

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Thur New Year gifts.

play, by the Children of Paul's; play, by Earl of Derby's Men.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'the Hall for the plays at Whitehall'.^T

New Year payments by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, 'Bess of Hardwick':

'For making up of five purses which was sent up, 13s6d.

My Lady's New Year's gift to the Queen in new 20s pieces of gold, £40.

To my Lady Stafford in like gold, £10.

To my Lord Treasurer, £20 [Lord Buckhurst].

To Mr Secretary in like gold, £20 [Sir Robert Cecil].

To Mr Attorney in like gold, £10 [Attorney-General Edward Coke].

To my Lady Cheke a gilt bowl and cover at 6s8d the ounce, £6.15s10d.

To my Lady Scudamore a gilt bowl and cover at 6s8d the ounce, £5.3s.

To Mr Maynard a gilt bowl and cover at 6s8d the ounce, £5.17s6d'.

[Henry Maynard, one of Sir Robert Cecil's secretaries].

'My Lady's reward to the Master of the Jewel-house [Sir Edward Carey] for the Queen's New Year's gift to my Lady, 30s; for a box to carry it in, 8d;

for carrying it to Mansfield [Notts], 8d'. [Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 30 (1908), 252].

New Year: Francis Bacon at Whitehall for audience.

Bacon: Because of my 'continual and incessant' speeches in favour of the Earl of Essex the Queen 'became utterly alienated from me, and...between Michaelmas and New Year's tide following, would not as much as look on me, but turned away from me...wheresoever she saw me; and at such time as I desired to speak with her about law business ever sent me forth very slight refusals; insomuch as it is most true that immediately after New Year's tide I desired to speak with her; and being admitted to her I dealt with her plainly and said, Madam, I see you withdraw your favour from me...A great many love me not, because they think I have been against my Lord of Essex; and you love me not, because you know I have been for him...Upon which speeches of mine uttered with some passion, it is true her Majesty was exceedingly moved, and accumulated a number of kind and gracious words upon me'...

'This was the last time I saw her Majesty before the eighth of February, which was the day of my Lord of Essex his misfortune'. [Bacon, *Apology*, 157-8].

January 3-13: **Orsino, Duke of Bracciano**, in London.

Don Virginio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano, a nobleman of Florence, nephew of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. Orsino (as he is also called) had escorted his cousin Maria de Medici to France in 1600 for her marriage to King Henri IV at Lyons in December, his previous childless marriage having been annulled.

After the marriage the Duke decided to travel privately to the English court with a few companions; this news reached London on Christmas Day 1600.

Orsino arrived on January 3 at the London house of Filippo Corsini, a wealthy merchant, Agent of the Duke of Tuscany. Orsino at once sent Corsini to court 'to let the Queen know of my arrival, and to beg her to be pleased that I might privately kiss her hands'. Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon replied that the Queen 'welcomed my coming hither more than that of any gentleman who has ever arrived in her realm; and that for Tuesday [January 6]...she would appoint me audience, albeit not so private as I had desired'. [Orsino's letters to his wife Flavia are translated by Leslie Hotson, *The First Night of Twelfth Night* (1954)].

Jan 4: Grigori Mikulin, Russian Ambassador Sept 1600-May 1601, was invited to be at Whitehall 'on the Feast of Twelfth Day to eat bread'.

By January 5: Court preparations for Mikulin and the Duke, including:

'To say grace': the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), three Bishops, the Dean of York 'and all her Majesty's Chaplains'.

'The Ambassador resteth first in the Chamber of Presence. To go with the Queen to hear service. And after dinner to rest in the Closet [a chapel] on the Queen's side. And the company appointed to wait on him until his departure.

'The Duke to be brought first to my Lord of Worcester's chamber, the Master of the Horse. When the Queen goeth to the Closet, if he shall desire to be sent for, from thence to accompany the Queen to her sitting down, and then to retire to the Council Chamber there to dine and after dinner to be brought to the place of dancing. And after to be retired to my Lord of Worcester's chamber, where he is to sup. And afterwards to be brought to the play in the Hall and conveyed back by those noblemen and coaches that brought him thither'.

'To give order for the furnishing of four chambers very well and richly, and making clean the glass windows to give good light'.

'To give order that the Council Chamber board be furnished with plaited napkins, after the French fashion, with...fair chairs and a carpet to cover the table that the oldness of the board be not seen'.

'To proportion the length of the Chair of Estate to be a height fit for her Majesty to sit at dinner, and to appoint four knights to remove the table'...

'Gentlemen be warned' to be 'apparelled in the best sort they can... All the gentlemen ordinary and extraordinary to attend...in their best and richest apparel'.

'To confer with my Lord Admiral and the Master of the Revels for taking order generally with the players to make choice of a play that shall be best furnished with rich apparel, have great variety and change of music and dances, and of a subject that may be most pleasing to her Majesty'...

'To speak to Mr Controller [of the Household] that the banquet be made of better stuff fit for men to eat and not of paper shows as it is wont to be. And that he send for John Mushie, Sir Edward Stafford's cook, and others to dress the dinner and supper that is to be made for the Duke of Bracciano'...

'To appoint music severally for the Queen, and some for the play in the Hall. And Hales to have one place expressly to show his own voice. To send for the Musicians of the City to be ready to attend. The Children of the Chapel to come before the Queen at dinner with a Carol [the Epiphany Carol]'.

'In the Hall which was richly hanged and degrees placed round about it was the play after supper'.

Details of preparations at court are in John H.Astington 'A Drawing of the Great Chamber at Whitehall in 1601' and Robert J.Alexander 'A Record of Twelfth Night Celebrations', REED: Newsletter 16:1 (1991), 6-19.

Astington reproduces the plan of the dinner, and also in his English Court Theatre 1558-1642 (Cambridge, 1999), 50. Mikulin's report to the Tsar, and Orsino's letters, are in Hotson, First Night of Twelfth Night.

Jan 6, Tues, Twelfth Night Grigori Mikulin, Russian Ambassador, and Orsino, Duke of Bracciano, at Whitehall Palace with the Queen.

'The League between the Muscovites and the English (by eating bread and salt with the Queen) was confirmed...It was ordained that the Ambassador for the merchants of Muscovia should, in confirming the League, dine or eat bread and salt with the Queen's Majesty. It also then happened that the Duke of Bracciano, Virginio Orsino...arrived in England to see her Majesty, and was appointed at that time to come to the court'.

'Sir Jerome Bowes, knight, and other gentlemen with coaches were sent to conduct the Ambassador; and at the court the Earl of Bedford, Dr Parkins and others received him and brought him up to the Presence Chamber, where the Council sit usually'.

'And for the Duke of Bracciano, Signor Virginio Orsino, were sent the Earl of Rutland and his brethren, the Lord Darcy, the Lord Sandys, and others, who met him at the Court Gate, he being thither brought by Mr William Cecil and others'.

'The Queen's Majesty came forth to the Closet, and after a while proceeded to the Chapel; and then the Duke was placed to see the Offering at the window in the Closet on the Queen's side, and the Muscovite on the other side at the other window. And after the Creed sung, her Majesty went to the Offering down to the Chapel, and offered the gold, frankincense and myrrh; and returned, and so departed to her chamber accompanied with the Duke by her, and the Muscovite went by Garter before the Sword. In the interim the Great Chamber on the other side towards the Terrace was prepared with an estate and two cupboards of plate therein, where her Majesty dined: as in the ensuing page is delineated'.

A plan with captions shows the procedure at the dinner:

'First the Queen came in and stood before the table and washed.

The Lord Treasurer received the towel of the Lord Chamberlain. The Earl of Worcester held the basin. The Earl of Cumberland gave water, holding the ewer above his head, all kneeling. The Queen's three trains of state borne by a Marchioness and the Countesses of Oxford and Derby'.

'The Archbishop of Canterbury and four Bishops and Chaplains said Grace standing before the Queen. Earl of Derby, Earl of Rutland, Lord William Howard here make reverence and so proceed. Knights and Gentlemen Pensioners carry the Queen's messes'. 'The Earl of Derby cupbearer, assisted by the Earl of Rutland and the Lord William Howard'. 'Lord Thomas Howard cast the towel. Carver, Earl of Sussex. Sewer, Lord Windsor'. Behind them were Serjeants at Arms, the Controller, and the Steward. At one side stood 'Doctors of Physick'.

On the Queen's left was a table for 'The Muscovite, Secretary, Priest', who were served by a Sewer. 'The Guard carried the Muscovites' messes'.

In a window recess was 'music all the time'.

A 'cupboard of seven storeys high contained plate of gold and jewels', by which stood the Master of the Jewel-house and the Serjeant of the Cellar.

There was 'a cupboard for the Queen's drink; Mr Breame of the Cellar kept this cupboard. From hence the Earl of Derby fetched the Queen's cup'.

'A cupboard of gilt plate ten storeys high contained 300 piece all great plate'.

'Garter and the Heralds enter to proclaim the Queen's style at the second course. The Duke of Bracciano stood a time and then went away to dinner and returned again after dinner to see the Queen wash'.

'Her Majesty dined in the Great Chamber...very richly hanged and a marvellous rich cloth of estate there placed, the board her Majesty dined at being of that length that the place required'.

'There was also on the right side of the Chamber under the windows a board placed, where was appointed to dine the Muscovy Ambassador sitting with two others with him...The Duke of Bracciano dined in the Council Chamber... In the chamber by the Preaching Place dined all the Muscovite's retinue. The chambers were richly hanged'...

'On the other side of the chamber where the Queen dined was placed a cupboard with degrees upon it which were set full of gold plate; on the lower end the whole length a cupboard full of silver. To this feast there came from the Tower of London in seven carres seven great standards [chests] full of plate'.

'There were to all services noblemen appointed to wait'.

[List of those who had to be ready by 10 o'clock: 38 noblemen, 14 noblewomen. To attend the Ambassador: 2 knights, 12 gentlemen].

Mikulin's report to the Tsar: With the Ambassador, Grigori Mikulin, were his Secretary Ivan Zinoviev ('Ivashko'), and his interpreter Andrei Grot.

Sir Jerome Bowes (former Ambassador to Russia) and fourteen courtiers conducted them in coaches to the court, where they were summoned to the Queen.

'Grigori and Ivashko entered the Queen's chamber and prostrated themselves to her Majesty. And the Queen, rising from her place, bowed, and questioned Grigori about his health, and spoke: "For love of our brother", quoth she, "your great Lord, Tsar, and mighty Prince Boris Fedorovich, Monarch of all Russia, and in favour to you, I have this day summoned you to me on this Feast, to eat bread".

"But now I go to divine service, and you shall go along, and witness our ceremonies and customs, how in our religion we pray to God, and how in our country the Communion Service is sung". And she bade Grigori go before her with her greatest lords. And the Queen passed out of the room'...

'And at that instant...there bowed low to the Queen an Italian nobleman, and the Queen chatted with him, and appointed him to eat bread with her; and the officers said of him that...he was come...to make his obeisance to the Queen, to see the English realm, and to observe her Majesty's ceremonies, and the Queen invited him to dine...He is not to sit together with you at table in the Queen's dining-chamber, but is to dine in another chamber with the lords'.

'Then the Queen passed to Chapel; and before the Queen went the courtiers, and after the courtiers the lords, and following the Queen went many ladies and maidens; and in the chambers and the passages people stood on both sides; on the right hand stood courtiers, and on the left ladies and maidens'...

'In the Chapel they began to play on the organ, and on wind instruments, with much other music and song. The officers said "They are singing the psalms of David". And in the place where the priests serve is set a dais, and on the dais is placed a table covered with a damask cloth, and on the table lie two books covered with gold, which they call the Apostles and the Gospel; and also on the table are two unlighted candles. The priests were in golden copes, and at the sides stood subdeacons in white surplices'.

'And as they began to celebrate the Eucharist, the Queen, approaching the place where the priests minister, knelt down, and gave the priest a dish with three things in papers; and the officers said that the Queen in her religion at every Feast [of the Epiphany] brings as an offering to God gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. And having made her offering, she went back to her lodging'.

'To Grigori and Ivashko...came...the Lord Chamberlain..."The Queen", quoth he, "hath commanded that you go to the dining-chamber and at table await her coming". And after that, with little delay, the Queen came to the dining-chamber, and commanded the Archbishop and the priests to say before dinner "Our Father"; and she sat down to table; but she gave order for Grigori, Ivashko, and the interpreter Andrei to be seated by themselves at a special table on the left hand. And the Archbishop and the priests...went forth from the chamber'.

'But the nobles and courtiers who waited upon the Queen at table all stood, and sat not, not one. And Lord Bedford and Sir Jerome Bowes waited upon Grigori and Ivashko at table'...

'Lord Windsor stood by the Queen at dinner, with other Carvers, and some thirty Sewers placed services before the Queen, and five Cupbearers, men of noble rank, poured for the Queen to drink'...

'The cupboards were two: one silver, the other gold, with many vessels'.

'And as we sat at dinner the Queen sent by the Carver a gift to Grigori - a white loaf on a dish covered with a napkin, and he spoke to Grigori:

"Our great Lady", quoth he, "Elizabeth the Queen, of her grace bestows on you this loaf. And moreover" quoth he, "she graces you with this napkin". And Grigori prostrated himself to the Queen's favour in the gift and the napkin'.

'Then drink was brought before the Queen, and her Majesty, rising, drank a cup to the health of the...Tsar...and having drunk the cup, she commanded the Tsar's cup to be given to Grigori, and Grigori, coming out from the table, drank the Tsar's cup...After that the Queen drank a cup to her Majesty the Tsarina... and having drunk commanded the cup to be given to Grigori'...

'While the Queen's dinner was going forward, before her many players performed many pieces'.

'And when the Queen's board was removed, the Queen rose from table and began to wash her hands; and having washed, she ordered the silver ewer with water to be taken to Grigori, and...Grigori prostrated himself, but did not wash his hands, and said "Our great Lord the great Tsar calls Elizabeth the Queen his beloved sister; and it doth not befit me, his bond-slave, to wash my hands in her presence". Thereupon the Queen waxed merry, and commended Grigori in that he honoured her so highly as not to wash his hands before her'.

'After that the Queen summoned Grigori and Ivashko and the interpreter Andrei to her hand, and commanded them to go to their house. And Grigori and Ivashko, prostrating themselves to the Queen, went out of the palace...and Sir Jerome Bowes carried them to their lodging'.

Duke of Bracciano's description to his wife Duchess Flavia:

On Tuesday morning the Queen 'sent her coaches and two great ones to take me and carry me to court. Arrived there, I found at the gate the Earl of Rutland... who assisted me to alight. He received me in her Majesty's name, and led me to a lodging appointed for me. I stayed there very little, and then went above stairs, where I found a hall all filled with waiting gentlewomen; another within full of ladies and gentlemen; in the third were all the officers of the Crown, and the Knights of the Garter, all dressed in white - as was the whole court that day - but with so much gold and jewels that it was a marvellous thing. These all came to greet me, the most part speaking Italian, many French, and some Spanish...I found no more than two gentlemen who knew no other tongue than the English...All these brought me near the door where the Queen was to enter. Over against me was the Muscovite Ambassador'...

'The Queen came to the door, and I presently approached in all humility to do her reverence; and she drew near me with most gracious cheer, speaking Italian so well...that I might have been taking lessons from Boccaccio'...

'Her Majesty was dressed all in white, with so many pearls, broideries, and diamonds, that I am amazed how she could carry them...Then all the court set forward in order toward the Chapel...nor do I believe I shall ever see a court which, for order, surpasses this one. I attended her Majesty to a room next the Chapel, where I stayed, in company with many gentlemen, and as we stood in excellent conversation we heard a wondrous music'.

'At the end of half an hour her Majesty returned, with all the court two by two...before her, and all the Countesses and ladies after; and while I accompanied her she was ever discoursing with me, as she had also done before'.

'When her Majesty had entered her chamber, I was conducted into the hall where her Majesty was to dine; the which hall, together with many other rooms, was hanged with tapestries of gold. On a dais at the head was her Majesty's table; at the opposite end a great court-cupboard all of vessels of gold; on the right hand a great cupboard of vessels with gold and jewels; and on the left a low table with three little services for the Muscovite Ambassador and two who were with him'...

'Meanwhile came the viands of her Majesty, borne by knights...These did the same honour to her Majesty's Chair of State as they would have done had she been present; and as soon as the table was prepared came the Queen. I reserve for telling by word of mouth the manner of the many cloths, and of her hand-washing...After her Majesty had sat down to table, the Muscovite Ambassador (of whose ridiculous manners I shall give an account) fell to dining'...

'I was conducted...into a hall where there was prepared for me a most noble banquet, at the end of which appeared a good music'.

'As soon as the banquet was ended I rose from the table and went to her Majesty, who was already on her feet; and talking now with me and now with the Muscovite Ambassador she tarried a while and then was attended by me to her room. Those gentlemen who were appointed to wait upon me, with many others whose acquaintance I had made, conducted me to my lodging so that I might rest myself, but after a little the chief among them began coming to visit me; and then there was music, of some instruments to my belief never heard in Italy, but miraculous ones; so that with good entertainment we came to the hour of supper, which was made ready in a hall in my own lodging'.

'To sup with me came the Master of the Horse [Earl of Worcester, Deputy Master] and also the Earl of Cumberland...the greatest corsair in the world'.

'Presently after supper I was taken to the lodgings of her Majesty, where in a hall the Secretary of State [Cecil] caused me to salute all the ladies of title after the French fashion. With one I spoke Italian, with divers French; and with the rest he himself played the interpreter for me'.

'Hereupon the Queen came in, and commanded me to go along, discoursing with her. Her Majesty mounted the stairs amid such sounding of trumpets that methought I was on the field of war, and entered a public hall, where all round about were rising steps with ladies, and divers consorts of music. As soon as her Majesty was set at her place many ladies and knights began a grand ball. When this came to an end, there was acted a mingled comedy, with pieces of music and dances, and this too I am keeping to tell by word of mouth...I stood ever near her Majesty, who bade me be covered...She conversed continually with me, and when the comedy was finished I waited upon her to her lodgings, where there was made ready for her Majesty and for the ladies a most fair collation, all of confections. The Queen, having first taken but two morsels, gave order that it should all be put to the spoil; which was done amid a graceful confusion'.

'After the Queen had gone into her chamber, those ladies who could speak Italian and French fell into conversation with me, and at the end of half an hour we took our leave of one another, and I went away home, it being already two hours after midnight. Her Majesty told me that before I depart she wishes to enjoy me again, in private; and I hope from the speech I have had with her that she will favour me by playing and singing'.

The entertainment at court included plays. Leslie Hotson attempted to reconstruct the events of the day in The First Night of Twelfth Night to support his theory that Shakespeare's Twelfth Night was written in haste after the Queen learnt of Orsino's impending visit, that Orsino in the play was named after the Duke, and that the play was first performed at court by Shakespeare's company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, on Twelfth Night 1601.

There were however four companies of players at court, and there is no contemporary evidence as to which company or play the Queen and the Duke saw, but it was a comedy with music and dances.

There were: 'A show with music and special songs', by the Children of the Chapel Royal; play, by Earl of Derby's Men; play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men; and a named play, Thomas Dekker's 'Phaethon', by the Admiral's Men.^T

On behalf of the Admiral's Men, Philip Henslowe on 14 Dec 1600 gave Thomas Dekker 10s 'for his pains in Phaethon...for the court'; and on Dec 22 gave him 30s 'for altering of Phaethon for the court'; and on 2 Jan 1601 lent William Bird (a player) 20s 'for divers things about the play of Phaethon for the court'. [Henslowe, 137-8]. 'Phaethon' is not extant.

Jan 8: Orsino was invited to dinner by Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, 'where I found all the first ladies of the court, and gentlemen infinite. I received a most sumptuous banquet, and after the repast we danced with the greatest mirth'.

Jan 9: Orsino was escorted by Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh 'to see the finest palace that the Queen has, called Hampton Court'. After viewing the palace they dined with the Lord Admiral's son, who had prepared a hunt.

'We took horse, witnessed most handsome coursing of bucks and of hares, and returned in the evening to London'.

Jan 9: 'The Earl of Southampton was encountered by the Lord Grey near Durham House, where some blows passed between them, being both on horseback'.^{MK}

Thomas 15th Lord Grey of Wilton had many men with him, Henry Wriothesley 3rd Earl of Southampton only a foot-boy, who lost a hand.

Grey was committed to the Fleet until February 2 for being in contempt of the Queen's commandment (3 August 1600) to him and Southampton not to fight.

Jan 9: St Margaret Westminster, burial: 'A poor maid at court gate'.

Jan 10: Orsino saw 'the Tower, the Arsenal, and the Wardrobe'.

Jan 10, Sat Master of Gray at Whitehall with the Queen.^{MK}
Patrick, Master of Gray (c.1559-1611), special Ambassador from Scotland in the 1580s. He had incurred King James's displeasure and left Scotland in October 1600, remaining near the Border until December, when the King ordered him to return. He came first to London to confer with the Queen and Cecil. [Scot.xiii].

Jan 11, Sun Orsino at Whitehall with the Queen.
Orsino to Duchess Flavia: 'I went to Mass and to dine with the Ambassador of France. After dinner her Majesty sent to fetch me, by three gentlemen and her coaches, to give me the audience which I desired for my leave-taking. As soon as I came, her Majesty received me with so gracious a countenance that I could not ask more, and led me into a chamber with all the ladies and gentlemen, where a most beautiful ball took place. Her Majesty was pleased to dance, which is the greatest honour that she could do me...She had me view all the ladies and gentlemen who danced well in couples; willed me also to stay ever near her to entertain her, making me be covered and to be seated'.

Jan 12, Mon Orsino at Whitehall privately with the Queen.
Orsino to Duchess Flavia: 'It was signified me that her Majesty wished to enjoy me in private, to use her own word; and after dinner she dispatched two of her most confidential gentlemen to fetch me and convey me in a close carriage; and by way of a back garden gate they brought me in to her Majesty. What the Queen did I am saving for you at my return; but I shall only say that it seemed to me I had become one of the paladins who used to go into those enchanted palaces'.

French Ambassador, Boissise, to Henri IV: The Queen 'looked most favourably upon him, feasted him, danced, played, and sang for love of him'.^{BT}

Queen's gift to the Duke: 'One jewel of gold...with a triangled emerald, a long table ruby, and small sparks of diamonds and rubies, 5 pearls, and one pearl pendant'. New Year gift to the Queen in 1596. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.241v].

Jan 12: death: Bridget (Hussey), Dowager Countess of Bedford (1525-1601), widow of Sir Richard Morrison; of Henry Manners, 2nd Earl of Rutland; and of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, died 1585.

She was of Chenies, Bucks, where the Queen stayed with her in 1592.

Annexed to her will are Schedules of household stuff. Furnishings described in detail include hangings (tapestries): Destruction of Troy; the story of Holofernes (two sets); 'forest work'; beasts; 'pieces of Imagery...usually hanged in the scallop-shell chamber at Chenies'; the story of Jacob and Laban; the history of Elias; men of war.

Burial: Watford Church, Herts; her monument there was moved in 1907 to St Michael's Church, Chenies.

Court news. Jan 13, London newsletter from Father Rivers:

'This Italian Duke was honourably received by our Italian merchants into the city, and presently some noblemen were sent to invite him to the court, where he hath divers times been sumptuously feasted and in the best manner entertained. The Queen hath been pleased to have many pleasant discourses with him, and to dance before him, and he, as a well-experienced courtier, knew to make show of admiring herself as most excellent, and all her actions as incomparable'.

'She invited him to go with her to her Closet over the Chapel, having before given order that the Communion table should be adorned with basin and ewer of gold and evening tapers and other ornaments; some say also with a crucifix, and that all the ministry should be in rich copes. The Duke of curiosity accompanied her, and she was very pleasant thereat, saying she would write to the Pope not to chide him for that fact, with other like discourses... Many Papists are much scandalised'...

'He hath been most kindly used by most of the Council and the nobility near London, who have many times feasted him, accompanied him on hunting, and used all other compliments that might seem grateful unto him. He was lodged at Alderman Ratcliffe's house, by order of our Italian merchants, especially Cursons [Corsini], who meaneth to defray his charge of lodging, diet, and other necessaries there, if he will permit it'...

'The Earl of Essex is now altogether in his house near Temple Bar, in no favour as yet with her Majesty but growing again to wonted popularity by being often visited by many of the nobility...with many captains and cavaliers, and the whole pack of Puritans'...

'It was commonly observed this Christmas that her Majesty, when she came to be seen, was continually painted, not only all over her face, but her very neck and breast also, and that the same was in some places near half an inch thick'.

[Jesuits, i.5-8].

Jan 13, Tues: Orsino left London. 'I departed by river, and the Earl of Rutland came with the Queen's barges, and together with a dozen gentlemen accompanied me as far as Gravesend. There I found Sir Walter Raleigh who...took me to see her Majesty's galleons and ships, which are on the Thames many miles below London'.

Fulke Greville, Treasurer of the Navy, was waiting with a ship 'and in the passage which I made among them, the ships saluted me with all their guns'.

After going aboard several ships Orsino was escorted overland to Dover, embarking in a Dutch ship on January 15 for Calais.

On his return to Florence Orsino was obliged to perform public penance in the Duomo, for attending Chapel with a 'heretic' Queen.

John Webster's The White Devil: or the Tragedy of...Duke of Brachiano, published in 1612, dramatised the events of Orsino's childhood, with the murders of his mother (by his father), and of his stepmother.

Jan 19: death: Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (c.1539-1601), K.G., Lord President of Wales, died at Wilton, Wiltshire.

Funeral: March 5, Salisbury Cathedral. His son William Lord Herbert of Cardiff (1580-1630), became 3rd Earl of Pembroke.

The widowed Mary (Sidney) Countess of Pembroke (1561-1621), Philip Sidney's sister, was described by John Aubrey in Brief Lives:

'She was a beautiful lady and had an excellent wit...In her time Wilton House was like a college, there were so many learned and ingenious persons. She was the greatest patroness of wit and learning of any lady in her time'.

Epitaph by William Browne (c.1590-c.1645); much circulated in manuscript; published in 1623 as 'Underneath this marble hearse'. Now familiar as:

*'Underneath this sable hearse, Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother, Death, ere thou hast slain another
Fair and learn'd and good as she, Time shall throw a dart at thee'.*

Court news. Jan 20, John Herbert to Sir George Carew: The Duke of Bracciano came 'to visit the court of England, allured thereto by the report of the singular gifts wherewith her Majesty was endowed. The entertainment her Majesty gave him was rare and princely; his carriage answerable to his birth and place. It seemeth he parted marvellously well content'. [Carew, iv.8].

