

At **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey
Jan 1, Tues New Year gifts.

Among 197 gifts to the Queen: by Francis Bacon: 'One petticoat of white satin embroidered all over like feathers and billets with three broad borders fair embroidered with snakes and fruitage'; by George Bishop, stationer: 'Two books of Titus Livius in French'; by William Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'One book of Heraldry of the Knights of the Order this year'.^{NYG}

Earl and Countess of Rutland gave £20 in gold, and the same to 'young Lady Walsingham of the Bedchamber'; gilt cup to the Lord Keeper, gilt bowls to 'two chief judges', and Mrs Mary Radcliffe. 'To her Majesty's Guard, 40s; the Porters and their men, 25s; Pantry, 25s; Buttery, 25s; Cellar, 25s; Spicery, 31s; Pages, 25s; Grooms ordinary, 13s4d; Extraordinary, 12s6d; Privy Kitcheners, 6s; Black Guard, 5s; Keeper of the Council Chamber door, 6s; Harbingers, 10s'.^{RT(4)}

Also Jan 1: play, by Admiral's Men.^T Thomas Dekker's *Shoemaker's Holiday*.

Dekker's play was printed, 1600, as 'The Shoemaker's Holiday. Or The Gentle Craft. With the humorous life of Simon Eyre, shoemaker, and Lord Mayor of London. As it was acted before the Queen's most excellent Majesty on New Year's Day at night last'. An Epistle 'To all good Fellows' presents 'a merry conceited comedy...acted by my Lord Admiral's Players this present Christmas before the Queen's most excellent Majesty, for the mirth and pleasant matter by her Highness graciously accepted; being indeed in no way offensive'.

The Prologue before the Queen, 'dear goddess, wonder of all eyes', ends:

'Oh grant, bright mirror of true chastity,
From those life-breathing stars, your sun-like eyes,
One gracious smile: for your celestial breath
Must send us life, or sentence us to death'.

Jan 1: Penelope Lady Rich, the Earl of Essex's sister, wrote to the Queen of his love and service to 'his sacred goddess' and 'admired mistress', accused his enemies of poisoning her mind against him, begged her to give him audience.

[Birch, ii.441-2]. This letter became widely known, and was printed in May.

Jan 1: Seditious words at Wisborough Green, Sussex. Robert Fowler, of Wisborough Green, blacksmith, said: 'That the Earl of Essex was the son of the Queen of England. And that the Queen's Majesty had another son whom men did suppose to be the brother of Mr Walwyn, late Vicar of Wisborough Green'.

Verdict: Guilty; sentenced according to statute. [Assizes, Sussex, 374].

This Twelve Eve, Jan 5, Richmond, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing: 'Her Majesty is in very good health, and comes much abroad these holidays; for almost every night she is in the Presence, to see the ladies dance the old and new country dances, with the tabor and pipe. Here was an exceeding rich New Year's gift presented...which is neither received nor rejected, and is in the hands of Mr Controller. It comes from the poor Earl [of Essex, nephew of Sir William Knollys, Controller of Household]...Many fond ministers that made public prayers for him in their churches are commanded to silence, some indeed foolishly forgetting themselves, their doubtful speeches tending to sedition'.

'The young fair Mistress Southwell shall this day be sworn Maid of Honour. My Lady Newton sought it for her daughter...Mr Secretary [Sir Robert Cecil] has bestowed great and many New Year's gifts this year in court. Her Majesty's favour increases towards him, so careful he is of her business and service. And indeed the whole weight of the State lies upon him'...

'Her Majesty has bestowed upon 200 [Robert Cecil's] son, a gallant fine boy, a coat, girdle and dagger, hat and feather, and a jewel to wear in it'.

'The truce in Ireland is broken...My Lord Mountjoy's Commission as Lord Deputy of Ireland is signed, and he is to be gone by the end of this month'.^{SD}

[William Cecil, born in March 1591, was one of the Queen's godsons; the Great Wardrobe provided 'a coat of crimson velvet for William Cecil with a silver lace about it' and 'one girdle and a dagger silvered'. TNA LC5/37, p.192].

Jan 6, Sun play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Jan 8 and 10: Lord Mountjoy and Captains at Richmond.

Mountjoy was preparing to leave for Ireland as new Lord Deputy, and on both January 8 and 10 was at Richmond with some of his Captains. [SP Ireland].

Jan 12: Stationers entered: 'The First Book of the Preservation of King Henry the VII when he was but Earl of Richmond, Grandfather to the Queen's Majesty. Whereunto is annexed A commendation of true poetry. A discommendation of all bawdy ribald and paganised poets'. Anon. With a dedication to the Queen.

Epistle Dedicatory: 'To the right honourable, worshipful, gentle, and learned Readers whosoever, that are both true favourites of poetry, and of right ancient Heroic Hexameters'.

Verses: 'The Author to his Book', including:

'Art not ashamed to repair unto the Court of a Queen?
Unpolished to repair to the regal throne of an Empress,
Our Queen Elizabeth? only the world's Diamond,
Crowned with an eternal Diadem'.

Verses: 'A Farewell to his Book', including:

'My pretty book, farewell: God send thee prosperous access
Unto the Court; to the Queen vouchsafe my name to be nameless'.

'The Dedication of the Book to the Queen's Majesty', beginning:

'Unto the magnipotent, the renowned princess of Europe,
Empress Elizabeth, this petty libel I give'.

'The Epistle to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, my renowned Sovereign and Princess, Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland', including:

'In hexameters I mean to metrify verses
Unto the world's Diamond, to the Phoenix rare, that doth exceed
In pre-eminence as a Prince...
For my delight (O Queen) my drift and only my purpose,
Is to record Chronicles; metrical verse fitly to compose,
And to refine our speech, to procure our natural English
For to be more elegant...
Hexameters will amend our speech (thou sacred Eliza)'.

There follow: 'The First Book of the Preservation of King Henry VII'; 'The just and lawful title that Richard Duke of York, father to King Edward, made to the Crown of England'; 'The Second Book of the tyranny and usurpation of King Richard; and how King Henry the seventh, when he was Earl of Richmond, was preserved in his time'. 93p. (London, 1599).

Court news. Jan 12, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The Earl of Essex recovers; his gift is not accepted in court for the Queen is still very angry with him...Lady Rich earnestly follows her desire to have leave to go see him; she writes to her Majesty many letters, sends many jewels and presents. Her letters are read, her presents received, but no leave granted. The Lady Leicester [Essex's mother] sent the Queen a rich New Year's gift, which was well taken'.

'The Lady Northumberland [Essex's sister Dorothy] was in court. She spoke with the Queen, complained of the little means she had to live, and besought her Majesty's favour.

The Earl of Northumberland is a perpetual courtier, and familiar with Sir Walter Raleigh at cards'.

'The Queen purposes to be in London against Candlemas, which is Shrovetide. Warning is given to all the challengers and defendants to make themselves ready for the triumph at the tilt. The house is made clean and sweet and provision laid in against her Majesty's coming. Some for all this doubt she will not remove from Richmond'.^{SD} The Queen remained at Richmond until April 18.

Jan 14, Richmond, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Her Majesty's heart is more and more hardened against the Earl of Essex; which surely shows that his offences are great towards her, who in nature is gracious, merciful, and pitiful towards very great offenders'.

'Her Majesty's remove to Whitehall is very uncertain and doubtful. I believe she will not stir from hence till towards Easter'.

Jan 16, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney:

'Her Majesty is in very good health and her remove to Whitehall is no more spoken of. She purposes to go a-shroving to Hanworth [Middlesex]'...

'A secret speech I heard that the Queen may be drawn to come to Canterbury, and so if the [Peace] conference be at Boulogne Mr Secretary may make a step over and not be long away'.^{SD}

Jan 18,19: John Cook and other royal watermen 'bringing up the Lord Chamberlain's barge from London to Richmond the 18th day of January...and there attending all that day to have carried her Majesty to Chelsea, and also for carrying her Highness' royal person the next day from Putney to Chelsea and back again', 56s6d.^T Lord Chamberlain: George Carey, 2nd Lord Hunsdon.

Jan 19, Sat dinner, Chelsea, Middlesex; Earl of Nottingham. Chelsea manor-house; owned by Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham (c.1536-1624), Lord Admiral, and his wife Katherine (Carey), died 1603.

Mortlake Church, Surrey: 'Paid for ringing as the Queen came from London in January, 3d'.

Jan 19, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney 'Her Majesty dined this day at Chelsea, at my Lord of Nottingham's, it is thought she will stay there till Monday; she took with her but the Lord of Worcester, Sir John Stanhope, and two or three ladies. Thither are gone 200, 400, and 24'. [Sir Robert Cecil, Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh]. Endorsed 'Haste, haste. Pay the Post'.^{SD}

Jan 21: death: Lady Egerton, wife of Sir Thomas Egerton, the Lord Keeper. Lady Egerton, née Elizabeth More, was thrice married. Her monument remains in the Loseley Chapel, St Nicholas, Guildford, with other More family monuments. Sir Thomas Egerton married (3) 20 October 1600: Alice Countess of Derby.

Jan 22, Tues Lord Mountjoy, new Lord Deputy, at Richmond to take leave. Knighting: Captain Francis Stafford.

The Queen's Instructions to Mountjoy (30p) begin: 'We commit to you the government of Ireland, wherein we have received dishonour and consumed infinite masses of treasure through the errors of those to whom we formerly committed it'. The Queen reminded Mountjoy, July 20: 'So many were the cautions that verbally passed betwixt us and you, for the well ordering of that government'.

[Carew, iii.356; *SP Ireland*].

By January 23: Lord Grey's Challenge to the Earl of Southampton.

Thomas 15th Lord Grey of Wilton (c.1575-1614) and Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton (1573-1624) had quarrelled in Ireland in June 1599.

*Lord Grey to Southampton, from 'my lodging in King Street' [Westminster]:
'If you ask why I have so long deferred to seek right of the wrong you did me in Ireland, I answer my Lord of Essex's restraint hath been the cause... Now your return [to Ireland] likely...I cannot longer defer to call you to perform what you there promised and to right me in the field'.*

Earl of Southampton to Grey: I 'am resolved to satisfy you in the manner you desire, but not as to right any wrong I have done you, for I acknowledge none... The laws of England are severe to those that in this fashion compound their controversies. Wherefore, if I now go into Ireland, I shall hold that the fittest place to end this matter...If I go not thither, I will at any time agree to put myself into a bark with you and go into what part of France you will choose, where we may soon and with much safety bring this business to a conclusion'. [SP12/275/58, and HT.x.263; undated].

Court news. Jan 24, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
'Her Majesty, God be thanked, is very well; upon Tuesday in the afternoon my Lord Mountjoy took his leave of her'...

'Captain Stafford, that is lame, at my Lord of Nottingham's motion was by her Majesty knighted and made of the Council in Ireland'...

'My Lord of Southampton goes over to Ireland, having only the charge of 200 foot and 100 horse. My Lord Grey hath sent him a Challenge, which I hear he answered thus: that he accepted it, but for the weapon and place, being by the laws of honour to be chosen by him, he would not prefer the combat in England, knowing the danger of the laws, and the little grace and mercy he was to expect if he ran into the danger of them. He therefore would let him know, ere it were long, what time, what weapon and what place he would choose for it'.

'My Lady Egerton died upon Monday morning [Jan 21]; the Lord Keeper doth sorrow more than the wisdom of so great a man ought to do'...

'He is greatly discontented that his house is made a prison of so long continuance, for the Earl of Essex hath remained there these 17 weeks. His Lordship is very well recovered; the world now attend what shall become of him, some verily believe he shall be brought to the Star Chamber this term. The ladies his sisters can prevail nothing at court. Now is arrived my Lady Leicester, his mother, who is come up of purpose to be a petitioner for her son's liberty'.

Jan 26: 'My Lord Mountjoy is dispatched, and her Majesty, when he brought all his company to kiss her hands, gave them particularly and generally admonitions and lessons'.

'My Lord Keeper, since the death of his wife, is very private and mourns her loss...Her Majesty sent to comfort him, and...to tell him that the public service must be preferred before private passions'.^{SD}

Court news. Jan 26, Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent, to the States-General, of their news that Thomas Edmondson, the special Ambassador to the Spanish Netherlands, was going through half the Dutch cities in a kind of triumphal procession; it was therefore the general opinion on the Continent that peace between England and Spain was as good as made.

Caron had audience of the Queen to make enquiries on the subject. He found her very angry with Edmondson, from whom she had received no advices. She said:

"I don't know what they are doing with him. I hear from others that they are ringing the church bells wherever he goes, and that they have carried him through a great many more places than was necessary. I suppose that they think him a monster, and they are carrying him about to exhibit him. All this is done to throw dust in the eyes of the poor people, and to put it into their heads that the Queen of England is suing for peace, which is very wide of the mark".

The Queen added that, as the agents of the Spanish Government had been perpetually sending to her, she had been inclined once for all to learn what they had to say. Thus she should make manifest to all the world that she was not averse to a treaty such as might prove a secure peace for herself and for Christendom; otherwise not. [Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.559-560].

January: in Ireland: deaths: Richard Bourke, 3rd Lord Bourke of Castle Connell, unmarried, was killed fighting in Ireland, a few days after his younger brother Thomas Bourke. Thomas's son was new-born and reputedly illegitimate. Another brother of Lord Bourke, Theobald, came to court (see March 29).

Court news. Feb 2, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
'This day sennight [Jan 26] my Ladies Leicester and Rich were at Mr Beck's house upon Richmond Green, and were humble suitors to her Majesty to have access unto her; but they returned back again without comfort. I heard that my Lady Rich was called before my Lord Treasurer or Mr Secretary for a letter she had written to her Majesty'...

'The Earl of Essex is well again...Some foolish idle headed ballad maker of late caused many of his pictures to be printed on horseback, with all his titles of honour, all his services, and two verses underneath that gave him exceeding praise for wisdom, honour, worth; that heaven and earth approve it, God's elected, with such words as hath occasioned the calling of them all in again'.^{SD}

*An engraving of the Earl on horseback, by Thomas Cookson, includes a couplet:
'Virtue's honour, Wisdom's nature, Grace's servant, Mercy's love,
God's elected, Truth's beloved, Heaven's affected, Do approve'.
There was an order against such engravings: August 30.
The engraving is reproduced by Roy Strong, *Gloriana*, 33.*

Feb 2, Sat, Candlemas. Richard Brackenbury made 'alterations' at Richmond 'against the Feast of the Purification of Our Lady and Shrovetide'.^T

Feb 3, Shrove Sunday play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Feb 5, Shrove Tuesday play, by Earl of Derby's Men.^{APC}

Feb 6: Seditious words at Wilmington, Sussex. Henry Elliott, of West Firle, yeoman, said: 'The Queen writeth herself Queen of England, France, and Ireland, but the Queen is thrust out of France already and shortly she will also be thrust out of Ireland'. Guilty: sentenced to death. [Assizes, Sussex, 374].

Court news. Feb 8, London, Dudley Carleton to Sir Edward Norris:
'This morning Lord Mountjoy, with the rest of the Irish commanders, went from hence...My Lord of Essex came not to the Star Chamber on Wednesday [Feb 6] as was expected...The Lady Rich hath written again to her Majesty, but in other kind of language'. [SP12/274/37].

Charles Blount, 8th Lord Mountjoy (1563-1606), sailed in The Popinjay with Sir George Carew, new President of Munster, and on Feb 28 'took the Sword' in Dublin. Mountjoy was in Ireland for the rest of the reign, thus being parted from his mistress, Lady Rich (Lord Rich's wife), and their numerous children.

Feb 9, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney: 'My Lord Mountjoy is gone, and had 100 horse to accompany him out of this town. My Lord of Southampton's going is uncertain, for it is thought that her Majesty allows it not'.

'Upon Sunday last [Feb 3] the Lords sat in Council at my Lord Keeper's chamber in court; upon Shrove Monday in the forenoon they were with the Queen; in the afternoon they sat in the Council Chamber from 3 in the afternoon till half an hour past 9 at night. It was thought to be about the Earl of Essex'...

'Upon Tuesday the Lords came to London. It is resolved upon that the Earl of Essex shall be called to the Star Chamber. Yesterday it should have been, and in the Star Chamber was put up a rail, to keep the press from him where he should have stood. The expectation was great, but it was put off till Wednesday next... The Earl hath recovered his health and...walks in the garden at York House in a cloth gown, cloth jerkin, cloth hose, cloth stockings, cloth mittens'.^{SD}

February 11-March 8: William Kemp's morris-dance, London to Norwich.

Kemp was formerly the most popular comic actor of the Lord Chamberlain's Men, Shakespeare's company.

Kemp 'that hath spent his life in mad jigs and merry jests', set off on February 11 to Morris-dance from 'the Lord Mayor's, of London' to 'Mr Mayor's at Norwich'. He was accompanied by his taborer (drummer) Thomas Sly, his servant William Bee, and George Sprat 'appointed for my Overseer'; they attracted large crowds all the way. Kemp covered about 130 miles, reached Norwich on March 8, but danced on only 9 of the 27 days. The Mayor of Norwich gave him £5 in 'Elizabeth angels', and 40s yearly for life. Ballads celebrated his exploit.

Kemp himself, to set down the truth 'against all lying ballad makers', wrote 'Kemp's Nine Days Wonder: performed in a Morris from London to Norwich'. Dedicated to 'Mistress Anne Fitton, Maid of Honour to the most sacred Maid Royal Queen Elizabeth'. A woodcut depicts Kemp dancing beside his taborer, who has a pipe and small drum. Kemp writes: 'It's good being merry, my masters, but...all my mirths...have been and ever shall be employed to the delight of my royal Mistress'. (London, 1600).

[Reprinted: Records of Early English Drama: Norwich].

Note: It was Anne's unmarried sister Mary Fitton who was a Maid of Honour.

Feb 11, Earl of Essex to the Queen: 'I do now even receive from my Lord Keeper a significance of your Majesty's pleasure to have me called to a judicial hearing in the Star Chamber on Wednesday next [Feb 13]...Be pleased to remember how humbly and unfeignedly I have acknowledged mine offence; how patiently I have undergone your indignation...I again acknowledge mine offence, and beg that this cup may pass from me'. Received February 12.

Feb 12, Earl of Essex to the Queen, acknowledging 'upon the knees of my heart, your Majesty's infinite goodness in granting my petition. God is witness how faithfully I vow to dedicate the rest of my life to your Majesty, without admitting any other worldly care; whatsoever your Majesty resolves to do with me, I shall live and die your humble vassal'. [SP12/274/39,42].

Feb 12 [evening], Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'After your departure this evening, her Majesty sent for me, and commanded me to repair to London with this charge, to have been delivered to you by word of mouth, which afterwards she was pleased I should signify to you by letter; that is, that she would be very loth to let slip tomorrow, being the day appointed for my Lord of Essex to be at the Star Chamber, except yourself, with my Lord Treasurer, Lord Admiral, and other of her Council, naming particularly my Lord Chief Justice, did think that that might be done at some other time and place with her honour, for that otherwise she would not have forborne tomorrow, and her will is you impart this to her said Council'.

Endorsed: 'A letter which her Majesty willed me to write to Mr Secretary, and to send it by Post, but before I had fully ended the letter, she sent to me to bring it to her before it was closed, which I did upon the point of 6 o'clock; and then her Majesty, having read and scanned it three or four times, and sometimes willing me to send it away, and sometimes altering that purpose, commanded me at last to stay both the letter and the Post, saying that my Lord Admiral and they knew her pleasure and meaning sufficiently, and therefore that she needed not to write'. [SP12/274/40].

Court news. Feb 14, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of Essex's expected hearing in Star Chamber: 'The world expected it would have been yesterday...Very early multitudes of people assembled to have seen or heard his trial; but by Mr Secretary's [Sir Robert Cecil's] only care it was hindered'.

The Earl 'wrote a most submissive letter to her Majesty, which Mr Secretary carried to the Queen upon Tuesday morning [Feb 12], and did all the good offices he could to remove her Majesty's resolutions of having him called to the Star Chamber...About 9 at night her Majesty's pleasure came to Mr Secretary, and the other Lords [of the Council], to stay it, and so it stands'.^{SD}

Feb 15, Fri: Archduke's Ambassador at Dover, from the Spanish Netherlands. Louis or Ludovic Vereken, Archduke Albert's Secretary; also called 'the Audiencer Vereken'. He came from Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella for preliminary peace negotiations.

Feb 16, London, Whyte to Sidney: 'I hear Vereken is at Calais staying for the Queen's ship, not daring to put to sea for fear of the Hollanders; The Tramontana is appointed to go for him, and Mr Milles stays at Dover with my Lord Cobham's coach to bring him to London'.^{SD}

Feb 16, Blackfriars, Lord Cobham (Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Mr Vereken arrived at Dover yesterday in the afternoon about 4 o'clock. He is attended only with his own servants, 10 in number. Monday next he will reach London. Let me know whether I shall send my barge to Gravesend for him'. [HT.x.38].

Feb 17, Sun Thomas Edmondès at Richmond on return from the Archduke. Edmondès was the first Ambassador the Queen had sent to the court of Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, in the Spanish Netherlands. He had also conferred in France with King Henri IV.

Whyte to Sidney, Feb 21: 'Upon Sunday morning Mr Edmondès came to court out of France; her Majesty going to chapel spied him, gave him her blessed hand to kiss, and said... "You have been so taken up with the States".^{SD}

Feb 17, Richmond, Privy Council to Alderman Paul Bayning: 'Whereas there is sent hither unto her Majesty from the Archduke and the Infanta out of Flanders their Secretary, being accompanied with three other gentlemen and seven servants, who are arrived at Dover, her Majesty is pleased both in regard of the quality of the gentleman and the good entertainment that was showed to her servant [Thomas Edmondès] who was lately sent thither that this gentleman shall be well used, and therefore her pleasure is he shall be lodged in your house at London and that you cause the same to be made ready to receive him on Monday next in the morning [Feb 18], at which time you are to expect his coming'.

'You must have care to see him accommodated of bedding, napery, household stuff and other things necessary for the use of himself and his train, and if you have not convenient lodging in your house to receive him and all his retinue you may cause by virtue hereof such lodgings and chambers to be taken up in any citizens' houses near unto you as may be fit for their use and lodging, and that you will cause a good and sufficient diet to be provided for him and his retinue, the charges whereof shall be defrayed by her Majesty'.

Feb 18, Council to Lord Mayor of London (Nicholas Mosley, clothworker): For the Archduke's Secretary 'we do think the house of Alderman Bayning by Dowgate to be a very fit place'.

To Sir John Peyton, Lieutenant of the Tower, to attend the Secretary on landing at the Tower Wharf 'and to receive him with all favour and courtesy'.^{APC}

Feb 18, Mon: Archduke's Ambassador, Louis Vereken, arrived in London.

Aaron Windebank 'for his passage and charges being sent by her Majesty's order to Calais in France with her Highness's safe-conduct for the Audiencer Vereken, from whence he came in company with him to London', £10.

Thomas Milles, 'being sent by her Majesty's order from London to Dover... for the receiving of the Audiencer Vereken, whom he accompanied from thence to London, and at his departure back again from London he attended upon him by like order to the seaside', £15.^T

Feb 18, Blackfriars, Lord Cobham to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I hear from Mr Milles that this Ambassador keeps Lent very strictly and most nights forbears his supper. It seems his abode will not be long here'. [HT.x.40].

Court news. Feb 21, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'My Lord of Essex continues still at York House...Her Majesty's displeasure, though it was somewhat appeased, yet now and then it appears as bitter as it was: for some or other hath told her that the world thinks that his not coming to the Star Chamber was only for want of matter to proceed against him. Besides, these wicked libellers do not cease writing I know not what'...

'Monsieur Vereken landed at Tower Hill upon Monday in the forenoon; the Lieutenant of the Tower and Mr Edmondes met him there with my Lord Treasurer's and Mr Secretary's coaches and brought him to Dowgate, Alderman Bayning's house, where he is well lodged. Care was taken to defray his charges, but he doth not accept it, because Mr Edmondes did refuse it, and all presents that were offered. It is like he will do so too. Upon Tuesday Mr Herbert, the Master of the Requests, was sent unto him to visit him from the Queen. Upon Wednesday Mr Edmondes went unto him from the Queen'...

'Here is everybody fearful to displease her Majesty's will'.^{SD}

Court news. Feb 22, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Rycote:

'The Lord Cobham is contracted to the Countess of Kildare before the Queen, but is thought will not marry till he be a Councillor'...

'The Archduke's Ambassador came hither on Monday accompanied only with eight or ten, whereof three be gentlemen, the rest servants; he is lodged at Alderman Bayning's and went yesterday to the court, being to have audience this afternoon. All the Council and Lords about this town are gone thither to give their attendance'.^{CHA}

The audience was deferred for a day.

Lord Cobham's marriage: Henry Brooke, 11th Lord Cobham (1564-1619) (who never became a Councillor), was contracted to marry the Countess of Kildare.

She was Frances (Howard) (1566-1628), daughter of the Earl of Nottingham, and widow of Henry 12th Earl of Kildare, who died in Ireland in 1597.

Their marriage was on and off throughout 1600:

Feb 25, Whyte: 'She wishes an end in it, but it seems he finds delay for it';

March 16, Whyte: 'I was told this day that 400 [Cobham] was already married, and that very shortly it will be published and solemnised'.

In June John Chamberlain heard that Cobham would marry on Anne Russell's wedding day (June 16).

Aug 23, Whyte: 'It is credibly said, though it be very secret, that my Lord Cobham is married to my Lady Kildare'.

Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, Aug 29: 'My Lord Cobham...is a courtier, and doth marry at Michaelmas [Sept 29]'; Nov 8: 'Mere necessity makes the Lord Cobham a married man, whereof there is yet no publication, but now is so pressed as either it must be declared or else must have wars'. [Cecil-Carew, 24,57].

[See 4 May 1601 for a reference to the marriage as having taken place, although the marriage contract was dated 27 May 1601].

Feb 22, Richmond: Council warrant 'to all her Majesty's public officers to see the Laird of Beltry, being sent Ambassador from the Scottish King to her Majesty, and was now to make his repair again into Scotland, furnished of seven post-horses for himself and his servants and to see him used besides with all favour and courtesy'.^{APC} He can take '3 ambling horses or geldings'. [HT.x.64].

James Sempill, Laird of Beltreis, the Ambassador, had received £3000 on February 18, as the Queen's gratuity to King James for 1599. [Scot.xiii.743].

Court news. Feb 22, Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent, to the States-General:

The Queen expected Vereken to declare that peace might be made with Spain if she would give up the Cautionary Towns which she held as a pledge for her aid to the Dutch Republic, forbid all trade between her subjects and the Dutch, and never allow an Englishman to serve in or with the armies of the States.

The Queen protested that if Vereken made such propositions she would send him home with such an answer that people should talk of it for some time to come.

She said: "Before I consent to a single one of those points, I wish myself taken from this world. Until now I have been a princess of my word, who would rather die than so falsely deceive such good people as the States".

[Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.559-560].

Feb 23, Sat Archduke's Ambassador at Richmond for first audience.

Feb 24, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Vereken was here yesterday and had audience, and this was the manner: Three coaches were sent for him, the Lord Nottingham's, Chamberlain's and Worcester's. Mr Edmondes and Lewknor were sent to accompany him to court. At the Gate he was met by Mr Herbert and others, the base court full of people. In the Hall the Lord Grey received him, where all the Officers of the Household ...were walking. He was brought to the Council Chamber, and having stayed there a little while he went to the Great Chamber, full of ladies, gentlemen, and an extraordinary company of the Guard. The Captains saluted him at the upper end, and so he entered the Presence Chamber, full of great ladies, and the fair Maids, attired all in white, excellently brave...So he passed to the Privy Chamber, where the ladies of that place were well accompanied; and in the Withdrawing Chamber her Majesty gave him audience, and all the Lords of her Council were about her; his followers were suffered to enter in with him'.

