; the set Chancery hand; italic hand; small bastard secretary; French and Italian hands; alphabets; the Roman hand. 15 folios. [BL Sloane MS 1832].

Teshe's book is a copy of the first printed writing manual in English, by two writing-masters, John Baildon and Jean de Beaufesne: A Book containing divers sorts of hands. (1570).

c.1580: Nicholas Hilliard painted the Queen playing a Lute. This miniature probably belonged to her cousin Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon. Reproduced in *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, with the Queen's 'Orpharion', c.1580, another musical instrument, resembling a lute; p.101-2.