Jan 20, from the Fleet, Lord Grey to the Council, of 'my disaster' (on Jan 9): 'I humbly confess my fault unto her Majesty...I humbly beseech you to present unto her my submission and to implore the return of her princely favour, the eclipse whereof no corporal torment can equal'. [HT.xi.14].

Jan 21, Wed new appointment: William Lambarde: Keeper of the Records in the Tower. Lambarde (1536-19 Aug 1601), lawyer and historian, came to Greenwich Palace shortly before he died, had a conversation with the Queen about the archives and wrote a description of their meeting. (See August 4).

c. Jan 26: death: Dr John James, Physician to the Royal Household, 1595-1601; also Keeper of State Papers.

January 26: News of court scandal involving the new Earl of Pembroke and Mary Fitton (1578-1641), a Maid of Honour, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Cheshire; she was now with child by the Earl.

Jan 26, Sir John Stanhope to Sir George Carew: 'Of the persecution which is like to befall the poor Maids' Chamber in court, and of Fitton's afflictions, and lastly her commitment to my Lady Hawkins [a Lady of the Privy Chamber], of the discouragement thereby of the rest...I doubt not but that some friend doth more particularly advertise you'. [Carew, iv.13].

Anonymous newsletter [1601]: 'One Mrs Martin who dwelt at The Chopping Knife near Ludgate told me that she hath seen priests marry gentlewomen at the court. In that time when that Mistress Fitton was in great favour and one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, and during the time that the Earl of Pembroke favoured her, she would put off her head tire and tuck up her clothes and take a large white cloak and march as though she had been a man to meet the said Earl out of the court'. [SP15/34/38].

When Mary became a Maid of Honour (by 1597) Sir William Knollys (c.1545-1632, Controller of the Household) promised her father that he will play 'the Good Shepherd and will to my power defend the innocent lamb from the wolfish cruelty and fox-like subtlety of the tame beasts of this place...I will with my counsel advise your fair daughter...and I will be as careful of her well-doing as if I were her true father'. Sir William fell in love with Mary himself, unrequited love, and wrote letters to her sister Anne Newdigate expressing his love for Mary. [A.E. Newdigate-Newdegate, ed. Gossip from a Muniment Room (1897)].

Knollys dyed his beard, and a lampoon of c.1601 derides him as 'Party beard':

'Party beard, party beard...
...The white hind was crossed:
Brave Pembroke struck her down
And took her from the clown
Like a good woodman'.

[Marginal notes gloss 'party beard' and 'clown' as Sir William Knollys. Leslie Hotson, First Night of Twelfth Night, 106-7].

[January] Queen to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland: 'There is no louder trump that may sound out your praise, your hazard, your care, your luck, than we have blasted in all our court and elsewhere indeed..*Ad Tartaros eat melancholia! [To Hell with melancholy!]*'. Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil 'A copy of her Majesty's letter, lest you cannot read it', and endorsed by Mountjoy 'Received at Ardracken the - of January'. [Goodman, ii.28].

February: Barbary Ambassador and his company departed, after six months. The Ambassador arrived home before Feb 27, when he wrote to the Queen, who had stipulated that any help from England should be kept secret from Spain, and set the cost of equipping a fleet at £100,000. Nothing came of this. [Harris].

Richard Stapers [of the Levant Company], to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, 19 Oct 1607: 'It is remembered that in the late Queen's time there came an Ambassador from the King of Barbary, to whom she gave maintenance all the time he was here, and £100 at his departure, and yet he gave nothing here'. [HT.xix.287].

Feb 2, Mon play at Whitehall, by Admiral's Men.^T

Feb 3, Tues: 'The ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other the Muscovites, rode through the City of London to Marylebone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure'. [Stow, Annals].

Court news. Feb 3, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at the Hague: 'Upon Twelfth Day the Queen feasted the Muscovy Ambassador, who hath been since invited to divers other places, and taken his pleasure abroad in hunting'.

'During the holidays here was the Duke of Bracciano...The Queen entertained him very graciously, and to show that she is not so old as some would have her, danced both measures and galliards in his presence. He was feasted by the Lord Burghley...and should have been by the Lord Treasurer [Buckhurst] and by Gray's Inn that made preparation of shows to entertain him, but he made such haste away that they were disappointed. The Queen at his parting sent him a cup of gold of sixscore pound and a jewel, for the which he gave the bringer Michael Stanhope a chain of fourscore pound. He went hence to visit the Archduke and Infanta, leaving behind him a general report of a very courtlike and complete gentleman'.

'Somewhat more than three weeks since the Lord Grey and Earl of Southampton had a little bickering in the Strand on horseback, for the which the Lord Grey was committed to the Fleet and hath lain there till yesterday that he was released, notwithstanding all the friends he could make. During his restraint the old Countess of Bedford died, and left him not above £300'...

'One Rodney of Somersetshire...was lately knighted, but whether he were overjoyed with that dignity or overawed with the love of Mistress Prannell (whom he wooed and could not obtain) or as some say so doted upon a greater mistress, that his brains were not able to bear the burden, but have played bankrupt and left him raving'.

As 'Dr James of the court' has died, 'the Queen hath made choice of our Doctor [William Gilbert] for her physician, but he is not yet sworn'.^{CHA}

Dr Gilbert had published in 1600 his renowned book on natural philosophy: De Magnete. Until he became a royal physician he lived with John Chamberlain at St Peter's Hill, London. On February 8 in the Counting-house at court:

'Mr Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, signified that Mr William Gilbert Doctor of Physic is sworn Physician for her Majesty's own person, and that he is to receive wages, diet, and bouge of court'. [TNA LS13/168/27].

After Mrs Frances Prannell married the Earl of Hertford in May Sir George Rodney (c.1575-1601) killed himself (see July 8, Chamberlain's description).

Feb 3, Tues At Drury House, secret conference of the Earl of Essex's associates, the last of several. The Earl remained at Essex House, Strand. Sir Ferdinando Gorges confessed (February 18):

'The Earl of Essex sent him...unto Drury House to a conference which was appointed between the Earl of Southampton and other gentlemen whose opinion and resolution the Earl desired to have on certain articles'...

'Sir John Davies brought the propositions, all of the handwriting of the Earl of Essex, and...names of divers earls, barons and gentlemen that he made account of would adhere unto him, to the number in all of six score or thereabouts'.

'The articles...were three: 1. The first was, to seize upon the court. 2. To seize upon the Tower. 3. To seize upon the City.

'That of the Tower was propounded also doublewise, whether it were better to seize upon the court and the Tower both at one time, or first of the one and after of the other'.

After reading his associates' opinions the Earl of Essex's resolution was:

'The manner how he should seize upon the court was in this sort'.

'There should be sent thither before, dispersedly, of his confederates to the number of - , besides their followers, who should repair some to the Hall, others to the Great Chamber, another number to the Presence Chamber, some should be placed in the Lobby and some at the gates'.

'To the Presence Chamber Sir Charles Danvers was appointed, Sir John Davies to the Hall, and Sir Christopher Blount...to the Gate; himself [Sir Ferdinando Gorges] to the gate by the Preaching Place'.

'These confederates being thus disposed, then a watchword should be given or signal, and at that instant every of the forenamed knights should seize on the place to which he was appointed...by which time the Earl of Essex would be ready to enter into the court, and accompanied with the earls and barons in his company would present himself unto the Queen. That done, some should be sent unto the City of London to give them satisfaction of his doings'...

'Then they had projected to call a Parliament, in which those they counted adverse against them should have their trial'. [HT.xi.69-70].

Feb 3: The Rohan brothers of Brittany were in London on their way back from Scotland to France: Henri, Duke of Rohan (1579-1638), and his brother Benjamin, Monsieur de Soubise (c.1589-1642). Previously at court in October 1600.

At Ivy Bridge House, London, the Earl of Rutland gave a dinner for Monsieur de Rohan and his brother and five other Frenchmen, and the Earl of Southampton, Lord Compton and others. Cost £10.19s. The bill of fare has been printed.^{RT(4)}

Feb 4: The brothers left for France; The Queen 'honourably entertained... the Rohans being brethren, in their return from the King of Scots their kinsman (for they derive their descent from James I)'. [Camden, Annals].

Feb 4: 'Messieurs de Rohan departed towards France, and the Lord Harry Howard was appointed to accompany him as far as Chatham to see the Queen's ships'.^{MK}

[Feb 5], Boissise to Cecil: As they were leaving yesterday a box came from the Queen. 'The box contained a rich jewel, as I hear, her Majesty, not content with all the other favours to Monsieur de Rohan, having added this also'. [HT.xii.45]

Feb 5, court, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, President of Munster:

'We have no news but that there is a misfortune befallen Mistress Fitton, for she is proved with child, and the Earl of Pembroke being examined confesseth a fact, but utterly renounceth all marriage. I fear they will both dwell in the Tower awhile, for the Queen hath vowed to send them thither'.

'When you think fit you may send over 1076 [Earl of Desmond], but retain his Patent with yourself'. [Cecil-Carew, 65].

Feb 7, Sat Earl of Essex refused to obey a summons to the Privy Council. Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, Feb 10: 'The lords sent for him, which... was only to have reproved him for his unlawful assemblies, and to have wished him to leave the city and retire into the country'. [Cecil-Carew, 69].

Feb 7, Sat: At The Globe Theatre the Lord Chamberlain's Men played for the Earl of Essex's followers a play including the deposition of King Richard II.

Sir Gelly Meyrick, Essex's Steward, testified (February 17):
With Lord Monteagle and others I dined at Gunter's house 'over against Temple Gate' on February 7 and 'went all together to The Globe over the water'...

'The play was of King Henry the Fourth, and of the killing of Richard the Second, and played by the Lord Chamberlain's players'.

Augustine Phillips, one of the players, testified (February 18): 'On Friday last was sevensnight or Thursday Sir Charles Percy, Sir Joscelyn Percy and Lord Monteagle with some three more spoke to some of the players...to have the play of the deposing and killing of King Richard the Second to be played the Saturday next, promising to get them 40 shillings more than their ordinary to play it. Where this examine and his fellows were determined to have played some other play, holding that play of King Richard to be so old and so long out of use that they should have small or no company at it. But at their request this examine and his fellows were content to play it the Saturday and had their 40s more than their ordinary for it, and so played it accordingly'. [SP12/278/72,78,85].

[Shakespeare's company played at The Globe. His Richard II was written c.1595 and first published in 1597, omitting the scene of the King's deposition].

Feb 8, early: Edward Temple, one of the Earl of Essex's secretaries, took letters to a number of men in London, e.g. to Edward Westwood, goldsmith, at The Hare in Cheapside: 'Three days since, my Lord of Essex was informed that there were lying here in the city Jesuits who had conspired his Lordship's death; and yesterday night late, his Lordship received intelligence from the court that if he stirred out of Essex House he should be murdered. I have to go with these advertisements to divers of my Lord's friends'. [SP12/278/30].

Feb 8, Sun Earl of Essex's attempted uprising in London.

'The Earls of Essex, Rutland, and Southampton, with the Barons of Monteagle and Sandys, entered into London in rebellious manner, but taken the same night in Essex House in the Strand, and committed some to the Tower, others to other prisons'.^{MK}

Described by Thomas Phillips (draft, under pseudonym 'Vincent Hussey'):

As Essex had refused to come to court, next day 'the Lord Keeper and Lord Chief Justice, on report of the number of persons about him, then went to him, but he refused to yield to them, took order to keep them, and issued out into London, on a sudden resolution, with Earls Rutland, Southampton and Bedford, Lords Sandys, Monteagle...and other gentlemen of birth, about 150, armed only with rapiers, hoping to gain the citizens to follow them, on report of the peril he was in of being murdered by Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh'.

'This affray and a message from court drew the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen from the sermon at Paul's, to put the city in arms and send force to Whitehall to defend the Queen, as it was expected the Earl would go thither. There were concourse and bustle on all hands...but by reason of the Proclamation calling the Earl traitor he could not prevail with the Lord Mayor and the rest.. When he had spent four or five hours going up and down in this way, he was returning home, but at Ludgate received a repulse, the gate was shut, the Bishop of London, like a gallant prelate, assailing him'...

'He then took to the water, the company dispersed, the principals took boat at Queenhithe to Essex House, and shut themselves in'...

'Meanwhile at court there was great bustling to put themselves in defence, with such weapons as the place furnished; a barricade of coaches was made in the broad passage between that and Charing Cross, and people from Westminster and the adjoining hamlets flocked with such weapons as they had; thus two or three companies of foot and 50 or 60 horse marched about 3 p.m., my Lord Admiral being made Lieutenant-General, the Lord Grey leading the horse, etc'.

'By this time the Earls were returned to Essex House, and though it has no strength they resolved to stand a siege, and with shot kept up an alarm till 10 or 11 p.m., when they were persuaded to yield, petards being brought from the Tower; for the Queen said she would not sleep till they were had out'.

'Sir Robert Sidney signified to the Earl...that they would give two hours' respite for the ladies and gentlewomen to be removed. This he accepted'...

'Upon remonstrance and persuasion that their grievance should be brought to the Queen, they...yielded the house. They were then committed to several men's custody, and that dismal tumult...ceased'. [SP12/278/49,50].

John Clapham, one of Sir Robert Cecil's clerks, of the Queen's response: When Essex 'entered the city with divers noblemen and gentlemen of quality in a confused troop, when report was made unto her of the manner thereof, she being then at dinner seemed nothing moved therewith, but only said He that had placed her on that seat would preserve her in it; and so she continued at her dinner, not showing any sign of fear, or distraction of mind'. [Clapham, 88].

During February 8 the Privy Council sent many letters 'dispatched in haste', including: 'A warrant to the Constables in the Strand, Westminster, Savoy and St Giles in the Fields to levy with all expedition two or 300 men of the trained bands, armed with armour and weapon, to be sent to guard the Court Gate'.

Letters to the Lord Mayor to levy 1000 men, and 'for watches and guard to be kept by the householders at the several gates of the city'. 'To the Readers and Benchers of the several Inns of Court to give order that the gentlemen and others might be ready upon all occasions with their armour and weapon'.

The Council also wrote to the Sheriffs of various counties to seize the houses, lands, goods and chattels of the Earls and others involved, e.g. Belvoir Castle; Chartley Park, Staffs.^{APC}

Randolph Bellin, Clerk of the Council Chest: 'for going to the Tower in haste by water and bringing with him two culverins, six barrels of powder and 60 shot, and for two dozen of lights spent in the carriage thereof, 30s'.

James Russell 'her Majesty's servant, for service by him and others done at Essex House the 8th and 9th of February...with two barges one of 26 oars and 27 men, and one other with 8 oars and 9 men', £10.6d.^T

Works: 'Attending at Essex House to break open doors in the night'.

Feb 9: At 3 a.m: Earls of Essex, of Rutland, of Southampton, and Lord Sandys, were taken by river to the Tower of London, and in the afternoon Lord Cromwell, 'Lord Monteagle by the name of Sir William Parker'; and Sir Charles Danvers.

Other prisoners were in: the Fleet: 8, including two brothers of the Earl of Northumberland; the Earl of Rutland's brother; Henry Cuffe, Essex's secretary; in Ludgate (3); Newgate: 3, including Sir John Davies and Sir Gelly Meyrick; Gatehouse at Westminster (9); Counter in Wood Street (12); Counter in the Poultry (26); Marshalsea (7); White Lion prison, Southwark (4); King's Bench prison (1). 'Sir Christopher Blount as yet in a citizen's house under cure of surgeons...the Earl of Bedford committed to an Alderman's house; the Earl of Sussex committed to the Knight Marshal and since to the Fleet'.

'The Lady Rich, sister to the Earl of Essex, prisoner with Mr Sackford at St John's. Most of the other ladies remain at Walsingham House with the old Lady Walsingham'. [Schrickx, Foreign Envoys, 312-314].

Feb 9, Mon, Westminster, Proclamation (808):

Announcing the arrest of the Earl of Essex; declaring the events of the previous day, and thanking the citizens for their loyalty.

Also Feb 9: Sheriff Thomas Smith at Whitehall with the Queen.

Thomas Smith (c.1558-1625), haberdasher, a son of 'Customer' Smith, and Governor of the newly founded East India Company. The Earl of Essex had gone to Smith's house in London on the morning of February 8, apparently expecting assistance.

He was examined on February 13. John Smith testified: 'My brother said that on Monday, being with her Majesty, she charged him that he knew of the Earl's coming by five o'clock that Sunday morning, through one Temple, but he protested that he never spoke with him in his life'.

Thomas Phillips: 'A Sheriff of London, Alderman Smith, although thanked by the Queen, kissing her hand, for his carriage on the day of the tumult, was taken up about a letter which it appeared the Earl wrote to him. There was such suspicion from the Earl's addressing himself to his house especially, that the citizens were ordered to choose another in his room'. [SP12/278/57,94].

'Smith the Sheriff of London committed to the Lord Mayor, his wife to an Alderman's house and his goods seized on for the Queen to the value of £40,000'. [Schrickx, 314]. Smith was sent to the Tower on March 2.

Feb 10, Whitehall, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, sending the Proclamation, and informing him of 'A most dangerous attempt which hath happened on Sunday last, wherein both her Majesty's own person and the usurpation of this kingdom was openly shot at'...

'If the Queen had not put herself in strength that very morning, and barricaded Charing Cross, and other places of the back parts of Westminster, their resolution was to have been at court by noon; whereof when they [Essex and Southampton] understood, they put themselves into London, and from thence (hoping to have been followed by the City) they resolved to come back, but being repulsed at Ludgate by a stand of pikes, and the city holding fast for the Queen, they and some 50 of their complices ran to the water and put themselves into Essex House, which the Earl had furnished with all manner of warlike provisions, and there defended themselves' until 'the Lord Admiral sent unto them if they would not yield that he would blow up the house'...

'Whereupon...they all yielded to her Majesty's mercy'...

'I will only add this, that even when a false alarm was brought to the Queen that the city was revolted with them she never was more amazed than she would have been to have heard of a fray in Fleet Street'.

With the names of 'the commanders of our little army'.

Lord Burghley 'went into London and proclaimed the Earl of Essex a traitor, with all his adherents, by the mouth of the King of Arms'. [Cecil-Carew, 66-67].

Feb 10: St Clement Danes, Strand: burials: 'Owen Salisbury Captain, slain within Essex gallery. James footman to the Earl of Southampton likewise, who were both buried by night'. [With a note that they were slain on February 8].

Feb 12, Thur Captain Thomas Lee arrested in Whitehall Palace.

Lee (c.1551-1601), a long-serving Captain in Ireland; cousin of Sir Henry Lee.

Testimony by William Poyntz (Clerk of the Kitchen) to Lord Justice Popham: 'Waiting in the Lobby by the Closet [a chapel], after 9 p.m., two of the Cellar also waiting there, Captain Thomas Lee came in out of the Presence Chamber, and went to the farther side of the Lobby towards the Privy Chamber door and leaned his back against the Closet...He moved near me and looked earnestly at me... with a stern countenance, his colour very pale, and large drops of sweat on his face...He then asked if her Majesty was yet at supper. I said she was not'.

Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew [March 10]: 'Thomas Lee...dealt with Sir Henry Nevill [Lord Abergavenny's son]...and with Sir Robert Crosse, assuring them that he would deal also with some four other gentlemen of resolution, who at supper time, when the Queen should have been in the Privy Chamber, should have taken her, locked the doors, and as he sillily pretended only have pinned her up there till he had forced her to sign a warrant for the Earl's delivery out of the Tower; which vile purpose being discovered by those two gentlemen... he being that very night watching at the Privy Chamber door...he was seized on, and being examined confessed thus much, only vowing that he would not have hurt her royal person, whom God bless'. [SP15/34/34; Cecil-Carew, 73]. Trial: Feb 16.

Feb 13, Fri Temporary appointment: Lord Thomas Howard was made Constable of the Tower [until March 1]. 'Thirteen of the Yeomen of the Guard came there to watch and ward' [until March 13]. [SP12/281/68].

Feb 15, Sun: sermon at Paul's Cross, by John Hayward, Parson of St Mary Woolchurch Haw. Feb 15, Bishop of London (Richard Bancroft) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The preacher at St Paul's Cross this day hath discharged his duty exceedingly well, and delivered to the people the whole matter of the arch-traitor, according to the instructions you were acquainted with. The auditory was great...and the applause for her Majesty's deliverance from the mischiefs intended exceeding great, loud and joyous...His text was 2 Samuel 21:17, in these words: Then David's men swore unto him, saying, thou shall go no more out with us to battle, lest thou quench the light of Israel'. [HT.xi.55-6].

Feb 16: In Paris the King had news of the rising, from Rohan, who 'freshly came out of England and arrived this morning in post'. [Winwood, i.294].

Feb 16, Mon: Trial of Thomas Lee for high treason; at Newgate Sessions House. Charges: 'He plotted...to raise sedition and rebellion to the Queen's Majesty's person, to deprive her of her Crown and dignity, take away her life, commit her people to slaughter, alter the form of government and religion'.

Sir Robert Crosse testified that on Thursday night Captain Lee said to him: 'A man might do a brave act to set those lords at liberty...If half a dozen resolute men, such as might have access to the Presence [Chamber], would step unto the Queen, and kneel before her, and never rise till she had signed a warrant, and then send it by the Lord Admiral, and never stir till the Earls of Essex and Southampton were brought to the Queen's presence, they might do it'...

Lee: 'I spoke these words with an **if**; **if** such a thing could be done'.

William Poyntz's evidence was read, of Lee coming to the Privy Chamber door. Lee: 'Had I any company? had I any dagger or anything about me, that might show I meant to do the Queen any harm? No, I had not, neither did I mean any such thing; and for my being at the Privy Chamber door, I had been there 500 times'.

Evidence was given of Lee's close friendship with the Earl of Essex, with whom he served in Ireland. He strongly denied that he planned to 'force' the Queen to release the Earl. Resolute men would have been needed, 'such as would not fear to displease her Majesty for half an hour, to please her all her life after, but I never meant to have been an actor myself'. 'The court affirmed it was Treason to undertake to 'force' her Majesty to do anything against her will'.

Lee: 'I never undertook it'. Bishop of London: 'You would not have anybody persuaded that you were a traitor, unless her Majesty (God bless her) were dead'

Lee: 'My lord, it was ever my fault to be loose and lavish of my tongue; and that was my fault now, and I am like to pay for it'.

The jury 'quickly found him guilty'. [State Trials, i.1403-1410].

Feb 17: 'Captain Thomas Lee was executed at Whitehall Gate'.^{MK}

Also: St Clement Danes: burial: 'Randall Tippin gentleman' [injured Feb 8].

Court news. Feb 18, Thomas Phillips: 'The trained bands of Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Surrey are called up to London, and lie in the suburbs adjoining the court, which is guarded like a camp, and troops of armed men march up and down, as if the Spaniards were in the land'. [SP12/278/94].

Feb 19, Thur: Trial of Earl of Essex and Earl of Southampton for high treason. Westminster Hall was made ready 'against the arraignment of the Earls of Essex and Southampton'.^T The prosecutors included Edward Coke, Attorney-General, and Francis Bacon. The Trial was devoted to describing the events of and leading up to February 8; confessions were read of seven of Essex's adherents. Both Essex and Southampton were found guilty, and sentenced to death.

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Feb 24: The Earls were arraigned before Lord Treasurer Buckhurst 'Lord High Steward of England for that day, and 25 of their peers, whereof were 9 earls and 16 barons. The only matters objected were his practice [plot] to surprise the court, his coming in arms into London to raise rebellion, and the defending his house against the Queen's forces: to the two latter he answered that he was driven for safety of his life, to the former that it was a matter only in consultation and not resolved upon, and if it had taken effect it was only to prostrate himself at her Majesty's feet, and there manifest such matters against his enemies as should make them odious and remove them from about her person, and recall him to her former favour. This was the sum of his answer...The worst of all was his many and loud protestations of his faith and loyalty to the Queen and state'.^{CHA}

Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew [March 10]: Essex 'laboured to extenuate his fault by denying that ever he meant any harm to her Majesty's person, and by pretending that he took arms principally to save himself from my Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh, who (he gave out) should have murdered him in his house... He pretended also an intention he had to have removed me, with some others, from the Queen, as one who would sell the Kingdom of England to the Infanta of Spain'. But he found that his confederates 'had confessed all the conferences that were held at Drury House by his directions for the surprising of the Queen and the Tower, which argued a premeditated treason'. [Cecil-Carew, 68-69].

Feb 20: Queen signed the death-warrant for Earls of Essex and Southampton. Received by Lord Keeper Egerton on Feb 23 at the Tower; he signed a 'warrant of execution' and delivered it to the Lieutenant of the Tower on Feb 24.

[Illustrated: Pryor, No.55]. Essex was executed on Feb 25; the Earl of Southampton was spared execution, remaining in the Tower.

Feb 21, Sat: The Queen permitted Sir Robert Cecil and three other Councillors to go to Essex in the Tower, at his request. Cecil to Carew: He asked 'to set down in writing his whole project of coming to the court', concurring with other confessions. Matters considered were first whether 'At the same time of coming to court to possess the Tower...Next, that Sir Christopher Blount should take the Court Gate, Sir John Davies should with some company command the Hall, and go up into the Great Chamber, where some unsuspected persons were appointed to have gotten into the room aforehand, and to have seized on the halberds of the Guard which commonly, you know, stand piled up against the wall; and Sir Charles Danvers should have been in the Presence with some other gentlemen to have made good that place, whereby my Lord of Essex with the Earls of Southampton, Rutland, and some other noblemen, should have gone in to the Queen, and then having her in their possessions, to have used the shadow of her authority for changing the government'. [Cecil-Carew, 72-73].

Feb 22, Shrove Sunday play, by the Children of the Chapel Royal.^T [For a note on a play called 'Liberality and Prodigality' see 1602, end].

Feb 24: David Foulis, sent by King James, began to make preparations for a special Scottish Ambassador who was coming to London (the Earl of Mar, originally suggested to the King by the Earl of Essex, 25 December 1600).

Feb 24, Foulis to Sir Robert Cecil, asking the Privy Council 'to appoint some sufficient house or lodging capable of his train, which will be of 40 in number less or more'. Baynard's Castle (Earl of Pembroke's house) 'should serve the turn well, so being any provision be in it'. [Scot.xiii.775].

Feb 24, Privy Council to Lord Mayor of London (William Ryder, haberdasher): 'Whereas the Earl of Mar is sent hither to her Majesty in embassy from the Scottish King and hath sent a gentleman hither by whom he makes request that some spacious house may be taken up for the convenient lodging of himself and his train, we are to signify to your Lordship her Majesty's pleasure that you shall forthwith cause choice to be made of some large and convenient house in the city for the lodging and receiving of him and his company and to see it to be furnished with bedding and other necessary stuff fit for their use'.^{APC}

Feb 24, Privy Council to the Constable and Lieutenant of the Tower: 'Richard Coningsby, Usher of the Black Rod for the Order of the Garter, is appointed...to disgrace and deprive the late Earl of Essex, being attainted of high treason, of that honourable Order in pulling off the George and Garter, and therefore it is her Majesty's pleasure you shall admit him to the person of the said Earl to execute this office in your presence'.^{APC} At the Tower the Works had been 'making a scaffold for the beheading of the Earl of Essex'.