'He delivered his letters, and after some time of compliments with her Majesty, who was very pleasant with him, he was dismissed with these words: that she would consider of his letters, and he should hear from her again; that she saw he came fully authorised to satisfy her, and to confer with her, and that she heard he was desirous to come to see her and therefore was the more welcome'.

"It is true", said he "that I longed to undertake this journey to see your Majesty, who for beauty and wisdom do excel all other Princes of the world; and that I acknowledge myself exceedingly bound to them that sent me, to have this happiness I now enjoy". 'Monsieur Caron had been here two days before and delivered to her Majesty a plain discreet tale in the behalf of his masters, which breeds many doubts, and care what to do'.

Court news. Feb 25, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney: 'Vereken found himself so courteously received in court that he hath already dispatched one of his servants away only with that compliment, who had a pass for one of the Queen's ships to transport him. The opinion is that a Peace we shall have...and that her Majesty will urge the States, if not to enter into a Treaty of Peace, yet to a Cessation of War...The Earl of Essex is little spoken of at court... My Lady Rich [Essex's sister] is commanded to keep her house, the cause thought to be that by her means certain copies of a letter she wrote to the Queen is published abroad; she denies it...My Lady Leicester [Essex's mother] hath now in hand a gown she will send to the Queen, which will cost her £100 at least'.^{SD}

Feb 26, Rowland Whyte to Sidney: 'Monsieur Caron doth bestir himself very discreetly to make the Queen and the Lords see the danger that may ensue upon the forsaking or abandoning of the States, and leave them to themselves. So violent is the desire of sweet peace that it works little or no good'.^{SD}

Feb 26, Savoy, Sir Robert Cecil to Thomas Windebank, with news of a Walloon envoy: 'We have had a conference today with a good Walloon, half Espagnolised', who was heard by the Council. He 'has made such a dispatch of the person, the riches, the greatness and majesty of the Queen of England'. He said "*Par Dieu, cette Reine est extrêmement sage, et a des yeux terribles. Oh, che grandezza!*". [By God, this Queen is extremely wise, and has terrible eyes. Oh, what grandeur!]. PS: of a letter from the Queen to be sent to Scotland: 'Tell her Majesty that I will try how finely I can seal up her letter, but my house is such a friary now, without any women, as if she send not my Lady Scudamore to me, with a needle and a thread, I must go to some of my neighbours, either at Essex House or Russell House, for some of those utensils'. [SP12/274/49]. [Silk thread was used to affix some seals].

Court news. Feb 29, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton 'at Rycote or elsewhere': 'The Archduke's Ambassador that should have had audience this day sevensnight was put off till Saturday by reason the Queen was somewhat ill at ease, but then he had it with all the ceremonies and compliments that could be devised, to cry quittance for the honour done to Mr Edmond's'.

'The like respect was given him at the Lord Treasurer's on Monday and Wednesday when he sat in Council there' [at Lord Buckhurst's]...

'The negotiation is kept very close, yet some will needs believe that he hath stood only yet upon the time, place, and the Commissioners for the Treaty. It seems we seek to prolong the time and to reduce the meeting to Canterbury'...

'The French Ambassador had audience on Sunday [Feb 24], and we hear there is some great man coming out of France, in show about the King's Installation at Windsor, whatsoever other errand he may have in secret'...

'The Lord Bourke and his brother are both slain in Ireland in the Queen's service, and one Florence McCarthy that was lately here well used, and much made of, is fallen away in Munster, and made himself McCarthy More (a great title in those parts) and is thought will do much harm' [captured in Ireland in May].^{CHA}

In April the Governor of Dieppe arrived as Deputy for King Henri IV, K.G.

March 1, court, Whyte: 'Monsieur Caron is here sometimes, hovering up and down to hearken how the world goes, and doth all that in him lies to hinder it'.^{SD}

Mar 2, Sun sermon, Richmond: Dr Gervase Babington.

Chamberlain to Carleton, March 5, London: The Earl of Essex is 'a man quite out of mind, and yet Babington, Bishop of Worcester, preaching at court on Sunday last, made many proffers and glances in his behalf, as he was understood by the whole auditory, and by the Queen herself, who presently calling him to a reckoning for it, he flatly forswore that he had any such meaning'.^{CHA}

Babington had been one of the Earl's tutors at Cambridge University.

Court news. March 3, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of the Archduke's Ambassador: Vereken 'hath not full authority to conclude anything, or to promise what shall be accorded upon a Treaty...The Lords finding that all further speech was to no purpose with a man that had no power, he was willed either to return to the Archduke and so to come back again with some others joined with him with authority to proceed. Or if it pleased him to stay here, and by his dispatches to understand and receive ampler instructions. On which he hath already sent two away, and means to stay here till their return'.

'In the meantime here is a purpose to entertain him and feast him, and tomorrow at dinner my Lord Treasurer hath him, and Mr Secretary and others will follow the same course. Today Sir Walter Raleigh is appointed to accompany him to Westminster, to see the tombs and singularities of that place'.

'Mr Edmondes is commanded to make himself ready, and within two or three days her Majesty sends him away to the Archduke and Infanta...It appears that as yet the matter of peace is in no great forwardness. Monsieur Caron doth his masters great service here, and finds means to come to her Majesty's presence often'...

'It is thought that Vereken will go see Hampton Court, Nonsuch, Windsor; having else little to do, till he hear again from his master and mistress'...

'Yesterday the Countess of Leicester sent the Queen a most curious fine gown, which was presented by my Lady Scudamore. Her Majesty liked it well, but did not accept it nor refuse it'...

'Her Majesty is in good health and did that yesterday morning which usually she doth not: being Sunday and a very fair morning, in my Lord Chamberlain's coach she went privately abroad to take the air, none with her but my Lady Warwick, Sir John Stanhope, Sir Edmund Carey, and Mr [Fulke] Greville. In a month before she could not go abroad by the reason of unkind foul weather; but ere her Majesty could return back it was commonly known'.^{SD}

By March 4: Denis Campbell (a Scot), Dean of Limerick, at Richmond.

March 5, Richmond, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, President of Munster:

'This bearer, Mr Campbell, Dean of Limerick, came hither...to represent to her Majesty the misery to which he is reduced by the rebellion in Munster. In remembrance of his former good service and diligent endeavour is ordered by her Majesty for a gracious allowance until such time as by settling of the country he may be restored to his former living'. [Carew, iii.367].

March 5, Elizabeth Lady Russell, Keeper of Donnington Castle and Park, Berkshire (where the Queen had hunted in 1592) to Mr Secretary (her nephew Sir Robert Cecil), asking him to move the Queen to grant her, rather than the Lord Admiral, a lease of Donnington manor, previously promised but not granted:

'It cost me truly, 12 years' since, a gown and petticoat of such tissue as should have been for the Queen of Scots' wedding garment [for Anne of Denmark]; but I got them for my Queen, full dearly bought, I well wot. Beside, I gave her Majesty a canopy of tissue with curtains of crimson taffety'...

'I gave also two hats with two jewels, though I say it, fine hats; the one white beaver, the jewel of the one above a hundred pounds' price, beside the pendant pearl, which cost me then £30 more. And then it pleased her Majesty to acknowledge the jewel to be so fair as that she commanded it should be delivered to me again, but it was not: and after, by my Lady Cobham...when she presented my New Year's gift of £30 in fair gold, I received answer that her Majesty would grant my lease of Donnington. Sir, I will be sworn that in the space of 18 weeks gifts to her Majesty cost me above £500 in hope to have Donnington lease'.

Lady Russell asks this for her daughter Bess Russell's almost six years' service [as a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber]. [HT.x.51-52].

The Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, was granted Donnington Castle and manor in May 1600, for his great services in defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588. He recovered possession of the Castle from Lady Russell in 1603. [Hawarde, 434].

Court news. March 5, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton 'at Rycote or elsewhere': 'Mr Edmondes is bound for another voyage to the Archduke and Infanta...Our peace goes but slowly on'.

Sir Walter Raleigh 'attends the ambassador much by the Queen's appointment, and carries him up and down to see sights and rarities hereabout. He hath had him at Paul's, at Westminster, at Whitehall, and where not? This day he is feasted at the Lord Treasurer's, and tomorrow at the Lord Chamberlain's'.^{CHA}

March 8, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'All this week the lords have been in London, and passed away the time in feasting and plays; for Vereken dined upon Wednesday with my Lord Treasurer [Buckhurst], who made him a royal dinner; upon Thursday [March 6] my Lord Chamberlain [Hunsdon] feasted him, and made him a very great and a delicate dinner, and there in the afternoon his players acted before Vereken Sir John Old Castle, to his great contentment'.^{SD}

The players at Lord Hunsdon's house in the Blackfriars (next to the Blackfriars Theatre), the Lord Chamberlain's Men, were Shakespeare's company.

In Henry IV, Part 1 (1598) Sir John Falstaff was originally called Sir John Oldcastle; the name was changed after complaints from Lord Cobham about the portrayal of one of his ancestors. A play entitled Sir John Oldcastle (1599), by Michael Drayton and others, was written for the Admiral's Men.

Mar 9, Sun Archduke's Ambassador at Richmond to take leave.

March 9, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'This afternoon Vereken came to court, and all places where he passed through full of people; the Presence Chamber full and brave, especially of ladies. In the Privy Chamber he had audience, and took his leave of her Majesty, who was exceeding brave and rich. He returned to the Council Chamber, accompanied with my Lord Harry Seymour, where he had a collation. To him came all the lords, all of them one by one, in degree, bade him farewell, and had some private speech with him, and so he departed, Sir Walter Raleigh bringing him to his coach'.

'To my observing, I never saw Ambassador so respectfully used and graced'...

'Tomorrow Vereken goes towards the sea coast, Mr Edmondes with him.

Upon whose return, if Commissioners be nominated, it is very likely the Peace will be concluded'.^{SD}

March 11, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney: 'This morning Vereken is gone, tomorrow Mr Edmondes follows him, to overtake him at Dover...These are our Commissioners named: the Lord Northumberland [who was replaced], the Ambassador Neville in France, Mr [Robert] Beale and Mr [John] Herbert'...

'Serjeant Lewknor, a Sussex man, is chosen to be the Chief Justice in the Marches of Wales. His Patent is signed, he sent for to be knighted and sent away'.^{SD}

Peace Commissioners left on May 15.

March 12-April 9: Thomas Edmondes was again special Ambassador to Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, in the Spanish Netherlands.

Court news. March 15, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Mr Edmondes is gone with Vereken, who is to press them to come and treat in England, at Canterbury, if he can'...

'Sir Walter Raleigh, ill pleased to see nothing done for him, within two or three days goes out of town with his wife and family to the West country. My Lord Chamberlain is very sick at Drayton, of an apoplexy as is feared... My Lord Southampton is in very good hope to kiss the Queen's hand before his going to Ireland...His horses and stuff are gone before'...

'By her Majesty's express commandment my Lady Leicester, Lord and Lady Southampton, Mr Greville, Mr [Anthony] Bacon, are all removed from Essex House; and this day my Lord of Essex is looked for there, where he shall remain with two Keepers...and none to come to speak with him but by her Majesty's leave'.

March 16, court, Whyte: 'The time draws near her Majesty should send to Emden to meet with the King of Denmark's Commissioners, to consult, and decide the matters in controversy'.^{SD}

Trade Commissioners left on April 14.

Mar 20, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.
 By Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, the Queen's Almoner;
 to 61 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 66d in a white purse.^T

Also March 20: Earl of Essex was moved from York House to Essex House.
 c. March 21, Essex to the Queen: Your 'goodness in favourably removing me
 to mine own house doth sound in mine ears as if your Majesty spoke these words
 "Die not, Essex; for though I punish thine offence, and humble thee for thy
 good, yet I will one day be served again by thee". [Birch, ii.444].

Court news. March 22, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
 'Upon Maundy Thursday, about 8 o'clock at night, my Lord of Essex came to
 his own house, where he is very private; Sir Richard Berkeley only is appointed
 to be his guardian, who hath all the keys of the house in his custody, and his
 servant is Porter...None is to be admitted to speak with him but with the
 Queen's leave...All removed out of the house but such as ordinarily must
 attend the Earl for his diet and chamber'...
 'Monsieur Caron [resident Dutch Agent] was at court about three days ago and
 spoke with the Queen, and seems to rest assured of her Majesty's most gracious
 care of the States in this intended Treaty of Peace'...
 'My Lord Herbert is at court...I believe he will prove a great man in court.
 He is very well beloved, and truly deserves it. My Lord of Southampton hath
 not yet kissed the Queen's hands, but attends it still'.^{SD} Lord Herbert:
 Lord Herbert of Cardiff, the Earl of Pembroke's son and heir, Sidney's nephew.

Mar 24, Mon sermon, Richmond: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.

March 24, Richmond, Privy Council to the Governor of the Company of
 Merchant Adventurers, to the Governor of the Muscovia merchants, and 'to those
 that trade into the East parts' [Eastland Company]. Her Majesty is to send
 three Commissioners to Emden to meet others sent from the King of Denmark.
 'Forasmuch as this negotiation doth concern you in your traffic and trade...
 her Majesty's pleasure is you shall...levy such a sum of money as may serve for
 the defraying of part of the charges of those Commissioners'. PS. 'You must
 also have care to provide shipping to serve for their transportation'.^{APC}

Mar 25, Tues sermon, Richmond: Dr Henry Parry, one of the Queen's Chaplains.
 Also: knighting: Richard Lewknor, Serjeant at Law, new Chief Justice of Wales.

Court news. March 29, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sidney:
 'Touching the journey of Emden, upon Tuesday last these Commissioners
 were named, and now prepare for it: the Bishop of London, the Dean of Wells
 Mr Herbert, and the Dean of Carlisle Mr Dr Parkins. By the 15th of April
 they are to be at Emden, to meet with the King of Denmark's Commissioners'...
 'Serjeant Lewknor was knighted upon Tuesday, to be Chief Justice of Wales'...
 'Her Majesty was very pleasant and merry all these Easter holidays, came to
 the Presence to see the dancing, and to hear music. There is speech she will
 remove to Greenwich within 12 days'.^{SD} The Queen moved on April 18.

Court news. March 29, London, Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:
 'I have been a courtier all this week, but came too short for Dr Andrewes,
 who preached on Monday morning; on Tuesday we had Dr Parry'.
 'The Queen hath so played the good fellow amongst us in these holidays at
 dancing and music that the courtiers (which make her looks their calendars)
 made a conjecture by her good disposition of good news out of Ireland'...
 'The remainder of the Bourkes is come to court as a suitor for the Barony,
 and for the annuity of £200 which the Lord Bourke had out of the Exchequer'...

'The Lady Rich, who hath been once more commanded to appear about her letter, excused herself by sickness and is now stolen into the country to be further out of harm's way...The Lord Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon] has shaken off his palsy for this fit, and is looked for every day at court. The Lord North droops every day more and more and is going down to the Bath. My Lady North is grown a great courtier and shines like a blazing star amongst the fairest of the ladies'.

'I must not leave out that the good Lord Admiral danced us a youthful galliard this Easter, and Mr Bellenden and Ashley, two old revellers, to show the Queen sport took good falls in their dancing'. [SP12/274/86].

Bourke barony: until the succession to this Irish Barony was decided the Queen permitted Theobald Bourke to style himself Lord Bourke. His deceased brother Thomas's son Edmund Bourke (c.1599-1633) was eventually declared legitimate, and became 4th Lord Bourke. Roger 2nd Lord North was a widower; Lady North was his daughter-in-law, Dorothy (Dale), widow of his eldest son Sir John North.

Mar 30, Sun sermon, Richmond: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.
Text: John 20:23: 'Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosoever ye retain, they are retained'.

Mar 31, Mon Lord Home at Richmond for audience.
Alexander 6th Lord Home (c.1566-1619), on his way back from Italy and France to Scotland. April 4, Whyte to Sidney: 'The Lord of Hume...had audience on Monday'; May 16: 'The Lord Hume came to the court only to kiss the Queen's hands in passing homeward, having nothing in charge to deliver here'.^{SD}

Court news. April 2, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney: Monsieur Caron 'was yesterday with 1500 [the Queen], who 'bid him not fear the conclusion of any Peace this year, but that the next year mmm [the States] should take heed'....

'Dr Andrewes made a strange sermon at court upon Sunday; his text was the 20th chapter of the Gospel St John, the 23rd verse, touching the forgiveness of sins upon earth. That contrition, without confession and absolution and deeds worthy of repentance, was not sufficient; that the ministers had the two keys of power and knowledge delivered unto them; that whose sins soever they remitted upon Earth should be remitted in Heaven'.

'The court is full of it, for such doctrine was not usually taught there. I hear he was with Mr Secretary about it, it may be to satisfy him'.^{SD}

April 4, Whyte: 'The Commissioners for Emden prepare to be gone. Mr Herbert, on suit to the Queen, obtains leave to stay' [being replaced by Dr Swale]...

'The Bishop of London [Bancroft] takes 40 men with him, whereof 20 shall wear chains. He takes 20 or 30 tun of beer, 6 tun of wine for his provisions, and great store of plate, some out of the Jewel-house by her Majesty's command'...

'The Queen determines a little progress to Hanworth, Osterley, Highgate, Hackney, and so to Greenwich'.^{SD} This Middlesex progress did not take place.

April: Robert Penington and other royal watermen were paid for 'bringing up the Lord Chamberlain's barge from London to Richmond and there attending three days to have carried her Majesty by water'.^T

April 6, Richmond: Council to Dr Swale, a Judge: 'Though we doubt not but you may allege some excuses and impediments that may make you unwilling to undertake a journey abroad...public service is to be preferred before private respects'. Her Majesty, who has 'a very gracious opinion of your ability and sufficiency to do her service...is resolved that you shall accompany...the Bishop of London in this journey that he is now to take'. You are to be at court tomorrow.^{APC}

c. April 6: Earl of Gowrie privately at Richmond with the Queen.
John Ruthven, 3rd Earl of Gowrie (1577-5 August 1600), en route from France to Scotland; he was previously in England in 1594 at the outset of his travels.

James Hudson (resident Scottish Agent) to Sir Robert Cecil, April 3 [London]:
'The Earl of Gowrie is arrived here. His suit and desire to kiss her Majesty's hands. He is one of the best accomplished for his age of that nation, both for learning, travel and good qualities. He is about 22 years of age and of comely personage. He has remained six years in his travels'. [Scot.xiii.630].

April 10, in Ireland: Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond (1531-1614), was captured at a parley with rebels. The Earl, who was educated with King Edward VI, was a long-standing favourite of the Queen, who called him 'Lucas'.

Ormond obtained his release on June 11, and on June 16 informed the Queen 'your sacred Majesty' that he had been delivered from 'the most malicious, arrogant and vile traitor of the world' [Onie McRory]. July 21, Queen to Ormond, 'our faithful Lucas': 'How great contentment the news of your delivery hath brought us...Let Lucas comfort himself that he, which is ours hasta la muerte [until death], shall never deserve more trust than we will give him, nor desire more happiness than we do wish him and his'. [SP Ireland].

Court news. April 12, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
'Her Majesty removes to Greenwich on Friday next [April 18]'.
'Mr Edmondess arrived upon Wednesday night last [from the Archduke in Brussels].. On Thursday [April 10] he went to the court, where her Majesty used him with very great favour and commended much his care and sufficiency...I besought him to tell me in general if this long spoken of Treaty would hold; he answered that it was as pleased the Queen'...

'The Commissioners for Emden will be tomorrow at court to take their leave, and upon Monday they will away. Her Majesty's ship *The Answer* stays for them at Tilbury Hope...Her Majesty had this week some speech with the Bishop of London about his journey; and when he was gone from her she called him again, and told him that he must keep a bountiful house and learn to carouse'...

'My Lord Chamberlain [Hunsdon] is now at court, but as soon as St George's Day is past he will go to the Bath; his Lady and my Lady Hoby will go along with him; my Lord North goes in company. My Lord Cobham will also go to Bath'...

'Lord Southampton is denied to kiss her Majesty's hand; on Monday or Tuesday he will go towards Ireland'. The King of France 'doth send a nobleman here against St George's Feast, to celebrate his Instalment'.^{SD}

The Governor of Dieppe arrived on April 17, as Deputy for the King.

Lord North left for Bath on August 30; Lord Cobham went there in 1601.

Court news. April 12, Noel Caron, Dutch Agent, to the States-General:

The Queen has not broken off negotiations with Spain, but will not send her Commissioners to treat for peace unless Spain recedes from the three points proposed by Vereken (concerning Cautionary Towns, trade, English soldiers).

For more than an hour and a half on an uncommonly hot April afternoon I argued with the Queen against these ill-boding negotiations. Oppressed by the heat of the weather and the argument she wandered from one room of the palace to another in search of cool air, bidding me to follow her, and saying:

"We are travelling about like pilgrims, but what is life but a pilgrimage?". I could still not make out at the end of this long promenade whether or not the Queen intended to send her Commissioners, and asked her directly.

Said she: "Hallo! Hallo! I have only spoken to my servant [Edmondess] once, and I must obtain more information and think over the matter before I decide. Be assured however that I shall always keep you informed of the progress of the negotiations, and do you inform the States that they may build upon me as upon a rock". [Conversation was in French. Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.561-2].

Apr 13, Sun Trade Commissioners at Richmond to take leave.
 Those appointed to negotiate with Danish commissioners on trade affairs were:
 Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London; Dr Christopher Parkins, Dean of Carlisle;
 Dr Richard Swale, a judge.

April 14: *The Trade Commissioners left to embark from Essex for Emden in The Marigold and other ships; contrary winds delayed them sailing for two weeks. The Danish Commissioners had been long awaiting the English Commissioners. Whyte to Sidney, May 24: 'From Emden tis advertised that when our Commissioners arrived there the Danes weighed anchor and would not stay, complaining at our so long delays; protesting that their Commission was expired, and their provisions spent'.^{SD} The Danes eventually returned, and negotiations continued until July, but little came of them.*

April 15: James Hudson to Sir Robert Cecil, asking for the Earl of Gowrie's 'placard or letter for his horses to pass through the country, for which his Lordship now only stayeth in town'. [HT.x.110].
 Gowrie returned to Scotland. 'Gowrie Conspiracy': August 5.

April 17, Thur: **Governor of Dieppe** arrived in Sussex.
 Aymar de Chatte came to act as proxy for King Henri IV at his Installation as a Knight of the Garter; the King had been elected to the Order in April 1590.
 Le Chatte was previously in England with the Duke of Bouillon in 1596. He was expected to land in Kent, where provisions, lodgings, and post-horses were prepared. Instead, because of contrary winds, he landed at Newhaven, Sussex, where nothing was ready.

April 17, Isfield [Sussex], in haste...at 7 o'clock at night, John Shurley to Lord Buckhurst (Lord Lieutenant of Sussex): 'I have...received a letter from the Constables of Lewes that the Governor of Dieppe, with divers noblemen to the number of a hundred persons, arrived this afternoon at Meeching and lodge this night at Lewes, and desire horse to convey them to London. Which I do seek to provide, but fear that on this sudden they will be ill furnished, for they would be gone tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock'.

April 18, in haste, Lord Buckhurst to Cecil, enclosing Shurley's letter:
 'The enclosed came this morning about 11 o'clock...Mr Shurley, being a Justice of the Peace, will do his best, but I doubt if 100 horse can be provided by the time appointed for the Governor's departure. I have sent away my messenger with one letter to Sir Walter Court, who is the next Deputy-Lieutenant dwelling near Lewes, to assemble as many of the gentlemen as he can to do honour to the Governor, and to see him furnished with all his desires as far as may be'.
 'I have sent another letter to Grinstead Town in Sussex which is 14 miles from Lewes and is the next town in which he must either renew his horses or lodge all night. I addressed it to the Constables there, for there is no Justice near by 10 miles, to see him and his train furnished with all things fit'.
 His way is: Lewes - East Grinstead - Godstone 'wherein are only two inns and not above five or six houses besides' - Croydon - London. [HT.x.113-114].

Apr 18, Fri dinner, Lambeth Palace, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.^T
 John Whitgift. Lambeth churchwardens: 'Paid for ringers the 18th day of April when the Queen came to my Lord of Canterbury's to dinner, 9s'.

Apr 18, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.
 Battersea Church, Surrey: 'Laid out the 17th [sic] day of April to four ringers when the Queen did remove, 6d'.

Court news. April 19 [morning], Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'Our Treaty of Peace goes forward; Sir Harry Neville, Mr Herbert, Mr Beale, Mr Edmond, are the Commissioners appointed, and do prepare for it; the 10th May is the time set down for their meeting at Boulogne. No nobleman goes, because of the other side none is named'.

'Monsieur Le Chatte, Governor of Dieppe, is landed at Dover [*sic*]; Mr Milles, accompanied with many gentlemen of Kent, is gone to meet him and to conduct him to London. He comes to celebrate this Feast from the King of France, and to be installed for him; he hath 50 or 60 horses in his train. I hear there is good care taken to receive him very honourably, and Mr Secretary will feast him'...

'The marriage between the other Lord Herbert and Mistress Anne Russell is concluded; for my Lady Russell was at court to desire the Queen's leave, which is obtained... [marriage: June 16]

'Sir John Stanhope attends the Chancellorship of the Duchy [of Lancaster], but hath it not, and yet is he very gracious in her Majesty's sight, and cannot be suffered to be away two days from her presence, without being called for'.

April 19 [evening], Whyte to Sidney: 'Mr Milles, with a hundred gentlemen, have stayed at Dover to attend Monsieur Le Chatte to London; the country hath sent in great store of post-horses to every stage; and now is word brought that he is landed in Sussex, which the contrary winds forced him unto'...

'My Lord of Southampton deferred his departure [to Ireland] for one week longer, hoping to have access to her Majesty's presence, but it cannot be obtained, yet she very graciously wished him a safe going and returning'.^{SD}

April 19, Croydon, Sir Thomas Gerard (Knight Marshal) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I was here this morning before 7 o'clock'. The Ambassador 'lay last night at Grinstead, and was greatly distressed for horses, his train being many. Some came on foot and some were left behind, which he stayeth for. I have sent Mr Lewknor to him and stay here to provide lodgings and horses for him, for he purposeth to lie here this night. If you would give order that he might have two or three coaches sent hither it would ease him greatly'.

April 20, Croydon, Sir Thomas Gerard to Cecil: 'The Ambassador would not come from Grinstead yesterday, for that he was not fully furnished with horses, he being unwilling to leave any of his train behind him. He hath in his train 80 gentlemen...with three carts fully laden with apparel. I sent him from hence yesternight 50 horse, and have received word that he now wants nothing, but will come through to be at London in the afternoon. I am doubtful the Mayor doth not imagine his train to be so great...Your coach and horses are come'.

With a list of 33 'principal men'. [HT.x.116-118].
The Governor came via Godstone to Croydon with a hundred men, all provided with horses, and dined at Croydon with Sir Thomas Gerard. [Hawarde, 109-110].

April 20, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Nicholas Mosley): 'Whereas their Lordships were informed that the retinue and servants of the Commander of Dieppe...were not provided of such convenient lodging as was meet for them, his Lordship was required to see the same amended so as they might be fitly placed to their contentment, and...they have sent Mr Lewknor, her Majesty's servant, to see the same done'.^{APC}

April 20, Lord Mayor to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I had provided for the Ambassador himself Mr Alderman Bayning's house, and three or four other houses near unto the same for the best of his train'. [HT.x.118].

Lewis Lewknor, esquire, one of her Majesty's servants, 'being expressly commanded by her Majesty to repair into the county of Sussex to entertain the Governor of Dieppe being sent Ambassador by the French King, as also in accompanying of him by like commandment in his return to Dover', £26.13s4d.^T

Court news. April 21, Lady Russell to Sir Robert Cecil, as to her daughter's marriage to Lord Herbert, the Earl of Worcester's son. 'My Lord of Worcester hath talked at the full with her Majesty, who now resteth satisfied...I did agree to no conditions of marriage before, as became me, I had her Majesty's royal consent...My most humble suit to her Majesty is...by her leave to have the bonds of matrimony asked in her Majesty's chapel' next Sunday. [HT.x.121].

April 22, London, Noel Caron to Cecil: 'The esquire of Prince Maurice being about to depart, with some 8 or 10 geldings, I have written to the Earl of Worcester for the passport'. Caron had previously asked for a licence 'to pass 6 English ambling nags' for Maurice of Nassau. [HT.x.91,122].

Apr 22, Tues Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.

Apr 23, Wed St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Sackville, 1st Lord Buckhurst. 12 other Garter Knights. The Queen was in the processions and at the service. George Pollard made ready at Greenwich 'for the Ambassador sent from the King of France'.^T

Apr 24, Thur Final 1600 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich. No new Knights elected.

Court news. April 26, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'The Feast of St George was solemnised with more than wonted care, in regard of Monsieur Le Chatte's being here, and other gallant French that accompanied him. Here were thirteen Knights of the Order present, a very great number of ladies, and a great show of noblemen's servants. There were no new Knights chosen at this time. The entertainment of the French in court was very great and princely'.

'This morning Monsieur Le Chatte is gone to Windsor to be for the French King installed. My Lord Admiral is gone as Lieutenant, and the Lords of Shrewsbury, Northumberland and Thomas Howard are gone to accompany him. The French Ambassador lieger [resident] is gone with them. Sometime the next week Monsieur Le Chatte will depart; he keeps a great house at Alderman Bayning's upon his own charge. My Lord of Essex had leave to celebrate the Feast by himself at his own house'...

'All your children are in health. The three greater and little Master Robert were at court and in the Presence [Chamber] at St George's Feast, where they were much respected. I brought up Master Robert when the Knights were at dinner, who played the wag so prettily and boldly that all took pleasure in him, but above the rest my Lord Admiral, who gave him sweetmeats, and he prated with his Honour beyond measure. Mr Philip Herbert is here, and one of the forwardest courtiers that ever I saw in my time, for he had not been here two hours but he grew as bold as the best'...

'My Lord of Southampton went away upon Monday last; Sir Charles Danvers brought him as far as Coventry and returned yesternight. He lies at Mr Mason's by Ivybridge [off the Strand]; to that house went my Lady [Sidney] and all her children to see the French pass towards Windsor'.^{SD}

Sidney's oldest children: Mary (born 1587), William (1590), Elizabeth (1593), Robert (December 1595-1677), later Earl of Leicester.

Philip Herbert (October 1584-1650) was later Earl of Montgomery.

April 26: Seditious words at Cliffe by Lewes, Sussex. Philip Browghowe, of Cliffe, an Irish labourer, said: 'I love not the Queen, not yet her laws, but I love the Pope and his laws with my heart'. Verdict: Guilty; to be pilloried with a paper containing his words, and whipped. [Assizes, Sussex, 381].

By April 26: Garter Installation preparations.

George Pollard, Gentleman Usher, and his men, made ready:

'Windsor Castle for the installing of the French Ambassador, Deputy to the French King; Mr Dean's house for the lodging of the French Ambassador; the Church and Closet [a chapel] for the Instalment of him for the French King'.^T

April 26, Sat: Cavalcade from London to Windsor of Garter Knights, with Monsieur Le Chatte and other Frenchmen, for the Garter installation.

Queen's Commissioners: Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral; Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Lord Thomas Howard. Herald's description:

At 6 p.m: 'Monsieur Le Chatte being accompanied with my Lord Admiral, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Northumberland and my Lord Thomas Howard came riding over the bridge from Eton College into Windsor and so into the Castle (all their servants riding before them), where they rested that night'.

April 27, Sun: at St George's Chapel, Windsor, **Installation** of new Knight of the Garter: King Henri IV, by proxy. Herald's description:

'On Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock the forenamed lords came to my Lord Admiral's lodging, from whence (having before them first the Poor Knights, then the Officers of Arms) they proceeded to the Dean's house, where the said lords went in, and fetched the said Monsieur Le Chatte (who was there lodged). And so we proceeded to the church by the Chapter-house door, where the said Monsieur stayed, having a chair of state with two cushions there ready for him'.

'After a while Mr Garter with the Dean and Black Rod came out of the Chapter-house and fetched in the said Monsieur, where the mantle was laid on his right shoulder, the train being supported by one of his gentlemen'.

'And so being accompanied with my Lord Admiral and the other lords aforesaid we proceeded (in like order as before) into the Choir, where before the French King's stall her Majesty's Commission for his Installing was delivered him to read, who having read the same kissed it and delivered it back again. Then was he immediately brought up to the stall, and (after the other lords had taken their stalls) then service began. Which being finished he and the rest of the lords in order offered'.

'And so we proceeded into the Castle to dinner, where (at her Majesty's charge) we had great fare, and also our supper on Saturday at night. And might have had our supper that Sunday at night, but that some of our company rode away and would not tarry'. [BL Stowe MS 595, f.47].

Nathaniel Giles, 'Master of her Highness' Children of the Chapel' and four of the Children, were 'commanded to give their attendance at Windsor Castle at the Instalment of the French King's Lieutenant', with three horses.^T
Children of the Chapel Royal.

Philip Henslowe's loan to the Admiral's Men: 'Lent unto the company to go to Winswarth [sic] to the installing the 27 of April 1600', 50s. [Henslowe, 133].
The only reference found in the reign to players at Garter ceremonies.

April 28: From Windsor at 8 a.m. Le Chatte 'and the rest of the Lords departed towards Staines. And so to Hampton Court, where they all dined, and from thence to Chelsea, where they supped at my Lord Admiral's house'. [BL Stowe MS 595].

George Pollard and his men made ready 'at Hampton Court for the French Ambassador's dining there'.^T

c. April 29: Governor of Dieppe at Greenwich to take leave.

[April], Sir Robert Cecil to Sir Henry Neville, Ambassador to France:

'The Commander of Dieppe hath now performed the ceremony...He hath been feasted at the court by the Queen, and likewise at Windsor, and hath this day taken his leave. He had no other commission to deal in matters as you took it, but only in this ceremony'.

Cecil added a postscript to another letter to Neville (also in April):

'Since the writing of this letter, her Majesty hath commanded me to tell you merrily, that although you write one letter of state matters, yet she must have always one half sheet of court news and accidents'. [Winwood, i.179,167].

Court news. April 30, Baynard's Castle, Whyte to Sidney: 'Her Majesty upon Thursday, Friday and part of Saturday last [April 24-26] was not well and kept in private, but now...is well again, and her Majesty hath been in the garden, but very private; it is thought that she was wearied upon St George's Feast'...

'The King's Instalment was performed with great pomp and honour'.^{SD}

May 1, Thur new appointment: 'Roger Wilbraham esquire was by her Majesty's commandment sworn one of the Masters of Requests to her Majesty'.^{APC}

May 1: An 'Ode. Of Cynthia': see 1 May 1602.

May 2: Privy Council's 'Warrant with general direction to all her Majesty's public officers that whereas the Lady Marquis [of Northampton] was purposed to repair unto the Bath and should have occasion to use the help of carriages for the conveyance of her stuff and other necessaries thither, they were therefore required to see her Ladyship provided of one team of horses or oxen for the carriage of her said stuff from place to place thither, and so in like sort upon the return of her Ladyship to the court'.^{APC}

Sir Walter Raleigh and Lady Raleigh were also at Bath, late April-May, where the Chamberlains gave two sugar-loaves each to the Lady Marquis and Raleigh.

May 3, Whyte to Sidney, with news of the impending duel between the Earl of Southampton and Lord Grey: 'My Lord Southampton, upon his going away, sent my Lord Grey word that what in his first letter [in January] he promised, he was now ready in Ireland to perform, and if he would send him word of his being in any Post Town he would not fail to come unto him, and so it rests'.^{SD}

Grey went to the Low Countries. The Queen intervened: see August 3.

May 3, Sat Earl of Cumberland at Greenwich with the Queen.

George Clifford 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605), in financial difficulties.

Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil [May 5]:

'It pleased her Majesty two days since to talk with me for the putting some ships to sea, and commanded me to set down what the charge would be to victual them. My own ship can have no less than 400 men, the two merchants 150 apiece'. For victual for four months '£3000 will be the uttermost...Thus much I pray you inform her Majesty and excuse my not attending with it, being now in good faith so discouraged with the manner of her denying me a suit [for land to rent] which I moved at my late speech with her Highness, as I protest my heart is near broken...It is time for me to creep into a corner...My thoughts must turn from intercepting of carracks to sowing of corn, from rigging ship to breeding sheep, and from honour to clownish cogitations' . [HT.x.138-9].

May 4, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Lord Mayor of London, Nicholas Mosley, clothworker. He died in 1612: his monument is at Didsbury Chapel, Lancs.

[Knighting: College of Arms Partition Book II].

May 4: Privy Council's 'Warrant with general direction to all her Majesty's public officers that whereas the Lord Chamberlain was to repair to the Bath and from thence into the Isle of Wight and so to return to the court, they were required to see his Lordship furnished of 20 post-horses for his retinue, and five cart-horses for the carriage of his stuff and other provisions in the said journey'.^{APC} George, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, Captain of the Isle of Wight 1583-1603.

Rowland Whyte, Post of the Court, kept track of Lord Hunsdon and informed Sir Robert Sidney: May 10: 'My Lord Chamberlain is gone to the Bath, but 400 [Lord Cobham] is stayed behind, hoping still to be a Councillor'; May 16: 'My Lord Chamberlain is at Bath, and will not return in a month'; May 31: 'My Lord Chamberlain is ready to return from Bath'; June 2: 'My Lord Chamberlain is grown very weak, and the Bath hath hurt him'; June 11: 'My Lord Chamberlain is recovered, and is now at Wilton [Wiltshire], on his way to court'; June 14: 'My Lord Chamberlain...is now come to Drayton [West Drayton, his Middlesex house]; June 25: 'My Lord Chamberlain is returned to court, and looks well upon it'.^{SD} Philip Gawdy was at Bath at the same time as Lord Hunsdon, returning before him (see his letter, June 5).

The Bath Chamberlains gave an ox to Lord Hunsdon.

May 5: Earl of Shrewsbury feasted Governor of Dieppe; a French rope-dancer performed. May 5, Sir John Stanhope to Cecil: 'The Queen would fain hear the French gentleman sing and play who is so much commended, and saith if she had been put in mind or could yet tell how to do it, she would see the gentleman who danced on the rope and is so cunning in those voltiges'. [HT.x.139].

The rope-dancer performed for the Queen on May 14.

May 6: The Governor left London.

May 8, Kilkenny, Ireland, Countess of Ormond to Cecil: 'My Lord of Upper Ossory is lately gone over to the court, to make a surrender of all his lands to her Majesty, and so to hold them again from her'. [SP Ire]. May 10, Chamberlain to Carleton: 'Here is newly come out of Ireland the Lord of Upper Ossory'.

Florence FitzPatrick, 3rd Lord of Upper Ossory (died 1613). His elder brother Barnaby FitzPatrick had been educated in England with King Edward VI.

c.May 9: Sultana Safiye of Turkey, Sultan's mother's gifts to the Queen were brought to London by Paul Pindar, the English Ambassador's Secretary.

Pindar and Thomas Dallam (who had built an organ for the Sultan) had left Constantinople on 28 November 1599 to travel home by land and sea, arriving at Dover in May 1600, on the day when 'After dinner there came into the town a French Ambassador, accompanied with divers knights and gentlemen of Kent'.

Pindar and Dallam reached London next day. On behalf of the Sultana Pindar brought a letter in Italian, from Constantinople, 16 November 1599:

Esperanza Malchi to the Queen: 'As the sun with his rays shines upon the Earth, so the virtue and greatness of your Majesty extend over the whole Universe, so much so that those who are of different nations and laws desire to serve your Majesty'. The Sultana sends 'a robe and a girdle, and two kerchiefs wrought in gold, and three wrought in silk...and a necklace of pearls and rubies...and a wreath of diamonds from the jewels of her Highness, which she says, your Majesty will be pleased to wear for the love of her'.

She asks in return for 'distilled waters' for the face, 'odoriferous oils for the hands', and 'cloths of silk or wool'. [Ellis (1), iii.53-55].

The English described the Sultana's gifts as a gown of cloth of silver, a pair of shoes, a girdle 'like the last she sent' [September 1594], six handkerchiefs, a tiara set with rubies and pearls, 'none of the finest'. [Hakluyt Soc.(1893)].

Before the gifts arrived Esperanza Malchi, the Sultana's close friend, had been brutally put to death by the Turkish imperial cavalry.

May 10, Sat Peace Commissioners at Greenwich to take leave.

'Mr John Herbert, esquire, one of the Masters of Requests, by her Majesty's special commandment was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council and Second Secretary to her Majesty'.^{APC} Herbert is to go to France with Robert Beale and Thomas Edmondson, both Clerks of the Privy Council.

Whyte to Sidney, May 12, court: 'Upon Saturday last about seven in the evening our Commissioners went up to the Queen to take their leave. Mr Herbert was commanded to go with the rest of the Lords to the Council Chamber to be sworn a Privy Councillor, and her Majesty's Second Secretary; "for", said she, turning to Mr Secretary [Cecil], "This man shall be my only Principal Secretary". So he had the oath given unto him of a Councillor, and as Second Secretary, which bars him of much power due to a Principal Secretary'.^{SD} Embarkation: May 15.

John Herbert (c.1540-1617) wrote for his own use: 'Titles of matters whereof I am charged to have regard as a Councillor and a Secretary'.

'First, to inform myself of all treaties with foreign princes...

To be acquainted with the particular actions and negotiations of ambassadors to her Majesty and from her. To inform myself of the power and form of proceeding at the Council of the Marches in Wales and the Council in the North..

To be informed of the state of Ireland...The charge of the Low Country Wars...

To oversee the order of the Council book and the Muster book of the realm.

To have the custody of letters from foreign princes to the Queen and the answers made to them. To have care to the intelligence abroad'.

[Read, Walsingham, i.269-270]. Herbert, knighted in 1602, was Second Secretary until his death. His memorial is in St John Baptist Church, Cardiff, Wales.

May 10, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'An Apology written by my Lord of Essex about the Peace is as I hear printed; on which his Lordship is very much troubled, and hath sent to my Lord of Canterbury and others, and to the Stationers to suppress them, for it is done without his knowledge or procurement, and fears it may be ill taken'...

'My Lord of Shrewsbury made for Monsieur Le Chatte so great a dinner upon Monday last [May 5] as was much for his honour; all the lords and ladies that would come were invited, and upon Tuesday Monsieur Le Chatte went away'.

'At this great dinner a Frenchman showed such strange wonders upon a rope that many thousands admired it'.^{SD}

May 10, Lambeth, Archbishop (Whitgift) to Sir Robert Cecil, with a copy of 'my Lord of Essex Apology in print'. Yesterday I sent 'to the Master and Wardens of the Stationers to make enquiry for the same, which they did accordingly, and found out both the press and the printers...They confess that they have printed 292 copies, whereof I have gotten into my hands 210 or thereabouts, and am in good hope to recover most of the rest some time this day'. [HT.x.142-3].

Apology: *An Apologie of the Earl of Essex, against those which jealously and maliciously tax him to be the hinderer of the peace and quiet of his country.*

May 12, Earl of Essex to the Queen: 'At sundry times...I received these words as your Majesty's own, that you meant to correct and not to ruin'...

But now 'The prating tavern haunter speaks of me what he lists; the frantic libeller writes of me what he lists; already they print me and make me speak to the world and shortly they will play me in what forms they list upon the stage. The least of these is a thousand times worse than death'.

He beseeches her not to reject his letters, and 'to conclude my punishment'.

'From your Majesty's humblest vassal'. [Devereux, ii.98-99]. Rowland Whyte told Sidney on May 24 of the Queen's response to Essex's plea: 'Her Majesty used good and gracious speeches of him: that her purpose was to make him know himself, and his duty unto her; that she would again use his service'.^{SD}

By May 12: Preparations for bear-baiting.

May, John Dorrington (Master of the Royal Game of Bears, Bulls, and Mastiff Dogs) to Philip Henslowe (joint lessee with Jacob Meade of the Bear Garden in Southwark): 'I have received a letter to have her Majesty's games to be at the court of Monday next, so short a warning as I never knew the like, and myself not well, having had a fit of an ague on Friday at night; but if there be no remedy then good Mr Henslowe pull up your spirits and Jacob to furnish it as well as you can, and I have written to my sister Hide to let her Majesty understand of the loss we have had this winter of our best bears, and to signify so much to them that execute my Lord Chamberlain's place'.

[W.W.Greg, ed. *Henslowe Papers* (1907), 100]. One of the Gentlewomen of the Bedchamber was Luce Hyde. Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon was at Bath.

The baiting of bears and bulls was deferred until May 18.

May 12 [Whit Monday], court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Her Majesty is very well. This day she appoints to see a Frenchman do feats upon a rope in the Conduit Court. Tomorrow she hath commanded the bears, the bull, and the ape to be baited in the Tilt-yard. Upon Wednesday she will have solemn dancing'.

May 13, Whitsun Tuesday, court: 'The Queen is a little troubled with a cold, which keeps her Majesty from coming abroad as she intended; as yet we have not had neither the feats on the rope, nor the bull or the bear baited'.

'The Queen is offended that this *Apology of Peace* is printed'...

'It is said that my Lady Rich's letter to her Majesty is also printed, which is an exceeding wrong done to the Earl of Essex'.^{SD} (Sequel: May 28).

May 14, Wed 'Feats upon the rope', by Peter Bromvill at Greenwich.

George Pollard made ready at Greenwich 'the terrace there for her Majesty against the time that the Frenchman did show her Majesty sport upon ropes'.^T

Whyte to Sidney, May 16: 'Her Majesty graced the Frenchman with being present at his feats upon the rope, which were many and admirable. It was in the Conduit Court, and 4000 people at least were at it'.^{SD}

May 15, Privy Council to Justices of the Peace in Surrey, and other officers in Southwark: 'Whereas the bearer Peter Bromvill hath been recommended unto her Majesty from her good brother the French King, and hath showed some feats of great activity before her Highness, her Majesty is pleased to afford him her gracious favour and leave to exercise and show the same in such public place as may be convenient for such exercises and shows, and because for the present he hath made choice of a place called the Swan in Old Paris Garden, being the house of Francis Langley, these shall be to let you understand her Majesty's good pleasure in his behalf and to require you not only to permit him there to show his feats of activity...without let or interruption but to assist him (as there shall be occasion) that no abuse be offered him'.^{APC}

May 15: *death*. Lady Crompton. She was Meriel Carey, who married (1597) Sir Henry Crompton, of Hounslow, Middlesex; she was a daughter of Katherine Lady Paget, a Lady of the Privy Chamber, by her 2nd husband Sir Edward Carey, of Aldenham, Herts, a cousin of the Queen, and a Groom of the Privy Chamber.

May 16: *burial*: Aldenham Church. The Queen wrote to Lady Paget:

'Call to mind, good Kate, how hardly we Princes can brook of crossing of our commands; how ireful will the Highest Power be (may you be sure) when murmurings shall be made of his pleasingest will? Let Nature therefore not hurt herself, but give place to the giver. Though this lesson be from a silly vicar, yet it is sent from a loving Sovereign'. [BL Sloane 4160].

May 15-August 2: *Peace Commissioners in France.*

Robert Beale, Thomas Edmondson, and John Herbert embarked at Dover on May 15. They were joined at Boulogne by Sir Henry Neville, resident Ambassador, as a fourth Commissioner. There they met Peace Commissioners appointed by King Philip III of Spain and by the Spanish Netherlands; these included Louis Vereken, who had been in England, February-March 1600. Each side claimed precedence, and there were long disputes over this.

Court news. May 16, Baynard's Castle, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The marriage between the other Lord Herbert and Mistress Anne Russell is at a stay, till it please her Majesty to appoint a day; I find it will be honourably solemnised, and many take care to do her all the possible honour they can devise. The feast will be in Blackfriars, my Lady Russell making exceeding preparations for it'... [marriage: June 16]

'In Mistress Anne Russell's place tis said that Mistress Kate Bulkeley shall come; her father unwilling, her mother most willing unto it'.^{SD}

Kate is not known to have become a Maid of Honour.

May 16, Fri: Dr John Hayward was summoned to the court at Greenwich.

Dr Hayward (c.1564-1627) published in 1599 the *Life of King Henry VIII*, including a description of the deposition and death of King Richard II.

He was now summoned over another matter, as he himself described:

'I, John Hawarde of the Inner Temple, went to the court at Greenwich with a Messenger from the Queen's Chamber named Mr George Cobham, sent for me by commandment of the Queen and her Council, and by their warrant, which here follows in these words: These shall be to will and require you to make your present and undelayed repair unto the Inner Temple in London or to any other place where you shall hear of the abode of one Hayward of the Inner Temple, and by virtue hereof to command him, all delays and excuses set apart, to come forthwith and in your company to the court to answer such matters as may be objected against him. And hereof you and he may not fail'...

'And on this warrant I was examined the next day at the Council table, on my knees, touching the delivery of the copy of a letter from Lady Rich to the Queen concerning the Earl of Essex; and on producing my authority for this I was discharged with good credit and commendation, paying fees to Mr Waad, Clerk of the Council...and to the Messenger 4 nobles, where his fee is 6s8d each day and 4d for each mile'. [noble: 6s8d]. [Hawarde, 111-112].

May 17, Sat Order for third Great Seal of the reign, to replace the second Seal (used since 1585): Warrant for a new Great Seal to be engraved by Charles Anthony, Graver of the Mint, according to a pattern by Nicholas Hilliard; to be then delivered for the Queen's approval. Also to pay for the requisite silver, and to order two new signets of gold for John Herbert, Second Secretary, and two for the Principal Secretary. [SP12/274/145].

The new Great Seal was not finished when the Queen died in 1603.

May 18, Sun bear-baiting, 'on Trinity Sunday', at Greenwich.

George Pollard, Gentleman Usher, made ready 'the lodging in the Tilt-yard for her Majesty against the bear-baiting after Whitsuntide'.^T

By May 18: Sir William Saxey at Greenwich from Ireland. Chief Justice of Munster. In February Sir George Carew, President of Munster, informed Sir Robert Cecil that 'Justice Saxey's fear urges him to leave for England', and in March that 'his life is laid for by the rebels'.

May 18, Greenwich, Cecil to Carew, on behalf of Saxey, who has been better favoured here in regard of your recommendation. [Cecil-Carew, 157].

Court news. May 28, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Rycote:
 'There is a meaning to call the Earl of Essex before the Council and other noblemen assistants on Saturday next at the Lord Keeper's [May 31], where according to his answers to such matter as shall be objected by the Queen's learned counsel, there is hope he may have further enlargement. His *Apology* was lately printed with the Lady Rich's letter in the end, and some few of them sold, but they were presently suppressed...The poor Lady is like to have the worst of it, being sent for and come up to answer and interpret her riddles'.^{CHA}

Lady Rich was several times summoned before Councillors. She wrote below a copy of her New Year letter to the Queen on behalf of her brother, Essex: 'This letter being showed at the Council table and willed to make exposition thereof and what she meant by it I answered presently what I meant I wrote and what I wrote I meant'. [Dr Farmer Chetham MS Part 1. Chetham Soc.89 (1873), 47].

May 29: Scandalous words at St Mary Overy, Southwark. Richard Maidley, of St Mary Overy, gardener, said 'That what woman soever called him rogue, he would call her whore. Whereupon a woman in that company, seeing one John Price, one of her Majesty's Messengers, and knowing him to be one of her Majesty's Messengers, said to the said Maidley "What say you to this man's mistress?" Maidley replied "He is a connycatching rogue, and she is a whore". Verdict: Guilty; sentenced according to statute. [Assizes, Surrey, 494].

Court news. May 31, Saturday night, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
 'Here was an expectation that my Lord of Essex should have come to hearing as this day at my Lord Keeper's before certain Commissioners appointed to judge of his faults, but it seems her Majesty puts it off to some other time'.

Saturday very late: 'The Lords [of the Council] were sent for to the court this day, it is thought about my Lord of Essex; it seems her Majesty is doubtful what to resolve about him and his liberty'.^{SD}

1 June 1600-July 1601: Sir Richard Lee was special Ambassador to Russia.

June 1, Sun Richard Lee at Greenwich to take leave.^{MK} Knightings: Richard Lee; Thomas Ridgeway, whose wife Cecilia (Macwilliam) was a former Maid of Honour.

June 2, court, Whyte to Sidney, of Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burghley, Lord President of the North 1599-1603, arrived from York: 'My Lord of Burghley is newly come up with 200 horse in his train, was this day in court, and was private with her Majesty. He complains that he cannot away with the cold northern air; and it is given out that he will give over his government'...

'Yesterday being Sunday Mr Richard Lee was knighted, who is her Majesty's Ambassador for Russia. He was very extraordinarily brave attired, and had 30 men in a brave livery, carnation and white, and the same colour hats and feathers. With him was knighted one Ridgeway, of Devonshire'...

'The Queen and the Lords were very long together yesterday in the afternoon about the Earl of Essex, and I hear this is resolved upon: that upon Thursday next [June 5] he shall be called to my Lord Keeper's house, where my Lord Keeper and most part of the Lords of the Council...shall be in Commission to hear him. The Attorney-General is to lay down his faults and offences and my Lord Keeper to give sentence'.^{SD}

Court news. June 3, Belsize, William Waad to Cecil, concerning one Abraham Edwardes, described as the man 'that sent me so passionate a letter unto her Majesty, and was committed for drawing his dagger in the Presence Chamber. The fellow is greatly distracted, and seems rather to be transported with a humour of love, than any purpose to attempt anything against her Majesty'. Waad advises that Edwardes be removed to Bedlam (hospital for the insane). [HT.x.172-3].

Court news. June 5, London, Philip Gawdy to his brother (after returning from Bath): 'I only used the King's Bath, and was stayed ten days longer than I meant both by my Lord Chamberlain and his Lady [Lord and Lady Hunsdon]...I think myself happy...to be there at that instant, for I think since Bath first smoked there was never greater nor more worthy company in that town. And my Lord kept the most honourable house that ever was kept there, all the gentlemen round about came in to my Lord, and he had very many and great presents given him'.

'I was at court upon Sunday last [June 1] where your old acquaintance Mr Richard Lee was knighted, and had there 30 men in a livery very well appointed, going ambassador into Muscovia; there was knighted with him Sir Thomas Ridgeway, a western man'.^{GY}

June 5, Thur: Earl of Essex's 'hearing' at Lord Keeper Egerton's residence, York House, before Commissioners, being Councillors, lords and judges.

The Crown was represented by Edward Coke (Attorney-General), Christopher Yelverton (Queen's Serjeant), Thomas Fleming (Solicitor-General), and Francis Bacon, who complained of Dr John Hayward's Life of King Henry VIII (1599).

The offences Essex was charged with whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1599 were: appointing as General of the Horse the Earl of Southampton, against the Queen's orders; spending most of the summer in Munster with his forces, although commanded to go north to Ulster; against the Queen's wishes making a great number of undeserving knights; accepting a dishonourable parley with the rebel Earl of Tyrone; leaving Ireland and his government there without permission.

As to making knights the complaint was:

'It was a question disputable and in great consultation before his going over, whether by reason of his making so many knights in former employments, he should have that authority in his commission or no; yet afterwards...it was thought very fit that he should not be debarred of that point; nevertheless he was by the Queen herself required to be very sparing in that point and to make very few, and those of very good desert and quality. Notwithstanding which warning, after his coming over into Ireland he made a great number of knights which being by the Queen very much disliked he was afterwards by letters in the Queen's name required to hold his hand; and after the receipt of those letters he made many more whereof three were of his own domestical servants, and the number of the whole knights by him made were almost sixty'. [Bath, v.270].