Feb 24, Chamberlain to Carleton: 'His execution was expected on Saturday, then yesterday, now tomorrow or on Thursday...The general opinion is there will be no great executions, for the Queen is very gracious and inclines much to mercy'...

'We have continual watch and ward day and night in arms through the city'.^{CHA}

Also Feb 24, Shrove Tuesday play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Feb 25, Wed, at the Tower: Execution of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex (1565-1601). There 'were present the Earls of Cumberland and of Hertford, the Barons Darcy and Compton and the Viscount Bindon, four Aldermen of London, divers knights and gentlemen'.^{MK}

The Earl was buried on the same day in the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula.

His son Robert Devereux (1591-1646), a pupil at Eton College, was restored as Earl of Essex by Act of Parliament in 1604. The widowed Frances Countess of Essex (c.1567-1632) married (1603) Richard Bourke, 4th Earl of Clanricarde.

Sir Henry Wotton, Essex's secretary, wrote: 'If ever that uncouth speech fell from him to the Queen, which is delivered to us by one that was much conversant then in the secrets of the court, That she was as crooked in her disposition as in her carcass (when haply there was a little unevenness in her shoulders), all my wonder at his destruction is taken from me; and I must needs confess I am nothing satisfied with that loose report which hath crept into our discourse, that shortly after his miserable end...I know not upon what unseasonable delivery of a ring or jewel by some lady of the court, the Queen expressed much reluctancy for his death'. [Reliquiae Wottonianae, 4th ed.(1685), 192].

Wotton refers to a story of a ring supposedly sent by Essex to the Queen as a plea for mercy, but allegedly wrongly delivered to the Countess of Nottingham, who allegedly confessed it on her death-bed to the Queen, February 1603. It is denied in Camden's Annals. The spread of 'a romantic myth' is described in Nichols, Progresses (2014), iv.152. Another tale, of the Queen playing on the virginals before the Earl of Oxford, has been wrongly linked to her receiving the news of Essex's death. See: 'Anecdotes' (Oxford).

Feb 27, Lord Mayor of London to the Privy Council, who required him to provide a house for the Earl of Mar, coming from Scotland: 'Upon signification of her Majesty's pleasure unto me for the provision of a large and convenient house in the city...I can find none so fit as Crosby Place, the house of Sir John Spencer, knight, in Bishopsgate Street, being very large and he seldom using it. I pray you to require him by your letters to make ready the same'. [HT.xi.88].

Feb 28, Sat Lady Hoby at Whitehall with the Queen.

Lady Margaret and Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby were in London from Yorkshire all winter for a law-suit (see 5 December 1600).

Lady Hoby's Diary [February 27]: 'I went to the court to see my Lady Warwick, and the next day I went again to see the Queen; and the day following I trussed up our stuff to be sent into the country; the next day, being the 2 day of March, I took my journey towards Yorkshire'. [Hoby won his law-suit].

**February: Queen's new Printer, Robert Barker, printed Certain Prayers fit for the time. Set forth by authority. Five prayers. [Liturgy, 689-695].*

March? Court news, from Sir John Harington (1560-1611), of Kelston, Somerset; one of the Queen's godsons; knighted in Ireland by the Earl of Essex, 1599.

Kelston, Sir John Harington to Sir Hugh Portman: 'For six weeks I left my oxen and sheep, and ventured to court...Much was my comfort in being well received, notwithstanding it is an ill hour for seeing the Queen. The madcaps are all in riot, and much evil threatened. In good sooth I feared her Majesty more than the rebel Tyrone, and wished I had never received my Lord of Essex's honour of knighthood. She is quite disfavoured, and unattired, and these troubles waste her much. She disregardeth every costly cover that cometh to the table, and taketh little but manchet [bread] and succory pottage'.

'Every new message from the city doth disturb her, and she frowns on all the ladies. I had a sharp message from her brought by my Lord Buckhurst, namely thus, "Go tell that witty fellow, my godson, to get home; it is no season now to fool it here". I liked this as little as she doth my knighthood, so took to my boots and returned to the plough in bad weather'...

'The many evil plots and designs have overcome all her Highness's sweet temper. She walks much in her Privy Chamber, and stamps with her feet at ill news, and thrusts her rusty sword at times into the arras in great rage'.

'My Lord Buckhurst is much with her, and few else since the city business; but the dangers are over, and yet she always keeps a sword by her table'.

PS: 'So disordered is all order, that her Highness hath worn but one change of raiment for many days, and swears much at those that cause her griefs in such wise, to the no small discomfiture of all about her'.

Harington's letter, in Nugae Antiquae, i.317-319, is there dated October 9. Several letters are mis-dated by the editor, and Harington's description does not tally with any report of the Queen during her summer progress and a visit by the Duke of Biron.

March 1, Sun: sermon at Paul's Cross by Dr William Barlow.

Text: Matthew 22:21: 'Render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God those things which are God's'. The sermon was printed later in March, with the official account of Essex's execution. The Queen ordered Barlow to be denied access to her. John Manningham, 1602: 'Dr Parry told how Dr Barlow, now one of her Majesty's chaplains, received a check at her Majesty's, because he presumed to come in her presence when she had given special charge to the contrary, because she would not have the memory of the late Earl of Essex renewed by him, who had preached against him at Paul's'. [Diary, 87].

Mar 5, Thur, Westminster Hall: Trial for high treason of Sir Christopher Blount, Sir Charles Danvers, Sir John Davies, Sir Gelly Meyrick, Henry Cuffe. Charges included 'that they intended and compassed the death and destruction of the Queen'. The confessions of the first three were read to the jury, and evidence was given against Meyrick and Cuffe.

Before passing judgment the Lord Chief Justice asked: 'Shall it be said in the world abroad that we Englishmen, now after forty-three years' peace under so gracious and renowned a Prince, are become weary of the government of such a Queen whom all the world else admires for her government?'

All were found guilty and sentenced to death. [State Trials, i.1409-1411].

March 6: Scottish special Ambassador arrived in London.

John Erskine, 2nd Earl of Mar (1562-1634). With Edward Bruce, Abbot of Kinloss (1548-1611); about 60 in all. They were in London from March-May.

Their journey had been delayed after news came of Essex's arrest.

March 7, Sir Robert Cecil to Ralph Winwood, in France: 'Yesterday here arrived at London the Earl of Mar, Ambassador from the King of Scotland. His errands are generally supposed to be to congratulate the Queen of her safe delivery from this dangerous conspiracy and to deal for Border causes'. [Winwood, i.302].

March 10: An official of the Tower noted: 'Lord Sandys, being in a barge at The Old Swan with the Lieutenant, myself, the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Gentleman Porter, and going to Westminster to be arraigned, a messenger came from the Lord Treasurer, signifying that he should stay until the Queen's further pleasure were known; so he was brought back to the Tower, and the same day the scaffolds at Westminster [for trials] were taken down'. [SP12/281/68].

March 13, at Tyburn: Executions: Henry Cuffe, one of Essex's secretaries; Sir Gelly Meyrick, Essex's Steward.

Mar 15, Sun Scottish Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience. Sir Robert Cecil to George Nicholson, March 21: 'The Earl of Mar after ten days' respite sent for audience, which was granted him, though his long deferring was noted; but it seems he stayed until he heard from Scotland. He came on Sunday to the Queen and was received in the Chamber of Presence with very great respect ...That which she hath told me was most of it compliment'. [HT.xi.137].

March 16: Attorney-General Edward Coke 'delivered to Mr Solicitor 25 papers concerning the Earl of Essex's treasons etc. to be delivered to Mr Francis Bacon for her Majesty's service'. [Spedding, i.240].

Bacon described how he came to write his *Declaration of the Practices and Treasons attempted and committed by Robert late Earl of Essex and his complices*.

'Her Majesty taking a liking of my pen...commanded me to pen that book, which was published for the better satisfaction of the world; which I did, but so as never secretary had more particular and express directions and instructions in every point how to guide my hand in it; and not only so, but after that I had made a first draft thereof, and propounded it to certain principal Councillors, by her Majesty's appointment, it was perused, weighed, censured, altered, and made almost a new writing...It was again exactly perused by the Queen herself, and some alterations made again by her appointment'. [Bacon, *Apology*, 159].

March 18, at Tower Hill: Executions: Sir Charles Danvers; Sir Christopher Blount (Essex's step-father, being the Countess of Leicester's 3rd husband).

The final executions. Sir John Davies was pardoned, and was in prison for six months; he died in 1625; his monument is at Pangbourne Church, Berks.

For other prisoners see March 21, May 11, July 8.

March 21: 'Divers of the prisoners restrained in respect of the rebellion of the Earl of Essex were bailed by Justice Gawdy, upon special warrant from the Queen'.

Also: 'The Earl of Pembroke is committed to the Fleet'.^{MK}
William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, who had seduced Mary Fitton, had returned from his father's funeral in Wiltshire. He was released on April 26.

Court news. March 25 [London], Toby Matthew to Dudley Carleton:

'The Earl of Mar is here, as ambassador out of Scotland, to congratulate the Queen's deliverance; to desire that his master may be the declared successor; and to act, as is conjectured, some greater business, which is likely enough, for he is a man of extraordinary courage and place...The Earl of Pembroke is committed to the Fleet; his cause is delivered of a boy who is dead'.

March 25, London, George Carleton to his brother Dudley Carleton:
'Essex of his voluntary confession accused Sir Henry Neville, Lord Ambassador for France, to be privy and a party to this confederacy, as they term it, of Drury House...whom no man did dream upon, in this case. Whereupon he was presently sent for back again, being in his journey toward France as far as Dover, examined, and committed, and his confessions served to accuse others'.

[SP12/279/36,35]. Sir Henry Neville was sent to the Tower on May 1.

March: Russian Ambassador at Whitehall. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'at Whitehall against the coming of the Muscovia ambassador'.^T

c.March or April: Edward Herbert at Whitehall.

Edward Herbert (1582-1648), later 1st Lord Herbert of Cherbury, married Mary Herbert in February 1599, he being an Oxford student aged 16, she 20; her father had left his estates to her provided that she married 'a gentleman of my surname, Herbert'. Edward recalled that he came to London shortly before 'the attempt of the Earl of Essex'.

'Not long after this, curiosity, rather than ambition, brought me to court; and as it was the manner of those times for all men to kneel down before the great Queen Elizabeth, who then reigned, I was likewise upon my knees in the Presence Chamber when she passed by to the Chapel at Whitehall. As soon as she saw me she stopped, and swearing her usual oath, demanded "Who is this?"

'Everybody there present looked upon me, but no man knew me, until Sir James Croft, a Pensioner, finding the Queen stayed, returned back and told who I was, and that I had married Sir William Herbert of St Julian's daughter. The Queen hereupon looked attentively upon me, and swearing her ordinary oath, said it is pity he was married so young, and thereupon gave me her hand to kiss twice, both times gently clapping me on the cheek'.

[Sidney Lee, ed. *Autobiography of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, 2nd ed. (1907) 43-44]. A reclining portrait of Edward Herbert, by Isaac Oliver, and a portrait of his younger brother, the poet George Herbert, are reproduced in their biographies in the *ODNB*.

By April 1: James FitzGerald, Earl of Desmond (1571-November 1601), in London, on his return to England after six months in Ireland. The Earl brought a letter from Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil, March 22, Cork:

'My Lord of Desmond, desirous to see her Majesty...doth now make his repair into England, where by your honourable means he hopes to advance his fortunes... I cannot sufficiently commend unto you his noble carriage in this country, which gets him little love...So far is his humour and religion different from the Irish as that he thinks all time lost which is spent among them'. He 'doth merit exceeding extraordinarily well of the Queen and the State'. [Carew, iv.33].

April 2: Robert Seale, Clerk of the Cheque of the Guard, 'for the charges and pains of 21 extraordinary Yeomen of the Chamber appointed to attend in the late troublesome times in the said Chamber, and for watching and warding in divers places in the house, and attending at the several arraignments, and for carrying of prisoners to and from several prisons', 32 days at 2d apiece per diem, £67.^T

April 2: Slanderous words of the Queen, by an Englishman in Germany.

April 2, Frankfurt, William Knight wrote: I have been in company of Hugh Broughton and heard him make monstrous speeches of her Majesty; as that he could not find in his heart to pray for her, as she was an atheist and a maintainer of atheism. He declared monstrous untruths against her, and he has sown such lies about her in these parts of Germany that I could no longer suffer in silence. He said that her Majesty had a daughter, which should be or was affianced to the Prince of Condé, to succeed after her decease; also that her Majesty had been, of long time past, married to Lord Chancellor Hatton, had not Mrs Radcliffe hindered it. [Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor 1587-1591; Mary Radcliffe, Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber]. [SP12/279/48].

April 2,4: Two Irish knights recommended to the Queen.

April 2, Dublin, F.King to Sir George Carey:

'Sir Francis Shane and Sir James Dillon are commended into England, and purposed to be suitors to her Majesty for remittal of their rents...They are both principal gentlemen of the Pale...Sir Francis giveth out that his going is to the baths for his hurt leg, but indeed it is chiefly about his rents'.

April 4, Bishop of Meath to Sir Robert Cecil: Sir Francis Shane's wound forces him to travel to England, to seek for help and cure.

'He is in religion very zealous and constant...in her Majesty's service very forward, and always ready to adventure his life'. Shane wrote to Cecil on May 7 of the gracious reception accorded him by the Queen, and her order to reward him. (His rents were not remitted). [SP Ireland].

Apr 4,Sat new appointment: Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester, was sworn Master of the Horse. The Earl took the oath before Sir William Knollys, Controller, Sir Henry Cock Cofferer, Bartholomew Foukes Master of the Household, Richard Browne, Clerk of the Green Cloth, and Robert Vernon, Clerk Controller.

The Earl 'receiving his said Oath and the Oath to the Supremacy kneeling upon his knees'. The text of the Oath is given. [TNA LS 13/168/29].

Apr 5,Sun, Westminster. Proclamation (810):

Offering Reward for Information on Libels against the Queen. In full:

'Whereas divers traitorous and slanderous libels have of late been dispersed in divers parts of our city of London and places near thereunto adjoining by some lewd and ungodly persons, tending to the slander of our royal person and state, and stirring up of rebellion and sedition within this our realm, and to the end such wicked persons may be discovered and known:

'These shall be to signify to all manner of person and persons that whosoever shall in any sort either openly or secretly discover and make known to any of the lords or others of our Privy Council, or to the Lord Mayor of our said city, the name of any of the authors, writers, or dispersers of any of the said libels, whereby the offenders therein may be known and taken, shall presently have and receive for their pains therein the sum of £100 of current money paid and delivered unto him by the Lord Mayor of our said city'.

Apr 5, Sun Earl of Mar at Whitehall for audience.
The Earl had asked for one last private audience.
He did not take leave until May. [Scot.xiii.791,800].

King James had sent a private letter to Sir Robert Cecil, using the ciphers 30 (for himself), and 10 (for Cecil). Cecil replied in 'my first letter to the King's Majesty in the Queen's life, upon my conference with the Earl of Mar and the Lord Kinloss, at the Duchy House'. This secret correspondence continued for the rest of the reign, paving the way for James's peaceful succession to the English throne. [Correspondence of King James VI of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and others in England, ed. John Bruce, Camden Society, 78 (1861)].

Apr 9, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Westminster Abbey.
By Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, the Queen's Almoner;
to 61 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 67d in a white purse.^{T,W}

April 10, Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil, recommending an Irish knight: 'There is none in his rank that I dare more confidently recommend to her Majesty's favour than this gentleman, Sir Richard Greame'.

April 14, Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Cecil: 'The Lord Deputy hath licensed... Sir Richard Greame to repair to the court...He is a stirring man, and fortunate in his attempts, and, being a mere stranger at the court, he considereth how far he may want friends to countenance him'. April 14, Lord Chancellor Loftus to Cecil, commending Greame for his sufficiency and valour. He deserves an 'extraordinary recompense' at the Queen's hands. [SP Ireland].

Apr 14, Tues Privy Council to Mr [Robert] Barker, the Queen's Printer:
'You shall receive herewith a discourse in writing, containing a Declaration [by Bacon] of the late Earl of Essex's treasons, which her Majesty thinketh fit should be published for the better satisfying of the world. And therefore these are to will and require you to take present order for the printing of the said Discourse, and to use therein all the expedition you may'.^{APC}

Francis Bacon recalled: 'After it was set to print, the Queen...noted that I could not forget my ancient respect to my Lord of Essex, in terming him ever My Lord of Essex, My Lord of Essex, in almost every page of the book, which she thought not fit, but would have it made Essex, or the late Earl of Essex; whereupon of force it was printed *de novo* [anew], and the first copies suppressed by her peremptory commandment'. [Bacon, Apology, 160].

April 20: News of a libel against the Queen.
A 'libellous letter' criticising the procedure and justice of the Earl of Essex's trial was circulating in France, and in other countries.
April 20, Paris, Ralph Winwood to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Monsieur de Rohan, or someone of his people to whom he committeth the custody of his papers, making no dainty to divulge this French libellous letter' said to be from Monsieur de Boissise, resident French Ambassador to England. Monsieur de Maise 'said that he knew that his brother-in-law was too wise to write in such manner, but perhaps his son might do it'. King Henri IV continued to praise the Queen's handling of the affair, 'saying many times in the presence of his nobles, That she only is a King, and she only knows to rule'. [Winwood, i.315]. See May 8,9.

April 22 [London], Sir Edward Fitton to Mary Fitton's sister Anne: 'I am in some hope of your sister's enlargement shortly, but what will be the end with the Earl [of Pembroke] I cannot tell'. Sir Edward took Mary home to Cheshire in May. [A.E.Newdigate-Newdegate, Gossip from a Muniment Room (1897), 39-40].

April 22, news of a proposed dinner at Wimbledon, Surrey, 'dissolved'. Wimbledon manor-house; owned by Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burghley, half-brother of Sir Robert Cecil; wife: Dorothy (Nevill), daughter of John Lord Latimer.

[April] Earl of Shrewsbury to Sir Robert Cecil: 'If her Majesty hold her purpose to dine tomorrow at Wimbledon, I mean to be one of the train to feed upon your brother'.

April 22, Burghley to Cecil: 'I perceive by your letter that her Majesty has dissolved her coming to Wimbledon...I am sorry it should fall out upon my brother [in-law] Cornwallis who is in the diet, and I think his purse is likewise, and if her Majesty go thither, she is like the physician that giveth his patient a wrong medicine for his disease, but in the end, no doubt, when she knoweth his disease, she is able to cure him, which I hope her Majesty will do. My house of London is robbed of all his stuff which came hither by the flood and must return by the ebb. I will now think of my instalment at Windsor'.

[HT.xi.174; HT.MS 181/148]. Queen visited Sir William Cornwallis on May 1.

Apr 22, Wed Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

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

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Charles Howard 1st Earl of Nottingham. Ten other Garter Knights. The Queen was in the processions and at the service.

Three standings were made ready 'for the Ambassadors of Muscovia, France and Scotland to see her Highness go the procession on St George's Day'.^T

Herald: 'The Muscovy Ambassador was in the Hall in a small room by the Great Chamber which was made ready and hanged for him. The French Ambassador stood in Secretary Herbert's chamber, and the Scot had a place hanged at the window upon the Terrace which looketh into the outer court'. There was a Chapter held about taking down the Earl of Essex's coat of arms at Windsor.

Knighting: Earl of Derby (prior to his election to the Garter).

The customary dinner for the Garter Knights did not take place.

The Lieutenant 'made no dinner for it was forbidden by the Sovereign'.

[Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468; dinner: Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1109].

April 23: Theft from Frances Lady Burgh. A London yeoman at night broke into one of the Queen's houses and stole an olive-coloured velvet gown (worth £40), satin gown (£24), green carpet (£3), pair of watchet colour window curtains (40s), 9 dozen napkins (£16), pair of flaxen sheets (50s), 3 linen smocks (£3), 3 shirts (20s), of the goods and chattels of Lady Burgh. [Jeaffreson, i.271].

The widowed Lady Burgh lived in a St James's Park house, Crown property.

Apr 24, Fri Final 1601 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

New Knights of the Garter elected: William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby; Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burghley. Installed at Windsor: May 26.

April 26, Whitehall: 'Passport for Don Christopher of Portugal, son to Don Antonio, late King of Portugal, with his servants and company, to pass into the parts beyond the seas'.

Warrant to the Warden of the Fleet, to release the Earl of Pembroke (in prison after seducing Mary Fitton): 'As her Majesty is informed that through the restraint in that prison he is fallen into an ague' he is to be 'conveyed to his house of Baynard's Castle...to remain there until her Majesty's further pleasure be known'.^{APC}

April 27, Sir John Stanhope to Sir George Carew: 'Here we do all the week long make officers and Councillors, and on the Sunday some thwart or other leaves them still *in statu quo prius* [as before]'. [Carew, iv.44].

April 27: Theft from the Earl of Hertford, at his Westminster house. A London yeoman at night broke in and stole three clocks of gold and silver worth £300. Pleading guilty to felony: to be hanged. [Jeaffreson, i.271]. The Earl's house was Hertford House, Cannon Row.

c. April 28: visit to Chelsea, Middx, by the Queen and the Earl of Mar. With thwarted visit to Henry Clinton, 2nd Earl of Lincoln, who had left for the Assize Courts in Lincolnshire.

Court news. April 30, Lord Admiral Nottingham and Sir Robert Cecil to the Earl of Lincoln: 'Such has been the mischance and great folly of your servants at Chelsea, as when her Majesty did lately ride abroad, and was accompanied with the Scottish Ambassador, she was very desirous to have gone into your house and gardens, from whence she was kept out in so rude a fashion as we protest unto you your enemies wanted not a colour to say it was by your direction. For after a great knocking at both gates, some of your people did not only show themselves within, but some of them looked out of the house and over the walls'.

'These things did not a little trouble the Queen, though she would make no speech of it then, but we have found it since so suspiciously to move in her as she did almost seem to take it to be done of purpose; whereupon we...did first assure her that when you went away you had hoped to see her there and had provided for her Majesty, and that being constrained to go away, you told us that whensoever you might know that she had a desire to come thither you would not stick to come up again for that purpose'...

'Whereunto we also added...we durst undertake that you...would be contented to make us your stewards for a dinner and anything that belongs to it'.

'Of this your offer her Majesty hath spoken since with very great contentment and honour of you...It cannot be good for you (who have so many enemies) that the world should conceive that her Majesty had any ill conceit of you'.

'Now your Lordship should understand that although we hoped you should have been here in so good time as to have invited her yourself, yet her Majesty being to remove upon Tuesday next [May 5] has much pressed that we would bring her hither, and the rather before the Ambassador's departure, that he (for these were her own words) that saw her kept out, may also see her let in...So upon Saturday next [May 2] her Majesty will dine there, where we will moderate expenses as if it were for ourselves, and we will also find out some present, such as we presume you will not think too much'. [HT.xi.184-5]. See May 2, and for the Earl of Lincoln's character and unenviable reputation see 15 July 1600.

April 30, Whitehall, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, of Donough O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Thomond, in England from April to November:

The Queen 'hath used him with very great grace'...

'But for the gentleman, I must speak freely to you. No man can tell what he would have, for I protest unto you till this very day I could never get other answer of him than this: when I would say unto him "What is there wherein your Lordship would have my friendship?" he will still reply "Nay, Sir, even in what please you I am yours to dispose", with such like words'...

'I am very glad that the Earl of Desmond is here; he is well used'. From 'Your loving friend without possibility of change'. [Cecil-Carew, 76-77].

April 30: marriage, at St Mary le Strand. Francis Lovell married Anne Carey, a Maid of Honour, daughter of Sir John Carey, later 3rd Lord Hunsdon.

Register: 'Mr Thomas Lovell married to Sir John Carey's daughter'.

Queen's gift: To Anne Carey, April 28: 'One carcanet of gold containing 5 square pieces, 4 pendants like mullets and half-moons, garnished with sparks of diamonds, rubies, and pearls threaded between'.

This was a New Year gift to the Queen in 1600. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.252].

[April 30, Highgate], Sir William Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil:

'Sir, there is a great geste expected to come a-Maying hither. I wish your leisure and disposition may serve for Maying. I shall sir be much contented and satisfied to see you here and otherwise lacking the luck I would if you be not. Yet in hope sir I humbly take my leave of you, from Highgate this Thursday'.

Endorsed '1601'. [HT.MS 90/62]. 'geste': a stop in a royal progress.

c.April: knighting, Whitehall: Lord Mayor, William Ryder, haberdasher. There were 'alterations' at Whitehall 'at several times against the coming of the Ambassadors of Scotland and France and the Lord Mayor of London'.^T

May 1, Fri dinner and 'Maying', Highgate, Middx; Sir William Cornwallis. At Highgate house owned by Sir William Cornwallis (c.1549-1611); 1st wife: Lucy Nevill (c.1548-1608), daughter of Lord Latimer; sister of Lady Burghley.

St Martin in the Fields paid: 'For ringing at her Majesty's going to Highgate to dinner and at coming from thence the same day, 12d'.

Also May 1: Sir Henry Neville, Ambassador to France, was sent to the Tower.

May 2, Sat dinner, Chelsea, Middlesex; at Earl of Lincoln's house. With the Earl of Mar, Scottish Ambassador, in the Earl of Lincoln's absence.

Arranged after the Queen's thwarted visit c.April 28. The Earl's house once belonged to Sir Thomas More, King Henry's VIII's Lord Chancellor.

Three Grooms of the Chamber, two Grooms of the Wardrobe and one Groom-Porter were 'commanded to give their attendance to do such service as they should be required at Highgate and Chelsea for her Majesty being there', May.^T

May 2, Tattershall [Lincs], Earl of Lincoln to the Lord Admiral and Cecil:

'I am sorry that the foolish and rude behaviour of base artisans in my house should give cause to my enemies to speak suspiciously of my willingness to do my duty to her Majesty in whatsoever I am able to perform...I am bound to your Lordship and Mr Secretary that it has pleased you to remember what care I took to provide for her Majesty's coming, who did not only provide then all things in the best sort I could, but stayed so long that I came short to the Assizes...and yet at my departure left the house...in readiness...in respect of her Majesty's disposition to come thither, whom...I never durst nor dare presume to invite thither, knowing myself neither able to perform it as I would with my heart wish to give her contentment, nor experienced as many others are'. [HT.xi.189].