Essex admitted all these offences. 'He was censured...to forbear from Council, and to repute himself no Councillor henceforth, to forbear from the exercise of Earl Marshal and Master of the Ordnance, and to undergo imprisonment at his house during the Queen's pleasure'.^{MK} He remained Master of the Horse.

June 6, Fri Francis Bacon with the Queen, concerning the Earl of Essex. Bacon: 'The very next day I attended her Majesty...She willed me to set down in writing all that passed that day. I obeyed her commandment, and within some few days brought her again the narration, which I did read unto her at two several afternoons...I did advise her that...she would let it go no further...She did agree that that writing should be suppressed; and I think there were not five persons that ever saw it. But from this time forth, during the whole latter end of that summer, while the court was at Nonsuch and Oatlands, I made it my task and scope to take and give occasions for my Lord's reintegration in his fortune ...And I was never better welcome to the Queen, nor more made of, than when I spoke fullest and boldest for him'. [Bacon, *Apology*, 154-6].

June 7, court in haste, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of Essex's hearing: 'It was a most pitiful and lamentable sight to see him that was the *mignon* of fortune now unworthy of the least honour... Here is a very great hope that her Majesty will be gracious unto him...Many of the beholders...burst out a-weeping to see him fall to that misery by his own fault.'^{SD}

c. June 7: Anthony Bacon (brother of Francis; formerly living at Essex House) to the Earl of Essex, having advised him 'in this affliction' to 'make your peace with God'.

'I have heard it noted that my Lord of Leicester, who could never get to be taken for a Saint, yet in the Queen's disfavour waxed seeming religious'...

'I hear how some of your good and wise friends, not unpractised in the court, and supposing themselves not to be unseen in that deep and inscrutable centre of the court which is her Majesty's mind, do not only toll the bell, but even ring out peals, as if your fortune were dead and buried, and as if there were no possibility of recovering her Majesty's favour'...

'Her Majesty did expressly forbear any point which....might make your Lordship in any degree incapable of the return of her favour...Leaving to your Lordship the place of Master of the Horse doth...point at this, that her Majesty meant to use your Lordship's attendance in court...But if her Majesty should design you to a private life, you should be as willing...to go into the Wilderness as into the Land of Promise; only I wish that your Lordship will not despair, but put trust (next to God) in her Majesty's grace'. [*Cabala*, 1663 ed. 19-21; undated].

June 8 [Ireland], Lord Deputy Mountjoy to the Queen, 'Sacred Majesty', of his labours in hewing down 'this overgrown tree of rebellion'. 'If my travails be acceptable to your Majesty I have my end, and desire no greater reward; and if I with all that I have may stop the gulf of these wars by throwing myself to be swallowed up therein, I shall die a happy and a contented Curtius; and one gracious thought of yours thrown after me shall be more precious than all the jewels of the ladies of Rome; but while I live, O let me live in your favour, for I am your Majesty's truest servant, Mountjoy'. [*Ellis* (3), iv.152-3].

Curtius: Marcus Curtius, a legendary Roman hero. When a gulf opened up and seemed about to swallow Rome, an Oracle pronounced that it would close again if Rome's dearest possession was cast into it. Since its dearest possession was a brave citizen, Curtius leapt on horseback into the gulf, which closed over him.

June 9, London in haste, Ralph Adderley to Walter Bagot, describing the Earl of Essex's hearing, and adding: 'The Lord Grey is gone over into the Low Countries. Raleigh is gone into the country with bag and baggage, as wife and children; and her Majesty called him worse than cat and dog'. [*Devereux*, ii.107].

June 9, Mon Anne Russell, Maid of Honour, left Greenwich prior to marriage. [June] Lady Russell (Anne's widowed mother) to her nephew Secretary Cecil: 'I mean, God willing, on the 9th of June...to fetch home my bride. I entreat none but such as be of the bride and bride-groom's blood and alliance to supper that night...I will trouble you no longer than for a supper time that night till the same day sevensnight, being the 16th of June which, God willing, shall be the marriage day, if the poor widow can provide meat for a widow's marriage dinner, no feast comparable to the Earl of Shrewsbury's [on May 5] or fit for a Prince ...for six mess of meat for the bride's table and one in my withdrawing chamber for Mr Secretary and myself is all my proportion for that day's dinner. I and my Lord Berkeley's wife, with other knights' ladies and gentlewomen...do mean to go on Monday morning to fetch away my virgins'.

Anne Russell was to marry Henry Lord Herbert on June 16. Lady Russell had hoped in 1597 that her elder daughter Elizabeth would marry his elder brother William Lord Herbert, but William died in 1598. [*HT*.x.176; vii.267].

June 10, Tues dinner, Greenwich, Kent; Lady Lumley. Lumley House. John Lord Lumley's 2nd wife: Elizabeth (Darcy), daughter of John 2nd Lord Darcy of Chiche; she died in 1617.

Court news. June 11, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Mistress Anne Russell went from court upon Monday last with 18 coaches, the like hath not been seen amongst the Maids. The Queen in public used of her as gracious speeches as have been heard of any, and commanded all the Maids to accompany her to London; so did all the Lords of the court. Her mother brought a great number of strangers to court; all went in a troop away. The marriage will be upon Monday next, her Majesty will be there, as it is hoped'.

'The Queen dined yesterday at my Lady Lumley's in Greenwich, and uses to walk much in the Park, and great walks out of the Park and about the Park'.

'The Lord be praised she is very well'.^{SD}

June 12, Thur: Star Chamber: Lord Keeper Egerton's oration on Queen's behalf.

June 13, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton (in Berkshire):

'I was yesterday at the Star Chamber upon report of some special matter that should be delivered touching my Lord of Essex, where the Lord Keeper made a very grave speech in nature of a charge to the Judges, to look to the evergrowing idle multitude of Justices of Peace; to maintainers and abettors of causes and suits...to gentlemen that leave hospitality and housekeeping and hide themselves in cities and borough towns, to the vanity and excess of women's apparel... to drunkards and disorderly persons, to masterless men and other companions that make profession to live by their sword and by their wit, to discourers and meddlers in Princes' matters, and lastly to libellers; upon occasion whereof he fell to a digression how mercifully her Majesty had dealt with the Earl of Essex in proceeding with him so mildly and by a private hearing, whereas if he had been brought to that place he could not have passed without a heavy censure, the avoiding whereof must only be imputed to God and her Majesty's clemency, upon a humble letter he wrote [Feb 11] the night before he was to appear, that she would be pleased to let that bitter cup pass from him...Now we look every day when he shall have the liberty of Barn Elms [his Surrey house]'

'We shall have the great marriage on Monday at the Lady Russell's, where it is said the Queen will vouchsafe her presence, and lie at the Lord Chamberlain's [Lord Hunsdon's], or the Lord Cobham's, whose marriage is thought likewise shall be then consummated, if it be not done already'.

'The Judges are all stayed here and willed to be at court on Sunday'.^{CHA}

Court news. June 13, Sir Henry Lee to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Her Majesty threatens a progress and her coming to my houses, of which I would be most proud, as oft beforetime, if my fortune answered my desire, or part of her Highness's many promises performed. My estate without my undoing cannot bear it, my continuance in her court has been long, my charge great, my land sold and debts not small: how this will agree with the entertaining of such a Prince your wisdom can best judge, and I beseech you consider of'. [HT.x.180]. Sir Henry Lee (1533-1611), Keeper of Woodstock Palace, had been several times visited by the Queen at Woodstock and at Ditchley, his own house; she did not visit Oxfordshire again.

June 14, Greenwich, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Her Majesty is in very good health and purposes to honour Mistress Anne Russell's marriage with her princely presence; it is thought she will stay there Monday and all Tuesday. My Lord Cobham prepares his house for her Majesty to lie in, because it is near the Bride-house'.

'There is a memorable masque towards of eight ladies; they have a strange dance newly invented. Their attire is this: each hath a skirt of cloth of silver, a rich waistcoat wrought with silks and gold and silver, a mantle of carnation taffeta cast under the arm, and their hair loose about their shoulders, curiously knotted and interlaced'.

'These are the masquers: my Lady Dorothy, Mistress Fitton, Mistress Carey, Mistress Onslow, Mistress Southwell, Mistress Bess Russell, Mistress Darcy, and my Lady Blanche Somerset. These eight dance to the music Apollo brings, and there is a fine speech that makes mention of a ninth, much to her honour and praise. The preparation for this feast is sumptuous and great, but it is feared that the house in Blackfriars will be too little for such a company'...

'Here were at court to see the Queen some High Germans; amongst them it is thought came disguised the Archduke Maximilian, who went for a gentleman of Silesia...I hear that Sir Geoffrey Fenton will be at court tomorrow and that he desires some more companies'.^{SD}

Maximilian (1558-1618): brother of Emperor Rudolf II. When Baron Waldstein arrived at Dover on June 16 he was told Maximilian had been in England.

The masquers at Anne Russell's marriage were the Queen's five remaining Maids of Honour: Lady Dorothy Hastings, Mary Fitton, Anne Carey, Cordelia Ansley, Elizabeth Southwell; with Elizabeth Russell, Anne's sister; Lady Blanche Somerset, the Earl of Worcester's 6th daughter; and a Mistress Darcy.

June 15, Sun Sir Geoffrey Fenton at Greenwich from Ireland. Lord Mountjoy and the Council of Ireland sent Fenton, 'her Majesty's Secretary here' to the Queen and Privy Council to request an additional 2000 foot and 100 horsemen. He arrived in London on June 11, returning in August. [SP Ireland].

Also June 15: knighting, Greenwich: Richard Fettiplace. Of Berks and Oxon.

Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain, June 22 (from Berkshire), referring to 'Mrs Fettiplace, which hath been knighted now just a week. Within three or four days I mean...to see how she becomes her Ladyship'. [SP12/275/14].

Chamberlain to Carleton, June 24, of 'the knighting of Sir Fetipher, with many good words more than God knows he was worthy of'.^{CHA}

June 15: News of Lord Howth and two other Irishmen coming to Greenwich. Nicholas St Lawrence, 8th Lord Howth (c.1555-1607); with Sir Patrick Barnwall, and Rochford, a lawyer; they came to complain to the Queen and the Council.

June 15, Patrick Lord Dunsany to Sir Robert Cecil: 'There be now gone to you certain agents for the country, being but three in number, contrary to their first purpose, which was three out of every shire...The chief of them, my Lord of Howth, is a man stout, wealthy, and well-affected to his country. The other, Sir Patrick Barnwall, is very wise, honest, and well reposed upon. The third, Rochford, is a diligent observer of the government, popular in the highest degree, and a piece of a lawyer. Their purpose is to disclose their long grievances, procured by bad governors...Albeit this matter breaks out now in this the government of my Lord Mountjoy, yet hath it been long abreeding'.

(More details: Lord Mountjoy's letter, July 4). [SP Ireland].

June 16, Mon Anne Russell's marriage, Blackfriars, London.

Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert (c.1576-1646), son of Edward Somerset 4th Earl of Worcester, married Anne Russell (1578-1639), 2nd daughter of Lady Russell.

The marriage was at St Martin Ludgate Church [before the Queen's arrival]. Parish register: 'June. The 16th day was married Henry lord-herberd and Mrs Ann Russell'.

Queen's gift to Anne Russell: 'One carcanet or armllet of gold containing 19 pieces whereof 5 set with rubies and 4 with diamonds, all 9 set with 4 pearls in a piece, and 10 pieces set with two pearls in a piece'.

This was a New Year gift to the Queen in 1595. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.239].

Earl of Rutland paid 'for a fair standing gilt cup and cover given to the Lady Herbert at her marriage, weight 46½ ounces, at 6s8d, £15.10s'.^{RT(4)}

June 16: dinner, Blackfriars; Lady Russell.

Lady Russell (c.1540-1609) was Elizabeth (Cooke), aunt of Sir Robert Cecil and Francis Bacon, and widow of (1) Sir Thomas Hoby; (2) John Lord Russell.

George Pollard made ready 'the Lady Russell's house for her Majesty to dine at on the Wedding day'. Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, daily waiter, with one Gentleman Usher quarter waiter and two Grooms of the Chamber, gave their attendance at Lady Russell's house.^T

Works: 'Boarding of a void place before the loam wall for the cloth of state at the Lady Russell's in the Privy Chamber'.

June 16, evening via Dr Paddy's house, Blackfriars.

Works: 'Joisting and laying of a passage between Dr Paddy's house and the Lady Russell's gate; cutting out of a door for a way out of the Lord Cobham's house through Dr Paddy's house'. Dr William Paddy (1554-1634), one of the Queen's physicians. His monument is in St John's College chapel, Oxford.

June 16, overnight **BLACKFRIARS**, London; Lord Cobham.

Henry Brooke, 11th Lord Cobham (1564-1619); still not married to Lady Kildare.

George Pollard made ready 'the Lord Cobham's house in Blackfriars London for her Majesty to lie at, at her coming to Mistress Russell's marriage'.^T

After supper: masque: Muses. Works: 'setting up of degrees with brackets and deals at the end of the hall in the Lord Cobham's for the people to stand upon'.

June 17, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE**.

Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'To the ringers the 17th of June when the Queen came through Lambeth, 6s'.

June 18-24: Descriptions by the French Ambassador; Whyte; Chamberlain.

Boissise to King Henri IV [June 18]: 'I saw the Queen at a feast to which I was invited made for the wedding of one of her Maids, a relative of Sir Robert Cecil. After dinner the Queen called me to her and I was with her for quite a long time talking of various things'...

'She wished to take supper in the same company, and in the evening her Maids with several gentlemen danced a ballet, where the Queen herself as I was told danced gaily and with fine spirit'.^{BT}

Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney [June 23]:

'The bride met the Queen at the waterside, where my Lord Cobham had provided a *lectica*, made like half a litter, wherein she was carried to my Lady Russell's by six knights. Her Majesty dined there, and at night went through Dr Paddy's house (who gave the Queen a fan) to my Lord Cobham's, where she supped'.

'After supper the masque came in, which was very delicate...to see eight ladies so prettily and richly attired. Mistress Fitton led, and after they had done all their own ceremonies, these eight lady masquers chose eight ladies more to dance the measures. Mistress Fitton went to the Queen and wooed her to dance. Her Majesty asked what she was. "Affection", she said. "Affection!", said the Queen, "Affection is false". Yet her Majesty rose and danced; so did my Lady Marquis [of Northampton]'.

'The bride was led to the church by the Lord Herbert of Cardiff and my Lord Cobham, and from the church by the Earls of Rutland and Cumberland. The gifts given that day were valued at £1000 in plate and jewels, at least. The entertainment was great and plentiful, and my Lady Russell much commended for it. Her Majesty upon Tuesday came back again to the court, but the solemnities continued till Wednesday night, and now the Lord Herbert and his fair Lady are in court'.^{SD}

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, June 24: 'I doubt not but you have heard of the great marriage at the Lady Russell's, where the Queen was present, being carried from the waterside in a curious chair and lodged at the Lord Cobham's; and of the masque of eight Maids of Honour and other gentlewomen in name of the Muses that came to seek one of their fellows'.^{CHA}

A 'Procession Picture' showing the Queen being carried on a litter, and accompanied by the Earl of Worcester and other identifiable Garter Knights, may commemorate this occasion. Roy Strong discusses it in detail, and reproduces portraits of some of those present, including Lady Russell, the bride and the groom. [Roy Strong, *The Cult of Elizabeth* (1977), 17-43].

The picture is also reproduced in *Elizabeth I & her People*, ed. Tarnya Cooper, (2013), 46-49; it is now attributed to an Anglo-Dutch artist.

Lady Russell to Sir Robert Cecil, Dec 8: 'I would come by boat and visit you', but 'I am such a beggar in debt since the marriage of my daughter, your cousin, as that I am not able to keep coach horses in town nor to hire any, and therefore mean to come by water. You must not blaze my beggary, for then you will mar my marriage for ever'. [HT.x.412]. The Queen became godmother to Lord Herbert's first child. In 1628 Lord Herbert became 5th Earl of Worcester.

June 20: Baron Waldstein arrived in London, during six weeks in England.

Zdenek Brtnicky z Valdstejna (1581-1623), of Moravia, had arrived at Dover from France on June 16 as part of three years of travel and study in Europe.

Baron Waldstein and his party were detained at Dover for three days because of a new regulation, the first time it had been enforced.

'According to one story this was because the King of Denmark's brother had recently gone for a tour through the country incognito and had failed to pay his respects to the Queen; another version made it Maximilian, the Emperor's brother, who was responsible [earlier in June]. We heard the true reason afterwards however when we were in London: it was actually because of three Austrians...who shortly before our arrival had been admitted to the Queen's palace. Then, before they had looked at anything at all except for the kitchens, they had suddenly disappeared or rather had bolted hot-foot'.

'The Queen was very much put out by this and...gave strict orders to her officials and to the Port Authorities in particular, that no persons, especially those of noble or illustrious birth, were to be allowed to enter the country unless their names had first been noted and submitted to the palace'.

This regulation was soon found to be impracticable.

Baron Waldstein and his companions were allowed to leave Dover on June 19, and stayed overnight at Canterbury, visiting the Cathedral there. They arrived in London on June 20 by boat from Gravesend, staying at 'the French hostelry, The Fleur-de-Lis'. During their stay they saw a play at a Bankside theatre, and visited Westminster Abbey and Whitehall Palace. The palace is 'truly majestic', 'a place which fills one with wonder...because of the magnificence of its bed chambers and living rooms which are furnished with the most gorgeous splendour'.

Waldstein describes in detail the paintings and furnishings, and a gallery [the Shield Gallery], displaying shields with mottoes, presented by knights at tournaments. There is 'a very large walled garden', with deer; and another 'most lovely garden' with a fountain where water from concealed pipes soaks passers-by. Also visited were Lambeth Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, and the Tower, with its armoury and menagerie. The Baron met the Queen at Greenwich, June 29.

He kept a diary in Latin; the section describing England was translated by G.W.Groos as *The Diary of Baron Waldstein* (1981); details of his travels are from this, with new style dates altered here to old style, as used in England.

June 22, Sun, Greenwich: Council Order 'to restrain the excessive number of Play-houses and the immoderate use of Stage plays in and about the City'.

'The multitude of the said houses and the misgovernment of them...is daily occasion of the idle riotous and dissolute living of great numbers of people.. Nevertheless...the use and exercise of such plays, not being evil in itself, may with a good order and moderation be suffered in a well governed state, and...her Majesty being pleased at some times to take delight and recreation in the sight and hearing of them, some order is fit to be taken for the allowance and maintenance of such persons as are thought meetest in that kind to yield her Majesty recreation and delight, and consequently of the houses that must serve for public playing to keep them in exercise'.

Two play-houses to be allowed, one in Middlesex for the Lord Admiral's Men [*The Fortune Theatre*, in building], and *The Globe Theatre*, for the Lord Chamberlain's Men (Shakespeare's company). [ES.iv.329-331].

June 23, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of the return of one of the Peace Commissioners: 'Mr Edmondess, from Boulogne, arrived here upon Saturday in the evening [June 21]; the Commissioners have not met, nor do agree about the precedency...If there be any longer delay used it is thought her Majesty will call for them away'...

'Sir Geoffrey Fenton is at court, and hath declared the necessity of more force; the Queen is pleased to send over 2000 more [to Ireland]'...

'I am little in London. If you direct any letters thither, give order that they be left at *The Black Boy* in the Strand; I take care they shall come to me. If to the court, where I live most, at the Signet Chamber your letters shall find me'.^{SD}

Court news. June 24, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton 'at Rycote or elsewhere': 'Sir Geoffrey Fenton is at court informing and soliciting the causes of Ireland...Order is taken for 2000 to be sent away presently, for the leading of whom there be above fourscore captains suitors at court'.

'Mr Winwood came from Boulogne the 14th of this present, and Mr Edmondess on Saturday last; they both bring one news that the difficulty of precedence continues. The Spaniards...requested that Mr Edmondess might be sent over to inform and satisfy her Majesty'.^{CHA}

*Ralph Winwood was Secretary to the Ambassador to France.
Thomas Edmondess left on July 2 to return to France.*

Disputes over precedence proved insoluble, and as Peace negotiations never began the Queen recalled her Commissioners at the end of July.

June 25, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of the Earl of Essex: 'Her Majesty...being somewhat troubled with the remembrance of his making so many knights...sent unto the Earl for her own letter which she wrote unto him, to command him to make none...He returned answer that he had lost it or mislaid it, for he could not find it, which somewhat displeases her Majesty'.^{SD}

June 25, Wed Queen signed Proclamation to annul knights made by Essex.

June 25, Greenwich, Sir John Harington to Sir Robert Cecil, opposing the Proclamation for knights made in August and September 1599 'to be no knights'. 'Knighthood is like unto baptism and cannot be annulled, and to annul them now would be a dangerous example'. The annulling was expected in November last and had better have been done then than now. It 'will be accompanied with the secret and most bitter curses of divers and some very fair ladies'. [HT.x.199].

Essex knighted Harington in Ireland on 30 July 1599. (See June 28; July 1).

June 27, Irish news: James FitzThomas, the 'Sugan' (Straw) Earl, the 'false' or 'counterfeit' Earl of Desmond, who had been captured in Ireland, had just escaped. His cousin James FitzGerald had been in the Tower for 16 years.

James FitzGerald (1571-1601), was the son of Gerald 14th Earl of Desmond, the 'Rebel Earl' killed in Ireland in November 1583. At his mother's request James was brought to England, and had been in the Tower since July 1584, attended by his servants and his tutor. In 1598 his cousin James FitzThomas assumed the title of Earl of Desmond; he was son of Sir Thomas FitzGerald, son and heir of James 13th Earl of Desmond, who had disinherited Sir Thomas as a bastard.

June 27, Sir George Carew, President of Munster, to Sir Robert Cecil, of 'James in the Tower'. The false Earl of Desmond has escaped; I wish James FitzGerald to be set at liberty and sent to Ireland, to finish the rebellion in Munster. [SP Ireland].

Court news. June 28, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, from Well Place by Penshurst [Kent]: 'Her Majesty is greatly troubled with the last number of knights made by the Earl of Essex in Ireland, and purposes by public Proclamation to command them from the place due to their dignity, and that no ancient gentleman of the Kingdom give them any place. The warrant was signed, as I heard, but by Mr Secretary's very special care and credit it is stayed till Sunday [June 29] the Lords meet in court'.

'Mr [Francis] Bacon is thought to be the man that moves her Majesty unto it, affirming that by the law the Earl had no authority to make them, being by her Majesty's own letter, of her own hand written, commanded the contrary'.^{SD}

June 29, Sun Baron Waldstein at Greenwich Palace.

Waldstein and his companions went by river to Greenwich, where by command of the Queen Stephen Lesieur met them and took them to the Presence Chamber.

Waldstein: 'A crowd of famous people and noblemen was gathered. Then, dressed in white and silver, the Maids of Honour...made ready for the entrance of the Queen and of those who were to escort her to the Chapel'.

'A procession came first, led by the Chancellor carrying a gold-embroidered purse bearing the royal insignia, and a Knight of the Garter holding a sword before him, and Secretary Cecil following; then she herself, glittering with the glory of majesty and adorned with jewellery and precious gems, entered into the view of the whole assembly and stretched her arms out wide as if to embrace everybody present. At her entry everyone knelt'.

'She had already been told of my arrival and asked at once where I was and what language I spoke. Quite soon she identified me, and speaking in English said graciously "I welcome you". She 'stretched out her hand for me to kiss, and immediately afterwards she raised me to my feet'...

'She heard me patiently to the end of what was certainly rather a long speech [in Latin], and then, very gracious, deigned to give me a most kind reply'...

'She promised me then and there that all the doors of her kingdom should be open to me, and gave commands for letters of introduction to be written to the Governors of the most important castles and palaces, and to the Vice-Chancellors of the universities'.

'Then she went into the Chapel for prayers, and remained there for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before returning to the room for a meal'...

'We saw the food being brought into the Presence Chamber by a large number of rather elderly servants wearing red liveries with the Queen's badge'; one of the Queen's ladies, after kneeling three times, took a piece from each dish to be tasted. Baron Waldstein's party and Stephen Lesieur dined at an inn.

June 30: *Baron Waldstein* and his party left London, visiting first Sir Robert Cecil's 'magnificent' house, Theobalds, Herts (described in detail).

They spent two days in Cambridge, seeing part of the annual conferment of degrees, and some of the colleges. They visited Fotheringhay Castle, Burghley House, and Holdenby House, Northants; Woodstock Palace, Oxon; spent ten days in Oxford in order to attend the degree ceremonies there; visited Windsor Castle and St George's Chapel; Hampton Court 'considered to be the most splendid of the palaces and...the best for its collection of tapestries', with the 'Paradise Chamber' of 'unimaginable riches'; Nonsuch Palace, 'a place of such splendours that it overshadows the glory of all other buildings far and wide', with the finest garden in England. After a detour to see Sir Francis Carew's garden at Beddington, Surrey, they returned to London on July 16.

June, Greenwich: 'Certain instructions conceived by the Queen's Majesty to be imparted to her Deputy and Council in Ireland'. Including:

'Forasmuch as her Majesty is greatly pestered with suitors repairing hither, some with licence and some without, her Highness's pleasure is that the Deputy shall give licence to no suitors...until the troubles of the realm be somewhat better stayed; and yet her Majesty's meaning is not to stop the access of her loving subjects to her court to show their grievances, but only that they should forbear for a while, till in a more seasonable time they might be heard'.

[*SP Ireland ix.273*].

c.July 1: Clement Edmondes at Greenwich with news of Battle of Nieuport.

At Nieuport near Ostend Archduke Albert's army had been heavily defeated by Count Maurice of Nassau's army, including Englishmen led by Sir Francis Vere.

Clement Edmondes had written *Observations upon the first seven books of Caesar's Commentaries* (1600); dedicated to Sir Francis Vere.

Court news. July 1, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, of 'the great fight that happened on Sunday was sevennight [June 22] near Nieuport'...

'Here is one Edmondes (the translator of Caesar's Commentaries) come from Sir Francis Vere with letters to the Council, but his relation...is so partial, as if no man had struck stroke but the English, and among the English no man almost but Sir Francis Vere...But sure it is the greatest battle and best fought that hath been betwixt two disciplined armies in our time in Christendom'...

'The Queen was very vehement the last week to disgrace some of my Lord of Essex's Irish knights, specially such as were made after a certain letter she wrote that he should make no more, which arise to some 39...It should have been done by way of a Proclamation, which was signed on Wednesday last, but Mr Secretary made great means to dissuade her Majesty from that course, by many reasons...whereupon it was suspended' [it was not published]...

'I hear this afternoon that the Earl of Essex is gone to the Lord Keeper's at York House...to be discharged of his keeper, but yet to keep his house, and have no more access than of his own people'.

'Mistress Elizabeth Russell lies at the last cast, and is either dying or dead. The Lady of Warwick and Cumberland have watched with her by turns and give her over as past hope; if she go, she will mend the new bride's marriage'.^{CHA}

July 1: *death*. Elizabeth Russell (1575-1600), a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, daughter of Lady Russell and niece of the Countesses of Warwick and of Cumberland, died at Greenwich after a short illness, two weeks after she was at her sister Anne's marriage to Lord Herbert.

Funeral: Westminster Abbey, where her seated monument remains, next to the monument of her father John Lord Russell, in St Edmund's Chapel.

July 3: News of Irishmen at court. July 3, an anonymous Irishman sent 'intelligences' for the Privy Council to consider while the Baron of Upper Ossory and Patrick Crosby are 'attendant suitors in court'; Crosby should not 'be suffered to come within the court gate', because of his licentious life.

Sir Robert Cecil had employed Crosby on some business in Ireland.

July 4, Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil:

'There are divers gentlemen of the Pale gone into England to complain... They are the worst subjects that any prince hath in Christendom. My Lord of Howth is one of the best as I think of the nobility, but there is one Rochford, a lawyer...the veriest kindle-fire [mischief-maker] and rebellious-spirited man that ever I did hear speak. There is none of them asked any leave except my Lord of Howth'. I enclose a Petition, June 13, Dublin, of 20 noblemen and gentlemen of the English Pale to the Queen, praying for relief, as they are 'worn out with the extremest extremities of miseries and oppressions, such as we think no Christian people ever yet endured'.

Lord Howth, Rochford, and the Baron of Upper Ossory returned to Ireland in August (as did Sir Patrick Barnwall), Patrick Crosby in October. [SP Ireland].
The Pale: the district around Dublin.

July 4, Fri Commission from the Queen to make a Survey of 'Robes, garments, and jewels' at court, Whitehall, and the Tower.

Two Inventories of July 1600 survive: now called the 'Stowe Inventory' and 'the Folger Inventory'. The first lists Robes, Jewels, etc. under the headings: Robes late King Edward the VIth (17, and 11 Jewels, including jewelled daggers);

Gowns late Queen Mary's (7 gowns, 14 kirtles); Queen Elizabeth's Coronation Robes; Mourning Robes; Parliament Robes; Robes for the Order of the Garter; 102 French Gowns; 67 Round Gowns; 100 Loose Gowns; 126 Kirtles; 136 Foreparts; 125 Petticoats; 96 Cloaks; 31 Cloaks and Safe-guards; 13 Safe-guards; 43 Safe-guards and Juppes; 85 Doublets; 18 Lap Mantles; 43 Silks; 27 Fans; 9 pairs Pantobles; 9 Sundry parcels; 77 Jewels, and another list of 51 Jewels.

The Folger Inventory lists clothes in the Wardrobe of Robes at Blackfriars, and personal jewels lost since 1586. Most of the categories are the same as in the much larger Stowe Inventory. [Janet Arnold, *Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe Unlock'd* (Leeds, 1988), 251-350, with annotations and illustrations].

[safe-guards: protective outer skirts; juppes: long jackets or coats; pantobles: slippers or loose shoes].

July 5, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'Mr Edmondes, a follower of Sir Francis Vere, brought here the news of the battle [of Nieupoort], and that the enemy was overthrown by the valour of the English and the good direction of Sir Francis Vere'. Sir Francis 'hath gained a great deal of honour'.^{SD}

July 7, court, Whyte to Sidney:

'Sir Francis Vere's friends in court do highly commend the great service he did the last battle, and have possessed her Majesty with it, who very often is heard to say that she holds him the worthiest Captain of her time'...

'Her Majesty goes in progress to Basing, so to Tottenham the Earl of Hertford's, and so to Ramsbury. The gestes [itinerary] are set down, and the day appointed the 29th July, to remove hence'.^{SD}

Locations:

Basing, Hants: William Paulet, 4th Marquis of Winchester.

Ramsbury, Wiltshire: Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke.

Tottenham, Savernake Forest, Wilts: Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford.

None of these were visited in 1600.

July 10, Thur visit, Hances House, Westminster; Lady Southwell.

Lady Southwell (1564-1646), who was in poor health, was Elizabeth (Howard), a god-daughter of the Queen, widow of Sir Robert Southwell, and daughter of Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham (whom the Queen several times visited at Hances House).

During 1600-1601 Lady Southwell received £78 'for money by her Ladyship laid out for the repairing of the house called Hances House, sometime appointed for an Armoury, adjoining to her Majesty's orchard at Whitehall'.^W

July 10: Richard Warner, royal waterman, carried 'her Highness' most royal person from Greenwich to Garden Stairs at Westminster and back again', 16s. William Edwards, another waterman, carried 'her Highness' musicians in company with her Majesty', and back again, 12s.^T

Whyte to Sidney, July 12: 'Her Majesty very graciously went to see the Lady Southwell, who is in Westminster, very weak'.

She recovered; married 1604 John Stewart, created (1607) Lord Kincleven; (1628) Earl of Carrick.

John Norden (1592): 'Glorious Whitehall, a regal mansion situate upon the Thames near Charing, beautiful and large, adorned with many fair galleries, stately furnished with most artificial and delectable pictures...and such like princely ornaments. A most large and princely garden full of pleasant walks and other delights, an orchard also replenished with like pleasures though the place more solitary. From the Palace is a very stately passage to the Thames for her Majesty to take barge, to pass at her pleasure the pleasant stream'. [Rye, 99].

July 11-27: Margrave of Brandenburg in England incognito.

Joachim Friedrich, Margrave of Brandenburg (1546-1608), arrived at Dover.

July 11, Sir Thomas Fane (Lieutenant of Dover Castle) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'This forenoon here arrived from Calais divers gentlemen of Germany whose names I enclose. I have willed them to repair to you with this letter'.

Eight names, including 'Joachimus Ernestus Baro à Sonnenburg'. [HT.x.230]. Baron von Sonnenburg was the pseudonym of the Margrave, travelling incognito.

Court news. July 11, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, President of Munster: 'Sir Walter Raleigh...hath joined with us in the strong counsel that James FitzGerald should be sent into Munster, to whom her Majesty had given liberty to go abroad before in the town as soon as it was bruited that he [his cousin the false Earl of Desmond] was taken; much ado we have had now to persuade her to have sent him, because she feareth that when he shall be there it is not unlike but he and his cousin may be reconciled'...

'Her Majesty doth now determine to create Sir Arthur O'Neill Earl of Tyrone, who...is a gallant fellow'...

'My Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh are stolen over to Dunkirk'.

Cobham and Raleigh were soon back. [Cecil-Carew, 5,7-8].

July 11: Dr John Hayward was examined at court over his book on Henry IV, (including the deposition and death of King Richard II), which was complained of at the Earl of Essex's hearing on June 5. Attorney-General Coke noted:

'1. He selecteth a story 200 year old, and publisheth it this last year, intending the application of it to this time.

2. Maketh choice of that story only, a king is taxed for misgovernment, his council for corrupt and covetous for their private, the king censured for conferring benefits of hateful parasites and favourites, the nobles discontented, the commons groaning under continual taxations. Hereupon the king is deposed by an earl and in the end murdered'. [SP12/275/25].

July 12, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of Sidney's aunt:
 'My Lady Huntingdon is at court...I hope she will be mindful of you,
 for she governs the Queen, many hours together very private'...
 'My Lord of Essex is confined to his own house, without a Keeper...
 I hear likewise that my Lady Rich is not at liberty to go where she will'...
 'The Lord Bishop of London was yesternight with her Majesty in the garden,
 she thanked him for his journey'.^{SD} Richard Bancroft, back from Emden.

July 13: Privy Council to Sir John Peyton, Lieutenant of the Tower:
 'Her Majesty's pleasure is you shall receive into your charge and custody the
 person of Dr Hayward, and to see him safely kept under your charge until you
 shall receive other direction'.^{APC} He was in the Tower until April 1603.

Also July 13: John Wolfe, who printed Hayward's book on King Henry IV in 1599,
 was examined about the dedicatory Epistle to the Earl of Essex, and about sales
 of the book: 'no book ever sold better'. [SP12/275/28].

July 13, Sun Earl of Cumberland at Greenwich with the Queen.
 George Clifford, 3rd Earl, still in financial difficulties (as on May 3).

July 14, Earl of Cumberland to Sir Robert Cecil:
 'Urged by grievous necessities, I took time yesterday after dinner to move
 her Majesty, whose answer was, as long it has been, that her own weighty affairs
 will not yet afford leisure to have consideration of mine'...
 'I have spent in sea journeys, I protest, £100,000'...
 'Yesternight in the garden I again attended, and there had such gracious
 usage as I forbore to speak one word touching my business'...
 'I beg...that you will relieve me out of this distraction, and either draw
 my suit to consideration, or...dispatch me into the country, where I will end
 my days in toil and prayers'. [HT.x.234].

July 15-Sept 17: Earl of Lincoln in the Fleet Prison.
Henry Clinton, 2nd Earl of Lincoln, of Chelsea, Westminster, and Lincolnshire.
During 1600 the Privy Council directed a number of orders to the Earl, after
his kinsman Henry Ascough was awarded £759 damages against him in June.
June 6, Lincoln to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'I am now in good likelihood
of high preferment to the Fleet, for disobeying an order'. [LPL 3201/15].
June 22: Lincoln is to pay the £759 or be sent to the Fleet. (He refused).
June 29: Thomas Davenport, Serjeant-at-Arms, is to take Lincoln to the Fleet.
(The Earl hid himself in his house).
July 6: Davenport is to go again to the Earl, empowered to force an entry.
July 15: Lincoln is in the Fleet, but refuses to pay Davenport's fees.^{APC}
July 19, Whyte to Sidney: 'The Earl of Lincoln is committed to the Fleet,
for many misdemeanours committed against poor men'.^{SD}
Aug 17: Lincoln is not to be released until he pays the Serjeant's fees
for arresting him, and for his attendance, and his riding charges.
Sept 17: He is to be released on £1000 bond 'to yield himself prisoner into
the Fleet again at or before' October 15.^{APC}

During 1600 Sir Robert Cecil received complaints that the Earl of Lincoln
was ill-treating his wife, keeping her like a prisoner and guarded by an Italian
murderer. The Earl complained of 'my treacherous son-in-law'; the son-in-law
Sir Arthur Gorges called him 'this ungrateful miser' whose 'wickedness, misery,
craft, repugnance to all humanity, and perfidious mind, is not amongst the
heathens to be matched'. [HT.x.146,305,332].

July 16-25: Baron Waldstein in London for a further stay. The Baron and his companions went aboard one of the Queen's ships, *The White Bear*; went by river to Richmond Palace; went to bear-baiting; dined with the Lord Mayor (Sir Nicholas Mosley); went to a play, and visited Walter Cope's house (which had a private museum). Their departure: July 25.

July 17: marriage of Lord Norris's son, Englefield Church, Berkshire: 'Sir Edward Norris, Lord Governor of Ostend, and Mrs Elizabeth Webb, daughter of Mr John Norris, Esquire'. Elizabeth Norris had married Thomas Webb, of Somerset, at White Waltham Church, Berks, on 28 May 1599.

July 19, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'Her Majesty begins her progress the 29th of this month, and intends it to my Lord Hertford's in North Wiltshire, but she will strike out Ramsbury out of the gestes'.

'My Lord Shrewsbury's second daughter [Lady Elizabeth Talbot] is sworn of the Privy Chamber...It is said...her Majesty will put this Earl of Desmond, that hath been long in the Tower, at liberty, and send him to Ireland'.^{SD}

Earl of Hertford's Wiltshire house: Tottenham, in Savernake Forest.

Ramsbury: one of the Earl of Pembroke's Wiltshire houses; he was in poor health and died in January 1601. Rowland Whyte had predicted, incorrectly, June 28: 'My Lady Mary Talbot shall be of the Privy Chamber, and the Lady Elizabeth, her sister, Maid of Honour'.

July 20, Greenwich, Council letter to the Customers and other officers of the Port of London not to take customs for goods to be sent to the King of Barbary.

Listed as: a wind instrument; 8 pair of candlesticks; 3 perfuming pans; 75 coarse sables; 8 gilt murrions (helmets); one armour parcel gilt; 50 'bastard muskets' stocked and inlaid with mother of pearl; two cases of enamelled pistols; 10 buff jerkins plain.^{APC}

July 22: Analytical abstract of the evidence in support of the charge of treason against the Earl of Essex (drawn up by or for Attorney-General Coke), including much about Ireland. 'Essex's own actions confirm the intent of this treason. His permitting underhand that treasonable book of Henry IV to be printed and published; it being plainly deciphered, not only by the matter, and by the Epistle itself, for what end and for whose behalf it was made, but also the Earl himself being so often present at the playing thereof, and with great applause giving countenance to it'. [SP12/275/33].

July 22: death: Sir Anthony Paulet, of Somerset, Governor of Jersey.
July 24: Richmond Church register: 'Sir Anthony Paulet, knight, died at Kew, whose bowels were interred at Richmond'. Burial: St Martin in the Fields. Monument, with his wife; moved in 1728 to Hinton St George Church, Somerset.

Court news. July 25, Noel Caron, Dutch Agent, to the States-General, after an audience with the Queen, who had heard of secret conferences between the States and Spain: 'Before I could get into the room she called out "Have you not always told me that the States never could, would, or should treat for peace with the enemy? Yet now it is plain enough that they have proceeded only too far in negotiations". And she then swore a big oath that if the States were to deceive her she meant to take such vengeance that men should talk of it for ever and ever'. It was a long time before I could induce her to listen to a single word, although the sincerity of the States to her was unquestionable.

[Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.558].

July 25: *Baron Waldstein* and his companions left for Rochester, Kent, with Stephen Lesieur, who was going to France on official business, and with Baron von Sonnenburg (the Margrave of Brandenburg, still travelling incognito).

At Rochester they saw 35 of the Queen's ships, and went aboard the two largest, *The Elizabeth Jonas* and *The Triumph*. After paying 22 shillings each for a permit to leave England, they sailed from Dover to Boulogne on July 27.

July 26, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of Lady Warwick (Sidney's aunt by marriage): 'The Queen at her last being abroad, and she with her in her coach', spoke of Prince Maurice of Nassau. 'Her Majesty hears that Prince Maurice hath some white jennets...and wished she had a couple for her coach; my Lady bid me acquaint you with this...If you can persuade him to present her Majesty with such horses it will be very kindly taken'...

'Her Majesty removes on Tuesday [July 29] towards Nonsuch; and as yet it is not known but that she goes her long intended progress to North Wiltshire'.^{SD}

July 27, court, Whyte to Sidney:

'Her Majesty's displeasure continues towards the Earl of Essex; and my Lady Rich I hear is appointed to be before the Lords [of the Council]'

'The scholar that writ Harry the 4th is committed to the Tower'

'My Lady Northumberland [Essex's other sister, Dorothy] is become a great courtier, and very graciously used by her Majesty, and is often with her'...

'Her Majesty sends over the young Desmond in a very gallant manner, and he hath 20 men in livery cloaks to attend him'

'Her Majesty hath sent her resolution to the Commissioners in Boulogne to return, who are expected within four or five days'

'Upon Tuesday the Queen removes; and yet it is not known but that she will to North Wiltshire. It will be a long progress, which I must follow [as Post of the Court], and as often as I can, which I hope shall be every week, I will find means to send a letter to the post for you of all things that happen during this progress. How I shall come by yours I do not know, but I pray you direct them to the Black Boy in Strand or to the court'

'My Lady Marquis of Winchester held up the Queen's train this day to the Chapel, and Mrs Cecil was in the Presence all *Italiana*, exquisitely fine and rich. I believe the rest will come to that fashion'.^{SD} Mrs Cecil: Elizabeth (Drury), wife of William Cecil, Sir Robert Cecil's nephew.

[July 29,Tues] dinner, Newington [Surrey]; Mr Carey.^T

July 29,Tues **TOOTING**, Surrey; Mr Livesey.

Tooting Bec manor house, Streatham. 'Mr Lucy's house at Tooting'.^T

Robert Livesey, Justice of the Peace; died 1608, aged 81.

2nd wife: Amy (Brooke), widow of William Hobbes; died 1617, aged 76.

Described on their memorial, St Leonard's Church, Streatham.

July 30,Wed **NONSUCH PALACE**, Cheam, Surrey.

Keeper: John Lord Lumley.

Aug 2, Nonsuch, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, of the Queen's indecision about sending James FitzGerald back to Ireland, as Carew had asked. 'I think fear of his playing Robin Hood be a great impediment... This step he still enjoyeth of liberty, that though he lieth in the Tower every night, he goeth every day where he will'

'Sir Walter Raleigh, understanding of the death of the Captain of Jersey, is hereabout suitor for it, and...very likely to succeed, for the Queen hath given him a good answer'. [Cecil-Carew, 11,13]. Raleigh was appointed on August 26.

Aug 2, Nonsuch, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'Her Majesty removed upon Tuesday to Tooting, and upon Wednesday came to Nonsuch, where she stays till Tuesday [August 5], and then very constantly resolves to go on her long progress to Tottenham, the Earl of Hertford's. The lords are sorry for it, but her Majesty bids the old stay behind, and the young and able to go along with her. She called for the gesses [itinerary] yesternight, and mislikes with the shortness of some of the removes, being but five and four miles'.

'Her Majesty misliked and had just cause to be offended that at her remove to this place she was so poorly attended; for I never saw such a dearth of nobility'...

'The Earl of Southampton is departed out of Ireland, resolved to go to the Low Countries to end the quarrel between him and the Lord Grey'.^{SD}

Aug 3: The Queen intervened to stop a duel between Grey and Southampton.

In January Thomas 15th Lord Grey of Wilton had challenged Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton. Both were now in the Low Countries.

Aug 3, Nonsuch, Privy Council to the Earl of Southampton:

'Her Majesty understanding that your Lordship hath withdrawn yourself out of Ireland into the Low Countries, where the Lord Grey is also at this present, because it is publicly known there is unkindness and heartburn between you and him, and that you are noblemen of valour who are fit to reserve yourselves for her Majesty's services and not to hazard them upon private quarrels, it hath pleased her Majesty from her own mouth to give express direction unto us to command your Lordship in her name upon your allegiance in no sort to offer, accept or hearken to any challenge or meeting with the Lord Grey, wherein as your Lordship is a nobleman and knoweth more than a common person with what respective care you ought to obey the express commandment of your Sovereign, so it is expected that you carry that heedful regard to this her commandment hereby delivered unto you as her Majesty may have no cause to note any contempt in your Lordship by anything that may happen between you two, for she neither can nor will suffer the breach of any of these notorious and wilful disobediences to remain unpunished according to the quality of so great an offence'.

'And because you shall pretend no note of disgrace to be offered unto you in imposing this upon you, the like commandment is given by like letters and directions to the Lord Grey, whereof we send you a copy'.

'So we bid your Lordship right heartily farewell'.^{AFC}

[August]: Lord Grey to the Earl of Southampton:

'Your coming hither showeth your repentance of your former cool answer, now neither disadvantage of times, peril, or your promise can be pretended. I call you to right me and your former letters'.

[August]: Southampton to Grey: 'My coming hither...was not caused by any repentance...But you are acquainted with the commandment I have received which forbids me to answer you, which howsoever you respect not I must obey, and therefore do directly refuse your challenge. But because you shall not think I dare not walk alone for fear of you, I will tomorrow in the morning ride an English mile out of the ports accompanied with none but this bearer and a lackey to hold my horses, who shall have no weapons. I will wear this sword which I now send you, and a dagger which you shall see before my going, when you shall know the way I intend to go, where I will attend you two hours. If in the meantime I meet you you may do your pleasure, for I will quit no ground but defend myself with the arms I carry against whatsoever you shall offer'. [SP12/275/58].

Both lords were in London in October, unscathed.

August 5, in Scotland: Gowrie Conspiracy.

John Ruthven, 3rd Earl of Gowrie, had visited the English court in April.

King James alleged that at the Earl's house at St Johnstone, Perth, he was attacked by the Earl's brother, Alexander Ruthven, Master of Gowrie, and then by the Earl. Alexander Ruthven and the Earl were both killed.

Aug 6, Edinburgh, George Nicholson to Sir Robert Cecil, giving the King's version of 'this late tragedy'. [Scot.xiii.678].

Several of the Ruthven family took refuge in England. For the rest of his life King James on August 5 celebrated his supposed deliverance.

Aug 6, Nonsuch, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, of James FitzGerald (still in the Tower): 'In mine opinion...all the Queen will be brought unto will be to send him to you, but with some gentleman to look unto him by the way; and neither to create him [Earl] afore he go, nor so much as to seal him a Patent and send it with him, but only write a letter to you...that if his friends will leave the other party and come in and serve him, that she will make him an Earl'. [Cecil-Carew, 15].

Court news. Aug 7, Broxbourne, Sir Henry Cock (Cofferer of the Household) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'If great want of money did not urge me I would not have been troublesome unto you. But now her Majesty being in progress we cannot be unfurnished, because thereby all things are to be provided. We had this last St George's tide an extraordinary occasion of laying out of money about the installing of the French King, and the entertaining of Monsieur Chatte'...

'The Cofferer has by Act of Parliament [in 1563] £40,000 assigned unto him for the defraying of the charges of her Majesty's house; and now the most part thereof being come into composition (for the which there must be present payment made) it draws money so fast away as oftentimes the coffers are very empty; which now in progress must be especially provided for'. Enclosing charges for Monsieur Le Chatte in April, total of £957.16s6d. [HT.x.269-270].

Aug 7, Thur Peace Commissioners at Nonsuch on return from France. Sir Henry Neville, Ambassador to France, and the other Commissioners, Robert Beale, Thomas Edmondes and John Herbert; they arrived at Dover on August 2, recalled by the Queen from their disputes over precedence with the Spanish Commissioners.

Aug 8 (I), 'Nonsuch, upon a remove', Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing: 'Her Majesty is in very good health and goes abroad every day to ride and hunt. This day she dines at my Lady Edmondes [East Molesey], and goes to Oatlands to bed. Some fear her Majesty will go her intended progress to North Wiltshire, but it is very like that she will go to Farnham Castle [Bishop of Winchester], where she lies seven days; it may be, if she like the air, it will be the farthest place of her progress'...

'The Commissioners of Boulogne came but yesterday morning to court before dinner and had access to the Queen...Sir Thomas Leighton [Governor of Guernsey] and his lady are this day come to court'.

Aug 8 (II), 'Nonsuch, late in the evening': 'Her Majesty, upon a very sudden, puts off her remove hence till Tuesday come sennight [August 19], but I think now she will stay till Michaelmas here about [September 29]'.

Aug 8 (III), 'Nonsuch, at night': 'Touching the ordnance of Ostend and munition for Flushing...tomorrow Mr Caron [Dutch Agent] will be here by her Majesty's command, who shall receive her pleasure about it'.

As to Sir Robert's gift of books to Mr Thomas Bodley (at Oxford): 'The books are presented, and have a choice place in the Library, which will be an everlasting honour to your name'.^{SD} The restored Oxford University Library opened in 1602; known from 1604 as the Bodleian Library.

August 8, Fri: **Barbary Ambassador** arrived at Dover, from Morocco.

Mully Hamet, King of Barbary, sent an embassy headed by his secretary, Abd el-Ouahed. They reached London on August 15, with 9 freed Dutch slaves.

John Waring to Sir Robert Cecil, June 10, Morocco: 'It hath pleased her excellent Majesty...to afford unto the Dutch congregation at London and the magistrates at Amsterdam her most gracious letters in the behalf of 9 Dutchmen taken long since captives by the Barbarians and become slaves to Mully Hamet, King of Barbary...His Majesty hath been pleased to release them, and deliver them into my hands to be sent unto her Majesty in a good ship of London called The Eagle...They are freed out of this heathen country, whereby they are bound daily to pray to God for her Majesty's most long and happy reign'...

'The King being purposed to send in embassy to her Majesty his secretary, by name Side Abdala Wahett Anone, and one Al-Hage Messa, with one other of that name, together with their interpreter, it is thought most meet that the said captives do accompany the Moors, until they come one with the other unto her Majesty or your honour's presence, to acknowledge her Majesty's great bounty and liberality'.

George Tomson's notes for Richard Tomson, June 20:

The Barbary Ambassador 'is a natural Moor born...in credit by his sharpness of wit and gift of pen...No doubt but the merchants which trade to this place will be liberal unto him...There goeth with him the old man Side al-Hage Messa... There goeth another called Al-Hage Bahanet, whose father was a very rich man of this country...The fourth person is called Side Abdala Dodar, an Andalucian, who goeth for trunchman or interpreter, who telleth me he will speak Italian to her Majesty, but I take it he will use the Spanish tongue, being his natural language, before Italian...He is of more sense than all the rest and a very honest man...The old man Side al-Hage and the other Al-Hage go to trade in some place...If you know of any jewels to be sold, make you full account they will buy them of you...This title Al-Hage is no part of their name', but a token that they have been in pilgrimage to Mecca'. [Henry de Castries, ed. *Les Sources Inédites de L'Histoire du Maroc, Angleterre*, 3 vols (Paris, 1918-35), ii.161-7].

The Ambassador had his portrait painted in England, aged 42. Reproduced in Bernard Harris, 'A Portrait of a Moor', *Shakespeare Survey*, 11 (1958), 89-97.

Also reproduced in *Elizabeth I & her People*, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 114-115.

Aug 11, from my house by Charing Cross, Sir Thomas Gerard to Sir Robert Cecil:

'I have moved the merchants for the Ambassador's diet, but they all plead poverty, and except her Majesty discharge it, it will rest upon himself. My Lord Mayor has taken Alderman Ratcliffe's house for him'. [HT.x.271].

Alderman Anthony Ratcliffe's house, near the Royal Exchange.

Aug 11, Edinburgh, George Nicholson to Sir Robert Cecil, of King James's account of the Gowrie Conspiracy (Aug 5): There are 'great doubts of the truth thereof' and 'the matter is judged to be otherwise than the King reports'.

There is a rumour that the Earl of Gowrie came through England [in April], 'had better favour of her Majesty than any nobleman of this nation ever had, had long secret conference with her Highness, and should there be drawn to this intended purpose against the King'. [Scot.xiii.681-2].

Aug 12 [Nonsuch], Council to Sir John Stanhope (Master of the Posts):

'Whereas the stage from hence to London is of that length and the often occasions of sending letters so frequent as the Post of the Court is not able to perform the service with that diligence that is required...we have thought it convenient while her Majesty shall remain at this house to appoint a Post and stage at Tooting, being a place of reasonable distance from hence and in the midway to London'.^{APC}

Aug 13, Wed **BEDDINGTON**, Surrey; Sir Francis Carew.^T

Beddington manor-house; owned by Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.

The last of the Queen's many visits to Carew, 1576-1600. His tomb in Beddington Church has an inscription in Latin verse which refers to his frequent hospitality to the Queen. 'Queen Elizabeth's Walk' is nearby.

Aug 14, Thur dinner, Croydon, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.^T

At Croydon Palace. John Whitgift. His monument: St John's Church, Croydon.

Aug 16, Sat **NONSUCH PALACE**.

There were 'alterations done at Nonsuch when her Majesty was at Beddington'.^T

Court news. Aug 16, *The Black Boy* in the Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing: 'Her Majesty is very well, I thank God, for since Wednesday she hath been at Beddington; upon Thursday she dined at Croydon with my Lord of Canterbury, and this day returns to Nonsuch again'.

You requested leave to return from Flushing. Both Lord Nottingham 'and my Lady Warwick told me that it was no time to trouble her Majesty, who had taken that little progress of purpose to pass away the time in sports'...

'Here arrived yesterday an Ambassador from the King of Barbary. He hath some 16 of his train, three of them principal men, himself the Secretary of State; they are lodged at Alderman Ratcliffe's. Sir Thomas Jarrett [Gerard] went to meet them, and divers others. Captain Prin [Edward Prynne] is commanded to wait on them. They speak by a Spanish interpreter; what their business is I do not certainly hear..They are tawny Moors, very strangely attired and behavioured'.^{SD}

Aug 17, *Wardour [Wilts]*, Thomas Arundell ['Imperial Count'] to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I have by this bearer sent a stag' and 'three quarters of the fattest buck that I have ever seen...I know you want neither red nor fallow deer, yet did I think it might meet you about Basing, where you could not miss of means to bestow it...I desire there may no speech be had from whence this venison comes, being unwilling to have Wardour named in a progress time'. [HT.x.283].