May 4: William Hilliard 'carrying of letters to the Earl of Lincoln at his house at Tattershall and returning with answer, £8'. (Cecil's warrant).^T

Court news. May 4, George Whitton to Dudley Carleton: 'Now for court news. St George's Day is past...My Lord of Worcester Master of the Horse; my Lord Cobham married to the Countess of Kildare; Mr Secretary [Cecil] said to have Mistress [Elizabeth] Brydges, and my Lady Thomas Norris likely to be Countess of Desmond'. [SP12/279/77]. Lady Kildare's marriage contract was dated 27 May 1601; the two other marriages did not take place.

May 7, Thur **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

Lambeth Church: 'Paid the 7th day of May to the ringers when the Queen came through Lambeth when her Highness removed from Whitehall to Greenwich, 7s8d'.

c.May 8, Fri Earl of Mar at Greenwich to take leave.

Also May 8: French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience. The Queen questioned Boissise and his son as to the authorship of a 'libellous letter' which, as reported on April 20, was circulating abroad.

Court news. May 9, Greenwich, Sir Robert Cecil to Ralph Winwood, in France:

'The French Ambassador hath had audience of the Queen the last day; to whom the Queen did declare in very good moderation that she did acquit himself of it every way; only she insisted somewhat jealously [suspiciously] upon his son. For satisfaction whereof the young gentleman made many formal protestations, and did promise that he would by his own letters challenge all the world, that could prove any such thing against him. This matter troubleth most of the noblemen'...

'The Ambassadors of Scotland have been here well used of the Queen, and are this next week to depart...They have showed that the principal scope of their journey is for congratulation of her Majesty's escape, and to clear those imputations which have been thrown upon the King for dealing with the Pope and the King of Spain; and especially for suffering the subjects of Scotland to carry provisions to the rebels in Ireland'. [Winwood, i.324].

May 10, at Revel: birth of Duke Charles of Sweden's son.

Sir Richard Lee was at Revel (a Swedish possession; now Tallinn, Estonia) on his way back to England from a special embassy to Russia; he became godfather, and the Duke assigned a godmother as Deputy for the Queen, unknown to her.

Matthew Greensmith to Sir Robert Cecil, July 3, Emden, of 'Sir Richard Lee, being returned out of Muscovy...It was his chance to come to Revel where Duke Charles's lady was brought to bed of a boy, to which he was godfather'.

Sir Richard Lee to Cecil, 18 July 1602, Ditchley: Lieutenant Hill, who brought letters from Duke Charles to the Queen and Cecil, desires to return. The Duke had her Majesty as godmother to his last son, which was answered by a Deputy by the Duke's own appointment; if her Majesty now write to the Duke, I beg that her liking and allowance herein may be signified. [HT.xi.264; xii.233].

May 11, Greenwich, Queen to King James, informing him that his gratuity is to be £5000 a year. Next Michaelmas (September 29) he should receive £2000, at Christmas £3000; and then every 6 months £2500. [Scot.xiii.822].

Also May 11: at York House: Privy Council called several peers before them and assessed them for fines, for their part in Essex's uprising.

May 13,15: at the Star Chamber, 35 more prisoners were assessed.^{APC}

The largest fines were: Earl of Rutland: £20,000; Earl of Bedford: £10,000; Lord Sandys: £5,000; Lord Cromwell: £3,000; Sir William Parker (alias Lord Monteagle): £4000. These were released from the Tower in August. No fine was paid in full. [List of names of those fined, and the amounts: HT.xi.214].

May 14, court, Sir Robert Cecil to the Master of Gray, in Scotland:

'The Earl of Mar took his leave some six days past, being no way satisfied, although he and Mr Bruce had long debated as well the points of Valentine Thomas, Evers [Sir William Eure], Ashfield and such like things, as also had pressed to receive some testimony at this time of her Majesty's clear heart to the King', with 'some support towards the King's necessary charges'...

'You that know the Queen so well can easily apprehend how contrary it is to her mind to give, when she is offended...When I consider to how little purpose it was to mix an embassy of congratulation and request with matters which must move so much disputation...I do think there was an error in the counsel givers...Nevertheless her Majesty...was contented after that leave-taking to send word that they peradventure should hear more ere they went, and so at last some five or six days after was contented...to yield the King an increase of his pension to the value of £2000, but with such cautions and conditions as the King must change his course and all about him, or it will not last...Her Majesty was infinitely distasted because they were reserved in confessing the traffic between him and Essex, whom it seemed the King did either believe to be his friend, or thought it wisdom to seem so'. [HT.xiv.175-6].

Sir John Harington's description of the Earl of Mar, 1602: In his 'honourable embassy...that worthy Earl and the rest of his company demeaned themselves in all things so gallantly, conversed with us so kindly, feasted us so lovingly, embraced us so affectionately, that London that had been formerly infected... with some humour of dislike against them, was so turned in one month, that you should hear them in shops openly commend their persons, their fashions, their face, their activity, and compare the Earl of Mar to their darling, that they do yet mourn for, the Earl of Essex'. [Harington, *Tract*, 50-51].

During the Earl of Mar's visit St Mary Woolnoth churchwardens 'Paid strewing herbs when the Scottish Ambassador came to our church to hear the sermon, 2d'.

May 17, Sun Mikulin, Russian Ambassador, at Greenwich to take leave.
 May [17], Inner Temple, Roger Manners to John Manners: 'This day the Russian Ambassador took his leave at court, where he was graciously entertained by her Majesty, and departed with good contentment'.^{RT} Robert Cranmer, Jewel-house Officer, 'conveying plate from Whitehall to the Tower of London and from thence to Greenwich for banqueting the Muscovia Ambassador, and for conveying of plate from her Majesty's goldsmiths to be given to the said Ambassador', May.^T

Mikulin took back to Russia with him 'John Rolliffe, a man of learning, and Richard Edwards, an apothecary, to serve the Emperor his master'.^{APC}

Mikulin reached Archangel by August, when an English Agent, Richard Barnes, wrote that 'The entertainment given in so gracious manner and so honourable by her Majesty unto the Russ Ambassador was done to very good purpose'...

'There come many to him to whom he imparteth at large of every particular of his entertainment, in which discourse he interminglenth commendations of our country and people, withal sheweth the plate given him by her Majesty, with that likewise which other noblemen and others bestowed upon him, which doth very much increase the reputation of our country among the Russes'. [HT.xi.386-7].

May 23: Lambeth Church: 'Ringers the 23rd day of May when the Queen's highness came through Lambeth and took horse at my Lord of Canterbury's gate, 6s'.

May 24, Sun, at St George's Chapel, Windsor: The deceased Earl of Essex was formally degraded from the Order of the Garter.

May 26, Tues, Windsor: Installation of new Knights of the Garter: William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby; Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burghley. Installed by the Queen's Commissioners: Lord Thomas Howard; George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland; Thomas 10th Lord Scrope.

May 26, Tues new court appointment. On June 2 'Mr Conway Gentleman Usher signified in the Counting-house that Mistress Gresham Thynne was sworn Maid of Honour the 26th of May'. [TNA LS13/168/30].

Court news. May 27, [London] John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, in Holland: Many have refused the post of Ambassador to France. 'In the meantime Mr [Ralph] Winwood supplies the place and hath the Queen's letters to the French King for his credence...The Earl of Mar went away the last week, and left behind him the report of a courtly and well advised gentleman. The Lord Zouche is come out of Guernsey being sent for as is thought to go Ambassador into Scotland'.

'The Muscovy Ambassador took his leave at court on Sunday was sevennight like a dancing bear and is gone homeward'...

'The Lord Cobham hath married the Lady of Kildare, but I hear of no great agreement...The young Lady Compton is brought abed of a son, and yet the hardhead her father [Sir John Spencer] relents ne'er a whit'.^{CHA} (See May 28).

Edward Lord Zouche was sent to Wales (in 1602), not Scotland.

May 27: marriage licence for Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1537-1621), to marry (3rd wife) Mrs Frances Prannell, an heiress. She was Frances (Howard) (1578-1639), daughter of Thomas Howard 1st Viscount Howard of Bindon and widow of Henry Prannell. Licence from Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to marry at the Earl's house, Hertford House, Cannon Row, Westminster.

May 28: christening: Spencer Compton, only son of William 2nd Lord Compton and Elizabeth Spencer; at St Michael Bassishaw, London.

Elizabeth's father Sir John Spencer, a former Lord Mayor, had been violently opposed to their marriage in April 1599 and was still estranged from the couple.

According to a Compton family tradition the Queen effected a reconciliation by asking Sir John Spencer to stand godfather to a child who was in fact his own grandson. On Sir John's death Lord Compton inherited an immense fortune.

George Buc noted: Lord Compton 'married Elizabeth sole daughter and heir of that miserable rich merchant Sir John Spencer...by whom he hath a son called Spencer Compton and lands and goods the devil and all'. [MLR (30) 1935, 11].

Lord Compton was created Earl of Northampton in 1618, and Spencer Compton (1601-1643) was later 2nd Earl of Northampton. Sir John Spencer and his wife Alice's monument is in St Helen, Bishopsgate, London. Spencer Compton married (1621) Mary Beaumont; he was killed fighting for Charles I in the Civil War.

May 29, in Ireland: James FitzThomas, the 'counterfeit' or 'straw' Earl of Desmond, was captured by Edmund FitzGibbon, 11th White Knight.

June 2, Whit Tuesday bear-baiting, Greenwich. Richard Coningsby made ready 'the Tilt-yard and banqueting-house against the bear-baiting at Whitsuntide'.^T

June 3, Cork, Sir George Carew (President of Munster 1600-1604) to the Queen:

'Sacred and dread Sovereign. To my unspeakable joy I have received your Majesty's letters signed with your royal hand...My never dying prayers for your Majesty's eternal prosperity shall never fail to the last day of life. But when I compare the felicities which other men enjoy with my unfortunate destiny to be deprived from the sight of your royal [*that divine* deleted] person, which my heart with all loyal affection...evermore attends, I...wither out my days in torment of mind until it shall please your sacred Majesty to redeem me from this exile, which...upon the knees of my heart, I do humbly beseech your Majesty to commiserate, and to shorten the same as speedily as may be'...

'I have now at length (by the means of the White Knight) gotten into my hands the body of James FitzThomas, that arch-traitor and usurping Earl, whom for a present, with the best conveniency and safety I may find, I will by some trusty gentleman send unto your Majesty; whereby I hope this province is made sure from any present defection'.

'And now that my task is ended, I do in all humility beseech that...my exile may end...So doth my heart court nothing so much as to be evermore attendant on your sacred person, accounting it a happiness unto me to die at your feet'...

'So most humbly beseeching your Majesty's pardon in troubling you with these lines unworthy your divine eyes, do kiss the shadows of your royal feet'.

'Your sacred Majesty's most loyal vassal and servant'. [Carew, iv.74-76].

June: Queen to Sir George Carew: 'My faithful George. If ever more service of worth were performed in shorter space than you have done, we are deceived among many eye witnesses: we have received the fruit thereof, and bid you faithfully credit that what so wit, courage, or care may do, we truly find they have all been thoroughly acted in all your charge. And for the same believe that it shall neither be unremembered nor unrewarded, and in the meanwhile believe my help nor prayers shall never fail you. Your Sovereign that best regards you, Elizabeth Regina'.
[Fynes Moryson, *An Itinerary* (1617), ii.133].

June 7, John Richardson to the Queen: I have a message or errand from God Almighty, sent by the revelation of the Holy Ghost, to none but your Majesty. Endorsed: 'A frantic man'. [HT.xi.219].

June 7, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Robert Humston, Rector of Barrow, Cheshire.
 June 8, Croydon, Archbishop of Canterbury to Cecil in commendation of Humston: 'I myself also heard him preach yesterday at the court...and do judge him thereby to be worthy of the commendation given unto him'. [HT.MS 86/86].
 Humston was nominated on July 17 to be Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland.

June 9, Tues visit, Blackfriars, London; return via Lambeth, Surrey.
 Thomas Style, Royal waterman, 'carrying her Highness and her train from Blackfriars to Lambeth the 9th of June 1601', 20s.^T
 summer: two further visits to Blackfriars. Richard Warner, Royal waterman: 'carrying her Majesty's royal person and train from Greenwich to Blackfriars and back again two several times and to other places'.^T George Carey, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, the Lord Chamberlain, ill for much of the summer, lived in Blackfriars.

June 12-c.August 9: Thomas Edmondes was special Ambassador to France.

June 12, Fri Queen's letter of naturalisation for Lady Killigrew.
 Sir Henry Killigrew (c.1528-1603) married in 1590 (2nd wife) Jael de Peigne, a Frenchwoman. June 10, Lothbury, Lady Killigrew to Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet), sending the letter of naturalisation.

June 12, Windebank to Lady Killigrew, in French: I have presented to her Majesty the letter to make you an English lady, and she has signed it quickly and with many gracious words. As you may never have seen the Queen's hand, I send it you for assurance, but you must return it to me to pass the Seals. When your husband's health permits he should thank the Queen in person.

June 22, at court, Lady Killigrew to Windebank, with thanks for the undeserved favour received from this great princess, the phoenix of the world. This is the greatest happiness that could come to me in the world. [SP12/279/107,108,115].

Lady Killigrew married (2) in April 1617 Dr George Downham, Bishop of Derry, in Ireland; she died in October 1617.

June 14, Sun: knighting: John Salusbury, for aid in suppressing Essex's Rising.

*June 17: death: Dr Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster 1561-1601.
 Funeral: Westminster Abbey, where his monument remains. (St Benedict's Chapel).
 New Dean: Dr Lancelot Andrewes; installed on July 4.*

June 18, Thur new court appointments.

In the Counting-house on July 6 'Mr Pollard Gentleman Usher signified that Mistress Bridget Carr of Old Slyfield in the county of Lincoln is sworn of her Majesty's Privy Chamber in ordinary by the commandment of the Lord Chamberlain and that she was sworn 18 June last. Mr Coningsby Gentleman Usher signified that Mistress Agnes Vavasour was sworn Chamberer'. [TNA LS 13/168/32v].

Philip Gawdy to his brother [July]: 'There is a gentlewoman called Mrs Anne Vavasour is newly of the Bedchamber, she was my Lady of Bedford's woman'.^{GY}
 Bridget, Dowager Countess of Bedford, had died on January 12.

June 18 [Cork], Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil, of the 'Arch-traitor' FitzThomas, who has been tried in Ireland and sentenced to death, but is to be sent over to England with Florence McCarthy, another prisoner. They are 'the most powerful rebels that ever lived in Munster...I will send them presently unto her Majesty, being the best presents that Munster affords'. [SP Ireland].

June 19, Fri via Lambeth, Surrey. Lambeth churchwardens:
 'Paid the 19th of June for ringers when the Queen's highness came to Lambeth
 bridge [landing-stage] and went through the Lord of Canterbury's yard', 4s'.

June 19: News of the Earl of Pembroke, following his seduction of Mary Fitton.
 He was at his London house, without access to the Queen.

June 19, Baynard's Castle, Pembroke to Sir Robert Cecil: I am 'debarred from
 enjoying that comfort in respect of which all other earthly joys seem miseries
 ...In this vile case am I, whose miserable fortune it is to be banished from the
 sight of her, in whose favour the balance consisted of my misery or happiness,
 and whose incomparable beauty was the only sun of my little world, that alone
 had power to give it life and heat'. [HT.xi.240]. (Sequel: August 26).

June 21, Englefield Church, Berks: burial: Henry 1st Lord Norris of Rycote
 (c.1525-1601), widower. Funeral: Aug 10, Rycote Chapel, Thame, Oxfordshire.

Westminster Abbey has a monument to Lord and Lady Norris, with six kneeling
 sons and panels depicting military scenes. (North Transept).

Their grandson Francis Norris (1579-1622) became 2nd Lord Norris.
 Five of Lord Norris's sons had died in the service of the Crown; in September
 1601 the Queen dined at Englefield with Sir Edward Norris, only surviving son.

June 25, at Berwick: death: Peregrine Bertie, 13th Lord Willoughby de Eresby
 (1555-1601), Governor of Berwick. 'Brave Lord Willoughby' of ballads.

June 25, John Guevara, his cousin, to Sir Robert Cecil, reporting that
 'His spirit is gone from us...When he saw he must go hence, his heart breathed
 out these protestations: "I wish my soul might never enjoy the blessing of the
 heavenly light if ever my heart were other to my sacred anointed Queen than
 truly and sincerely faithful"'. [Bertie, 432].

Lord Willoughby's request (and bequest) to the Queen:
 'I do in most humble and dutiful manner desire her most gracious Majesty that in
 some respect of my loyal and ready heart always to do her all faithful service,
 but chiefly in respect of her commiseration and pity towards the distressed
 estate of my comfortless children, that it would please her Majesty of her
 ample and royal bounty to vouchsafe these gracious favours and comforts as to
 grant to such as I commit the education of my son and heir his wardship of body
 to his use, and one lease of her Majesty's third part of my lands during his
 nonage, whereby the purpose of this my will may be the more speedily performed
 in the payment of my debts and other things executed, whereby her Majesty shall
 most royally respect my long and affectionate service towards her'.

'And for a small token or remembrance of that loyalty and duty which always
 I have observed towards her Majesty, I do give her and in all duty do remember
 her with a cup of gold to the value of £100 (either else I will that the said
 sum of £100 shall be bestowed by my executor upon some jewel or other thing to
 be presented to her Majesty, such as may best content her and best represent
 the loyalty of my heart, dying as it always lived towards her), which simple
 and small remembrance I do most humbly desire her to allow and accept of,
 and to pardon my presumption, and to grant my petition touching the wardship
 of my child'.

Bequests to sons include: To Robert Bertie (heir): 'My chain of gold with
 the Palsgrave's medals to it set with diamonds which he gave me'.

To Peregrine Bertie: 'The ring with the diamond which the French King gave
 me when I served him in France'.

Willoughby was taken by sea on July 20 for his funeral at St James's Church,
 Spilsby, Lincs, where his monument, with his daughter Catherine, remains.

His son Robert Bertie (1582-1642) became 14th Lord Willoughby de Eresby.
 The widowed Mary (Vere), Lady Willoughby (who was separated from her husband)
 married (1605) Sir Eustace Hart; she died in 1624.

June 26: Stationers entered:

'Caesar's Dialogue or A Familiar Communication containing the first Institution of a Subject, in allegiance to his Sovereign. Done by E.N.'
 Frontispiece portrait of the Queen, with Biblical texts in the borders.
 Dedicated: *'To all sound Members of that body, whereof her sacred Majesty is supreme head, Happiness External, Internal, Eternal'*. By E.N. [*E.Nesbit*].
 A Dialogue between a Father and Son. 131p. (London, 1601).

June 29, Mon new Privy Councillors:

Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury;
 Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester (Master of the Horse);
 Sir John Stanhope (Treasurer of the Chamber), who was also appointed Vice-Chamberlain.^{APC}

Robert Naunton, of the Earl of Worcester: 'In his youth...he was a very fine gentleman, and the best horseman and tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the court, and such as took up the applause of men, as well as the praise and commendation of the ladies. And when years had abated those exercises of honour, he grew then to be a most faithful and profound councillor'. [*Fragmenta Regalia*].

Court news. [June 29] St Peter's Day, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, sending a letter to the White Knight of Munster (Edmund FitzGibbon, who had captured James FitzThomas, and had received £400 in reward).
 'Her Majesty hath taken notice of his son that is here with my Lord of Thomond, and hath let him kiss her hands, with very gracious usage'...
 'I would to God 1206 [Thomond] were once from hence, for no man that lives can tell what he would have, but his whole drift was to be Governor of Connaught'.
 [Cecil-Carew, 80].

July 8: Sir Henry Neville, Ambassador to France, was brought from the Tower to the Privy Council at York House, with ex-Sheriff Thomas Smith.
 'Sir Henry was fined £10,000 and dismissed from his office, worth £5000 a year; but Mr Smith had little said to him'. [SP12/281/67].

Thomas Smith was released from the Tower in August 1602; he was knighted by King James in 1603. Neville and the Earl of Southampton were released in April 1603. A portrait of the Earl in the Tower depicts him with a cat.
 [Reproduced: *ODNB: Wriothesley, Henry*].

July 8, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, in Paris:

'Dr Andrewes was installed Dean of Westminster on Saturday last [July 4], and on Sunday night...I supped with him in the hall amongst the electors'...
 Sir George Rodney 'that went out of his wits about Christmas for Mistress Prannell (lately married to the Earl of Hertford) coming by the place where she dwells cut his own throat as an earnest of his love'.^{CHA}

Sir George Rodney had fallen hopelessly in love with Mrs Frances Prannell, and after her marriage followed her down to her Wiltshire estate, and wrote an 'Elegia', using blood for ink, and threatening suicide. The new Countess replied in another verse epistle, in which she mockingly wrote:

*'No, no, I never yet could hear one prove
 That there was ever any died for love'.*

Rodney wrote an answering poem; he then cut his throat.
 The three poems are printed by Donald W.Foster in "Against the perjured falsehood of your tongues": Frances Howard on the Course of Love',
English Literary Renaissance, 24.1 (1994), 72-103.

July 11, at *Ostend*: Sir Francis Vere, 'General of the Army employed in and about *Ostend*' landed on the sands against the Old Town, besieged by the Spanish.

Vere recalled that the Dutch had sent him to England to inform the Queen that the States planned to send an army to take forts which the enemy held about *Ostend*, and to induce her to send 3000 of her subjects to the Low Countries.

'With this errand, I passed into England, delivered the whole plot to her Majesty, who liked and allowed thereof, and with some difficulty, as her manner was, granted the men to be levied and transported in ten days' warning'.

[*Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere* (Cambridge, 1657), 118-120].

Vere led the defence of *Ostend* until April 1602, when he returned to England.

Ostend was besieged until 1604, when it was captured by the Spanish; King James had made peace with Spain a month earlier.

July 13, Mon new appointment. 'Mr Roger Marbeck Doctor of Physic was sworn Physician for her Majesty's Household'. [TNA LS13/168/33].

c. July 15: Baron of Dona at Greenwich with the Queen.

July 15, Privy Council: 'An open warrant to all her Majesty's public officers that whereas a certain nobleman of Germany, Jaroslaus, Baron of Dona, had made his repair hither to see her Majesty and this realm and was desirous to travel from hence into Scotland, they were required to permit him and his retinue quietly to pass and to see him furnished of 6 post-horses both in his journey thither and in his return back again into England and to afford him such good usage as to a person of his condition is fit to be yielded'.^{APC} (See Sept 16,17).

July 25, *Canterbury*, Sir Richard Lee to Sir Robert Cecil, after being abroad since June 1600 on a special embassy to Russia:

'I arrived this 25th of this month at Margate after a long and troublesome journey...thinking as long as my travel past till I kiss her sacred hands... which God willing shall be so soon as my clothes are landed...being shipped in a pinnace of her Majesty's and myself in a man-of-war of the States'.

Endorsed 'Haste, haste with all speed Post haste'. [SP12/281/26].

July 28, *Gravesend*, Sir Richard Lee to Cecil: 'Her Majesty's pinnace is at Harwich in which is all my stuff and apparel, and of the gentlemen with me. I am come to Gravesend this night and...entreat your opinion whether I shall come with such clothes as we have to her Majesty, or stay until haply we may meet with the rest of our company and some cleaner apparel'. [HT.xi.306].

July 30, Thur new appointment. In the Counting-house 'Mr Coningsby Gentleman Usher signified that the Lady Walsingham of her Majesty's Bedchamber was sworn this day of her Majesty's Privy Chamber in ordinary by the Queen's commandment'.

[TNA LS13/168/33]. Audrey (Shelton), wife of Sir Thomas Walsingham.

July: Coningsby made ready 'the pavilion for her Highness in Greenwich Park'.^T

July: Queen went to and from Woolwich, Kent, aboard *The Advantagia*. Richard Coningsby made ready 'the galley at Blackwall', July.

Royal waterman 'carrying three of the Guard by water from the court at Greenwich to make way for her Highness aboard a galley and from thence following her Majesty to Woolwich and back again', 3s4d, July.^T

Two new galleys were built in 1601, *The Advantagia* at Woolwich and *The Superlativa* at Deptford.

'Thomas Marshall, for the hire of his lighter to make a braye or passage for her Majesty to go aboard the galley *Advantagia*, attending five days', 15s.

'Thomas Nichols and 258 others watermen attending two days aboard the said galley to row her Majesty from Greenwich to Woolwich', £12.19s.^N

July: dinner and hunting, Eltham Little Park, Kent; Mr Miller.
 Crown property. Keeper: Hugh Miller, one of the Queen's Footmen, died 1616;
 wife: Elizabeth, daughter of John Smithson alias Taylor, of Eltham, formerly
 one of the Queen's Master Cooks.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'Mr Miller's lodge at Eltham Park for her Majesty
 to dine there; a standing for her Majesty in the Little Park at Eltham'.^T

Aug 1, Thomas Low to Michael Hicks (one of Sir Robert Cecil's secretaries):
 'I understand that her Majesty purposes on Tuesday next [August 4] (God willing)
 to be at Fulham, where some two days, if not longer, she minds to make her stay.
 And knowing that the receipt of my Lord [Bishop] of London's house will not
 conveniently be able to receive such her honourable followers as most commonly
 attend and are near her Majesty, whereof I observe Mr Secretary to be one of
 the chief and principal, I offer my poor house here at Putney unto him'.

Endorsed 'Alderman Low'. [HT.xi.314]. The Queen arrived at Fulham August 6.

Aug 4, Tues William Lambarde at Greenwich Palace with the Queen.
 Lambarde (1536-19 August 1601), lawyer, Member of the Society of Antiquaries,
 Keeper of the Records in the Tower. He had compiled a book on documents in
 the Tower, *Pandecta Rotulorum*. He presented it to the Queen 'in her Privy
 Chamber at East Greenwich'. and made a note of their conversation.

'He presented her Majesty with his *Pandecta* of all her rolls, bundles,
 membranes and parcels' in the Tower.

'Her Majesty cheerfully received the same into her hands, saying
 "You intended to present this book unto me by the Countess of Warwick, but I
 will none of that, for if any subject of mine do me a service I will thankfully
 accept it from his own hands". Then, opening the book, said "You shall see that
 I can read", and so with an audible voice read over the Epistle and the Title,
 so readily...that it might perfectly appear that she well understood and
 conceived the same. Then she descended from the beginning of King John till
 the end of Richard III'. She asked the meaning of various Latin terms.

W.L. 'He severally expounded the meaning, and laid out the true differences
 of every of them; her Majesty seeming well satisfied, and said that she would
 be a scholar in her age, and thought it no scorn to learn during her life, being
 of the mind of that philosopher who in his last years began with the Greek
 alphabet'. She asked the meaning of other Latin terms.