Aug 18, Mon: 'Young Desmond is delivered out of the Tower by warrant from the Queen's Majesty'.^{MK} James FitzGerald, to be sent to Ireland.

Aug 20, Wed Barbary Ambassador at Nonsuch for first audience.

There were 'alterations done at Nonsuch upon the coming of the Ambassador that came out of Barbary'.^T

Whyte to Sidney, Aug 23, Nonsuch: 'The Ambassador of Barbary had audience upon Wednesday last; here was a royal preparation, in the manner of his receiving: rich hangings and furnitures sent for from Hampton Court; the Guard very strong in their rich coats, the Pensioners with their axes, the Lords of the Order [of the Garter] with their collars, a full court of lords and ladies'.

'He passed through a Guard of halberds to the Council Chamber, where he rested; he was brought to the Presence, so to the Privy Chamber, and so to the Gallery, where her Majesty sat at the further end in very great state and gave them audience. Mr Lewknor was interpreter for the Spanish tongue, but ere they departed the interpreter of the embassy spoke Italian, and desired to deliver something in private, which her Majesty granted. On which Mr Lewknor and the lords removed further off. It is given out that they come for her Majesty's letters to the Turk, to whom a brother of this King of Barbary is fled, to complain against him'.^{SD}

Anon: 'At the end of his audience, her Majesty for a further grace to the States Agent [Noel Caron, Dutch Agent] caused him to be present, and so she received [the slaves] of the Barbarian with one hand, she gave them to him with another'. [Harris].

August 20-late September: Dr Bruce, envoy from Poland, in England.
 Dr William Bruce, a Scot, was sent by the Chancellor of Poland to request a passport from the Queen for Prince Sigismund of Transylvania to take refuge in England. Emperor Rudolf II had attacked Transylvania; Sigismund was being pursued to death by the Austrians. Dr Christopher Parkins advised the Council to reply that anyone coming with the Chancellor's passport, as a private person, 'shall be suffered to abide quietly in England'. [HT.x.177,289-290].

August 21-Sept 29: Sir Henry Brouncker was special Ambassador to Scotland. Brouncker was sent 'in post' to congratulate King James on his escape after the Gowrie Conspiracy. He took James a letter from the Queen.

Aug 21, Queen to King James: 'At the horrible fame...spread abroad of your life's danger, when I remember that a King you are, and one of whom since your cradle I have ever had tender care, I could not refrain to send you this gentleman of purpose in post'...

'And though a King I be, yet hath my funerals been prepared (as I hear) long ere I suppose their labour shall be needful, and do hear so much of that daily as I may have a good memorial that I am mortal, and withal so be they too that make such preparation beforehand, wherewith I smile'. [HT.x.288].

Aug 21: death. Lady Dudley. She was Mary (Howard), widow of Edward 4th Lord Dudley and sister of the Earl of Nottingham; she was survived by her 2nd husband, Richard Mompesson. Aug 23: St Margaret Westminster register: burial: 'Lady Catherin Dudley'. Whyte, Aug 26: 'My Lord of Nottingham takes the death of his sister, my Lady Dudley, so heavily that he is very private, and lies at Hampton Court'. Richard Mompesson married (1601) Mrs Elizabeth Alford, a widow. Lady Dudley's monument, with Mompesson, is at St Margaret Westminster.

Court news. Aug 23, Sir William Knollys (Controller of the Household and uncle of the Earl of Essex) to Sir Edward Norris:

'Lord North being gone to the Bath, I am obliged to attend here'...

'The Earl of Essex may go to any of my houses that he likes, but in no degree to come to court. The Queen removes to Oatlands tomorrow'. [SP12/275/51].

The Queen moved to Oatlands on August 26; Lord North, Treasurer of the Household, left for Bath on August 30.

Aug 24: New Scottish Agent, James Hamilton.

King James to Sir Robert Cecil, Aug 4: I have chosen James Hamilton to be resident Agent in England 'as George Nicholson is here with us'.

Aug 24, Hamilton to Cecil: I will tomorrow be ready at the time appointed to attend the Queen. [Scot.xiii.675; HT.x.291].

Aug 25, Mon James Hamilton at Nonsuch for first audience.

Aug 26, Whyte to Sidney: 'Here is one Hamilton come from the King of Scots to reside here as his Agent, and to deliver unto the Queen the manner of the Conspiracy against his master'.^{SD} He remained in England to February 1601.

Aug 26: new appointment: Sir Walter Raleigh: 'Governor or Captain of the Isle of Jersey'. [Egerton Papers, 313].

[Aug 26, Tues] dinner, East Molesey, Surrey; Lady Edmondess.^T
 East Molesey manor-house; the manor was leased from the Crown by Lady Edmondess. She was Dorothy (Lidcott) (1545-1615), widow of Sir Christopher Edmondess; she was a Lady of the Privy Chamber 1559-1603.

Aug 26, Tues **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.

'Her Highness did alter her determination of remove three several times'.^T

Whyte to Sidney, Aug 23, Nonsuch: 'Her Majesty removes to Oatlands upon Tuesday'; Aug 24: 'The Queen likes this air so well, that she means not to remove upon Tuesday to Oatlands'; Aug 26: 'Her Majesty is removed to Oatlands'.

Aug 29, Oatlands, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland, of James FitzGerald: 'There is a Patent drawn and ready to be signed for his Earldom, but it shall be delivered into your hands under the Great Seal of England, and then to be delivered to him as you shall see a party likely to come to him, for... her Majesty...is marvellous doubtful...whether he may prove a Robin Hood, as well as the other [the false Earl]'. He shall go 'well accompanied, and some gentleman (not as a jailor but as his friend) shall bring him to you'...

'The Earl of Essex, upon his humble petition to the Queen to have so much favour as to be licensed to go into the country in respect that his health began to decay, she is pleased to grant him liberty to go into Oxfordshire to one of his uncle's houses, with this commandment, that although she is contented he shall hold himself to be under no guard but the guard of duty and discretion, yet he must in no sort take himself to be freed of her Majesty's indignation, in which respect he is commanded to forbear to presume to approach the court or her person. That distinction of being free from guard, but under indignation, makes very few resort to him but those who are of his blood'...

From 'Your affectionate friend that longeth and careth for you'.

[Cecil-Carew, 18,23-4].

Aug 30 [Oatlands], Privy Council to Archbishop of Canterbury, Whitgift: 'There is of late a use brought up to engrave in brass pictures of noblemen and other persons and then sell them printed in paper set forth oftentimes with verses and other circumstances not fit to be used. Because this custom doth grow common and indeed is not meet such public setting forth of any pictures but of her most excellent Majesty should be permitted if the same be well done, we have for divers good respects thought good to pray your Grace that you will give direction that hereafter no personage of any nobleman or other person shall be engraven and printed to be put to sale publicly, and those prints that are already made to be called in, unless your Lordship shall first be made acquainted with the same, and think meet to allow them'.^{APC}

Aug 30, Oatlands, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Monsieur Caron embarks upon Monday to come towards the States'...

'My Lord North is this day gone towards the Bath'.

'My Lord of Essex within a day or two goes towards Grays, Mr Controller's house [Sir William Knollys, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon]'...

'This gracious Sovereign of ours is very well, and means to kill many stags and bucks ere she remove from these hunting countries. Her body endures more travail than they can that attend her'.^{SD}

Aug 31, Sun Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent, at Oatlands with the Queen. 'Monsieur Caron took his leave of her Majesty and was by her knighted'.^{MK}

During 1600 the Queen gave a chain of gold to 'Monsieur Caron, Agent for the State of Holland'.^{NYG} He left for the Low Countries on September 6, returning to court on October 13.

Sept 1, Mon hunting, New Lodge, Windsor, Berks. Crown property. Richard Coningsby made ready 'the New Lodge in Windsor Forest two several times', September.^T

Sept 1, Oatlands, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The court is now given to hunting and sports, and the lords, some are gone one way, some another; upon Thursday [Sept 4] her Majesty dines and hunts at Hanworth Park; upon Tuesday [Sept 9] she dines at Mr Drake's, and this day she hunts in the new lodge in the Forest. God be thanked, she is very merry and excellently well disposed...Sir Noel Caron was knighted yesterday, and her Majesty used him with great respect'...

'In this sporting time I steal from court to play the good husband for four or five days'.

'Sir William Howard is dead. My Lord Nottingham knows it not yet; the Queen takes care he may come to it by degrees, for now he is in these parts the Master of her Sports'.^{SD}

Sept 1: Reigate Church, Surrey: burial: Sir William Howard (c.1537-1600), brother of the Earl of Nottingham; he died at Haling House, Croydon, Surrey. The Earl's sister Lady Dudley had died on August 21.

Sept 4, Thur dinner, Hanworth, Middlesex; Mr Killigrew.^T
Hanworth manor-house and Hanworth Park.

Crown property, leased from 1594 by William Killigrew, a Groom of the Privy Chamber, Keeper of Hanworth Park; died 1622;

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

Sept 6, Oatlands, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Her Majesty...takes great pleasure in hunting and sporting in her parks and forests; her daily music is the sweet cry of excellent hounds'...

'My Lord of Essex I hear is gone to Ewelme Lodge [Oxon], and at Michaelmas he will return to London again, to be a humble suitor he may return to her Majesty's sight; as yet there is little hope of it'.^{SD}

[Sept 6], Essex's note to the Queen: 'Haste, paper, to that happy presence whence only unhappy I am banished. Kiss that fair correcting hand which lays new plasters to my lighter hurts, but to my greatest wound applieth nothing. Say thou comest from shaming, languishing, despairing, S.X'. [SP12/275/61].

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

Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: 'To the ringers on the birthday of the Queen's Majesty, 6s'.

At court: sermon by the Queen's Almoner: Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester.

Roger Wilbraham noted in his Journal:

'The almoner in his sermon upon the Queen's nativity day said, her health is our solace, her joy our triumph, her life our preservation: for if she grieve we mourn, if she be sick we languish, if she die we perish'. [Wilbraham, 37].

Sept 7: Richard Preston, Scottish envoy, at Oatlands.

George Nicholson to Sir Robert Cecil, Aug 21, Edinburgh: King James is sending Richard Preston to the Queen. There is a rumour that the Earl of Gowrie 'had in England great favour and a cupboard of plate' [in April].

James Hudson to Cecil, Sept 3, of Preston: 'He is very near to his Majesty's person and in very special favour with him, and of himself very courteous, active and personable'. [Scot.xiii.691,705].

Sept 7, Sun Scottish envoy at Oatlands for audience.^{MK}

Captain Richard Preston, one of King James's Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

He was created (1609) Baron Dingwall; (1619) Baron Dunmore and Earl of Desmond; he died by drowning in 1628.

Sept 9, Tues dinner, Esher, Surrey; Mr Drake.^T
 Esher manor-house, leased by Richard Drake (1535-1603), Equerry of the Stable, a cousin of Sir Francis Drake; wife: Ursula (Stafford), daughter of Dorothy Lady Stafford, a Lady of the Privy Chamber 1559-1603.

Christ Church, Esher, monument: 'Richard Drake esquire, one of the Equerries of our late Sovereign Elizabeth's Stables, who lived in great credit with all men, and lived in high favour with his Prince as any of his calling'.

Sept 9, from Oatlands, Sir Robert Cecil sent the Chancellor of Poland the Queen's licence for Sigismund of Transylvania to come into England. [HT.x.309].
 Prince Sigismund is not known to have taken refuge in England.

Sept 10, Wed Barbary Ambassador at Oatlands for second audience.
 Richard Coningsby made ready 'Oatlands House against the coming thither of the Ambassador that came out of Barbary'.^T
 Whyte to Sidney, Sept [13]: 'Upon Wednesday the Ambassador of Barbary had audience at Oatlands, and what he delivered was in private to the Queen; his business hath been very secretly handled, which is not yet come to light... In his return from Oatlands he, with his companions, were brought to Hampton Court, where they saw and admired the richness of the furniture, and they demanded how many Kings had built it, and how long it was a-doing'.^{SD}

c. Sept 11: visit, Hampton Court Lodge, Middlesex; Earl of Nottingham.
 Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham (c.1536-1624), Lord Admiral, Keeper of Hampton Court; wife: Katherine (Carey), a cousin of the Queen.

Visit of condolence, following the recent deaths of the Earl's sister Lady Dudley and his brother Sir William Howard, Master of the Hawks.
 Kingston Church: 'For ringers when the Queen was at the lodge, 5s'.

*Sept 12, Fri dinner, Thorpe, Surrey; Mr Bereblock.
 William Bereblock, a London goldsmith; wife: Joan (Denham).

Richard Coningsby made ready 'Mr Bereblock's house at Thorpe for her Highness's dinner house and the Ambassador's'.^T

Whyte to Sidney, Sept [13]: 'The French Ambassador was with the Queen a-hunting in the forest'.

Ambassador Boissise to Henri IV [Sept 20]: After receiving letters from your Majesty, September 12, I at once requested audience.

'The Queen had let me know two days previously that she was going to hunt a stag, and I went to find her. I saw her follow the hunt on horseback for nearly six hours with all possible vigour and gaiety. I did not wish to put forward any serious proposals during this, so as night approached I took leave and the Queen returned to Oatlands, where she still is, often taking this same pleasure and enjoying very good health, thanks to God'.^{BT}

Court news. Sept [13], Strand Bridge, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
 'Her Majesty is very well, and excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback, and continues the sport long; it is thought she will remain in Oatlands till foul weather drive her away'.

'Upon Tuesday [Sept 9] she dined at Mr Drake's'...

'One Preston, Captain of the King of Scots Foot Guard, a very proper and discreet gentleman, was with the Queen, sent from his master to deliver more matter discovered of the treason intended against his Majesty by the Earl Gowrie and his accomplices'...

'My Lady Leighton is in court with her husband; they have resigned up the Government of Guernsey to the Lord Zouche, who gave as is said £5000 for it'...

'My Lord of Cumberland, in hunting the buck before the Queen, was in great danger to have broke his neck by the fall of a horse, but he is pretty well recovered. He was for a time senseless'.

'Sir Robert Dormer, who is Master of the Hawks by inheritance, is now at court a humble suitor he may enjoy the honour of it, for by the death of Sir William Howard it is void'...

'My Lord Admiral is a very heavy man for the loss of his brother, yet her Majesty's sports draws him abroad, and herself very graciously went from Oatlands to Hampton Court to call him from his solitariness; never man was more bound to a Sovereign than he is'.

'My Lord Harry Howard is much graced by the Queen, for she hath much conference with him, and commanded his bed should be set up in the Council Chamber, when it was ill lying in tents, by the storms and tempests we have had here'.^{SD}

Sir Robert Dormer became Master of the Hawks. Lord Henry Howard (1540-1614) was a brother of the Duke of Norfolk, executed for high treason in 1572.

Lord Zouche was Sir Thomas Leighton's Lieutenant in Guernsey, 1600-1601.

Sept 15: 'The Barbary Ambassador's proposition to the Queen', delivered to Secretary Cecil and Secretary Herbert. The King of Barbary proposed an alliance between England and Barbary against Spain, using his large army and an English fleet. England and Morocco would unite to conquer and keep Spain, and the East and West Indies. The Queen was invited to send an Ambassador to Morocco, or to conclude a Treaty in England with a new Ambassador. [Harris].

*Sept 15: **Russian Ambassador** in England.*

Grigori Mikulin, Ambassador from Tsar Boris Godunov.

First audience: October 14.

The Ambassador stayed until May 1601.

Sept 15, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Nicholas Mosley): 'Whereas her Majesty understood of the arrival at Gravesend of an Ambassador from the Emperor of Muscovy, who was the next day to come to London, her Majesty's pleasure was that his Lordship should cause a convenient house to be made ready and accommodated with all things necessary for the receipt and abode of the said Ambassador and his retinue within the city, and to take order for certain coaches to be in a readiness at the Tower Wharf against his landing to convey him to his lodging'.^{APC}

Court news. Sept 20, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'I will be careful for a lodging for you at Hampton Court or Richmond, when I see your leave sent away, for her Majesty will remove upon Thursday [Sept 25] to Hampton Court, where it is thought she will remain some six weeks, till she come to London against the 17th of November [Accession Day]'.

'Here arrived yesterday an ambassador from the Emperor of Russia. Sir William Russell was sent to Gravesend to meet him, and my Lord Herbert of Cardiff was sent by the Queen to receive him at Tower Hill. He lodges at Alderman Buckley's house, and here is a special care taken to make him see he is welcome; he continues here all this winter'.^{SD}

The Queen moved to Richmond on October 9.

Sept 21: Council's 'open placard' for 'William Bruce, Scottishman, lately sent from the Lord Chancellor of Poland unto her Majesty, quietly to pass with his servants unto the sea side where he meaneth to take passage over the seas'.^{APC}

Bruce had been sent from Poland in August.

Sept 21: Archduke's messenger arrived in London from Spanish Netherlands. Whyte to Sidney, Sept 26, Strand: 'Here arrived upon Sunday last [Sept 21] a gentleman from the Archduke, whom Mr Secretary met at Brend's house by Hampton Ferry upon Monday, and had conference with him. The voice goes that it will come to a Treaty again'.^{SD} Nicholas Brend lived opposite Hampton Court at West Molesey, Surrey, where the Queen several times visited his father Thomas Brend.

Sept 22, Earl of Essex to the Queen, concerning his 'Farm of Sweet Wines' (grant of duties on sweet wines, held by Essex since April 1589, but due to expire at Michaelmas, September 29):

'This day sennight the lease which I hold by your Majesty's beneficence expireth, and that farm is both my chiefest maintenance and mine only means of compounding with the merchants to whom I am indebted'.

Your Majesty said that you intended to correct, not to ruin.

'The only suit which I can make willingly, and must make continually unto your Majesty is that you will once again look with gracious eyes upon your Majesty's humblest, faithfullest, and more than most devoted vassal'. [*Devereux*, ii.126].

Sept 22, Privy Council to the Governor and Company of the Turkey Merchants, to provide shipping to take the Barbary Ambassador, who is 'in readiness to depart'. He wishes to travel to Turkey before returning to North Africa.^{APC}

Sept 24: Court news, of James FitzGerald, released from the Tower, whom the Queen was about to restore to his father's title, and send back to Ireland.

Sept 24, court, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, in Ireland:

'Now is the hour come that you shall receive the person of the Earl of Desmond, so called here by courtesy already, and so resolved by her Majesty to be... For the beginning I hold it the greatest safety that he lodge in your house'.

[PS] 'Since the writing of this letter my Lord Audley is arrived, whom I have used to his content upon your recommendation, so as such discourse as he hath had with the Queen he hath applied in your commendation'...

'Here hath been many propositions who should go with this young Earl...

At the last I bethought me of a valiant honest man, Captain Price'

George Tuchet, 11th Lord Audley (1551-1617), lived mainly in Ireland, and was a suitor to the Queen for lands there. [*Cecil-Carew*, 29-30,33,35].

Sept 24: Council warrant for Captain Price to have 15 or 16 post-horses for the Earl of Desmond and his retinue to Bristol, and shipping to Ireland.^{APC}

c.Sept 25: Sir Robert Cecil made 'A note of sums that have been delivered by me to the Earl of Desmond's use', including:

'£100 to Mr Lieutenant when he was first discharged out of the Tower, whereupon himself and his followers lived at Dr Nowell's; £100 delivered to himself in the presence of Captain Price at my house at the Savoy for the providing of armour and apparel and necessaries for the sending away his nurse and sister; £10 delivered him at the court; £180 delivered to Captain Price for his charges into Ireland; £10 to the Bishop of Cashel'.

Meiler Magrath (c.1523-1622), Archbishop of Cashel 1571-1622, had returned to England in summer 1600 'for poverty's sake', hoping 'in her Majesty's gracious favour that she will be good unto me for my relief'. [*SP Ireland* ix.316,450].

Court news. Sept 26, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The Earl of Southampton arrived upon Monday night...The Countess of Northumberland [Essex's sister] is now at court, and very often with the Queen'...

'The Ambassador of Morocco, as I hear, makes offer to lend her Majesty four millions, what the conditions are I hear not. The Russian Ambassador hath had yet no audience. It is thought he shall have the next week, but her Majesty will first remove from Oatlands to Hampton Court, where he shall be received'...

'My Lord Herbert resolves this year to show himself a man at arms, and prepares for it; and because it is his first time of running, it were good he came in with some excellent device. I am bold to make it known to your Lordship, because you may take some time to study upon it, if you please to honour my Lord Herbert. My fear is that Mr Sanford will in his humour persuade my Lord to some pedantic invention'.^{SD} Lord Herbert of Cardiff (1580-1630), Sidney's nephew, was preparing for his first Accession Day Tilt. Hugh Sanford: his former tutor.

The 'device' required was an *impresa*, or painted motto.

Sept 27, court, Whyte to Sidney, of a messenger from Archduke Albert:

'He that is come from the Archduke is but a servant of Richardot's or Vereken's, and brought letters full of compliments and excuses that all this while no answer was returned'.^{SD} Louis Vereken, the Archduke's Ambassador, had left England in March.

Sept 27: 'James FitzGerald, called by courtesy Earl of Desmond, departed from London towards Ireland in the company and conduct of Captain Price'.^{MK}

Sept 28, Oatlands, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew: 'I could not dissuade her Majesty from deferring to sign Desmond's Patent [for an Earldom]... It pleased her to be still fixed that she would see something effected before she did absolutely give him the title', for if he achieved nothing 'Tyrone might laugh at her double, as he hath done already at the coming in of Sir Arthur O'Neill, whom he calleth "Queen Elizabeth's Earl, that cannot command 100 kern".'

The Queen had planned to create Sir Arthur O'Neill Earl of Tyrone. Sir Arthur Chichester informed Sir Robert Cecil on October 21:

'Sir Arthur O'Neill is dead of drinking too many carouses upon his marriage day. There is no great loss of him, a very dull fellow'. [Cecil-Carew, 7, 36-7].

Hugh O'Neill, in rebellion against the Crown, remained sole Earl of Tyrone.

Sept 28, Oatlands: Privy Council to the Turkey Merchants, who have sent a 'very just and reasonable' excuse for not providing shipping for the Barbary Ambassador, and are freed from providing passage for him.

Sept 29, Council to Captain Prynne, asking the number of the Barbary Ambassador's retinue, and what provisions they require, 'her Majesty being pleased to do the Ambassador the favour that a ship of war shall be expressly appointed and taken up for that purpose'.^{APC}

Sept 29, Mon Sir Henry Brouncker at Oatlands on return from Scotland.

Brouncker brought a letter from King James thanking the Queen for sending him, after the Gowrie Conspiracy, and (referring to her letter of August 21) denying her charge of 'the preparing untimely for your funeral'. [HT.x.331].

Sept 30, Nonsuch, Lord Lumley to the Earl of Shrewsbury:

Sir Henry Brouncker 'is returned yesterday out of the North, but what he bringeth as yet is unknown to men of my quality'...

'Our young Earl of Desmond is newly gone hence into Ireland, upon whose desert his Patent of the title may follow, and therewith some portions of lands to be given him; in the meantime he hath the name of Earl given him, and a pension of the sum of £500'. [Lodge, ii.543-5].

Oct 1, Wed **Peerage restoration: Earl of Desmond**; in his absence.
The Queen signed the Letters Patent restoring James FitzGerald to his father's Irish peerage. Gerald, 14th Earl, 'the Rebel Earl', was killed in 1583.

Oct 1, Oatlands, Queen to Sir George Carew (President of Munster):
'We have now at the last resolved to send over James FitzGerald into Munster, after long debate with ourself what accidents might follow thereupon...We trust in his good nature and disposition to gratefulness. We send him over by Captain Price...We have herewith sent you a Patent of his Earldom'...
'We are contented to raise the son of that father that had committed such heinous crimes'. [Carew, iii.460-1].

Oct 1, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, of the Earl of Desmond's Patent:
The Archbishop of Cashel 'desires to be the carrier, and the young Earl being departed out of London and without it I have committed it to his hands, for now it is sealed with the Great Seal'. Desmond 'must live frugally, and within the compass of £500 yearly...He shall come over, when he hath done any good, and marry in England, whither it seems he longeth to return, and I assure you in my opinion he will never much like an Irish life, for he is tender and sickly; but time will show'. [Cecil-Carew, 40-41].

Oct 2, Bristol, Captain John Price to Sir Robert Cecil: *I came to Bristol on September 30th with Desmond, for whom the Mayor provided a house, and got a bark ready. Desmond has 'above 30 persons following him, besides five horses'.*
Oct 2, Desmond to Cecil, of 'this prime of my sun-shining fortune'. [SP Ire].

Court news. Oct 3, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
'Her Majesty removes to Hampton Court upon Thursday'.
[During September Richard Coningsby made ready 'Hampton Court house for her Highness'.^T On Thursday October 9 she removed to Richmond].
'Great suit is made to her Majesty that the Earl of Essex may continue the Farm of the Sweet Wines; as yet it is not granted, but his Officers continue in their places. The Earl came yesternight to Essex House, where he lives private, his gate shut day and night. The Earl of Southampton and Lord Grey are both in London, but here is now little speech of their quarrel'.
'Sir Henry Neville [Ambassador to France] is commanded by her Majesty to make himself forthwith ready to go back to the French King...He works all the means he can to put it off'...
'Sir Harry Brouncker is returned out of Scotland, and from the King's own mouth receives the manner of the conspiracy against him'...
'To prepare your Lordship a lodging in court before your leave is granted will be very chargeable'.
'I hear that this year her Majesty would have very great care taken that her Coronation day be with gallant solemnities at tilt and tourney observed, to the end the Ambassador of Russia may hold it in admiration'.^{SD}

Oct 6: Commission to Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Nottingham, Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Fortescue (Keeper of the Great Wardrobe):
To sell such of her Majesty's plate and jewels as are unserviceable, from decay, imperfection, or being out of fashion, reserving the silver and gold for coinage, to be received by the Warden of the Mint from the Master of the Jewel-house in the Tower, and Sir Thomas Knyvett, Keeper of Whitehall Palace.
To call before them the Countess of Nottingham, Lady of the Privy Chamber, Mary Radcliffe, Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, and all lords, ladies, and others the Queen's servants, who have any of her jewels in custody, and take account thereof with their defects. To convert into money such as they think not meet for the use of her person. [SP12/275/87]. Appraisal: Oct 22.

Court news. Oct 8, from the Savoy, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, of the sending to Ireland of the Earl of Desmond:

'God doth know it, the Queen hath been the most hardly drawn unto it that could be, and hath laid it in my dish a dozen times - "Well, I pray God you and Carew be not deceived"'. [Carew, iii.463].

Oct 8: Archbishop of Cashel arrived in Bristol with Patrick Crosby, sent by Cecil to report back to him on Desmond's reception in Ireland. [SP Ire].

Oct 8, Privy Council to Lord Buckhurst (Lord Treasurer), to pay £20 to Captain King, who made ready a ship of war, but the Barbary Ambassador was unwilling 'to pass in any ship of war but rather in a merchant's ship'.^{APC}

[Oct 9, Thur] dinner, Sunbury, Middlesex; Sir Philip Butler.^T
Sunbury manor-house, leased from the Crown; occupied by Sir Philip Butler, died 1607; wife: Jane (Elkin), widow of Charles Yetswiert, the Queen's former Secretary for the French Tongue, who had leased the manor.

Oct 9, Thur **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

Oct 9, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'The Queen is removed this day to Richmond'. She 'resolves to keep the Sweet Wines in her own hands, but the Earl of Essex makes suit to continue it for three years longer'.^{SD}

Court news. Oct 10, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton 'at Rycote or elsewhere': 'Here is a great ambassador come from Muscovy who hath not yet had audience but shall shortly now the court is settled at Richmond, whither they say it came yesterday'.