W.L. 'He likewise expounded these all according to their original diversities,
 which she took in gracious and full satisfaction. So her Majesty fell upon the
 reign of King Richard II, saying "I am Richard II, know ye not that?"

W.L. "Such a wicked imagination was determined and attempted by a most unkind
 gentleman, the most adorned creature that ever your Majesty made".

Her Majesty: "He that will forget God will also forget his benefactors;
 this tragedy was played forty times in open streets and houses".

'Her Majesty demanded what was *praestita*?'

W.L. 'He expounded it to be monies lent by her progenitors to her subjects
 for their good, but with assurance of good bond for repayment'.

Her Majesty: "So did my good grandfather King Henry VII, sparing to dissipate
 his treasure or his lands". 'Then returning to Richard II she demanded
 "Whether I had seen any true picture or lively representation of his countenance
 and person?" *W.L.* "None but such as be in common hands".

Her Majesty: "The Lord Lumley, a lover of antiquities, discovered it fastened
 on the back side of a door of a base room; which he presented unto me, praying
 with my good leave that I might put it in order with the ancestors and
 successors. I will command Thomas Knyvett, Keeper of my House and Gallery
 at Westminster, to show it unto thee". 'Then she proceeded to the Rolls'
 [of Rome, Gascony, Aquitaine, France, Scotland, Wales and Ireland].

W.L. 'He expounded these to be records of state, and negotiations with foreign princes or countries. Her Majesty demanded again if *redisseisins* were unlawful and forcible throwing of men out of their lawful possessions?'

W.L. "Yea, and therefore these be the rolls of fines assessed and levied upon such wrong-doers, as well for the great and wilful contempt of the Crown and royal dignity as disturbance of common justice".

Her Majesty: "In those days force and arms did prevail, but now the wit of the fox is everywhere on foot, so as hardly a faithful or virtuous man may be found". 'Then came she to the whole total of all the membranes and parcels aforesaid...commending the work not only for the pains therein taken, but also that she had not received since her first coming to the Crown any one thing that brought therewith so great delectation unto her. And so being called away to prayer she put the book in her bosom, having forbidden me from the first to the last to fall upon my knee before her; concluding, "Farewell, good and honest Lambarde". [BL Add MS 15664, f.226-227].

William Lambarde had in 1576 founded Alms-houses in East Greenwich called 'The College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth'.

He died on 19 August 1601 at Westcombe, near Greenwich, and was buried at St Alfege, Greenwich. His funeral monument was moved in 1710 to the Lambarde Chapel in St Nicholas, Sevenoaks, Kent. The epitaph lists his publications, including his books on Kent and for Justices of the Peace. The list includes 'Pandecta Rotulorum, 1600'; this has not been located.

Aug 5, Wed, Greenwich Court Proclamation: For 'avoiding masterless men, etc'.

'Whereas the Queen's most excellent Majesty is determined very shortly to make her remove from Greenwich unto her Castle of Windsor, and so from thence to go in progress, her Highness's pleasure and strait commandment is that all masterless men, vagabonds, rogues, boys, and women not licensed to be about the court, do depart and avoid the court within twelve hours next after the publishing of this Proclamation, upon pain of her Majesty's grievous displeasure, and further punishment according to the Laws and Statutes in that case provided'.

'And further her Highness in her gracious favour, willing to ease the country wherein she shall travel of a great number of carts which usually were wont to be provided for her Majesty and her train in progress, in respect that harvest is at hand, willeth and straitly also commandeth that all Artificers, Laundresses and Launderers, which heretofore did follow the court, and which at this time are forbidden to proceed and go in this progress, do forbear to come at the court until her Majesty shall come unto some Standing House after the end of the said progress, upon pain of imprisonment in the Marshalsea, and to be also discharged forever hereafter to come again at or near unto the court'.

'And for the better execution of the premises her Highness straitly commandeth the Knight Marshal, his Deputies and servants, that they and every of them do from time to time make diligent search and enquiry, that no such masterless men, vagabonds, rogues, boys and other idle persons do remain and abide within the precincts and limits of the court, upon pain of her Majesty's high indignation, and imprisonment also of the said Marshal's Deputies and servants at her Highness's will and pleasure. And furthermore that the Porters at the gate do also from time to time their best and uttermost endeavours to see this her Majesty's commandment to be duly observed, obeyed and kept, as they will answer unto the contrary at their perils'. [TNA LS 13/168/40].

Aug 5, Greenwich: Privy Council ordered to be released from the Tower of London: Earl of Rutland, Lord Cromwell, Mr Parker [Lord Monteagle], and Lord Sandys. All are to live at various country houses.

Aug 6: Earl of Bedford is to remain at his house at Chenies, Bucks.^{APC}

Aug 6, Thur **FULHAM**, Middlesex; Bishop of London's palace.

Dr Richard Bancroft (1544-1610), Bishop of London 1597-1604; unmarried.

The Queen went overland via Wandsworth to Lambeth, and by boat to Fulham. Wandsworth Church, Surrey: 'Ringing when the Queen came to Fulham, 6d'.

Lambeth Church: 'Paid the 6th day of August to the ringers when the Queen's highness took water at Lambeth bridge and went to the Bishop of London, 5s4d'.

At Fulham: Theft. Two London yeomen were charged at Middlesex Sessions with breaking into the dwelling-house of the Bishop of London, and stealing 'a silver salt' worth £4 belonging to the Queen, who was then and there at Fulham and in the said house. Verdict unknown. [Jeaffreson, i.273; giving date as August 9].

[Aug 7, Fri] dinner, Brentford, Middlesex.^T [At an inn].

Aug 7, Fri **HANWORTH**, Middlesex; Mr Killigrew.^{CH,T}

Hanworth manor-house and Hanworth Park. Crown property.

Leased by William Killigrew, Groom of the Privy Chamber, Keeper of Hanworth Park; died 1622;

wife: Margaret (Saunders), widow of (1) Robert Wolman; (2) John Leigh.

Aug 8, Sat dinner, Staines, Middlesex; *The Bush Inn*.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'the inn called *The Bush* at Staines for her Majesty to dine at'.^T

'From *The Bush* at Staines', Earl of Nottingham wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, at the Savoy. Endorsements: 'Court at Staines the 8 of August past 2 in the afternoon. Haste haste haste haste Post haste haste'. 'At London at 6 in the afternoon 8 of August. Long in coming'. [HT.MS 182/138].

Aug 8, Sat **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.

As the Queen entered Berkshire she was met by the Sheriff, Samuel Backhouse, of Swallowfield (1554-1626), and the gentlemen of the county.

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Sept 19, Knebworth: 'Our friend the Sheriff of Berkshire was almost out of heart at the first news of the Queen's coming into the country, because he was altogether unacquainted with courting, but yet he performed it very well and sufficiently, being exceedingly well horsed and attended, which won him commendation on all sides'.^{CHA}

*August: Eton College boys dedicated to the Queen a Latin Song of Congratulation at her coming to Windsor Castle. [HT.MS 277/5].

Eton College payments: 'Matthew Day mercer for 25 ells of Preston cloth to make four table-cloths for the children's tables at her Majesty's coming to Windsor, at 16d the ell, 38s3d; Matthew Bell for four loads of sand 4s, and two loads of gravel 2s, and his horse and cart to make a way by the shooting field at the Queen's being here, 6d'. [Sept 1600-Sept 1601 a/c]. There were 'Upper and Lower Shooting Fields' for archery beside the road.

Aug 8: Lord Treasurer Buckhurst and Sir John Fortescue (Keeper of the Great Wardrobe) signed a detailed account of all her Majesty's jewels in the Jewel-house in the Tower. Listed in two books; one signed by the Queen remains with Buckhurst, the other, signed by them both, has been delivered to her, together with three keys, which open the doors of the rooms and iron chest where the jewels are kept. [SP12/281/49].

c.Aug 9: Thomas Edmondes returned from two month special embassy to France.

Aug 10/22: dinner and hunting, Foliejon Park, Berks; Mr Duck.
Foliejon Park, Winkfield parish. Crown property; occupied by Mr Duck.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'Mr Duck's house at Folly John Park for her Majesty to dine there', and 'a standing for her Majesty in the park there'.^T

Bray Churchwardens: 'Paid for not ringing when the Queen dined at Folly John, 3s4d'. [It was customary for the Queen's Almoner to exact a fine if a church failed to ring its bells as she passed through a parish].

Aug 10/22: proposed dinner, Philberds, Berks; Mr Goddard.^T

Philberds manor-house, Bray; leased from St George's Chapel, Windsor, by William Goddard, of the London Fishmongers' Company; died 1609. Bray Church: 'Paid to the ringers when her Majesty purposed to come to Filberds, 2s6d'.

Goddard founded Jesus Hospital (almshouses, at Bray); Bray Church has a monument to him and his wife Joyce, with a rhyming inscription.

Aug 10/22: dinner, Old Windsor, Berks; Mr Meredith.^T

Old Windsor manor-house, called King's Bury; leased from the Crown by Richard Meredith, Clerk of the Acatery, died 1607;

wife: Elizabeth (Michell), daughter of Humphrey Michell, Clerk of the Works at Windsor Castle 1568-1579.

Also a second visit to Mr Meredith, his house being made ready 'For her Majesty to dine at when she hunted in the Forest'.^T

Aug 10/22: hunting, Little Park and Mote Park, Windsor; Crown property.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'a standing in the Little Park at Windsor against the hunting there', and also 'a standing for her Majesty in Mote Park'.^T

Aug 11, from the Camp before Berke, Earl of Northumberland to Sir Robert Cecil, sending his notebook with drawings by his servant of Berke and its approaches. [Rheinberg, which had been besieged].

'I have been bold to send her Majesty one drawn a little more curious for the painting, which I beseech you, do me the favour to present from me, as also a letter of our proceedings'. [HT.xi.337]. Several drawings are at Hatfield House.

By August 12: Stoke Poges: preparations for the Queen's visit to Edward Coke, Attorney-General, who was married to Sir Robert Cecil's niece Elizabeth.

Saturday [Aug 8], Stoke, Edward Coke to Cecil: 'My wife and her learned counsel hath very exactly and particularly considered of every part of the jewel. A friend of mine hath provided another of as good value. Which shall best like your Honour shall be presented. I have sent this bearer to take direction for the gown'. I am sorry 'to trouble your Honour with these trifles, and yet to me at this time of so great importance, as your Honour best knoweth'.

Aug 10: 'This morning my wife attended on her Majesty, and she will vouchsafe to take a dinner at Stoke on Thursday next [August 13], which day is the more acceptable to me because I expect and humbly desire your honourable presence there at that time. I most humbly thank your Honour for your honourable care... for the gown and jewel. Whatsoever your Honour shall think fit I shall assent unto, and rather to be above the sum your Honour mentioned than under, for albeit this year exceedeth all the years of my life in charge, yet I would give that which shall be acceptable, whatsoever it cost'. [HT.MS 182/145;183/33].

Aug 11, Peter van Lore [jeweller] to Sir Robert Cecil: I send the jewel, which I would not sell for less than 400 lire...But I leave the price to you, and will be content with what your Honour shall order me to receive.

[HT.xi.338: Italian]. Edward Coke's daughter Anne (1585-c.1671) married Sir Thomas Sadler's son Ralph Sadler (1579-1661) in London on September 14, her dowry being £3000. Thomas Screven wrote to the Earl of Rutland, Sept 16, describing the bridal procession to St Mary le Strand Church.^{RT}

Aug 13, Thur dinner, Stoke Poges, Bucks; Edward Coke.
 'Mr Attorney's house at Stoke'.^T

Stoke Poges manor-house, bought in 1599 by Edward Coke (1552-1634),
 Attorney-General; 2nd wife: Lady Hatton; she was Elizabeth (Cecil)(1578-1646),
 daughter of Thomas Cecil 2nd Lord Burghley and widow of Sir William Hatton.

Aug 13, Ascott [Oxon], John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, in Paris:
 'The Queen is come to Windsor, and is expected shortly at Mr Controller's
 at Causham [Caversham, Oxon], and so the progress should hold on as far as
 Littlecote, a house of the Lord Chief Justice in Wiltshire: but there be so
 many encounters to hinder it that I will lay no great wager of the proceeding'.

Also Sept 19, Knebworth: From Windsor the Queen 'made a step to Mr Attorney's
 at Stoke, where she was most sumptuously entertained, and presented with jewels
 and other gifts to the value of a thousand or twelve hundred pound'.^{CHA}

c. Aug 19, Wed George Buc at Windsor to take leave.

Buc (1560-1622), an Esquire for the Body, received £20 on August 18 as an
 advance payment for a mission to Sir Francis Vere.^T

Aug 19, Sir Robert Cecil gave Buc Instructions: 'Her Majesty in respect of
 your good discretion hath made choice to employ you to visit Sir Francis Vere,
 who lieth now at Middelburg, being lately come from Ostend sore hurt. As also
 to deal with Count Maurice, if he be there, and with the States of Zeeland, or
 any other in their absence deputed Commissioners for the Marshals of Ostend'.

Buc noted: 'Her Majesty at my taking leave at Windsor did summarily give me
 charge of all this which in these instructions is contained, and used some sharp
 words' of 'the remissness or coldness (as her Majesty suspected) of the Prince
 [Maurice of Nassau] and of the States for the relief and defence of Ostend
 and for the preservation of her Majesty's subjects desperately exposed to the
 slaughter there'. [BL Cotton Galba D.XII, f.330v-335].

Court news. Aug 21, Sir Robert Cecil to the Archbishop of Canterbury
 (John Whitgift, at Ford, Wiltshire) and to Lord Chief Justice Popham
 (at Littlecote, Wiltshire; both were Privy Councillors):

From Ireland have been 'sent over hither prisoners the titular Earl of
 Desmond and Florence McCarthy, two of the powerful rebels of those parts'...

'Of our Progress, I am sorry I cannot write unto you that it were abridged,
 you being well able to judge how ill these growing troubles [in Ireland and the
 Low Countries] concur with her Majesty being so far removed from her Council:
 for which purpose, because her Majesty sees you will not come to her, it is
 like that she will come to you'. [HT.xi.353-4].

Aug 21, Dover Castle, Sir Thomas Fane (Lieutenant of Dover Castle) to
 Sir Robert Cecil, sent at 12 noon: 'I am this morning advertised from Calais
 that the French King's coming thither is daily expected'.

Aug 21, sent at 2 p.m: 'The French King is this night expected at Calais,
 together with the greatest troop of his nobility that he has almost at any
 time been known to have been attended by'. [HT.xi.352].

August 22-c.August 30: Thomas Edmondes was special Ambassador to France.
 Edmondes, who recently returned from another special embassy to France, was
 sent to King Henri IV at Calais. The King sent the Duke of Biron, a Marshal
 of France, to the Queen.

Aug 22, Windsor Castle, Queen to the States-General of the Low Countries,
 explaining why she is sending Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent, to them,
 although he does not have their leave; his business cannot be committed to
 paper. 'Your very affectionate, Elizabeth R'. [Deventer, ii.293: French].

Aug 22: new appointment: 'Mr Doctor Parkins took his oath as Secretary for the Latin Tongue before the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer and Mr Secretary Cecil at York House'.^{APC} At Lord Keeper Egerton's official residence. Dr Christopher Parkins had been acting Latin Secretary since 1596.

Aug 24: James FitzThomas (the 'counterfeit Earl of Desmond'), and Florence McCarthy, arrived at the Tower from Ireland.^{MK} In 1602 the Lieutenant of the Tower claimed for keeping FitzThomas (or McThomas) £3 per week, with 'Physic, Surgeon, and Watcher with him in his Lunacy'. [McCarthy, 344].

James FitzThomas died in the Tower in 1607. Florence McCarthy was in and out of the Tower and other prisons until he died c.1640.

c.Aug 24, Mon **HURST**, Berks; Mr Ward.^{CH,W}
Hurst manor-house; owned by Richard Ward; knighted c.August 29; died 1605; wife: Mary (Appleton), died 1608. The Queen had also visited Ward in 1592, and his father (also Richard Ward), a former Cofferer of the Household, in 1576.
Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey.

c.Aug 26, Wed **READING**, Berks; Mr Davers.^W
Reading Abbey; Crown property; occupied by Richard Davers, died 1609.
St Lawrence's Church: 'For amending the State, setting on a hinge, and the workman's labour, 4d; for flowers and rushes for the church, when the Queen was in town, 20d; for a cloth to hang before the pulpit when the Queen was here, 2s6d; for ringing whilst the Queen was in town, 5s9d'.
St Mary's: 'To the ringers for ringing when the Queen was in the town, 5s'.
Treasurer's warrants dated at Reading: Aug 27,30, Sept 1.

Court news. Aug 26, John Herbert (Second Secretary) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Her Majesty, God be praised, liketh her journey, the air of this soil and the pleasures and pastimes showed her in the way, marvellous well'. [HT.xi.362].

Aug 26: News of the Earl of Pembroke, whom the Queen had sent to his Wiltshire estates after his seduction of and refusal to marry Mary Fitton, a Maid of Honour and daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Cheshire (see Jan 26).

The young Earl had written to Sir Robert Cecil, Aug 13: 'I have not yet been a day in the country, and I am as weary of it as if I had been prisoner there seven year...Therefore I pray, if the Queen determine to continue my banishment, and prefer sweet Sir Edward before me, that you will assist me...to get leave to go into some other land'.

Aug 26, Wilton, Pembroke to Cecil: 'If the Queen continue her displeasure a little longer, undoubtedly I shall turn clown, for Justice of Peace I can by no means frame unto, and one of the two a man that lives in the country must needs be'. The Earl wrote for leave to travel, c.October, writing to Cecil:

The Queen 'said she would have me go keep house in the country'...
'When she was in the height of her anger, her answer was the very same'.

Later in 1601 Cecil obtained for the Earl 'the Queen's consent for my going beyond the seas'. [HT.xi.340,361,464,561].

Pembroke married (1604) Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The First Folio of Shakespeare (1623) was dedicated to Pembroke and his brother. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, is one of the candidates to be the 'Mr W.H'. to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were dedicated when first published in 1609.

Mary Fitton (1578-1641), married twice. She was at one time a candidate to be the 'Dark Lady' of the sonnets, until a contemporary portrait was found, which depicted her as fair rather than dark.

Aug 26, Littlecote [Wilts], Sir John Popham to Sir Robert Cecil:
 'Your letters do satisfy me of her Majesty's coming into these parts, which before I stood very doubtful of...I hope you will be pleased to take your lodging with me at her Majesty's being here. I trust the Harbinger and your own servant shall find some place to content you'. [HT.xi.361-2].

Aug 27, John Herbert to Sir Robert Cecil, of the Queen: 'Upon conference she had with my Lord Admiral, she is resolved upon Monday next [August 31] to return either towards Windsor or Nonsuch. My Lord Admiral showed me a letter he received from Sir Robert Mansell that the King determineth to send presently over either Monsieur de Biron or the Duke of Bouillon'. [HT.xi.367].

The Duke of Biron, a Marshal of France, was chosen to come to England.

Aug 28, Fri At Reading: Privy Council meeting, to prepare for receiving Marshal Biron.

The Council sent letters to a number of noblemen signifying the Queen's pleasure that they with their wives 'and some four or five of such gentlemen of the country that are your neighbours shall repair in good sort to the court'.

Also letters to four Kent knights that Biron 'is either already landed or shortly to arrive at Dover', and is to be received there and conducted to Gravesend, 'and to cause coaches, post-horses and geldings to be ready at every stage'.

Also to the Earl of Cumberland and Lord Zouche to receive Biron at Gravesend and to provide barges to take him to London.

Also to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Ryder) 'to cause the house of Alderman Spencer in London called Crosby Place to be made ready and furnished thoroughly with all necessaries fit to receive the Marshal, and also to take up lodgings near the same house to entertain the rest of his train'.^{APC}

c. Aug 29, Sat dinner, Caversham, Oxon; Sir William Knollys.
 'Mr Controller's house'.^T Caversham house owned by Sir William Knollys (c.1545-1632), Controller of the Household 1596-1602; 1st wife: Lady Chandos; she was Dorothy (Bray) (1530-1605); widow of Edmund Brydges 2nd Lord Chandos.

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Sept 19: 'The Queen's first remove from Windsor was to Mr Ward's, then to Reading. During her abode there, she went one day to dinner to Mr Controller's at Causham. Mr [William] Green Sheriff of Oxfordshire met her at the bridge very well accompanied'.

'Mr Controller made great cheer and entertained her with many devices of singing, dancing, and playing wenches, and such like. At her going thence she made three knights, your cousin Sir Francis Goodwin, Sir Edmund Fettiplace, and Sir Richard Ward, but what need I trouble you with these things when your brother [George Carleton] was there in person...I imagine his small troop was half drowned in the sea of such shows as the Oxfordshire men made; when Sir Anthony Cope, Sir Richard Wenman and the rest set up all their sails, and Mr [Michael] Dormer for his part came with ten or twelve men well mounted'.^{CHA}

St Mary's Church, Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, has a remarkable series of reclining effigies of the Fettiplace family, including Sir Edmund Fettiplace (died 1613), his father and grandfather.

Aug 30, Sun Reading: Council to Lord Mayor of London 'to cause the number of 20 horse or good geldings with fair saddles with French pads and other furniture to serve for the noblemen and gentlemen of the train of the Marshal of Biron [to be] provided and to see them sent to Basingstoke'.^{APC}

September 1: **Duke of Biron** arrived in England.

Charles de Gontaut, Duke of Biron, a Marshal of France (1562-1602, executed); accompanied by Charles de Valois, Count d'Auvergne (illegitimate son of King Charles IX), Charles Marquis de Crequy, and other noblemen.

Sept 1, Dover Castle, Sir Thomas Fane (Lieutenant of Dover Castle), to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The Marshal of Biron being even now landed here with his train, I thought it my duty to advertise you thereof with all expedition'. [HT.xi.374].

Also Sept 1: George Buc returned from Middelburg, having taken dispatches to and from Sir Francis Vere.^T Count Maurice was 'confident that the enemy should never win Ostend'. When Buc took leave he had been given two tuns of Gascon wine by the Secretary of the States of Zeeland, and a four-pointed diamond by Vere. [BL Cotton Galba D.XII, f.335].

Sir Robert Cecil sent Buc post-haste to make arrangements for the Duke of Biron. He rode to Lord Grey, and to Lord Buckhurst in London; to the Earl of Cumberland at Clerkenwell, Middx, at 1 a.m, then to Hackney. [HT.xi.379].

c.Sept 1, Tues dinner, Englefield, Berks; Sir Edward Norris. Englefield estate of Sir Edward Norris (c.1550-1603), formerly Governor of Ostend, son of Henry 1st Lord Norris of Rycote, whose funeral was in August; wife: Elizabeth (Norris), widow of Thomas Webb; daughter of Sir Edward's kinsman John Norris, of Fyfield, Berks; married (3) Thomas Erskine, 1st Viscount Fentoun, later 1st Earl of Kellie; she died in 1621.

The Queen knighted John Norris, and Read Stafford of Bradfield, Berks.

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Sept 19: 'Two or three days after [dining at Caversham] the Queen dined with Sir Edward Norris at Englefield, where I heard of no wonders, but that she knighted Sir Read Stafford and his lady's father...From thence the Queen removed to Sir Humphrey Forster's, and so meant to have gone on to the Lord Chief Justice's and to the Earl of Hertford's [Littlecote and Tottenham, Wiltshire] if these Frenchmen had not stayed her'.^{CHA}

Abraham Boulton (Sir Edward Norris's servant) to Dudley Carleton, Oct 25, Puddle Wharf: 'My master of late hath had many businesses, first in the preparations of the funeral, then the entertaining of the Queen, and now in settling of his estate...I am sure the charge will be felt by some this seven years...The Queen was well pleased with her entertainment, and in recompense gave many gracious speeches unto my master and lady and bestowed a knighthood on Mr John Norris and another on Mr Read Stafford'. [SP12/282/22].

c.Sept 1, Tues **ALDERMASTON**, Berks; Sir Humphrey Forster.^T Aldermaston manor-house; owned by Sir Humphrey Forster (c.1551-1605); the Queen had also stayed with him in 1592 and with his father William Forster in 1568; wife: Margaret (Barrett). Aldermaston Church has numerous Forster memorials.

Sept 2-5: Aldermaston, Treasurer's warrants.

Sept 2: Further news from Dover of the Duke of Biron.

Sept 2, Sir Thomas Fane to Sir Robert Cecil: I used my best endeavours to furnish the Marshal and his train with horses from hence to Canterbury, to which end I wrote to the Mayor of Canterbury and the Mayor of Sandwich. And for that those towns were not able to purvey so many horses as might suffice so great a train, I directed warrants to divers of the Constables of the Hundreds next adjoining to bring in a certain number of horses. Notwithstanding, the Mayor of Canterbury altogether refused to send any, and the Mayor of Sandwich, who promised 20, sent but 10. The Constables in like sort have failed to send in the number appointed them. Hereby the Marshal is compelled to break his company and to send part to Canterbury before him. [HT.xi.374].

Sept 4, Fri: Biron arrived at Crosby House, Bishopsgate, London.

Court news. Sept 4, Sir Robert Cecil to George Nicholson: 'The French King... hath purposely sent over the Marshal Biron, lately made Duke, and since his father died the principal General of his armies, to visit the Queen'...

'The Queen is in her progress almost 60 miles from London, never better, thank God, and comes back to Basing to receive him'. [HT.xi.381].

Sept 5, Aldermaston, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew:

'The French King hath been these ten days at Calais, having never seen his frontier...He hath indeed honoured the Queen far, for he hath sent the Marshal Biron, with whom comes the Count of Auvergne, Marshal D'Aumont's son, and many other, to the number of 60 or 80 gentlemen. Her Majesty is in progress, and receives them at Basing, where there will be a great court'. [Carew, iv.141].

Sept 5, Sat via Silchester Heath and Bramley, Hants.

'The Queen in her Progress entered into Hampshire and upon Chichester Heath [Silchester Heath] was received by the Sheriff of that Shire, Francis Palmes, accompanied by many gentlemen of account in the same Shire, so that her Majesty said she was never so honourably received into any Shire'. [Stow, Annals].

Bramley Church: 'To the ringers at the Queen's coming to Barraper, 4s'.

Sept 5, Sat dinner, Beaurepaire, Sherborne St John, Hants; Sir Robert Remington.^T Beaurepaire manor-house, Sherborne St John parish; occupied by Sir Robert Remington in right of his wife. She was Eleanor (Cotgrave), widow of: (1) Sir Richard Pexall, of Beaurepaire; (2) Sir John Savage (died 1597).

Her stepson Edward Savage (1560-c.1622) and his wife Polyxena (Grice), a niece of his stepmother, also lived at Beaurepaire.

When Sir Robert Remington died in 1611 he left his wife out of his will because of 'her unkind and unrespective demeanour towards me from time to time'.

She married (4) Sir Richard Rogers, and died in 1618. Her monument, with her first husband, is in Westminster Abbey. (St Edmund's Chapel).

By Sept 5: Basing: preparations by court officials for the Queen and Biron.

'John Green our coffermaker...making new cases for our rich plate with one new bare hide of ox-leather to cover carts to convey our rich plate to Basing; William Ferrers our linen draper for 30 ells of fine linen cloth to cover our cupboard of estate of rich gold plate furnished in our progress at Basing; 30 ells of coarser cloth to truss our said rich plate being brought to Basing'.^{PS}

Robert Cranmer, Jewel-house Officer, conveyed 'gold and rich plate from the Tower to Basing against the coming of the French Ambassadors'.

Robert Cranmer, Nicholas Hottoste, Nicholas Pigeon, 'for the hire of four carts and horses to convey plate from the Tower to Basing for furnishing a cupboard at the feasting of the Duke of Biron and carrying the same back again, for watching the said charge at Staines, and for hire of horses for themselves and their men attending the same', £24.8s8d.

Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher, and his men made ready 'the Lord Marquis's house at Basing; the chapel at Basing; a chamber over the gate there for her Highness to dine with the Frenchmen; two chambers over the gate at Basing for her Majesty to retire into after dinner'. There were also 'charges by him disbursed in washing and mending the glass windows at Basing'.

Edmond Schetz, maker and tuner of the Queen's instruments, 'bringing of virginals from Whitehall and Greenwich to Basing', 100s.^T

Sept 5, Sat **BASING**, Hants; Marquis of Winchester.

Basing manor-house, Basing House; owned by William Paulet, 4th Marquis of Winchester, died 1629; wife: Lucy (Cecil) (1568-1614), daughter of Thomas Cecil 2nd Lord Burghley.

A nearby house, Hackwood House, was used as a dower house by the Marquis's mother Agnes (Howard), widow of William 3rd Marquis of Winchester.

[For her death, and bequest to the Queen, see November 18].

Thomas Tooke (Clerk of the Kitchen at Basing) to John Huberd, Sept 19:
 'Her Majesty, with Scarborough warning [without notice], diverting her course intended to my Lord of Hertford's directly to Basing, on Saturday night, this 5th of September, thereinto entered, where all things for so great entertainment but elbow room and good will were wanting; which considered, my lady's Council stood firm for her remove to Hackwood, and thereof had fully resolved. But Sir William Cornwallis, to whom the entertainment of a prince hath been but a pastime, with his violent persuasions prevailed for her continuance at Basing; undertaking himself to manage the action, which he performed with more honour and less charge than was expected; yet with more charge than the constitution of Basing may well bear'. [Bodleian Tanner 76, f.126].

Sir William Cornwallis's wife was Lucy (Nevill), a sister of Dorothy (Nevill), Lady Burghley, who was the mother of the Marquis's wife Lucy.

[Sept 5], Basing this Saturday night late, Sir Walter Raleigh to Lord Cobham, at Bath, requesting him to come to Basing: 'It is but a day and half journey hither, the Queen will take it exceeding kindly...The French tarry but two or three days at most. I will presently return to the Bath with your Lordship again. The French wear all black and no kind of bravery at all, so as I have only made me a black taffeta suit to be in, and leave all my other suits ...It will be Thursday [Sept 10] ere they have audience'...

'I am even now going all night to London to provide me a plain taffeta suit and a plain black saddle, and will be here again Tuesday night'.

Raleigh fell sick and did not return to Bath. [Latham, nos.143,144].

Sept 6, Bath, Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I will not fail to be at Basing by Tuesday at noon. I am in physic and should have gone tomorrow into the Bath...I must send for apparel to meet me'. [HT.xi.382].

Bath Chamberlains had presented Cobham with a sheep, 12 chickens, 12 pigeons, 6 couple rabbits, fresh fruit, partridges, and capons. [Wardle, 172].

[Sept 7], Crosby House this Monday at 6 o'clock, Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil, of the Duke of Biron: 'I am glad I came hither for I never saw so great a person so neglected. He hath been here now left, not one nobleman nor gentleman to accompany them nor to guide them and it is so long ere they heard of my Lord of Cumberland as they thought they were neglected'.

'We have carried them to Westminster to see the monuments, and this Monday we entertained them at the Bear Garden, which they took great pleasure to see. Here hath been with them Sir A.[Arthur] Savage and Sir Arthur Gorges, who hath been their guides, without whom they had been left alone. Their horses will not be provided till Wednesday morning. The Posts say that they cannot take up horses without commission from the Lords of the Council'.

'I sent to and fro and have laboured like a mule to fashion all things, so as on Wednesday night they will be at Bagshot, and Thursday at the Vyne. It were good that A.Gorges and A.Savage were commanded to come with them because they speak French well and are familiar with them'.

Endorsed 'Haste Post haste for life, W.Raleigh'. With a gallows sketch.

'For her Majesty's most especial service'. [Latham, no.142].

Sept 7, Mon: Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g.
 St Bartholomew by the Exchange, London: 'For oiling and trimming the bells
 against the Queen's birthday, 12d; for ringing on the birthday, 2s6d'.

Sept 7, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil:

'As I came through Bagshot this day I was in all the inns, and I assure you
 it is impossible to lodge his train there. If you would direct that he might
 lie the first night at Staines, there is better convenience for all things'.

Endorsed 'For her Majesty's service. Haste haste Post haste'.
 'Clerkenwell the 7 of Sept at night. Staines 12 at night'. [HT.xi.383-4].

Sept 8, Tues: Privy Council sent 'an open warrant...to all her Majesty's
 public officers' to provide the Earl of Cumberland with post-horses.^{APC}

Sept 9: Archduke's Agent in London, from the Spanish Netherlands.
 Jerome Cooman, who was in England four times in 1599 over peace negotiations,
 now came incognito in connection with a Treaty broken off in July 1600.

Sir Robert Cecil sent his secretary Levinus Munck to visit Cooman in London.
 Sept 9, Duchy House, Munck to Cecil:

'This morning having found out Mr Cooman's lodging (being near Lincoln's
 Inn Fields) I repaired to him and...satisfied him that I came by your Honour's
 directions to know the cause of his coming'...

'He told me his coming hither was most private and only known to three or
 four persons in the world; that he took his way through France, and had lain at
 Dieppe some fortnight for a wind, and was landed at Portsmouth under the name
 of a Florentine calling himself Antonio Vittore, and that for no other he was
 known here in his lodging'.

'I told him...for all his great secrecy his coming hither was known ten days
 ago (and so indeed the Post that came last week from Antwerp told me that he
 was to come hither very shortly). Besides I added...that your Honour was also
 advertised of it from Brussels'...

'He hath no letters at all from the Archduke, nor from any of that Council...
 albeit that privately he is authorised (as he confesseth to me) from the
 Archduke. He is very desirous to speak with your Honour'...

'He holdeth himself very jealous [suspicious] of the French, and would not
 by any means they should know of his being here'...

'If your Honour's leisure might serve to speak with him some mile or two
 from the court, he might be brought thither in a coach, and so be dispatched,
 the sooner the better'. [SP12/281/79].

He had audience at Basing, c.September 15.

Sept 9, Wed: Biron left London, staying overnight at Bagshot, Surrey.
 John Wells hired 82 horses 'taken up for the Duke of Biron and his retinue
 from London to the court for two days at 3s per diem for every horse'.^T

Sept 10, Thur: The Sheriff of Hampshire 'was commanded to attend the Duke of
 Biron at his coming into that country. Whereupon...he went towards Blackwater,
 being the uttermost confines of that Shire towards London, and there met the
 said Duke, accompanied with above 20 of the Nobility of France and attended on
 with about 400 Frenchmen, who were met by George Earl of Cumberland, and by him
 conducted from London into Hampshire'. [Stow, Annals].

Sept 10, Thur Duke of Biron arrived at the Vyne, Hants.

'The Lord Sandys' house at the Vyne for the French ambassadors'.^T

The Vyne, Sherborne St John; owned by William 3rd Lord Sandys, who was enforced to be absent: he was in the Tower of London from February 9, and after his release in August was required to live at a house in Wiltshire.^{APC}

The Duke 'was that night brought to the Vyne, a fair and large house of the Lord Sandys, which house was furnished with hangings and plate from the Tower and Hampton Court, and with sevenscore beds and furniture which the willing and obedient people of the Country of Southampton, upon two days' warning, had brought in thither to lend the Queen. The Duke abode there four or five days, all at the Queen's charges, and spent her more at the Vyne than her own court for that time spent at Basing'. [Stow, *Annals*].

Also Sept 10: Biron and his retinue at Basing, to meet the Queen. French Ambassador, Boissise, to Henri IV [Sept 12]: 'The day before yesterday he went to salute the Queen, who received him with all possible honour, and I do not believe that any prince or lord could ever have been better received'.^{BT}

Sept 11, Fri Queen and Biron hunted, near the Vyne, Sherborne St John.

Boissise [Sept 12]: 'Yesterday the Lord Admiral, Lord Cobham, [Sir Edward] Stafford, Raleigh, and other leading courtiers, came in the morning to find him and to lead him to the chase, where was the Queen on horseback, accompanied by all her ladies and by a great many noblemen'.^{BT}

François de Bassompierre (1579-1646), one of Biron's companions, recalled that Marshal Biron 'was very honourably received by the Queen, who next day went hunting, with more than fifty ladies on hackneys, over against the Vyne, and sent to invite Biron to join her'. [Translated from De Chantérac, ed. *Journal de ma Vie: Mémoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre* (1870), i.92-3].

Sept 11, Queen to the Emperor of Muscovy, who seeks a bride for his son:

'We wished we had been provided with someone meet to have been offered you'. We had hoped 'there might have been a convenient marriage between the Prince your son and one of the daughters and heirs of our cousin the Earl of Derby, being of our blood royal and of greater possessions than any subject within our realm: but having now to our great grief understood upon enquiry that your son is not above 13 years of age, which is almost five years under that lady's age, we...let you know how the case standeth, and...assure you that if we had anyone of our own blood (nay, of our own body) answerable to your expectation, we would think ourself both honoured and strengthened by such a match...We think it our part no longer to hold you in expectation'. [HT.xi.388].

[See Cherry and Meyrick's letter, Sept 19, concerning Tsar Boris Godunov].

Sept 12, Sat Biron at Basing for audience.

Thomas Tooke to John Huberd: 'Monsieur de Biron, accompanied with divers lords and gentlemen, French, repaired from the Vyne, where they were nobly lodged, unto Basing; from whence, after a small time of audience given, they departed'.

Sept 13, Sun French nobles dined and supped with Marquis of Winchester.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'the Lady Marquis's house at Basing for the Frenchmen to dine in'.^T Hackwood House, the Dower house.

Thomas Tooke to John Huberd, Sept 19: 'On Sunday Count Auvergne, and divers nobles of France...dined with my lord and lady, and at night for mere goodwill and love of the fair ladies they invited themselves to supper, where there was that night great revelling, and so likewise on Monday night, and Tuesday dinner, when we were of them delivered'. [Bodleian Tanner 76, f.126].

Sept 14, Mon Biron at Basing for hunting and dinner with the Queen. Richard Coningsby made ready 'a standing in Basing Park'.^T

Stow: 'One day he attended her at Basing Park on hunting, where the Duke stayed her coming, and did there see her in such royalty, and so attended by the nobility, so costly furnished and mounted, as the like had seldom been seen. But when she came to the place where the Duke stayed, the...Sheriff (as the manner is) being bare-headed, and riding next before her, stayed his horse, thinking the Queen would then have saluted the Duke, whereat the Queen, being much offended, commanded the Sheriff to go on, the Duke following her very humbly, bowing low towards his horse's mane, with his cap off, about twenty yards. Her Majesty on the sudden took off her mask, looked back upon him, and most graciously and courteously saluted him, as holding it not beseeming so mighty a Prince as she was, and who so well knew all Kingly Majesty, to make her stay directly against a subject before he had showed his obedience in following after her'. Biron, the Count d'Auvergne, other French lords and the French Ambassador hunted in Basing Park with the Queen, followed by dinner.

Thomas Tooke to John Huberd: 'Many were the importunities and devices for my lady to entertain them all with a dinner on Monday, but her good fortune and the favour of her friends found means to avoid it; so that the same day, after her Majesty with the said French lords had spent the forenoon in the slaughter of some twenty deer in the Great Park, feasted them at her own charge in my lord's Great Chamber, erst the Wardrobe in the Armoury Court, but by Sir William [Cornwallis] transformed to a fair Presence [Chamber]'.^T

Sept 15, Tues Privy Council ordered 200 horses to be ready for the Duke's retinue at Gravesend, with gentlemen to attend the Duke to Sittingbourne, and a further 200 horses to be ready at Sittingbourne to attend him to Dover.^{APC}

Sept 15: After dining with the Marquis of Winchester, Biron and his retinue left for London, via Windsor and Kingston-upon-Thames.

Nicholas Stallenge, Gentleman Usher, with 3 Sewers, 6 Yeomen Ushers, 32 Yeomen, 9 Grooms of the Chamber, 2 Grooms of the Wardrobe, and one Groom-Porter, attended on 'the Marshal Biron and his company from London to Bagshot and from thence to the Vyne, thence to Windsor and so to Kingston'.^T

c. Sept 15: Jerome Cooman, Archduke's Agent, at Basing for audience. Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate [Oct 16]: 'Biron...has just come back from his embassy'. Cooman 'was there at the same time, negotiating for peace, and during the Marshal's visit he lived retired, nor could he obtain audience of the Queen till the Marshal's departure'. [Ven.ix.474-5].

Court news. Sept 16, London, Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland: 'Her Highness is now resolved to cease her progress, and begins to return tomorrow to Farnham and so back with all convenient speed either to Nonsuch or to Richmond this day sevensnight [Sept 23]...The French did come yesternight to Windsor and this day hither, holding on their journey to France'.^{RT}

Sept 16, Wed: *Basingstoke fire*. Described by Thomas Tooke on September 19 as 'the woeful and most pitiful burning of Basingstoke...where is consumed with fire 14 fine houses, besides barns and stables'. Privy Council, December 10: 'It hath pleased her Majesty graciously to enter into consideration of the extreme loss and poverty whereinto certain of the inhabitants of the town of Basingstoke are fallen through the late unfortunate accident of fire which happened there in the time of her last Progress'. The Queen granted Letters Patent for a collection in several counties for the relief of their losses.^{APC}

Sept 16: *Treasonable words at Cheshunt, Herts.*

Nicholas Welch, of Cheshunt, gentleman, said to George Hayes 'I hope to see thee hanged, and the Queen too, yea by God's wounds, in chains'.

Verdict: *Guilty of treason; sentenced to death.* [Assizes, Herts, 171].

Sept 16, Basing, Jaroslaus, Freiherr von Dona, to Sir Robert Cecil, in Latin: 'I waited on you yesterday, by appointment, to be presented to her Majesty, but found that you had gone into the country without leaving any commands regarding me. If her Majesty would be pleased to receive my homage, I would hasten to her at the time and place appointed'.

*Sept 17: Jaroslaus, Baron of Dona, at Basing for audience.

The Baron met the Queen c. July 15 and had since visited Scotland and Ireland.

Stephen Lesieur to Sir Robert Cecil, Sept 11, London: 'Even now is this bearer, my servant, returned with the Baron of Dona, who about two months since passed, with her Majesty's allowance and the Lords' passport, into Scotland. The cause of their so long stay in their journey hath proceeded from their passage from Scotland to Ireland, sundry days with [Earl of] Tyrone, and thence passed to the Lord Deputy [Mountjoy], of whom they received much honour'...

'The Baron is very desirous, at this his departure out of her dominions, to kiss her Majesty's hand as he did when he saw her first, and if she please to hear him make relation of what he hath seen in Scotland and Ireland, I am persuaded he will...observe her commandment and conceal nothing'.

PS. 'I have omitted to write to Mr Vice-Chamberlain to present this nobleman to her Majesty, persuading myself that you will vouchsafe him that favour'.

Endorsed 'Jaroslaus Baron de Donagh, Bohemia'. [HT.xi.388-9,392].

Sept 17 [Basing], Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Ryder): 'It hath pleased her Majesty to do great honour and to give prince-like entertainment to the Duke of Biron at his being here at court, and it would content her much that he might find himself continued in the course of such honourable respect and usage everywhere till his departure out of the realm, and especially in the City of London, where as he hath been well entertained by Sheriff Craven...so it would be very agreeable that the like honour were done him by you'.

Also to Sheriff Craven (William Craven, merchant tailor) 'signifying her Majesty's gracious acceptance and thanks'. Both letters 'were sent by post ...and delivered to Mr White himself'.^{APC} Rowland Whyte, Post of the Court.

Sept 18, Fri knightings, and Queen's departure from Basing.

Stow: 'She tarried at Basing 13 days...being very well contented with all things there done, affirming she had done that in Hampshire that none of her ancestors ever did, neither that any Prince of Christendom could do: that was, she had in her progress, in her subjects' houses, entertained a royal Ambassador, and had royally entertained him. At her departure from Basing...she made ten [eleven] knights (having never in all her reign made at one time so many before)'.

Thomas Tooke, Sept 19: 'Her Majesty, upon the instant of her departure, with abundance of grace, in Basing hall, made eleven knights, namely Mr Edward Cecil first': Edward Cecil, of Surrey, 2nd son of Thomas Cecil 2nd Lord Burghley; Edward Baynton, of Wiltshire; Edward Hungerford, of Somerset; William Kingsmill, of Hampshire; Edmund Ludlow, of Wiltshire; Richard Norton, of Hampshire; Francis Palmes, Sheriff of Hampshire; Hampden Paulet, of Hampshire; Carew Raleigh, of Wiltshire (brother of Sir Walter Raleigh); Francis Stoner, of Oxfordshire; Benjamin Tichborne, of Hampshire.

Sept 18, Fri dinner, South Warnborough, Hants; Mr White.^T
 South Warnborough manor-house; owned by Richard White; with the second
 of his three wives. 'In her way to Farnham she knighted Sir Richard White
 in his own house, having feasted her and her train very royally'. [Stow].
 The church has a monument to White and his first wife, Ellen.

Sept 18, Fri **CRONDALL**, Hants; Mr Paulet.^T
 Crondall manor-house, leased by George Paulet (1553-1608), a nephew
 of the 1st Marquis of Winchester; wife: Joan (Kyme), of Sussex.
 George Paulet's half-brother Hampden Paulet had been knighted at Basing.

Court news. Sept 19 [Basing], Captain Wye to John Huberd:
 'Mrs White was sworn the Queen's woman at dinner, and he knighted at her
 Majesty's departure to Crondall, where her Highness lay the next night,
 and removes this day to Farnham'. [Bodleian Tanner 115, f.29].

Sept 19, Knebworth, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, in Paris:
 At Basing the Queen 'entertained your Frenchmen with all favour and gracious
 usage...Now I think she be at the farthest for this year, and they say is
 drawing back to Windsor'...

'We shall have a Parliament towards the end of October'.^{CHA}

[Sept 19], Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate, of Biron:
 'The Marshal had a suite of 100 gentlemen of quality, among them incognito
 the Count d'Auvergne. At Dover, opposite Calais, they had to prepare 250
 post-horses. The Embassy could not be more magnificent, both on account of
 the Ambassador, who is a very great personage, and on account of its size;
 and we wait to hear what honours were paid to it'. [Ven.ix.473-4].

Sept 19, Sat **FARNHAM CASTLE**, Surrey; Bishop of Winchester.
 Dr Thomas Bilson (c.1546-1616), Bp of Winchester 1597-1616; wife: Anne (Mill).
 Thomas Conway made ready Farnham Castle 'with alterations done there after
 her Majesty's coming'.^T Near Farnham 'the Sheriff of Hampshire took his
 leave, and the Sheriff of Surrey met her; but the Sheriff of Hampshire and the
 gentlemen of that country went to Farnham by command, and there attended the
 next day, where they were feasted and kindly entertained by the learned prelate
 Dr Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, upon whose only commendation two ancient and
 worthy gentlemen of Hampshire, Sir Richard Mill and Sir William Udall [Uvedale],
 received there the dignity of knighthood'. [Stow, Annals].

*Dr Bilson had become involved in the 1590s in a controversy as to whether, as
 stated in the Creed, Christ descended into Hell. The Bishop upheld the literal
 truth of this in sermons at Paul's Cross and elsewhere. After much criticism, he
 published in 1599: 'The effect of certain Sermons touching the full redemption
 of Mankind by the death and blood of Christ Jesus...The clearing of certain
 Objections made against the aforesaid Doctrine'.*

*Dr Bilson published in 1604 a lengthy Survey of Christ's Suffering.
 In a Preface to King James he explained that he had not intended to answer his
 critics further. 'To waste time, and enter brabbles about words, my manifold
 businesses and public services did not suffer me; and had not my late Sovereign
 (now with God) at her last being at the Castle of Farnham taken knowledge of
 the things questioned betwixt me and them, and directly commanded me neither to
 desert the doctrine, not to let the calling, which I bear in the Church of God,
 to be trampled underfoot by such unquiet refusers of truth and authority...
 I had made far shorter work with them, and not spent a quarter of the paper
 which now is bestowed on the cause. Upon her appointment, which was sacred
 to me...I began to review the whole'.*

Sept 19, London, Francis Cherry and John Meyrick (of the Muscovy Company) to Sir Robert Cecil: We have received 'the minute of her Majesty's letter [of Sept 11] 'to the Russ Emperor, and have put the letter to be limned by him that was wont to do other letters of her Majesty, who shall only begin the style thereof and limn the border, but the body of the letter we thought fit to commit to the secrecy of Richard Wright, Secretary to the Company, a man able to contain a matter of this nature without imparting it to any'.

Cherry and Meyrick assure Cecil that some offer of a bride for the Emperor's son should be made, and recall a former 'match between the old Emperor and an English lady which was cut off by the Emperor's death'. [HT.xi.393].

For the proposed match with Ivan the Terrible see 18 May 1583, and for an offer to Boris Godunov see 5 October 1602.

Sept 20, Sun: knighting, Farnham: Richard Mill; William Uvedale. [Stow].

Court news. Sept 23, Guildford, Thomas Lake (Clerk of the Signet) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'This day, before the remove from Farnham, her Majesty hath signed the letters for the levies, some before dinner and some after, but all before her own dinner'. [HT.xi.394].

Sept 23: proposed dinner, Lady Woodroffe.^T [Seale, Surrey].
Poyle manor-house, Seale; owned by David Woodroffe. Lady Woodroffe, his mother, was Grissel (Kirton), widow of Sir Nicholas Woodroffe of Seale, haberdasher, Lord Mayor of London 1579-1580; she died in 1607.

Sept 23, Wed **LOSELEY**, Guildford, Surrey; Sir George More.^T
Loseley manor-house, Guildford; owned by Sir George More (1553-1632), twice married; son of Sir William More, whom the Queen had visited three times.

Nicholas Hottoste, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of two horses for himself and his man from the Tower to the court at Loseley to carry plate for her Majesty's service, and broken plate from thence to London to be mended, and returning the same', 36s8d.^T

In 1597 Sir George More had dedicated to the Queen A Demonstration of God in his Works. In December 1601 his daughter Anne More, 16, secretly married Lord Keeper Egerton's secretary, John Donne, the poet. Egerton dismissed him; he was briefly imprisoned; he wrote to his wife: John Donne, Anne Donne, Undone.

Donne became Dean of St Paul's in 1621; he died in 1631; his monument, for which he had posed in his shroud, is in St Paul's Cathedral.

Sept 24, Thur new appointment: Sir John Fortescue, to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Fortescue remained Master of the Great Wardrobe.

c. Sept 25, Fri via Guildford, Surrey.
Samuel German, aged 14, made a speech to the Queen.
The Queen recommended Samuel to Magdalen College, Oxford (see Sept 30).

c. Sept 25, Fri dinner, West Clandon, Surrey; Sir Richard Weston.^T
Clandon Park; owned by Weston (1564-1613); wife: Jane (Dister).
Sir Richard was grandson of Francis Weston, executed in 1536 for alleged adultery with the Queen's mother Queen Anne Boleyn, who was also executed.

c. Sept 25, Fri **STOKE D'ABERNON**, Surrey; Mr Vincent.^T
Stoke D'Abernon manor-house; owned by Thomas Vincent, of Kingston.
Occupied by his son Francis Vincent; wife: Sarah (Paulet), died 1608. She was the daughter of Sir Amias Paulet, former Ambassador to France, and last Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots. Her monument is in the church.

Sept 28, Mon dinner, Apse Court, Walton, Surrey; Mr Blackden.
 Apps manor-house, Apse Court, Walton-on-Thames; owned by Robert Blackden.
 'Mr Blanden's house called Absey Court for her Majesty to dine at'.^T

Sept 28, Mon **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

29 Sept 1601/Sept 1602: christening: Queen was godmother to 'Lord Herbert's child'.^T Parents: Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert (later 5th Earl of Worcester); wife: Anne (Russell). The Queen was at their marriage in June 1600.
 Queen's gift: one basin and lair of silver gilt.^{PS} Child: 1st daughter.

Court news. Sept 30, London, Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland:
 'On Saturday last Mr Secretary rode from hence to meet her Majesty at the dining place appointed, and then it was verily thought her Majesty would have been that night at Richmond, but it failed, and her Highness came not thither till Monday night...Some five or six days before the Parliament her Majesty intends to come to Whitehall'.^{RT}

Sept 30, Privy Council to President and Senior Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford: 'We do write...unto you by her Majesty's direction and commandment in favour of a poor scholar in the Free Grammar School of Guildford...namely Samuel German, the son of a poor widow in the said town, which young scholar having given some proof of his towardliness in learning by a speech uttered by him to her Majesty in her late Progress and passage through that town, it pleased her so graciously to accept thereof as for that cause (and upon the humble supplication of the poor widow, mother of the said scholar) to give order by us that he may be well bestowed and placed in the University... in that college called Magdalen College'...

'Her Majesty doth pray and require you at your next election of any scholars into that college to choose and admit the said Samuel German into the place of a Scholar or Demy (as they are termed). And moreover...her Majesty doth likewise require you to have regard that this signification of her pleasure by us may... serve also for his better commendation and preferment to the place of a Fellow hereafter when time serveth, if he shall prove worthy of the same'.^{APC}

Samuel German became a Demy of Magdalen College in October 1602 aged 15; in 1603 he wrote 'Lines on the death of Queen Elizabeth'; he was a Fellow of Magdalen 1610-1620, when he resigned.

September: Marco Giustinian, Venetian nobleman, at court.