'The Earl of Essex is here and at Barn Elms. His friends make great means that he may run on the Queen's day [in the Accession Day Tilt] and are very confident to see him shortly in favour; you may believe as much of it as you list but I ne'er a whit; for till I see his licence for sweet wines renewed (that expired now at Michaelmas) or some other substantial favour answerable to it, I shall esteem words as wind and holy water of court' [*flattery, fair words*].

'The Earl of Southampton and the Lord Grey are come out of the Low Countries unhurt, though it were constantly reported they had fought [a duel] and spoiled each other...Sir Walter Raleigh hath been in Jersey to take possession of his new government...Sir Anthony Sherley with his Persian embassy is gone into Germany to the Emperor and other Princes to solicit a league against the Turk'.^{CHA}

Simon Forman noted of Sherley: 'This man, being disgraced by Queen Elizabeth, forsook his country and went into Persia...And was there in great credit for a time with the Turks and Soldan of Persia'. [Rowse, *Forman*, 178].

Sherley had accepted a foreign Order, and made a secret marriage, 1594.

Oct 10: death. Ambrosia Gorges (1588-1600), only child of Sir Arthur Gorges by his 1st wife Douglas Howard, daughter of Henry, 2nd Viscount Howard of Bindon.

Douglas's death in 1590 had inspired Edmund Spenser's *Elegy Daphnaida* (1591), in which Gorges, 'sad Alcyon', mourns 'for Daphne's death'.

Ambrosia, a great heiress, had been a ward of the Queen; Gorges had obtained her wardship and marriage for £1000, having 'presented her Majesty with a bracelet of great pearls, fastened with a locker of diamond and rubies, which cost £500, for her favour'. Earl of Pembroke and Lord Thomas Howard had offered Gorges large sums for Ambrosia to marry their sons. [H.E.Sandison, 'Arthur Gorges, Spenser's Alcyon, and Raleigh's friend', *PMLA* 43 (1928), 654-5].

John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Oct 15, London: 'Sir Arthur Gorges had a shrewd windfall the last week. His daughter the great heir (for whom he should have had eight thousand pound of the Earl of Pembroke, or as others say ten thousand of the Lord Thomas) died on Friday; and the land returns to the Viscount Bindon'. [Thomas, 3rd Viscount Howard of Bindon]. (Sequel: Nov 8).

Oct 11, Richmond, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The Earl of Southampton hath leave to come to kiss the Queen's hand'.

'The Earl of Essex's gate stands open for his friends to visit him, yet wisely he lives private. It is very uncertain what her Majesty will have done with the Sweet Wines'.^{SD}

Court news. Oct 13, Englefield [Berks], Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:

'Sir Edward Norris went this vacation to court, where he had not been since his marriage [at Englefield, July 17], well attended with martial followers; his business was to present himself a married man to the Queen, and to make his reconcilment with Mr Secretary [Cecil]; after he had cleared an old score of quarrels and unkindnesses with the one, and was not only besprinkled but had his face washed with court holy water by the other, he speedily returned...and in the way homeward marred all again by his visitation of my Lord of Essex, with many caresses and kind greetings'. [SP/275/93].

Oct 13, court, Whyte to Sidney: 'Yesterday the French Ambassador had audience. This day Monsieur Caron is here [on return from the Low Countries]. Tomorrow comes that Ambassador of the great Emperor of Russia; and the court is, by commandment, full of great lords and ladies. The great hall is richly hanged'.^{SD}

Oct 14, Tues Russian Ambassador at Richmond for first audience. Grigori Mikulin, from Tsar Boris Godunov.

Herald's description: 'The house was richly hanged' with 'cloth of gold from the great Hall (which for that time was the Great Chamber) all along the gallery' into the Great Chamber 'being then the Presence, where her Majesty did entertain, sitting under a rich cloth of estate...her chair of estate standing...three risings from the ground'.

The Ambassador 'was brought from London by the Aldermen and merchants' [of the Muscovy Company]...to the Court Gate where he alighted forth of his coach'. His company, being some 16, 'went before him two and two together... great fat men, especially he himself, a man of tall stature, fat with a great face and a black beard cut round; of a swarfy colour his face, and his gait very majestic. His attire was nothing differing from the rest of his company.. but in richness and garnishing thereof. He had on a gown of gold down to the small of his leg...a great fur cap upon his head, and underneath that a cap... embroidered very richly with great pearls...His buskins were of red leather with high heels'.

'He was first brought up into the Great Chamber which was richly hanged, the Guard standing on each side of him in their rich coats, and at the upper end of the Hall stood all the Ladies' waiting gentlewomen'.

Stow: He 'delivered his letters, wherein the new Emperor...signified his special desire of amity with her Majesty, with what favours he had done and would do unto her subjects, confirming their Charter, and admitting them free passage under his golden Seal...He desired the Queen to send him some men of quality, as Doctors of Physic, learned men, and skilful artificers'...

He 'was very honourably entertained, feasted, and treated by the Queen, and as kindly used and dieted for eight months space, at the sole charges of the Company of the Muscovy Merchants'.

[Robert J. Alexander 'A Record of Twelfth Night Celebrations', *REED Newsletter* (1991) 16:1; *Stow: Annals*].

Oct 14, in Ireland: The new Earl of Desmond landed. He was well received at the outset, but was unable to take effective action against the rebels. He returned to England in Spring 1601.

By Oct 15: Rohan brothers in London, during 4 months in England and Scotland. Henri, Duc de Rohan (1579-1638), and his young brother Benjamin, Monsieur de Soubise (c.1589-1642); Huguenots; kinsmen of King James.

Court news. Oct 15, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Englefield [Berkshire]:

'The Muscovy Ambassador went yesterday to court...The hall and chambers were very richly hanged, and great preparation made to receive him royally'.

'The Barbarians take their leave sometime this week to go homeward, for our merchants nor mariners will not carry them into Turkey, because they think it a matter odious and scandalous to the world to be too friendly or familiar with infidels; but yet it is no small honour to us that nations so far remote and every way different should meet here to admire the glory and magnificence of our Queen of Sheba'...

'Monsieur de Rohan, a great man in Britain [Brittany] and heir to the Kingdom of Navarre...(if the King and his sister die without issue), is come hither out of the Low Countries in his way homeward'...

'The Earl of Essex keeps [stays] much here in town, fed with hope that somewhat will follow, but the licence for sweet wines lies at anchor aloof and will not come in...The Lord President of York [2nd Lord Burghley] lies here still and hath leave to tarry all this winter'.^{CHA}

Court news. Oct 18, Penshurst [Kent], Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Lord Herbert will be all the next week at Greenwich to practise at tilt'...

'Sir Henry Neville, by his letter to the Queen...desired pardon if as soon as her Majesty commanded he could not be provided to go into France; but her answer was that without any further delay, upon his peril, he should be gone upon Monday next'... [Neville set off for France in March 1601].

'Upon Tuesday the Russian Ambassador had his first audience. I never saw a greater assembly of ladies. The Presence was the Great Chamber, most richly hanged; the Ambassador read the great titles of his master, delivered her Majesty his Letter of Credence and presented unto her, in open sort, a timber of sables [a bale of 40 furs], and one single pair of excellent goodness; at this time there passed only many compliments. When he had done with her Majesty, he was brought to a great banquet, and had his belly full of carouses'.

'Sir Jerome Bowes brought him to the court, my Lord Grey met him at the Gate, my Lord of Cumberland at the Great Chamber, my Lord Chamberlain at the Presence, and so was brought back again'...

'Lord Essex hath lost the Sweet Wines, as I hear'.^{SD}

Oct 18, Earl of Essex to the Queen, ending: 'Till I may appear in your gracious presence, and kiss your Majesty's fair correcting hand, time itself is a perpetual night, and the whole world but a sepulchre unto your Majesty's humblest vassal, Essex'. [Devereux, ii.127].

Oct 19, Sun Earl of Argyll and Lord Wemyss at Richmond with the Queen.^{MK}
Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll (1575-1638); with James Colville, Laird of Wemyss. They were travelling together to Scotland.

Sir Robert Cecil to George Nicholson, Oct 27: 'The Earl of Argyll hath been with the Queen, who seemeth to be a gentleman of small discourse. The Queen used him very well in public form; other audience she gave him none'. [HT.x.365].

Oct 20: marriage. Sir Thomas Egerton (1540-1617), Lord Keeper, married (3rd wife) Alice (Spencer), Dowager Countess of Derby (1559-1637).

Whyte, Oct 24: Their marriage 'is made known to the Queen, but how she takes it I do not hear'. The Queen visited the couple at Harefield, Middlesex, in summer 1602.

Court news. Oct 20, Strand, Henry Lok to Cecil: I hear 'that Monsieur de Rohan and the Barbarian were both or one expected at court today'. [HT.x.354].

Oct 20, Mon Barbary Ambassador at Richmond to take leave.

Oct 21, Chamberlain to Carleton: 'The Barbarians were yesterday at court to take their leave and will be gone shortly, but the eldest of them (which was a kind of priest or prophet) hath taken his leave of the world'.^{CHA}

The 'Barbarians' delayed their departure, remaining for six months.

October: Memoir by Philip Honyman: 'He of Barbary used great words of offer in general of any assistance to the Queen; he brought her also certain captives of Holland and Zeeland; but his drift was, under colour of their formal voyage, to learn here how merchandise went, and what gain we made of their sugars, that he might raise the prices accordingly. The merchants took little pleasure in his being here'. [Castries, ii.200].

John Stow, of the 'Barbarians': 'Notwithstanding all kindness showed them, together with their diet and all other provision for six months' space wholly at the Queen's charges, yet such was their inveterate hate unto our Christian religion and estate as they could not endure to give any manner of alms, charity or relief, either in money or broken meat, unto any English poor, but reserved their fragments and sold the same unto such poor as would give most for them'.

'They killed all their own meat within their house, as sheep, lambs, poultry, and such like, and they turn their faces eastward when they kill anything. They use beads, and pray to saints'.

'And whereas the chief pretence of their embassy was to require continuance of her Majesty's special favour towards their King, with like entreaty of her naval aid, for sundry especial uses, chiefly to secure his treasure from the parts of Guinea, etc, yet the English merchants held it otherwise, by reason that during their half year's abode in London they used all subtlety and diligence to know the prices, weights, measures, and all kinds of differences of such commodities, as either their country sent hither, or England transported thither. They carried with them all sorts of English weights, measures, and samples of commodities...It was generally judged by their demeanour that they were rather espials than honourable ambassadors'. [Stow, Annals].

c.Oct 21: Rohan brothers at Richmond with the Queen.

Oct 22, Wed Appraisal by a goldsmith and a jeweller of old jewels taken out of the Tower by the Queen's command. The list begins with 629 small diamonds, £700; rubies, sapphires, emeralds, counterfeit stones, gold rings, gold buttons, orient pearl, gold chains, clocks, gold bracelets, beads, gold Georges, etc. Total: £7261.17s.10d. With a separate valuation of jewels 'for the court'. Total: £3176.13s.8d. Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil: 'Concerning sale of jewels'. Also a note, November 16, concerning viewing and disposing of jewels and plate, including jewels in rooms of which the Queen has the keys. [HT.x.356-9,384-5].

Court news. [c.Oct 27] Sir Robert Cecil to Secretary Herbert or Sir John Stanhope: 'This day the Duke of Rohan and Monsieur Soubise, his brother, have been with me for their safe-conducts to go into Scotland...They have sent word by the Laird of Wemyss that they will be at Edinburgh very shortly'.

'Their journey is not worth the staying, for it were to keep them from that sight which will make clear the infinite contrariety of magnanimity, beauty, and delicacy, whereof here they have seen so excellent charactery. To delay them also will be discourtesy, and therefore I pray you be pleased to send away their safe-conduct for them and their train, which Mr Windebank [Clerk of the Signet] will draw, if you please to get it signed'. [SP12/275/106].

In Scotland the Rohan brothers were exceedingly well entertained for over two months by King James, who banqueted them, took them hawking and hunting and gave them horses and dogs. His son Prince Charles was born on November 19; at his christening on December 23 the brothers were godfathers. They were at the English court late January 1601.

Prince Charles became King Charles I of England in 1625; after a Civil War ('Cavaliers versus Roundheads') he was tried and executed in London in 1649.

Oct 30, court, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing, who had been endeavouring for a year to obtain leave to return to England:

'Mine own dear Lord, Your leave is now granted, but with such ado as I never knew the like...You had not come over at all if Mr Secretary had not assured upon his honour that you were very ill...Within two or three days it will be signed and sent to you...I will take care for one of the Queen's ships to be sent'...

'My Lord Herbert is practising at Greenwich [for the Accession Day Tilt]. I sent him word of this: he leaps, he dances, he sings, he gives counterbusses, he makes his horse run with more speed; he thanks me and means to be exceeding merry with you this winter in Baynard's Castle, where you must take physic'...

'My Lord of Essex hath lost the Farm of the Sweet Wines, for her Majesty keeps it in her own hands; he sues now only for grace, and that he may come to her Majesty's presence, of which small hope as yet appeareth'.^{SD}

*Lord Herbert of Cardiff: Sir Robert Sidney's nephew.
Sir Robert arrived home in mid-November and remained in England for the rest of the reign, except for short visits to Flushing in 1601 and 1602.
Rowland Whyte's regular newsletters therefore ceased.*

*October: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Thomas Jermyn's child'.^T
Parents: Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk; 1st wife: Katherine (Killigrew), daughter of William Killigrew, of Hanworth, Middx, a Groom of the Privy Chamber. 'At Mr Killigrew's house at Hanworth'.^T
Queen's gift: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{PS}
1st child: not further identified.*

*Nov 1, Sir Nicholas Mosley (late Lord Mayor of London), to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Before the departing of the Barbary Ambassador...I have caused to be delivered unto Captain Prynne, at sundry times, the sum of £230 toward the defraying of the Ambassador's charges, which will not discharge all that is owing. And Mr Ratcliffe, in whose house he is lodged, expecteth some consideration for the use of his house, and spoil made by them; also the Steward and Porters'.
[HT.MS 250/101]. The Ambassador did not leave until February 1601.*

*Court news. Nov 2, Sir Henry Neville to Ralph Winwood, in France:
'The Earl of Argyll and the Lord Wemyss passed this way lately into Scotland. They spoke both with the Queen publicly in the Presence Chamber [Oct 19] and were graciously used, but had no private access to her'...
'The Earl of Essex continueth yet without access to the court. At Michaelmas last his Lease of the Sweet Wines expired, and after a month's suspense, whether it should be granted him or nay, it is at length put into Sir Henry Billingsley's hands and others to husband it for the Queen, which is no argument of any such relenting disposition towards him as was supposed. Yet notwithstanding there is an expectation of his running at the Coronation Day, and that it shall be the first step of his grace and access to the court, but I am not very prone to believe it'. Billingsley: a former Lord Mayor. [Winwood, i.271].*

Nov 6, Thur Oliver St John and Captain Price at Richmond from Ireland. Sir Oliver St John arrived at court on November 5, sent by Lord Deputy Mountjoy. Captain John Price had returned from escorting the Earl of Desmond. Nov 6, court, John Herbert to Sir Robert Cecil, of the Queen: 'This afternoon both Sir Oliver and Captain Price had access to her. They seem both to rest well contented with her princely acceptance of their services'. [HT.x.377].

Nov 7, Lord Mayor of London's Precept to the Livery Companies, to meet him and the Aldermen in Cheapside at 1 p.m on November 13 to go to escort the Queen from Chelsea to Whitehall, on horseback, by torch-light, in velvet coats with gold chains, 'and back again to my house in London'. Names of all those chosen are to be notified to the Lord Mayor two days in advance. [London: Journal 25].

New Lord Mayor: William Ryder, haberdasher. The rule about names was a new rule, repeated in Precepts of October 1601 and November 1602.

Nov 8: Merchant Taylors' Company, court minutes: 'According to which said Precept and commandment it is ordered and agreed that in all dutiful sort the same shall be accomplished and performed and the choice and principal members of the Company whose bodies are able to endure the extremity of the weather are entreated to supply the same. And in their default to proceed lower in the livery to such comely and personable men as are just fit for such a service'.

Nov 8, Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew, of Ambrosia Gorges, who died on Oct 10: 'Sir Arthur Gorges daughter is dead, which works in him shrewd effects; but he hath some relief by a composition made between him and the Viscount [Howard of Bindon], who must pay him £400 a year during his life, which will keep the staff from the door'. [Carew, iii.476].

Nov 9, Richmond, Privy Council to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Her Majesty's pleasure is that against her entrance into Westminster there shall be lights provided in every house in cressets to be held before the houses amongst the streets from the end of the street where her Majesty doth first enter by Charing Cross unto Whitehall. We pray you therefore that you will cause present direction to be given to your under officers to warn the Constables and every housekeeper that they will provide good store of cressets with usual fair lights in them to be placed very thick amongst the streets all the way her Majesty is to pass'.^{APC}

Nov 13, Thur dinner, Chelsea, Middx; Earl of Shrewsbury.^T Shrewsbury House; owned by Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury (1552-1615); wife: Mary (Cavendish), daughter of 'Bess of Hardwick'; she died in 1632. The French Ambassador, Boissise, dined with the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, at his Chelsea house, then accompanied the Queen to Whitehall.

Nov 13, Thur **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

'Her Majesty being most honourably attended on by the Prelates, Nobles and Judges of the realm, was received near unto Chelsea by the Lord Mayor of London, with his brethren the Aldermen all in scarlet, besides to the number of 500 citizens in coats of velvet and chains of gold on horseback, every of them having two staff-torches to attend on them. And they all waited on her to her royal palace at Westminster'. [Stow, Annals].

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Sir Jerome Bowes' house for the Muscovia Ambassador, and Mrs Ashley's house for the Barbaria Ambassador at her Majesty's coming from Richmond to Whitehall'.^T [Bowes: a former Ambassador to Russia].

Lady Hoby's Diary: 'After prayers I went to dinner. After, I went to a standing to see the Queen come to London, where I read a sermon. After, I came home. Being not well, I went to supper and so to bed'. [Lady Hoby: see Dec 5].

Ambassador Boissise to Henri IV [Nov 18]: 'The Queen arrived in this town with the customary pomp and ceremony, made greater because of the presence of the Russian and Moroccan Ambassadors, to whom she wished to show her magnificence. I went to meet her at Chelsea where the Admiral had invited me to dine and to accompany her to Westminster. Her people never grow tired of honouring her or rather worshipping her, although one might think that the accustomed and frequent sight of her might sometimes diminish their respect'.^{BT}

Armourers' Company: 'For the Company's supper that night at The Windmill, 18s4d'. Cutlers: 'Spent at The Swan at Dowgate...that day the Queen's Majesty came to London, 24s; for 8 torches, 6s8d; to the poor the same day, 3d'.

Grocers: 'Paid to Robert Barlow waxchandler for 6 dozen of staff-torches, viz. 2 dozen at 16s le dozen and 4 dozen at 12s, spent at the meeting of her Majesty and in attendance on the Lord Mayor, £4. To two saunderbeaters which carried staff-torches afore Mr Wardens at the meeting of her Majesty, 2s'.

Ironmongers' Company: 'For 2 dozen and 8 torches to light the Company when the Lord Mayor went to meet the Queen's Majesty, 26s8d; for 16 men's wages to carry them, 16s'. [Two men failed to attend: details: November 18].

St Margaret Westminster churchwardens: 'Paid for torch lights against her Majesty's coming to Whitehall in anno 1600, 34s2d'.

Sir Robert Sidney's accounts at Baynard's Castle: 'For the men's boathire to Charing Cross upon Thursday with my Lady to see the Queen, 10d; for a room for my Lady by Charing Cross to see the Queen, 6s'. [De L'Isle MS A.27/4].

c.15 Nov 1600-early 1601: Ludovic Bryskett was special Ambassador to Florence. He was appointed c.Oct 29, but delayed departing for financial reasons, writing to Cecil, Nov 15: When I took leave of her Majesty, she assured me she never meant to withdraw from me any part of her former bounty; she means to allow me £100 towards my debts, and £100 a year for my maintenance abroad. [HT.x.383-4].

Court news. Nov 15, Sir Henry Neville to Ralph Winwood:

'The Earl of Essex is no actor in our triumphs, as I wrote was conceived, but yet is not out of hope of some melioration of fortune'. [Winwood, i.274].

Nov 17, Essex to the Queen: 'Vouchsafe dear Sovereign, to know there lives a man, though dead to the world...that doth more true honour to your thrice blessed day than all those which appear in your sight...Miserable Essex, full of pain, full of sickness, full of sorrow, languishing in repentance...joys only for your Majesty's great happiness and happy greatness. And were the rest of his days never so many...he would lose them all to have this happy 17th day many and many times renewed with glory to your Majesty and comfort to all your faithful subjects, of which none is accursed but your humblest vassal, Essex'.

Endorsed 'My Lord of Essex to the Queen for commiseration'. [HT.x.385].

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

Allhallows Staining: 'Paid for bell ropes and for candles and to the ringers on the Queen's day at night being the 17th of November 1600, 5s8d'.

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For two books for service on the Queen's day, 12d'.

St Mary le Strand: 'Laid out at The White Hart on the Queen's day after the sermon, 4s; given the same day to the ringers, 12d'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'Paid to ringers on the Queen's day, 2s; paid for oil at the same time, 4d; paid for 3 pound of virgin wax candles on the Queen's day at 2s4d per pound, 7s'.

St Stephen Coleman Street: 'For ringers on the Queen's day, 3s4d. And for candle and candlesticks at the lecture the same day, 2s6d'.

1600: 'For a prayer for her Majesty's forces in Ireland, 2d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'For four pound of candles on the Crownation day at night, 20d; for wine and sugar, bread and cheese, beer and cakes, spent on the Crownation night at the church, on the parish and ringers, 9s'.

Bristol Chamberlains: 'Paid Mr Mayor for powder spent upon the Queen's holiday, £2.1s; unto the trumpeters sounding on the Queen's holiday, 6s8d'.

Durham, St Oswald: 'For one to help up and down with the bell-tongues and mending the buckles against the Coronation day, 6d; for the ringers on the Coronation day and for candle, 3s2d'.

Hornchurch, Essex: 'For two new bell ropes at Crownation time 1600, 3s8d'.

Houghton-le-Spring Church, Durham: 'For grease to the bells, and for candles for the Coronation, 14d; for ringers for the same time, 7s; for coals for the Coronation, 4d'.

Ipswich, St Clement: 'Paid for a pound of candle for Crownation day, 4½d; for a pint of oil, 5d; for observing that all things belonging to the church be well, 9d'. Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'To Mr Calshill to buy a book against the Coronation day, 10s'.

Leverton Church, Lincs: 'Paid to Anthony Hart for a strike [two bushels] of malt brewed against St Hugh's Day for ringers then, 3s4d; paid for two pecks of wheat and rye then for bread for the same ringers at the same day, 2s'.

Mildenhall Church, Suffolk: 'Paid to Greene's wife for the ringers upon the Crownation day in the morning, 2s4d; paid to Jeffrey the same night for the like, 18d; paid to Docken for mending of the baldricks of the bells against the Crownation day, 12d; paid to the ringers on the Crownation day, 16d'.

Prescot Church, Lancashire: 'Spent when the bells were a-mending against the Coronation day, 6d; paid to 12 ringers upon the Coronation day, 6s; paid for the dinners of 12 ringers, 4s; spent by the churchwardens the same day, 16d; paid for ale to them the same day, 10d'.

South Newington Church, Oxon: 'To the ringers on St Hugh's Day, 12d'.

Thaxted Church, Essex: 'Paid to the ringers on Coronation day according to the custom, 3s4d; bought against the same time a rope for a bell, 3s'.

At Dengie Church, Essex, one William Wale 'on the day of her Majesty's Coronation tended altogether his worldly goods, neither sent his servant nor hired any to ring for her Majesty'. [Emmison, *Morals*, 138].

In Ireland: Lord Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil, Dublin, Nov 27:
'Upon the last blessed seventeenth day of November I knighted three English and one Irish, though of English blood'. [SP Ireland].

'A pleasant new Ballad, of the most blessed and prosperous Reign of her Majesty for the space of two and forty years, and now entering into the three and fortieth to the great joy and comfort of all her Majesty's faithful subjects'.

1. 'Ring out your bells!
What should you do else?
Strike up your drums for joy!
The Noblest Queen
that ever was seen,
In England doth Reign this day. [These 3 lines form the refrain].

2. Now let us pray,
and keep holy-day,
The seventeenth day of November;
For joy of her Grace,
in every place,
Let us great praises render'.

Anon. 14 stanzas. To the tune of 'The Queen's hunt's up'.
Shirburn Ballads, ed. Andrew Clark (Oxford, 1907), No.XLII.

Accession Day Tilt preparations.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'the Gallery at Whitehall for her Majesty and the two ambassadors [of France and Russia] against the running at tilt; a standing in the Tilt-yard for the Judges against the running at tilt two several times; a standing in the Tilt-yard for the Barbaria Ambassador'.^T

Works made 'a new frame for the Ambassadors against the running day'.

Stow: For the Barbary Ambassadors 'on the Queen's Day...a special place was builded only for them near to the Park door, to behold that day's triumph'.

Sir Robert Sidney's accounts: 'For the children's standing on the running day, 20s; to Mr Warburton for his boathire on Sunday to the court to get a standing for the children, 12d; to the ringers on the Queen's Day, 12d; for the men's boathire with the children on the running day, 8d'. [De L'Isle MS A.27/4].

Tilt-lists, Nov 17, Nov 19: College of Arms MS M.4, f.57,58.

Nov 17, Mon **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1600. 12 pairs.

Earl of Cumberland	v	Robert Knollys
Earl of Sussex	v	Sir Thomas Gerard
Earl of Bedford	v	Francis Manners
Lord Herbert of Cardiff	v	Sir Robert Dudley
Lord Howard of Effingham	v	John Needham
Lord Grey	v	Sir Henry Carey
Lord Compton	v	Edward Howard
Charles Howard	v	Sir Thomas Gerard [again]
Francis Norris	v	Sir James Scudamore
Sir Robert Drury	v	Sir Carew Reynell
Richard Bulkeley	v	Edward Bellingham
Unknown Knight	v	Robert Knollys [again].

Judges: Lord Henry Seymour, Lord Sandys, Lord Sheffield, Sir William Knollys.

Fees paid to Heralds: 'Received of the Lord Herbert of Cardiff for a fee according to ancient custom due to the Officers of Arms for his first entrance at tilt', £3.6s8d; from Francis Manners, 40s; from Francis Norris, 40s.

There was a speech on behalf of the Earl of Cumberland, as a melancholy discontented knight. 'Casting his eyes to heaven, to wonder at Cynthia's brightness and to look out his own unfortunate star'.

[Modern edition: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iv.133-137].

On behalf of Lord Compton there was a speech of a 'distressed knight worn with discontentment', who has been told by an oracle to go to find 'a royal sceptre in a virgin hand' and present a marble stone; when touched by the sceptre the stone will 'relent and dissolve to tears'.

A marginal note explains 'stone' as 'Alderman Spencer'. The 'stone' was apparently Compton's *impresa*. He had married Spencer's daughter, a great heiress, in 1599, much against Spencer's wishes.

[Marion Colthorpe, 'Lord Compton's Accession Day speech to Queen Elizabeth I in 1600', *Notes and Queries*, Sept 1986, 370-371].

Nov 18: *Ironmongers' Company*: 'William Gravenor and William Huntley amongst others of this Company were commanded to wait upon her Majesty (at her late coming from Chelsea to her Highness's palace at Westminster) and made default, for which offence William Huntley is fined at 12d, which he hath paid, and the excuse of William Gravenor is allowed of being reasonable'.

'But because this Company would be loth that any such service should hereafter be neglected, it is further ordered by this court that if any person or persons whatsoever of this Company (being warned by the Officer of the same) make default in his or their attendance upon her Majesty, or any other by her Highness's commandment at any time or times hereafter, they shall for every such default forfeit and pay to the use of this Company 40s'. [Court Minutes].