Marco Giustinian to Sir Robert Cecil [Oct 6], Paris, sending thanks for 'the many kindnesses I have received from her Majesty'.

Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate [Oct 19]:
 'Signor Marco Giustinian, son of the illustrious Signor Giacomo, has just come back from England. He has been a month at that court, has kissed the Queen's hand, and received many favours from her. Besides inviting him to the chase and asking many questions about Venice, she ordered her first Secretary Cecil to provide two gentlemen to accompany him and to show him the principal sights, as that was the object of his visit'. [HT.xi.410; Ven.ix.477].

Oct 1/23: visit, Coombe, Kingston, Surrey; Sir Thomas Vincent.
 Coombe manor-house, Kingston-upon-Thames; owned by Thomas Vincent (1544-1613); wife: Jane (Lyfield), daughter of Thomas Lyfield, of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey; she died in 1619. Their monument is in Stoke D'Abernon Church.

Vincent was knighted. Kingston churchwardens paid for ringing for the Queen: 'Laid out when she removed from Sir Thomas Vincent's, 3s4d'.

c.Oct 2: George Pollard with nine men, 'riding from Richmond to Nonsuch to have made ready for her Highness and there staying and attending'.^T

Oct 2: 'News came to the court of the landing of Spaniards at Kinsale in Ireland'.^{MK} Spaniards had landed on September 23.

Court news. Oct 3, London, Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland:
'The rumours of Ireland are confirmed, for suddenly here be news come that there be 4000 Spaniards landed at Kinsale in Munster'...
'It was yesterday resolved that her Majesty would have removed as on Monday [Oct 5] to Nonsuch, but these matters of Ireland may stay that remove'.^{RT}

Oct 4, Richmond, Queen to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, sending the Earl of Thomond back to Ireland. Donough O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Thomond, returned early in November with 100 horsemen and 1000 footmen. [Carew, iv.150,159].

Oct 6, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew (a letter which must be burnt):
If the Lord Deputy can find 'the traitorous capital rebel [the Earl of Tyrone] (if now he find not likelihood of success by the Spanish succours)', so disposed to gain his pardon, 'I must tell you true that, so her Majesty nor hers might seem to woo a traitor to her dishonour, she is so weary of this Irish war, and so is all England, as we could be content to be rid of it, and so would the Queen; and so is she content to open herself to you and the Lord Deputy, and none else in the Kingdom'. [Cecil-Carew, 98].

Oct 7, Wed new court appointment. Robert Pemberton was sworn 'Gentleman Usher daily waiter'. [TNA LS13/168/42v].

Oct 13: Summary of letters written by the Council since the landing of the Spaniards in Munster, including: To the counties for levying 5000 men; to levy horse; to 3 ports for providing shipping for them, to be embarked 'so soon as wind and weather will serve' and their apparel is distributed; for 5000 winter suits of apparel to be sent to the ports. To the Officers of the Ordnance, for cannon and shot. Contract for 3 months' victuals for 8000 men. For imprest of 500 mariners to be sent to Plymouth. For 2000 men to be sent to Rochester. To Mayors of 5 towns to provide shipping, oats, hay, straw. To Commissioners to view the horse 'to take the height, colour and marks'. [HT.xi.425].

Oct 17, *Beauchamp's Court [Alcester, Warwickshire], Sir Fulke Greville to Sir Robert Cecil, asking as 'an old friend and courtier' to purchase Warwick Castle from the Crown: 'I hear that sweet lady and blessed Queen of ours is now become a seller...The Queen hath the ruins of a house in this country, which hath been a common gaol these 10 or 12 years; the walls down in many places hard to the ground; the roof open to all weathers; the little stone building there was, mightily in decay; the timber lodgings built 30 years ago for herself all ruinous; the garden let out for 44 years, the barns fallen and stolen away, the court made a common passage...so as in very short time there will be nothing left but a name of Warwick. This, Sir, I beg not, but desire to buy for as much as it is worth...Were I to look in those sweet eyes myself, I know she had no power to deny an old never-begging servant'...*

'I pray you therefore play my part well, and since the world saith all courtiers more naturally love bribes in this age than in the former, I will give you the finest high-flying tercel [hawk] that ever you were master of'. [HT.xi.433-4].

[The Queen had stayed at Warwick Castle in 1572; Sir Fulke Greville was granted the Castle in 1604; it was restored to its former (and present) splendour].

Oct 20: Lord Mayor's Precept to the Livery Companies to meet him and the Aldermen at 1 p.m. on Friday October 23 to go to escort the Queen from Chelsea to Whitehall. [London: Journal 25].

'Her Highness deferred her coming thither'.^T

[Oct 20], Grenoble, M.de Lesdiguières to the Queen, presenting the bearer, Brocardo Boronio, of Parma, who has news concerning all the reformed churches of Christianity, and her State in particular. [HT.xi.439].

Oct 22, Paris, Ralph Winwood to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The Duke of Lennox received letters from his King, wherein he is commanded to hasten into England with such speed that if it were possible he might arrive at London before the beginning of the Parliament. Mr [Sir] James Sempill shall meet him there with instructions, to inform him what and in what form he is to negotiate'. [Winwood, i.357].

Since his visit to England in 1599 Sempill had been knighted by King James.

[Oct 24,Sat] dinner, Putney, Surrey.^T [John Lacy].

Oct 24,Sat **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^C

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 24th of October at her Majesty's coming to Whitehall, 12d'. Churchwardens of Bray, Berkshire, paid to four men '£3 which they lent to Thomas Lawrence and Humphrey Berkeley Constables to pay for the Queen's remove from Richmond to Whitehall'. [Account made June 1602].

Oct 24, Paris, Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:
'Marshal Biron and the rest that came out of England give good report of their entertainment at court, but in Kent they liked neither welcome nor farewell. At Boulogne he was overtaken with a jewel from the Queen valued at 3000 crowns. The Governor of Bourbonnois and Monsieur Sardigny are earnest rivals in love of Mistress Brydges, of whom the whole train was enamoured. Monsieur Crequy makes loud and lewd brags of my Lady -am's favour. The Count d'Auvergne got somewhat he will not brag of'. [SP12/282/20]. Elizabeth Brydges (1578-1617), one of the Queen's attendants, had many admirers.

George Buc, gentleman, attended the Duke of Biron 'in his return into France, whereby he was forced to be at great pains and expenses as well for horse-hire, charges of diet, transportation over into France and back again'.^T

The Duke of Sully (formerly Baron de Rosny) stated in his Memoirs that whilst the King was at Calais in 1601 Queen Elizabeth went to Dover, and that the King sent him to Dover, where he had a long interview with the Queen, and later accompanied her to London. His account is a fabrication.

[C.Lennox, ed. Memoirs of the Duke of Sully (1810), ii.424-435].

Oct 26: Warrant for £2000 gratuity to be delivered to David Foulis, sent from King James. [Scot.xiii.889].

October 26-December 4: **Duke of Lennox** in London.
Ludovic Stuart, 2nd Duke of Lennox (1574-1624), cousin of King James and his long-standing favourite, had travelled by sea from Scotland to France on a special embassy. On his way back through England he was to inform the Queen of his negotiations in France. His brother Baron D'Aubigny was with him.

King James thanked the Queen for granting 'a most favourable passport unto him...The greatest errand he hath to come that way is to have the honour to kiss your hand'. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 139].

Oct 27, Thomas Nicholson to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The Lord Duke of Lennox came to town yesternight'. [HT.xi.449].

Oct 27, Tues Queen at Opening of Parliament.

Ceremonial procession to Westminster Abbey and to the Parliament House.

Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher, with one Yeoman Usher, 4 Yeomen of the Chamber, two Grooms of the Chamber, two Grooms of the Wardrobe and one Groom-Porter, made ready the Parliament House, and 'the Church at Westminster'.^T

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 27th at her Majesty's going to the Parliament being the first day of the same Parliament, 12d'.

Herald: 'Her Highness rode from the Hall door at the Whitehall in an open chariot in great state from the said door with all her nobles in their Parliament robes on horseback...All the great ladies followed the Queen on horseback, the Maids, etc. The Guard in their rich coats followed to guard them from the press of the people. Westminster street was hanged with Arras tapestry and other rich stuff, such as the inhabitants had to furnish the street as her Highness passed. The Earl Marshal and Knight Marshal's men did clear the streets before her Majesty, which was this year so well ordered that nobody received any hurt' [*unlike in 1597, when spectators were crushed to death*].

At the Abbey there was the customary ceremonial of receiving the Queen and escorting her to her travers.

'There was also within the Chapel door, where the tombs be, a little private place hanged richly, wherein was a pan of coals if her Majesty pleased to repose herself'.
[Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

Journal of Hayward Townshend, M.P. (c.1577-c.1603), lawyer, grandson of Sir Rowland Hayward, twice Lord Mayor of London:

'About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Queen's Majesty went by land to Westminster Church, riding in a chariot made all open, only like a canopy over her head being of cloth of silver or tissue, with all the bishops and lords in their Parliament robes according to their degrees, being marshalled by the Heralds, she went I say to Westminster Church, where was made unto her a sermon'.

Sermon by Gervase Babington, Bishop of Worcester, text from the Psalms:
'Lord grant to me a single heart, that I be not ashamed'.

'After the hearing whereof she went to the Upper House of Parliament where, being set awhile and the knights and burgesses of the Lower House being sent for, the door kept so that they went not all in, notwithstanding some few were within by some special means before, and heard the Lord Keeper's speech made unto them...So that after the knights and burgesses had stayed a good while, it was told them that the Lord Keeper's speech was done, and thereupon every man went out discontented'.

Herald: 'Her Majesty was angry the Lower House was not wholly in'.

Lord Keeper Egerton spoke of the war between Spain and England, saying that 'our enemies...were enemies to God, the Queen and the peace of this Kingdom, conspired to overthrow religion, to reduce us to a tyrannical servitude. These enemies he named to be the Bishop of Rome and the King of Spain'.

He said 'I have seen her Majesty wear at her girdle the price of her blood; I mean jewels which have been given to her physicians to have done that unto her which I hope God will ever keep from her; but she hath rather worn them in triumph than for the price, which hath not been greatly valuable'.

Egerton stressed the need for money, 'for treasure is the sinews of war'.

Herald: The Queen disrobed in her Withdrawing Chamber.

'When her Highness had shifted [changed] and reposed herself she came forth and was conveyed down at the east door of the said Parliament House, having the Cap of Maintenance, the Marshal's Rod, the Sword, going before her, having supporters and her trains carried down to the Parliament Stair, where her rich barge was ready to receive her, having many torches carried by Gentlemen Waiters, Gentlemen Ushers, and Sewers, to light her to the court because it was late before she went from the Parliament Chamber. Her Majesty landed at her Privy Stairs at Whitehall'. [Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

The Commons had returned to their House to elect a Speaker.

In the Commons a Member complained to Sir William Knollys, Controller of the Household, of 'the wrong done to the greatest part of the Members of this House, in their not being suffered to come...to hear her Majesty's pleasure signified by the mouth of the Lord Keeper', and asked 'that the effect thereof might be imparted to some of the Members'. Sir William agreed to this being done 'at convenient time', and stated 'Touching the keeping out of the House during the time of the Lord Keeper's speech, I do assure you it was not wittingly done, but through ignorance of the Groom of the Chamber'. [Parl.iii.298-300].

**Oct 28, Sir James Sempill to Sir Robert Cecil, of the Duke of Lennox: The Duke had 'great contentment' at seeing the Queen [opening Parliament]. He wishes to lodge at 'Alderman Bayning's, being towards the water, which is his chief desire...He would be obscure without any notice taking from her Majesty to him till he were removed from this, for his people and furniture are not yet come from Dieppe'. [HT.xi.462-3]. He moved to Alderman Anthony Ratcliffe's house, near the Royal Exchange. First audience: November 11.*

29 Oct 1601-Sept 1602: John Meyrick was special Ambassador to Russia.

Oct 30, Fri Queen at Parliament, for presentation of new Speaker of Commons. John Croke (1553-1620), Recorder of London. The Queen went by water.

Hayward Townshend's Journal: 'About one o'clock the Speaker and all the House were ready in the Lower House sitting and talking privately, and then word was brought that her Majesty was come by water to the Upper House. So the Privy Council and the Speaker with the whole House went to the Upper House door, and there stayed a long half hour before such time as they were let in'.

Croke made the customary 'disabling' speech, to which Lord Keeper Egerton replied. In Croke's second speech to the 'Most sacred and most puissant Queen' he 'made a vehement invective against the tyranny of the King of Spain, the Pope's ambition, the rebels of Ireland...And lastly with prayers to continue the prosperous estate and peace of this land which hath been defended as he said by the mighty arm of our dread and sacred Queen'. To which she answered openly herself "No; but by the mighty hand of God, Mr Speaker".

A second speech by Egerton concluded the proceedings.

Townshend: 'So after room made, the Queen came through the Commons to go into the Painted Chamber, who graciously offering her hand to the Speaker, he kissed it. But not one word she spoke unto him, neither as she went through the Commons very few said "God save your Majesty" as they were wont in all great assemblies, and the throng being great, and little room for the Queen to pass, she moved her hand to have more room. Whereupon one of the Gentlemen Ushers said openly "Back masters, make room". One stoutly answered behind "If you would hang us we can make no more room"; which the Queen seemed not to hear, though she heaved up her head and looked that way towards him that spoke. After she went by water to Whitehall'. [Parl.iii.304,306].

Court news. Oct 31, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, in Paris: 'Our Parliament began on Tuesday, whither the Queen went with ordinary solemnity'...

'I make no doubt but your ears ring with the report of the Spaniards landing in Ireland. They are between three and four thousand...They fortify at Kinsale, a haven within ten or twelve miles of Cork. The Lord Deputy [Mountjoy] is not far from them with 6000 men, and here be 4000 foot and 300 horse going with all possible haste to reinforce him; besides six of the Queen's ships and as many merchants' to keep them in at sea. In the meantime Tyrone with 4000 foot and 700 horse gallops the Pale and burns and spoils where he list'...

'Here is much jostling and sueing for places in the Privy Chamber, by reason that most of them being grown old and weary of waiting would fain bring in a successor, as Mr Killigrew his son, Sir Thomas Gorges his cousin Ned, Sir Edward Carey his son Philip; but most voices run with your cousin Mompesson and Wat Cope'.^{CHA} William Killigrew's son Robert; Richard Mompesson; Walter Cope. No new Gentlemen or Grooms of the Privy Chamber were appointed by the Queen.

Oct 31, Greenwich, Earl of Desmond to Sir Robert Cecil, of his preparations for the Accession Day Tilt, November 17: 'Except you do a little more further me, as by your noble disposition you have thrust me into the action of the 17th day's honour, I cannot but deceive your expectation...Without bribery or favour there is no hope to borrow the use of a four-footed beast from one end of the Tilt-yard to another. As I am wholly your knight in this triumph, I beseech you that one of your horses may be brought hither that I may exercise daily upon him'. [HT.xi.462]. The Earl of Desmond died at Greenwich on November 11.

Greenwich, Works: 'putting on new rails at both ends of the Tilt to keep in the horse'; repairing 'the banquet house near the Armoury in the Tilt-yard'.

November: Archduke's Agent at Whitehall for audience. Jerome Cooman, who was at Basing in September, from the Spanish Netherlands.

Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate [Nov 12]: 'After the Spanish landing in Ireland, Cooman had again had audience of the Queen to see whether she was more disposed to treat for peace'. [Ven.ix.478].

Nov 2: *Song at a masque at court: see 2 Nov 1602.*

Nov 3, Tues, in the Commons: Francis Leigh 'stood up and moved Mr Speaker that some of the House were desirous to know what the Lord Keeper's speech was in the Upper House of Parliament, when the burgesses were kept out; and also he complained of a Gentleman Usher that said through the door of the Upper House if they were not quiet they should be set in the stocks'.

Sir Robert Cecil summarised Egerton's speech (October 27) on 'the danger the Kingdom stood in, in respect of the power and malice of the Spaniard', and that 'timely provision of treasure might be made'. [Parl.iii.310].

Nov 9: *The Commons granted the Queen an unprecedentedly large subsidy.*

Nov 11: death, at Greenwich. James FitzGerald, Earl of Desmond (1571-1601). Simon Forman had diagnosed in October that the Earl had 'a cold palsy'. 'He died 11 November following, and some did suppose that some of his countrymen had given him some dram to rid him out of the way'. [Rowse, Forman, 230].

Nov 11, Dr John Nowell to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I have buried, according to your direction, my Lord of Desmond. His necessary charges for his lodging in my house, my counsel unto him, his physic taken and funeral charges, I have in a bill ready to show you'. You had sent Desmond £100 'towards the charge of my Lord's running [at tilt], if God had so permitted'. [HT.xi.491].

Nov 11, Wed Duke of Lennox at Whitehall for first audience.
On the same day Lennox requested a pass from Sir Robert Cecil for his servant to go to France to dispatch his baggage to Scotland by sea. [HT.xi.491].

Court news. Nov 14, London, John Chamberlain to Carleton, in Paris:
'The Duke of Lennox after twice or thrice putting off was at court on Wednesday. The Parliament handles no high matters'...
'The *alpha* and *omega* [beginning and end] is concluded already: I mean the grant of four subsidies and eight fifteens'...
'The young Earl of Desmond died here the last week'.^{CHA}

Nov 15, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Dr Lancelot Andrewes, Dean of Westminster.
Text: Matthew 22:21: 'Render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God those things which are God's'. Exhortations to give freely to 'Caesar' had reference to subsidies (under debate in Parliament). [Printed, 1629].

Also Nov 15: Duke of Lennox dined at Whitehall.
Cofferer of the Household paid £38.4s2d for Lennox's dinner.^c

Nov 16, Privy Council's 'open warrant directed to Sigismund Alexander, gentleman, or any other person or persons that had in their custody a horse or gelding of the late Earl of Desmond's, requiring them to deliver him to one Salomon, who had order to sell the horse for the relief of certain of the Earl's servants left in distress by his death'.
[Council, Nov 22: He died 'of a burning fever'].
St Olave Silver Street Church, London: burial, 11 May 1602:
'An infant of Elizabeth Pierte...imputed to the Earl of Desmond'.

Also Nov 16, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor, as to the new French Ambassador: Count de Beaumont is coming, and 'certain of his servants being sent over hither to take up lodging for him and his train could not be furnished with a house sufficient for him and his whole retinue, being many in number, his Lordship was required both to assist the said servants in providing a convenient and fit house for the use of the Ambassador, and also in agreeing for the same to the contentment of the owner'.

'For this purpose the Lords thought the house of Alderman Ratcliffe to be very convenient, after the Duke of Lennox was departed thence'.^{APC}

New Lord Mayor: John Garrard, haberdasher. Further letter: Nov 20.

Nov 16: marriage, at St Martin in the Fields:

Henry Grey (c.1583-1639), nephew of Henry Grey 6th Earl of Kent, married Lady Elizabeth Talbot (1582-1651), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, second daughter of Gilbert Talbot 7th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Queen's gift to Lady Elizabeth Talbot: 'One pair of bracelets of gold containing 14 pieces like knots garnished with sparks of rubies whereof 7 are set with a spark of a diamond in the midst and the other 7 with a pearl in the midst'. A New Year gift to the Queen in 1601. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.257].

Henry Grey became (1615) Lord Grey of Ruthin; (1623) 8th Earl of Kent.

Nov 16, in the Commons: The Speaker 'asked the House if they pleased to sit tomorrow (being the Queen's holiday), to which after a little speech it was agreed to sit after the sermon was done at Westminster, which would be ended by 10 o'clock. And that was affirmed to be the ancient course'. [Parl.iii.359].

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

St John Zachary: 'Candles and oil for the church on the Coronation day, 8d; for the hire of the ringers, 3s4d'.

St Mary le Strand: 'Laid out for ringers and lights the 17th of November, 2s6d'.

St Mary Woolnoth: 'Paid for scouring of the branch [candelabra] on the Queen's night, 6d; paid to the ringers on the 17th day of November 1601, 3s; for bays spent on the same night, 3d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'Paid on the Queen's holiday night for bread, beer and wine, sugar, cakes, for the parishioners that came to church that night, 8s'.

Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Chamberlains paid:

'For dressing and felling the wood against the Coronation day of the Queen's Majesty, and for tending the fire, 8s4d; for carrying the same wood, 8s6d; for ringing on the birth and Coronation days of her Majesty, 6s'.

Chester, Holy Trinity: 'Paid four hired men for ringing the Queen's day 17th November 1601 and so continuing two days, 3s'.

Dover Chamberlains paid: 'To the bakers for 18 dozen of bread given to the poor the 17th of November, 18s; for half a hundred of faggots to make a bonfire, 5s6d; for music upon the 17th of November last, 3s4d'.

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'Bestowed upon the ringers of St Hugh's Day, 9s'.

Leverton Church, Lincs: 'Paid for a strike [two bushels] malt for the ringers against St Hugh's Day, 2s8d; for two pecks of wheat and rye and for grinding it, 2s; for grease and candle then, 7d'.

Louth Church, Lincs: 'Paid to 20 ringers on St Hugh's Day, 10s'.

Mildenhall, Suffolk: 'For candles for the ringers on Crownation day, 3d'.

Oxford, St Martin: 'Paid to Father Jennings for a pound of candles and for ringers on the Queen's Coronation day, 2s10d'.

Prescot Church, Lancs: 'For ringing upon the Coronation day, 10s; for candles and liquor to the bells the same time, 4d; spent in ale upon the ringers, 8d'.

Stamford, All Saints: 'On the Crownation day for two bell-ropes, 3s'.

Woodbridge Church, Suffolk: 'For beer at Oliver's on the Coronation day, 2s4d; paid for the ringers' suppers, 5s; paid to Laurence the cook for helping them to ring, 12d; paid to Gooding and Wilkinson for helping to ring, 2s'.

Accession Day Tilt preparations.

Richard Coningsby made ready 'the Gallery for her Majesty against the running at tilt; a standing in the Tilt-yard for the Judges; a standing at the Tilt-yard for the Count Egmont against the running of tilt'.

George Johnson (Keeper of the Spring Garden, Westminster) was paid £6 for erecting a scaffold and 'hiring of a plot of ground whereon he built the same against the wall of the Park within the Tilt-yard which was taken for the use of the Count Egmont and those gentlemen which did attend him to see the tilting'.^T

Lamoral Egmont spent several months in England.

It was the first Accession Day Tilt for Dudley 3rd Lord North (1582-1666). 'For my Lord North against his running on the Queen's Day 1601' the Heralds provided: a trumpet banner of taffeta, 53s4d; '12 long running staves gilt all with silver, the iron-work green, 40s; a shield of his device, 20s; truncheon gilt with silver, 20d; 12 pencils on green silk at 18d the piece, 18s'. [College of Arms: Vincent 188, f.27v. Tilt-list: BL Add MS 10110, f.68v].

Nov 17, *Accession Day Tilt*: apparently deferred to November 19.
 [The Tilt was deferred twice for bad weather in 1599].

Nov 18, *death*: Agnes (Howard), Dowager Marchioness of Winchester, widow of William Paulet, 3rd Marquis, and sister of the Earl of Nottingham.

Bequest to the Queen: 'I cannot but record my most bounden and loyal duty to my most gracious and dread Sovereign, our most excellent Empress the Queen's most excellent Majesty, to whom in my most humble and hearty manner I render my most hearty thanks for all her Highness's most loving and gracious kindnesses at all times (undeserved of me) willingly extended and vouchsafed unto me out of her most high and princely disposition'.

'And in token of my mindfulness of such princely kindnesses I do most humbly beseech her most gracious Majesty to accept of one jewel to be provided by my executors for her Highness to the value of two hundred pounds, which although as no other gift of what estimable value soever can any way counterpoise the weight of her princely regard of me her respected subject, nor is fitting the majesty of her sacred person, yet as the world's owner accepted the widow's mite only, so my hope is her Grace's accustomed good acceptance of all gifts offered will vouchsafe the acceptance of this my small oblation, joined with my continual prayers, to my last out breathing, to the most sacred, for the long continuance of her royal Majesty in all felicity and happiness, Amen'.

Funeral: Basing, Hampshire.

Nov 19, Thur **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1601. 10 pairs.

Earl of Cumberland	v	Robert Knollys
Earl of Sussex	v	Sir Thomas Gerard
Lord Howard of Effingham	v	Thomas Somerset
Lord Grey	v	Sir Henry Carey
Lord Dudley	v	John Egerton
Lord North	v	Sir Carew Reynell
Lord Compton	v	Edward Howard
Lord Norris	v	Sigismund Alexander
Charles Howard	v	Henry Alexander
Earl of Cumberland [again]	v	Edward Stanhope.

Note: The list of tilters is dated merely 1601; the date of November 19 is given by Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher: 'hanging of a State without the Tilt-yard in the Gallery window for her Majesty and also for making ready a standing for the Judges against the running at the tilt the 19th day of November 1601'.^T Works account: 'Tiling over the gallery next the Tilt-yard being much broken at the running day'.

Nov 20, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor (John Garrard):

'We do understand from your Lordship the difficulties you find in providing a fit and convenient house for the French Ambassador that is now coming over, though we doubt not but more than one might be found in so great a city to serve for such a purpose. But the time being so short and his arrival daily expected it would be a great inconvenience if he should not be provided for, and therefore since Heneage House cannot be had (a gentlewoman being in it that is ready to lie down) we understand of a house in Aldersgate Street that was some time the Lord Chief Justice's which may be taken up for this present use, and if that will not serve your Lordship must of necessity find out some convenient lodging to receive him until other provision may be made, and therefore without further delay we require you to take order herein accordingly'.^{APC}

The new Ambassador, Count de Beaumont, was delayed by contrary winds and by his sickness, and arrived in January 1602.

Nov 20, Fri, in the Commons: A Bill entitled 'An Act for the explanation of the Common Law in certain cases of Letters Patents' had its first reading.

This revived the subject of Patents or Monopolies complained of in the last Parliament, 1597-1598, when the Queen had promised reformation.

Francis Bacon described some Monopolies repealed since then, but warned 'We ought not to deal, to judge, or meddle with her Majesty's Prerogative'.

Dr John Bennet said 'He that will go about to debate her Majesty's Prerogative Royal had need to walk warily'. He named Monopolies of Cards ('at which word Sir Walter Raleigh blushed'), Dice, Salt, and Starch.

Francis Moore asked 'To what purpose is it to do anything by Act of Parliament, when the Queen will undo the same by her Prerogative?'...

'There is no act of hers that hath been or is more derogatory to her own Majesty, more odious to the subject, more dangerous to the Commonwealth than the granting of these Monopolies'.

After much further criticism of Monopolies, finally Robert Johnson said:

'I would we were all so happy that her gracious self had heard but the fifth part of that that every one of us hath heard this day; I think verily in my soul and conscience we should not be more desirous in having those Monopolies called in, than she would be earnest therein herself'.

A Committee was appointed to discuss the Bill.

Nov 21, Sat, in the Commons: At the first meeting of the Committee for Monopolies or Patents for Privilege Sir Robert Wroth listed Patents granted since the last Parliament: for Currants, Iron, Powder, Cards, Oxshin bones, Train oil, Transportation of Leather, Lists of Cloth, Ashes, Aniseed, Vinegar, Sea-coals, Steel, Aquavita, Brushes, Pots, Salt-petre, Lead, Accidences, Oil, Calamint stone, Oil of Blubber, 'Fumathoes or dried Pilchards in the smoke, and divers others'.

William Hakewill asked thus "Is not Bread there?...If order be not taken for these, Bread will be there before the next Parliament". [D'Ewes, 644-648].

Nov 22, Sun Whitehall: Council's 'placard for 12 post-horses for the Lord Aubigny, brother to the Duke of Lennox, the Laird Kilsyth, with eight or nine of their servants and retinue, who are to return into Scotland'.^{APC}

Court news. Nov 22, Lord Henry Howard to the Earl of Mar, in Scotland:

'The Queen in all her robes had fallen the first day of the Parliament [October 27], if some gentlemen had not suddenly cast themselves under that side that tottered, and supported her'. [Secret Correspondence, 26].

Nov 23, Mon, in the Commons: The Committee on Monopolies was shown a list of holders of Patents and Licences, including:
Patent for Oil of Blubber (Elizabeth Matthews, the only woman listed).
Licence to keep Unlawful Games (Thomas Cornwallis).
Patent to make Paper (John Spilman).

Patent for Cards, and Patent for Steel (Edward Darcy).

Patent for Tin (Sir Walter Raleigh).

Licence to print Almanacs (William Watkins and James Roberts).

To print the History of Cornelius and Tacitus (Richard Welsh).

To print Speculum Britanniae (John Norden).

'Touching the printing of School-books' (Sir Henry Singer).

To print Songs in three parts (Thomas Morley).

To print Law-books (Thomas Wight and Bonnam Norton).

To print the Psalms of David (patentee not named).

[D'Ewes, 650].

Nov 24, Tues Speaker of Commons at Whitehall with the Queen.
The Queen gave the Speaker, John Croke, a message to take to the Commons.

Nov 25, Wed, in the Commons, described in Hayward Townshend's *Journal*:
'Every man marvelling why the Speaker stood up, he spoke to this effect:
It pleased her Majesty to command me to attend upon her yesterday in the
afternoon, from whom I am to deliver unto you all her Majesty's most gracious
message sent by my unworthy self...For our loyalty I do assure you with such
and so great zeal of affection she uttered and showed the same that to express
it our tongues are not able, neither our hearts to conceive it'.

'It pleased her Majesty to say unto me that if she had a hundred tongues
she could not express our hearty goodwills, and further she said that as she
had ever held our good most dear, so the last day of her life should witness it,
and that the least of her subjects was not grieved and herself not touched.
She appealed to the throne of Almighty God how careful she hath been and will
be to defend her people from all oppressions'.

'She saith that partly by intimation of her Council and partly by divers
petitions that have been delivered unto her, both going to the chapel and also
to walk abroad, she understood that divers Patents which she had granted were
grievous to her subjects, and that the substitutes of the Patentees had used
great oppression...She herself would take present order of reformation'...

'Some should be presently repealed, some suspended...Against the abuses
her wrath was so incensed that she said she neither could nor would suffer
such to escape with impunity'.

During the ensuing debate Sir Robert Cecil declared: 'There is no Patent
whereof the execution hath not been injurious. Would that they had never
been granted. I hope there shall never be more. (All the House said Amen)...
Parliament matters are ordinary talk in the street. I have heard myself, being
in my coach, these words spoken aloud "God prosper those that further the over-
throw of these Monopolies, God send the Prerogative touch not our liberty".'

After further debate 'it was put to the question and concluded that thanks
should be returned by the Speaker, and some dozen were named to go with him as
a convenient number, and entreaty made to the Privy Council to obtain liberty
of her Majesty to be admitted'.

Nov 26, Thur, in the Commons: Cecil brought the Queen's answer: 'You can give
me no more thanks for that which I have promised, than I can and will give you
thanks for that which you have already performed', meaning the Subsidy.

When her work is completed 'she will be well pleased to receive your thanks'.

Nov 27, Fri: Cecil told the Commons: 'Yesterday the Queen gave order for a
draft of a Proclamation'. Speaker Croke: 'My heart is not able to conceive nor
my tongue to utter the joy I conceived of her Majesty's gracious and especial
care for our good...Wherefore let us not doubt but as she hath been, so she
still will be our most gracious Sovereign and natural nursing mother unto us.
Whose days the Almighty God prolong to all our comforts. All said Amen'.

Nov 28, Sat, Westminster. Proclamation (812): Reforming Patent Abuses.
'A Proclamation for the reformation of many abuses and misdemeanours committed
by Patentees of certain Privileges and Licences, to the general good of all her
Majesty's loving subjects'.
Twelve Monopolies were rescinded.

Also Nov 28: Cecil told the Commons the Queen's promise was accomplished 'and
Proclamations extant in every man's hand'. To receive your thanks 'she hath
appointed Monday in the afternoon...if it please you to come with a convenient
number, some 40 or 50 or 100, they shall be all welcome...They went to name many
that should go. At last all the lower end of the House cried "All, all, all".'

Nov 30, Mon **Commons deputation at Whitehall: the Queen's 'Golden Speech'**.
Richard Coningsby 'making ready the Council Chamber and hanging up a State
for her Majesty against the coming of the Burgesses of the Parliament House'.^T

Hayward Townshend: 'In the afternoon the Commons attended the Queen at
Whitehall about 3 o'clock to the number of sevenscore'.

'At length the Queen came into the Council Chamber where, sitting under
the cloth of state at the upper end, the Speaker with all the Commons came
in and after three low reverences made, he spoke to this effect:

"Most sacred and more than most gracious Sovereign, we your faithful,
loyal and obedient subjects and Commons here present, vouchsafed of your
special goodness (to our unspeakable comfort) access to your sacred presence,
do in all duty and humbleness come to present that which no words can express,
our most humble and thankful acknowledgement of your most gracious message,
and most bounden and humble thanks for your Majesty's most abundant goodness
extended and performed to us....In all duty and thankfulness prostrate at your
feet we present our most loyal and thankful hearts, even the last drop of blood
in our hearts and the last spirit of breath in our nostrils, to be poured out,
to be breathed up for your safety".

The Speaker was also reported as saying that 'we give glory first unto God
that hath in mercy towards us placed so gracious and benign a prince over us,
praying to the same God to grant us continuance of your so blessed and happy
government over us, even to the end of the world'.

'After three low reverences made, he with the rest kneeled down, and her
Majesty began thus to answer herself:

"Mr Speaker...I do assure you there is no prince that loveth his subjects
better, or whose love can countervail our love. There is no jewel, be it
of never so rich a price, which I set before this jewel, I mean your love.
For I do more esteem it than any treasure or riches, for that we know how to
prize, but love and thanks I count invaluable".

"And though God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my Crown,
that I have reigned with your loves. This makes me that I do not so much rejoice
that God hath made me to be a Queen, as to be a Queen over so thankful a people.
Therefore I have cause to wish nothing more than to content the subject, and
that is a duty which I owe. Neither do I desire to live longer days than that
I may see your prosperity, and that is my only desire"...

"I trust, by the almighty power of God, that I still shall be his instrument
to preserve you from every peril, dishonour, shame, tyranny, and oppression"...

"Of myself I must say this: I never was any greedy, scraping grasper, nor a
strait, fast-holding Prince, nor yet a waster. My heart was never set on worldly
goods, but only for my subjects' good. What you do bestow on me, I will not
hoard it up, but receive it to bestow on you again"...

"Therefore render unto them from me, I beseech you, Mr Speaker, such thanks
as you imagine my heart yieldeth, but my tongue cannot express"...

"Mr Speaker, I would wish you and the rest to stand up, for I shall yet
trouble you with longer speech". So we all stood up and she went on in her
speech, saying: "Mr Speaker, you give me thanks, but I doubt me that I have more
cause to thank you all than you me, and I charge you to thank them of the Lower
House from me, for had I not received a knowledge from you I might have fallen
into the lapse of an error, only for lack of true information"...

[The Queen went on to condemn those who had mis-used Patents].

She continued: "I have ever used to set the Last Judgement Day before my eyes,
and so to rule as I shall be judged to answer before a higher judge, to whose
judgement seat I do appeal, that never thought was cherished in my heart that
tended not unto my people's good"...

"To be a King and wear a crown is a thing more glorious to them that see it than it is pleasing to them that bear it. For myself, I was never so much enticed with the glorious name of a King or royal authority of a Queen as delighted that God hath made me his instrument to maintain his truth and glory and to defend this Kingdom, as I said, from peril, dishonour, tyranny, and oppression".

"There will never Queen sit in my seat with more zeal to my country, care to my subjects, and that will sooner with willingness venture her life for your good and safety, than myself, for it is not my desire to live nor reign longer than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had and may have many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had or nor shall have any that will be more careful and loving"...

God "hath ever yet given me a heart which never yet feared foreign or home enemy. I speak it to give God the praise...and not to attribute anything to myself, for I, O Lord! what am I, whom practices and perils past should not fear, or what can I do?" (These words she spoke with a great emphasis).

"That I should speak for any glory, God forbid. This, Mr Speaker, I pray you deliver unto the House"...

"And I pray you, Mr Controller, Mr Secretary, and you of my Council, that before these gentlemen depart into their countries you bring them all to kiss my hand".

[Parl.iii].

Dec 1, Tues, in the Commons: The Speaker reported the Queen's 'notable and excellent speech'. Some 50 years later this was dubbed her 'Golden Speech'.

Dec 1, Privy Council to Henry Lello, Ambassador at Constantinople, concerning the Prince of Moldavia (who was visiting the English court):

'This nobleman named Stephan Bogdan, son as he pretendeth of Janicola Bogdan, Vaivode of Moldavia, and descended of the Despots, ancient Governors of that Province, repaired hither into her Majesty's dominions recommended by divers Princes and States...with intent and purpose to have remained here as a place of security all this winter, but having now lately received letters from his mother...for his speedy repair to the Court of the Grand Signor, where he misdoubteth some hard measure may be yielded him...hath been a humble suitor to her Majesty to be especially recommended unto you to the end that under your favour and protection he might there remain in better safety'.^{APC}

c.Dec 2: Duke of Lennox at Whitehall to take leave.

Dec 2, Queen to King James: 'My dear brother...Your faithful and dear Duke hath at large discoursed with me, as of his own knowledge, what faithful affection you bear me...I see he is such a one that you make so great reckoning of'.

Taken to the King by Lennox. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 140].

c.Dec 4, Sir James Sempill to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The Duke rejoices much to understand her Majesty's gracious using of her subjects and their great love towards her Majesty, specially at such a time as this of the Parliament'...

'We are now to take our horses'. [HT.xi.508].

Dec 5, Sat, in the Commons: A Bill for the payment of four entire subsidies was granted. 'It was put to the question for the passing of the Subsidy and all said 'Aye, aye, aye' and not one 'No'. 'And it was moved by Sir Edward Hoby that it might presently be sent up [to the Lords] with all the House and Privy Council, and not alone, for the more honour thereof, which was well liked and agreed unto'. [Four subsidies was an unprecedented amount]. [Parl.iii.436-7].

Dec 12, Whitehall, Levinus Munck (Sir Robert Cecil's secretary) to Thomas Wilson, in Florence: 'We are here chiefly busied with the Spanish attempts in Ireland, to which we must have a careful eye, since the King now assails us more hostilely than ever his father did, and we suppose it is to prepare his way for England'. [SP12/283/14].

Dec 13 [Westminster], John Holdsworth to a cousin:
 'The Queen made a gallant speech at the Parliament house [at court, Nov 30], which notwithstanding is not to be had at any ordinary [tavern] in London, for my uncle Provost [of Eton, Henry Savile] had one day got a sight of the copy of it at the Queen's hands, and bringing home gave it me to copy, yet the next day the Queen sent a Groom to him home to his house that he should suffer no one to see it, nor in any case to copy it. But as good luck was I had it before, and though I see no such matter in it but that it may be seen, yet show it to few, and to no one say that it came by us, and here I send it...Other news there is of Ireland very rife amongst them at court...that there is 3000 Spaniards arrived there and in a town'. [Beaumont Papers, ed. W.D.Macray (1884), 10].

There was published, 1601: '*Her Majesty's most princely answer, delivered by herself at Whitehall, on the last day of November 1601. Taken verbatim by A.B. as near as he could possibly set it down*'.

c.Dec 13: Scottish Agent at Whitehall for audience.
 David Foulis, who gave the Queen a message from King James.

Dec 13, London, Foulis to the King: 'After the receipt of your Majesty's letter to the Queen concerning the employment in Ireland, and apprehending of them that has trafficked with the rebels there, I delivered the same unto her in most dutiful manner, which she took so kindly that her own words to me was that she was glad to see your Majesty go on so honourably in the right course, and that it was not her that your Majesty did please only, it was the hearts of all England that ye won by this means over whom your Majesty must rule one day'.
 'This I protest to God was her own speech'. [HMC 4th Report, 668].

Court news. Dec 14 [Somerset, Lincs], Richard Topcliffe to Sir Robert Cecil:
 'I lately wrote of two monstrous traitors: one John Petty, sometime of her Majesty's Guard, a desperate ruffian, and a serpent against you; the other, a base clown, of a cowardly disposition, dwelling amongst wild mountains, but daring to sting with his tongue the sacred fame even of her Majesty. At my last being at court, I revealed to the Queen herself that clown's scandalous speeches, and her pleasure was that I should apprehend him discreetly...I would ask for a commission under the Council's seal'.

Cecil replied, 2 January 1602, with thanks from himself and the Queen, and a warrant for the unnamed 'clown's' apprehension. [HT.xi.519, xii.2].

Dec 15, Tues new court appointment. On December 18 'Mr Conway Gentleman Usher came into the Counting-house and signified that Mistress Mary Neville was sworn Maid of Honour the 15th of December'. [TNA LS13/168/42v].

Dec 19, Sat Queen at Closing of Parliament.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 19th of December at her Majesty's going to the breaking up of the Parliament, 12d'. The Queen went by water.

Speaker John Croke, in his oration, thanked the Queen for 'the happy and quiet and most sweet and comfortable peace which, under your most happy and blessed government, we have long enjoyed, and, blessed be God and your Majesty, do still enjoy'. God 'hath said He will defend Queen Elizabeth, His anointed servant that trusteth in Him, and He hath done it'.

Croke presented the Subsidy Bill, saying: 'We, your most bounden and devoted subjects and servants, with the bended knees of our heart, do offer all thanks to God and your Majesty for our conservation in true religion, in peace, and in all happiness, for our preservation from tyranny, from thralldom, from dishonour, from oppression, from being a prey and spoil to our malicious and cruel enemies, from which God and your Majesty have delivered us; and for your most gracious readiness to remove all grievances from us, at no time occasioned by anything from your Majesty, though sometimes happening by abusers of your goodness'.

Lord Keeper Egerton made an oration in reply, and then the Parliament was dissolved by him. He ended with the words 'God save the Queen! to which all the Commons replied 'Amen'. [Parl.iii.278-281].

Roger Wilbraham's Journal: 'The Parliament being dissolved and each one ready to depart...the Queen's Majesty raised herself out of her royal seat and made a short, pithy, eloquent and comfortable speech'...

'The grace of pronounciation and of her apt and refined words so learnedly composed did ravish the sense of the hearers'...

"My Lords, we have thought it expedient in this general assembly to let you know out of our own mouth the unfeigned attestation of our heart'.

'First we humbly acknowledge the innumerable and unspeakable benefits of Almighty God for our miraculous preservation from the traitorous practices of miscreant subjects...Touching our affairs with foreign princes I must discover some things not known to many'. The Queen referred to petitions from the Low Countries to be protected against Spain, to the 'dangerous rebellion in the north' (1569), then to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, then to the present young King of Spain who 'will begin it seems war upon us' without cause.

'Concerning our affection to our people, it is our happiest felicity and most inward joy, that no prince ever governed a more faithful valiant and loving people, whose peace and prosperity we evermore prefer before all temporal blessings; and be you well assured whether we make peace or war the good of our people shall be evermore preferred therein'. We 'embrace that which shall tend to the prosperity of our people; to whom I wish, that they that wish them best may never wish in vain". [*Wilbraham*, 44-47]. Final Parliament of the reign.

From the Preamble to the Subsidy Act: 'Where it is apparent to all the world that if your Majesty had not exhausted the greatest portion of your private treasures...we should long before this day have been exposed to the danger of many sudden and dangerous attempts of our enemies, and failed in all those happy successes which have accompanied your royal actions taken in hand for the royal defence of this state...forasmuch as we do seriously consider that your Majesty and we your faithful and obedient subjects are but one body politic...and that no good or felicity, peril or adversity, can come to the one but the other shall partake thereof...being fully resolved to leave both lands, goods, and whatsoever else that is dearest unto us, yea and this mortal life, rather than we would suffer your royal state to be in any part diminished, or the imperial crown of this realm deprived of any honour, title, right or interest thereunto belonging...we have thought meet...so to enlarge and improve the measure of this oblation which we shall offer to your royal person, as it may give your Majesty an assured testimony of our internal zeals and duties...in a manner far exceeding any former precedent, because no age either hath or can produce the like precedent of so much happiness under any prince's reign nor of so continual gracious care for our preservation as your Majesty hath showed in all your actions, having never stuck to hazard or rather neglect for our preservation any part of those worldly blessings wherewith Almighty God hath so plentifully endowed you in this time of your most happy government, and therefore we do with all duty and humble affections that heart can conceive or tongue can utter, present to your sacred Majesty four entire subsidies and eight fifteenths and tenths towards your Highness's great charges for our defence'.

Dec 24: Victory at Kinsale, Ireland.

Spaniards who landed near Kinsale in September, and Irish rebels under the Earl of Tyrone, were defeated by Lord Mountjoy's forces. The town held out until the beginning of January, but Tyrone had fled.

Dec 25, Lord Treasurer Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil: 'According to the ancient custom of housekeepers, this day I eat my Christmas pie in my own house, and after this day I will wait on her Majesty all this Christmas'. [HT.xi.530].

Dec 25: Philip Henslowe on behalf of the Admiral's Men lent 14 shillings 'unto the little tailor [Radford] to taffeta sarcenet to make a pair of hose for Nick to tumble in before the Queen'. [Henslowe, 186].

Dec 26, Sat play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Dec 27, Sun Boissise, retiring French Ambassador, at Whitehall.
The arrival of Ambassador Beaumont was still delayed by contrary winds.

Also Dec 27: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.
also: play, by Admiral's Men;^T with tumbling.

Dec 29, Tues dinner, Blackfriars, London; Lord Hunsdon.
George Carey, 2nd Lord Hunsdon (1547-1603), Lord Chamberlain 1597-1603;
wife: Elizabeth (Spencer) (1552-1618).
With a play (the Lord Chamberlain's Men included Shakespeare).

Court news. Dec 29, London, Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:

'The Parliament ended on Saturday was sevensnight, where I was present as a burgess and heard good counter-clawing and interchangeable flattery betwixt the Speaker and my Lord Keeper in the behalf of the Queen. The Queen concluded all with a long speech, which was much commended by those who heard her, and the Bishop of Durham [Tobias Matthew] told me he never heard her in a better vein... The Queen in her coming down gave many particular thanks to the Speaker and Controller [John Croke and Sir William Knollys]'...

'The Prince of Moldavia is gone from hence with favourable letters from her Majesty, which were sealed with a gift of a thousand crowns'.

'Monsieur Beaumont hath lain long at Calais but cannot yet get over. The Queen, to please the other Ambassador at parting, hath of late used him with extraordinary grace, and invited him on Sunday last to a dancing'.

'There hath been so small a court all this Christmas that the Guard were not troubled to keep doors at the plays and pastimes'.

'The Queen dined this day privately at my Lord Chamberlain's. I came even now from the Blackfriars, where I saw her at the play with all her *candidae auditrices*. Mistress Neville, who played her prizes and bore the bell away in the Prince d'Amour's Revels, was sworn Maid of Honour before Christmas, and Sir Robert Sidney hath her already in chase, to make her forswear both maid and honour. Sir Thomas Parry hath been with the Queen and provides for his journey into France'. [SP12/283/48].

Candidae auditrices: listeners dressed in white, e.g. Maids of Honour.

The Prince d'Amour presided over the Christmas Revels at the Middle Temple. Masters of Defence 'played their prizes'.

To bear the bell away: to be the best, a proverbial expression.

Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing, was married, with numerous children. Sir Thomas Parry was to be the new Ambassador to France.

A portrait of George Lord Hunsdon by Nicholas Hilliard, 1601, is reproduced in Elizabeth, ed. Susan Doran, 108.

1601: A map for the Queen. Michael Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil, 1601: 'Her Majesty would have you to write a letter as from yourself to one Derick Peterson, a printer...that Cornelius Henrickson, servant unto Peterson, has presented unto her Majesty a map of his printing, for the which she gives him thanks, and that this your letter does testify the delivery of the same, for which map she hath given him £10. It is a map...of the genealogy of the house of Nassau, and of the besieging of divers towns in those parts. The poor man is to go away presently, the ship being ready to depart'. [HT.xi.565].

1601: Samuel Daniel published: 'The Works of Samuel Daniel, Newly augmented'. First part, six books of Civil Wars, in verse, is dedicated 'To her sacred Majesty', with four stanzas, beginning:

'Here sacred Sovereign, glorious Queen of Peace,
The tumults of disordered times I sing,
To glorify thy Reign, and to increase
The wonder of those blessings thou dost bring
Upon thy Land, which joys th'entire release
From blood and sorrows by thy governing,
That through affliction we may see our joys,
And bless the glory of Eliza's days'.

The books of Civil Wars, from Richard II to the wars between Lancaster and York, begin: 'I sing the Civil Wars, tumultuous Broils,

And bloody factions of a mighty land'. (194p).

The remaining 'Works' have other dedicatees. (London, 1601).

Samuel Daniel (c.1562-1619), poet and historian, had first published his Civil War books in 1599, to some acclaim.

1601: Thomas Digges addressed to the Queen:

'Humble Motives for Association to maintain Religion Established.

Published as an antidote against the pestilent treatises of secular Priests'.

Headed: 'A petition to the Queen, for association in religion'.

'By Thomas Digges, Gentleman'. (22p). With an anonymous petition to the Archbishops and Bishops, December 1601. (17p).

1601: Ben Jonson published his play Cynthia's Revels.

Entered by the Stationers, May 23, as 'Narcissus the fountain of self love'.

Published as: 'The Fountain of Self-Love. Or Cynthia's Revels. As it hath been sundry times privately acted in the Blackfriars by the Children of her Majesty's Chapel'. Published in a revised form in 1616 as 'Cynthia's Revels, or the Fountain of self-love. A comical satire'. 'First acted in the year 1600'.

Jonson does not claim that it was acted before the Queen, and it is a satire on the court, especially on the ladies of the court, although the Queen herself is 'the matchless Cynthia', 'excellent goddess'.

An address 'To the special Fountain of Manners, the Court', refers to 'the reign of Cynthia'. Cupid travels to 'the court of Cynthia', where 'Philautia, Self-love' is a court lady. Four Acts are set at court.

There is an elaborate parody on Masters of Defence, with a Master of Courtship, armed with the 'weapons of court-compliment', 'the Bare Accost, the Better Regard, the Solemn Address, and the Perfect Close'.

Cynthia is also referred to as Diana, the huntress, and Hesperus sings:

'Queen, and huntress, chaste and fair...
Thou that mak'st a day of night,
Goddess excellently bright'.

There are two masques, and a final song, referring to 'the grace of Cynthia, and her court'.

1601: Thomas Morley published 'Madrigales. The Triumphs of Oriana, to 5 and 6 voices: composed by divers several authors. Newly published by Thomas Morley, Bachelor of Music and one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's honourable Chapel'.

Dedicated to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, 'a Lover of the Muses and of Learning'. A collection of 25 madrigals by 24 composers, each of or to 'fair Oriana', and each ending with a variant of the same refrain.

Morley contributed two madrigals, including:

'Arise, awake, awake, awake,
 You silly shepherds sleeping;
 Devise some honour for her sake
 By mirth to banish weeping.
 Lo where she comes in gaudy green arraying,
 A prince of beauty rich and rare
 For her delight pretends to go a-Maying.
 You stately nymphs draw near
 And strew you paths with roses;
 In you her trust reposes.
 Then sang the shepherds and nymphs of Diana:
 Long live fair Oriana'.

Thomas Morley (c.1557-1602), a prolific composer, was a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal 1592-1602. The Triumphs of Oriana at once became popular, continues to be reprinted, and the madrigals continue to be performed, among them 'As Vesta was from Latmos hill descending', by Thomas Weelkes, and 'Fair Oriana in the morn' by John Milton (father of the poet).

Oriana: the heroine of Amadis de Gaule, a well-known Spanish romance.

1601: Richard Vennard (1564-1615) dedicated to the Queen:

'The Right Way to Heaven: And the true testimony of a faithful and loyal subject. Compiled by Richard Vennard of Lincoln's Inn'.

'To the high and mighty' Queen, Vennard 'wisheth all happiness in this life. And in the world to come Celestial Eternity'.

I offer 'this little handful of my heart's labour'.

Among the contents of a presentation copy in the British Library are: acrostic verses, the first letter of each line spelling 'Elizabetha Regina'; 'A prayer for the prosperous success of her Majesty's forces in Ireland'; 'A faithful subject's prayer' in verse; verses on Saint George for England; an illustration of the Queen being crowned by angels.

Lengthy verses eulogising the Queen as 'The Miracle of Nature' include:

'A gracious Queen doth make a glorious reign...
 On earth was never seen, Kingdom so governed by a Virgin Queen...
 Faith finds in her the Phoenix of our days'.

62p. (London, 1601). Extracts: Nichols, Progresses (2014), iv.138-149.

1601: John Weever dedicated to the Queen An Agnus Dei.

Dedicated 'To her High Majesty'. A survey in verse of Jesus Christ's birth, life and death, in 46 sections often only two or four lines long, the book being less than two inches square in size.

John Weever (c.1575-1632) was a poet and antiquary.

The Agnus Dei was several times reprinted.

In 1606 a dedication to Prince Henry offered him:

'These holy numbers of my heavenly muse,
 Which my late empress deigned to peruse'.