Nov 19, Wed Tournament: Tilt: a Challenge. 10 pairs.

Earl of Cumberland	v	Robert Knollys
Earl of Sussex	v	Sir Thomas Gerard
Earl of Bedford	v	Francis Manners
Lord Herbert of Cardiff	v	Sir Robert Dudley
Lord Howard of Effingham	v	John Needham
Lord Grey	v	Sir Henry Carey
Lord Compton	v	Edward Howard
Charles Howard	v	Edward Bellingham
Francis Norris	v	Sir James Scudamore
Sigismund Alexander	v	Richard Bulkeley.

Judges: Lord Thomas Howard, Lord Sheffield, Sir Thomas Gorges, Sir Henry Grey.

Court news. Nov 21, London, Philip Gawdy to his brother:

'Monday and the three days following I was for the most part at the court... The Sheriffs be not yet pricked [chosen] till next Sunday [Nov 23]'...

'Very great and brave shows at running at tilt, all the Ambassadors there of all countries. Sir Robert Drury was wonderful gallant and was not held to be inferior to the best runner that day [Accession Day]'.^{GY}

Nov 22, Berwick, Peregrine Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Governor of Berwick) to the Queen, after being asked to send up to court Sir William Eure, and to answer reports of division and defects in his garrison. 'Most sacred and dread Sovereign'. I have 'been bred all my life in the court and services of so incomparable a Queen'. [He endeavours to reply to charges against him].

I wish 'nothing but to prostrate myself at your sacred Majesty's feet, as a serviceable soldier'. If found culpable I will 'lose the high favour of your Majesty, which is like dear to me as my soul'. 'Your most sacred Majesty's most humble loyal vassal and servant, P. Willoughby'.

He wrote to the Council, Dec 22, of 'her Majesty's most royal and gracious comfort given unto me by your Lordships' letters'. [Bertie, 393-396, 403].

Nov 23, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.

Text: Jeremiah 23:6: 'This is the name whereby they shall call Him, the Lord, our Righteousness'. This sermon alluded to a previous sermon (probably very recently) on the first part of this text: 'In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely'. Both sermons were printed in 1629.

c. Nov 29, Casper van Senden to the Queen, having had a warrant, 18 July 1596, to transport blackamoors to Spain and Portugal: The masters of the blackamoors, seeing by my warrant that I could not take them without the masters' goodwill, would not suffer me to have any one of them. Since that time I have procured the release of 200 prisoners in Lisbon, and have sent them home to England, and I pray for licence to take up and carry away into Spain and Portugal all the blackamoors I shall find, without interruption of their masters or others.

Draft Proclamation. Licensing van Senden to deport Negroes. c. January 1601. 'Whereas the Queen's Majesty, tendering the good and welfare of her own natural subjects, greatly distressed in these hard times of dearth, is highly discontented to understand the great number of Negroes and blackamoors which... are crept into this realm since the troubles between her Highness and the King of Spain; who are fostered and relieved here, to the great annoyance of her own liege people who want the relief which these people consume, as also for that the most of them are infidels having no understanding of Christ or his Gospel: hath given a special commandment that the said kind of people shall be with all speed avoided and discharged out of this her Majesty's dominions'.

'And to that end and purpose hath appointed Casper van Senden, merchant of Lubeck, for their speedy transportation, a man that hath somewhat deserved of this realm in respect that by his own labour and charge he hath relieved and brought from Spain divers of our English nation who otherwise would have perished there. This shall therefore be to will and require you...to aid and assist the said Casper van Senden or his assignees to taking such Negroes and blackamoors to be transported as aforesaid as he shall find within the realm of England; and if there be any person or persons...that refuse to deliver them... we require you to call them before you and to advise and persuade them by all good means to satisfy her Majesty's pleasure therein'.

[HT.xiv.143; xi.569; Proclamations (804.5)].

Dec 1: 'Sir William Eure came to the court, and was examined and committed first to his chamber'.^{MK} Lord Eure's brother had been in Scotland, and was under suspicion after a secret meeting with King James. (Sequel: Dec 5 and 22).

Dec 3, Queen to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in her own hand, after Mountjoy had complained that he was slenderly supported at home and maligned by his enemies, and had likened himself to a steward (whom the Queen playfully demoted to a kitchenmaid); he had been burning the rebels' crops:

'Mistress Kitchenmaid...that with your frying-pan and other kitchen stuff have brought to their last home more rebels, and passed greater break-neck places, than those that promised more and did less. Comfort yourself therefore in this, that neither your careful endeavour, nor dangerous travails, nor heedful regards to our service...could ever have been bestowed upon a prince that more esteems them, considers, and regards them than she for whom chiefly, I know, all this hath been done...I would have you know for certain that, as there is no man can rule so great a charge without some errors, yet you may assure yourself I have never heard of any had fewer'. 'God bless and prosper you as if ourself were where you are'. 'Your Sovereign that dearly regards you'. [Carew, iii.481-2].

Court news. Dec 3, London, Anthony Wingfield to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, of their daughter Lady Elizabeth Talbot, since July a Lady of the Privy Chamber: 'My sweet Lady Elizabeth (whom I wait upon sometimes) is very well, thanks be to God, much made on by her Majesty and generally well beloved of all the Chamber'. [LPL 708/41].

Wingfield was a nephew of Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, deceased. Lady Elizabeth (1582-1651) married Henry Grey, later Earl of Kent, 16 Nov 1601.

Dec 3: death: Roger 2nd Lord North (1531-1600), Treasurer of the Household, a Privy Councillor, widower, died at the Charterhouse, Middlesex, referred to in his will as 'my house near London in Charterhouse Churchyard'.

'First in acknowledgement of my love and duty to her Majesty, from whom I have received advancement to honour and many and continual favours, I will that my executors present unto her Highness a hundred pounds in gold, humbly beseeching her my dear Sovereign to vouchsafe the acceptance thereof as of a testimony of my loyalty, and to continue her favourable countenance to my house'.

Annexed schedule to the will (Nov 30), with bequests to courtiers, including: 'To my very honourable good lady the Countess of Warwick whose house I have always loved and honoured, my fairest cup and twenty pounds'.

'To Thomas Cornwallis, Groom-Porter, ten pounds'.

'Ferdinando Heyborne of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, ten pounds'.

'My good Lady Scudamore a convenient fair cup'.

Funeral: December 22, St Paul's Cathedral.

Burial: 12 February 1601, Kirtling Church, Cambs, where his monument remains. His grandson Dudley North (1582-1666) became 3rd Lord North.

By Dec 4: visit, Sackville House, London; Lord Buckhurst.

Off Fleet Street. Thomas Sackville, 1st Lord Buckhurst (c.1536-1608), Lord Treasurer; wife: Cicely (Baker) (died 1615).

The Queen visited their daughter Anne, Lady Glemham, in her sickness. She was the wife of Sir Henry Glemham, who was in Rome earlier in 1600, where he was imprisoned but was released through the intervention of the Jesuit priest Robert Persons; on his return to England he was in the Fleet Prison 1600-1601 for having dealings with English Catholics abroad.

Dec 4, Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I must now recommend unto you the cause of Sir Harry Glemham, my son-in-law. You know how long he hath borne (I must confess very justly) the burden of her Majesty's heavy indignation upon him. To that affliction hath been added the dangerous sickness of his poor wife, who I protest unto you hath found the joy of the Queen's gracious visitation one of the chiefest means of her recovery'. [HT.MS 82/45].

Queen's gift, on an undated occasion: To Lord Buckhurst's daughter: 'One small carcanet of gold containing 9 pieces garnished with small sparks of diamonds and rubies with pendants of small pearls, and a row of pearls threaded on the upper side'. This was a New Year gift to the Queen in 1592. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.227v].

Lord Buckhurst was created Earl of Dorset in 1604; he died during a Privy Council meeting in 1608. He made substantial bequests to his wife 'as testimony of his unspeakable love, affection, estimation and reverence long since fixed and settled in his heart and soul towards her'.

Dec 5, Earl of Nottingham and Sir Robert Cecil to Lord Willoughby de Eresby, of Sir William Eure: By his 'secret conference with the King of Scots...the gentleman hath so overshot himself as thereby to endanger her Majesty's good opinion'. [HT.x.407-8].

5 December 1600 and January 1601: Lady Hoby's visits to court.

Lady Hoby (1571-1633): née Margaret Dakins, an heiress, of Hackness, Yorks; widow of (1) Walter Devereux, brother of the Earl of Essex; (2) Thomas Sidney, brother of Sir Philip Sidney; her 3rd husband was Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby (1566-1640), the Queen's godson, born after his father died whilst Ambassador to France; his mother married (2) Lord Russell, brother of the Countess of Warwick.

The Hobys visited London from October 1600-March 1601, coming for a law-suit which Sir Thomas brought in Star Chamber, arising out of a 'riotous' visit to his house on 26-27 August 1600 by William Eure, Lord Eure's son, and some hunting friends, who spent their time in 'lascivious talk, excessive drinking', 'carding and dicing', and insulted the Puritanical Sir Thomas and his wife.

Sir Thomas's brother Edward was married to Margaret Carey, sister of George Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain; she was called by Lady Hoby 'my sister Hoby'.

Lady Hoby kept a Diary, recorded the Queen's arrival in London on November 13, and her own visits to court: Dec 5: 'After I had dined I went to the court to my sister Hoby; and after I came into the Strand to my new lodging'; 1601 Jan 24: 'I dined with my Lady Russell, after went to the court to my sister Hoby'.

[D.M.Meads, ed. *Diary of Lady Margaret Hoby 1599-1605* (1930)].

c.Dec 10: Queen's visit to Sir Robert Sidney, in London.

This visit is described in Sidney's letter to Sir John Harington, of Kelston, Somerset, dated '1600', written prior to the Earl of Essex's rising. Harington had been knighted by Essex in Ireland. Sidney returned to England from Flushing in mid-November on long leave because of illness, and there 'took physic' at Baynard's Castle, beside the Thames. His sister, Mary (Sidney), Countess of Pembroke, who carried his letter, returned before Christmas to Wilton, her Wiltshire home. In the New Year Sir Robert also went down to Wilton; he was still there when the Earl of Pembroke died, 19 January 1601.

c.Dec 10: visit to Baynard's Castle, London; Sir Robert Sidney. Baynard's Castle, owned by the Earl of Pembroke; occupied by his brother-in-law Sir Robert Sidney (1563-1626), Governor of Flushing; 1st wife: Barbara (Gamage) (1562-1621); numerous young children, including William, eldest son (1590-1612).

Sidney to Sir John Harington: 'Worthy Knight, Your present to the Queen was well accepted of; she did much commend your verse, nor did she less praise your prose. Your Irish business is less talked of at her Highness's palace'...

'The Queen hath tasted your dainties, and saith you have marvellous skill in cooking of good fruits'...

'I know not how matters may prosper with your noble commander, the Lord Essex; but must say no more at this time of writing. My sister beareth this in privacy, and therefore so safe'...

'My malady is much abated. My wife hath been my doctor, my nurse, my friend, and my sovereign cure. I sop broth from the Queen's kitchen, and eat of her Majesty's sweet cakes...I do see the Queen often; she doth wax weak since the late troubles, and Burghley's death doth often draw tears from her goodly cheeks; she walketh out but little, meditates much alone, and sometimes writes in private to her best friends'...

'Her Highness hath done honour to my poor house by visiting me, and seemed much pleased at what we did to please her. My son made her a fair speech, to which she did give most gracious reply. The women did dance before her, whilst the cornets did salute from the gallery; and she did vouchsafe to eat two morsels of rich comfit cake, and drank a small cordial from a gold cup'.

'She had a marvellous suit of velvet borne by four of her first women attendants in rich apparel; two ushers did go before, and at going upstairs she called for a staff, and was much wearied in walking about the house, and said she wished to come another day. Six drums and six trumpets waited in the court, and sounded at her approach and departure'.

'My wife did bear herself in wondrous good liking, and was attired in a purple kirtle, fringed with gold; and myself, in a rich band and collar of needlework, and did wear a goodly stuff of the bravest cut and fashion, with an under-body of silver and loops'.

'The Queen was much in commendation of our appearances, and smiled at the ladies, who in their dances often came up to the step on which the seat [the State or canopy] was fixed to make their obeisance, and so fell back into their order again. The younger Markham did several gallant feats on a horse before the gate, leaping down and kissing his sword, then mounting swiftly on the saddle, and passed a lance with much skill'.

'The day well nigh spent, the Queen went and tasted a small beverage that was set out in divers rooms where she might pass; and then in much order was attended to her palace, the cornets and trumpets sounding through the streets. One knight (I dare not name) did say the Queen had done me more honour than some that had served her better'. [Nugae Antiquae, i.312-316].

Gervase Markham (c.1568-1637), Sir John Harington's cousin, wrote several books on horsemanship, including *A Discourse of Horsemanship* (1593), and *How to choose, ride, train and diet both Hunting Horses and Running Horses* (1596).

Dec 13, Sackville House, Lord Buckhurst to St Martin in the Fields churchwardens: 'There is due by the parishioners £16 for mending and making new the highway at the town's end by the Mews, and £6 for lights and torches which were provided against her Majesty's coming...These sums are to be paid by such parishioners as are well able, and not by the poor'. [HT.x.418].

St Martin churchwardens: 'Paid for paper, candles and drink when the Masters did sit in vestry about a warrant for the lights that were when her Majesty came to Whitehall, 14d'. [The Privy Council had ordered lights: November 9].

December 14: **Duke of Bavaria** at Whitehall, during a month in England.

Wolfgang Wilhelm; described in a note by Sir Robert Cecil as eldest son of Philip Ludovic, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria. 'He is a Lutheran and is lodged at The Fleur-de-Lis in Crutched Friars'. [HT.xiv.151].

Wolfgang was referred to in England as 'the Duke of Bavaria' or 'Count Palatine of the Rhine'. He related his experiences in England from 17 Dec 1600 to 10 Jan 1601 in a letter to his father from the Hague, 17 Jan 1601; some details here of the Duke's visit to England are taken from this.

[Leslie Hotson, *The First Night of Twelfth Night* (1954), 236-250].

Dec 14, Sun Duke of Bavaria at Whitehall with the Queen.

'Wolfgang Wilhelm, Count Palatine of the Rhine, son to Philip Ludovic, Duke of Deuxponts in Newburgh, came to the court and was entertained by her Majesty and dined with the Lord Chamberlain at his chamber'.^{MK}

Dec 18: The Duke left London for Oxford with Stephen Lesieur, arriving at Oxford next day, where he was greeted by representatives of the University.

At Oxford the Duke heard orations in Latin and music in his honour. Christ Church spent £10.19s9d 'at the entertainment of the Duke of Bavaria'; Magdalen College feasted him; New College bound a book as a gift for him.

The Duke made a visit to Woodstock Palace, Oxfordshire, on Dec 20, and after hunting met Sir Henry Lee, Lieutenant of Woodstock.

Dec 19: Sir John Harington (1560-1612) author, translator, wit, a godson of the Queen, presented a collection of his Epigrams to his wife Mary (Rogers) and to Lady Jane Rogers, his mother-in-law; and a smaller collection to his cousin, Lucy (Harington), Countess of Bedford.

Harington sent Lady Rogers and his wife his published translation of *Orlando Furioso* (1591), with 52 epigrams in manuscript.

In his Dedication he refers to these as 'toys I have formerly written to you and your daughter' and 'a few others that were showed to our Sovereign Lady'.

Epigrams addressed to the Queen are:

'Of King David written to the Queen'. [Printed, 1618, as 'To King David'].

'Another to the Queen of Soothsaying'.

[Printed, 1618, as 'Of Soothsaying, to the Queen's Majesty'].

'Another to the Queen'. [Printed, 1618, as 'A Groom of the Chamber's Religion in King Henry the Eight's Time'].

Harington sent ten epigrams to the Countess of Bedford, including:

'To her Majesty'. [Printed, 1615, as 'To the Queen in praise of her reading'].

This epigram is also in Harington's 'Brief Notes and Remembrances', introduced thus: 'My Lord of Essex...bids me lay good hold on her Majesty's bounty, and ask freely. I will attend tomorrow and leave this little poesy behind her cushion at my departing from her presence:

To the Queen's Majesty.

For ever dear, for ever dreaded Prince,
You read a verse of mine a little since,
And so pronouncest each word, and every letter,
Your gracious reading graced my verse the better:
Since then your Highness doth, by gift exceeding,
Make what you read the better for your reading:
Let my poor muse your pains thus far importune,
Like as you read my verse, to - read my Fortune.

From your Highness saucy godson'.

[*Nugae Antiquae*, ed. Thomas Park (1804), i.172; in the printed version the last line is: 'To leave to read my verse, and read my fortune'.

Harington's collected epigrams include several connected with the court:
 'Being requested by the Lady Kildare to write an Elegy of a straw this was
 written and showed to the Queen'. (60 lines of verse).

'To the Lady Kildare', referring to 'a story of a straw'.

'To the great Ladies of the Court'.

'To a knight that sued to the Queen for a reward'.

'A good answer of Doctor Dale to the Queen'.

See 'Anecdotes' (Dale/Seckford/Williams).

There are also several epigrams referring to Harington's *Metamorphosis of Ajax*,
 under his pseudonym 'Misacmos' (see 30 October 1596).

[Gerard Kilroy, ed. *The Epigrams of Sir John Harington* (Farnham, 2009)].

*Dec 22, Woodstock Lodge, Sir Henry Lee to Sir Robert Cecil, of the Duke of
 Bavaria: 'Your letter came hither to me on Friday about 4 in the afternoon;
 the Duke with his company on Saturday in the forenoon, where he first saw her
 Majesty's house, and took a note of such writings as he found in her Highness's
 bedchamber, written in the window by her Majesty being prisoner there [1554-5]'.*

*'From thence he came to this more than simple place for the entertainment
 of such a Prince upon such a sudden, sent...as it did appear, from her Majesty,
 to signify her pleasure and the estimation she held of him'.*

*I am not yet able 'to stand or move, as the Duke can witness, who after
 his sport would needs see me...Howsoever, he took everything in good part.
 He showed both kindness and bounty, and above all things a mind never
 satisfied with speaking honour of her Majesty'. [HT.x.427-8].*

Dec 22, Mon dinner/proposed dinner, at the Savoy; Sir Robert Cecil.
 Cecil (1563-1612); the Queen's Principal Secretary, widower.

Court news. Dec 22, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at the Hague:
 'The Muscovite Ambassador hath buried one of his men and sent him with a
 letter to seek St Nicholas'...

'The Scottish King hath another son...Sir W.Eure hath been tampering that way
 whatsoever it is, whereupon he was sent for up and first committed to his own
 lodging with a man of Mr Secretary's to attend him...It is feared he will kiss
 the Tower in the end' [he was released from custody by summer 1601]...

'The court is settled here for all Christmas. Mr Secretary entertains the
 Queen this day to dinner at his lodging in the Savoy, if the appointment hold,
 as it hath already failed twice. He hath set his wits and friends awork to
 give her all contentment, and to receive her with all fine and exquisite
 curiosity'.^{CHA}

*Anonymous note: 'This order was used by the Ambassador of Muscovy when he was
 here in the time of Queen Elizabeth: When any man or woman dieth they stretch
 him out and put a new pair of shoes on his feet, because he hath a great journey
 to go; then do they wind him in a sheet, as we do, but they forget not to put
 a testimony in his right hand, which the priest giveth him, to testify unto
 St Nicholas that he died a Christian man or woman. And they put the corpse
 always in a coffin of wood, although the party be very poor, and when they go
 towards the church the friends and kinsmen of the party departed carry in their
 hands small wax candles, and they weep and howl, and make much lamentation.
 They that be hanged or beheaded, or such like, have no testimony with them;
 how they are received into heaven, it is a wonder, without their passport'.*

[BL Harleian MS 296, f.195].

*Dec 23: The Duke of Bavaria left Oxford for Windsor and Hampton Court,
 returning to London on Christmas Eve; he found that the English spent
 Christmas Day at home, and he returned to court on December 26.*

Dec 25, Earl of Essex to King James, advising that the King should send to England by 1st February 1601: 'a qualified, stout, well-spoken, discreet, secret and faithful ambassador who may speak to, of and against your enemies here that which shall be needful'. 'If I should nominate, the Earl of Mar should be he to whom we would commit our lives, honours, and fortunes'.

The Earl wishes Mar to ask the Queen for her agreement to the King's succession after her, and to reinstate him in his former offices.

[Scot.xiii.757]. The Earl of Mar arrived in March 1601, after Essex had been executed for high treason.

Christmas: Works made ready 'the Great Chamber on the King's side... against Christmas'.

Dec 26, Fri Duke of Bavaria at Whitehall with the Queen.
play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

The Duke described the feasting and dancing, and his conversation with the 'affable and gracious Queen'. After supper there was a comedy (performed by Shakespeare's company), which the Queen and Lord Grey interpreted for him.

The Duke left for Flushing on 10 January 1601, aboard a royal ship.

Dec 28, Sun play, by Admiral's Men.^T

Dec 31, Wed Charter of the East India Company signed by the Queen. Charter to the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies'. Granted to the Earl of Cumberland, and over 200 knights, Aldermen and merchants. First Governor: Thomas Smith, a Sheriff of London.

1600: *England's Helicon*. [A pastoral anthology].
A collection of 150 poems, edited by Nicholas Ling, collected by John Bodenham.
New poems include:

ending: 'A Canzon Pastoral in honour of her Majesty'.
'Winter though everywhere
Hath no abiding here.
On brooks and briers she doth rule alone,
The Sun which lights our world is always one'. By Edmund Bolton.

including: 'Wodenfride's Song in praise of Amargana'.
'Nature clothes the ground in green
To glad our lovely Summer Queen...
All happiness let Heaven her lend,
And all the Graces her attend.
Thus bid me pray the Muses nine,
Long live our lovely Summer Queen'. By W.H.

There are six poems and songs from published entertainments for the Queen, to which new titles are attached, viz.

- 1) 'Espilus and Therion, their contention in Song for the May-lady'.
'This Song was sung before the Queen's most excellent Majesty, in Wanstead Garden: as a Contention between a Forester and a Shepherd for the May-Lady'.
By Philip Sidney. [At Wanstead, Essex, May 1578].
- 2) 'The Nymphs meeting their May Queen, entertain her with this Ditty'.
'With fragrant flowers we strew the way'.
[By Thomas Watson. At Elvetham, Hants, September 1591].

- 3) 'Phillida and Coridon'. By N.Breton.
 'In the merry month of May'.
 [By Nicholas Breton. At Elvetham, September 1591].
- 4) 'Ceres Song in emulation of Cynthia'. 'This Song was sung before her Majesty, at Bisham, the Lady Russell's, in progress'. [August 1592].
- 5) 'Apollo's Love-Song for fair Daphne'.
 'This Ditty was sung before her Majesty at the right honourable the Lord Chandos at Sudeley Castle at her last being there in progress'.
 'My heart and tongue were twins'. [September 1592].
- 6) 'Another Song before her Majesty at Oxford, sung by a comely Shepherd, attended on by sundry other Shepherds and Nymphs'.
 'Herbs, words, and stones'.
 [Prepared to be sung at Sudeley, September 1592].

Also: 'Hobbinoll's Ditty in praise of Eliza Queen of the Shepherds'.
 [April Eclogue from Edmund Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, 1579].

'Rowland's Song in praise of the fairest Beta'.
 [From Michael Drayton's *Shepherd's Garland*, 1593].
 [Bolton's 'Canzon' and Drayton's 'Rowland's Song' are reprinted in Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iv.111-116].

1600: Nicholas Breton wrote: *The Soul's Heavenly exercise*.
 'Set down in divers godly Meditations, both prose and verse'.
 Dedication: 'To the Right honourable William Rider, Lord Mayor of the City of London. Includes: 'A prayer for the Lord Mayor. In the morning'...
 'Bless God, bless, I beseech thee, all thy people of this city and land; but especially, thy gracious and chosen servant, and our most gracious and Sovereign Queen Elizabeth: inspire her with the special grace of thy holy spirit, that in the wisdom of thy will she may direct the course of her happy days, and by the mercy of her justice, she may so carry the sceptre of her government, that thy glory may be increased, her Majesty admired, and under thee, her prople be blessed. Bless oh God all her honourable Council... Bless the preachers of thy holy word... Bless all the Magistrates'...
 'Oh gracious God, increase the happy days of our gracious Sovereign Queen Elizabeth, not as thou didst Hezekiah's, with fifteen years, but many fifteens'.
 Entered by Stationers 1st December. Published 1601.
 A copy bound in red vellum, with the Queen's crest stamped on it in gold, is in the Folger Shakespeare Library. Quoted: Poems by Nicholas Breton, (not hitherto reprinted), ed. Jean Robertson (Liverpool, 1952).

1600: William Camden dedicated to the Queen: *Britannia*. (Fifth edition). First published 1586; first four editions were dedicated to Lord Burghley. A celebrated description of Britain. Latin, with dedication in Latin. 830p. Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, was former Headmaster of Westminster School.

1600: John Chamber, clergyman, mathematician, dedicated to the Queen: *Barlaam monachi logistice*. Translation from Greek into Latin of Barlaam of Calabria's *Logistica*, dealing with numbers and fractions, especially in astronomy.

1600: Robert Chambers dedicated to the Queen: Palestina.
'Written by Mr R.C.P.[Priest] and Bachelor of Divinity'.

Epistle Dedicatory: 'To our most Gracious and Sovereign Lady and Princess, whose dowry is little England, and the largest heavens her fairest inheritance, all happiness and heavenly bliss'.

'All fair and fortunate Princess, the glory of England, the gem of all the world: so worthy of the highest renown, as no one is worthy to pronounce thy name. By who next under God we not only live, but labour with joy our heart's ease, our soul's peace...Vouchsafe gracious Sovereign, who condescendeth to thy poorest subjects' requests. Vouchsafe worthy of all praise, this small-worth present...a harsh discourse of a sometime happy country'...

'Too much presumption it may seem, to press upon a Princess so slight a work's protection...No one who needeth thy patronage may justly either distrust, or despair thereof'. 'Your Majesty's humble servant not worth the naming'.

The book begins by describing 'the heavenly Jerusalem'.

A Biblical allegorical romance. 200p. (Florence, 1600).
Robert Chambers (1571-1628), a Catholic priest, lived abroad from 1582.

1600: John Dowland published The Second Book of Songs or Airs.
Including verses beginning 'Time's eldest son, Old Age', exhorting the reader to use 'Vivat ELIZA! for an Ave MARI!'.

[Long live Eliza! for a Hail Mary!].

Printed in full in: E.C.Wilson, England's Eliza.

1600: Philemon Holland dedicated to the Queen his translation from Latin:
'The Roman History written by T.Livius of Padua'. [Titus Livy, died AD 17].

'To the most high and mighty Monarch, Elizabeth (my dread Sovereign)... All my labour whatsoever, in translating another man's work, I present here unto your Highness, and consecrate to the happy and immortal memory of your most sacred Majesty...Most worthy and powerful Empress'...

The author 'in penning the History of the greatest state in his time, for exquisite eloquence had not his equal; no more than your Highness in glorious government at this day, any second. Such are the incomparable perfections resplendent in your Royal person, the Wonder of the world'.

'Vouchsafe also, of your accustomed clemency showed to aliens, of your fervent zeal to learning and good letters...to reach forth your gracious hand to T.Livius, who having arrived long since and conversed as a mere stranger in this your famous Island, and now for love thereof learned in some sort the language, humbly craveth your Majesty's favour, to be ranged with other free-denizens of that kind, so long to live under your princely protection'.

(London, 1600). The first complete translation of Livy (over 1400 pages), and first of a number of major translations by Holland (1551-1637), Coventry schoolmaster, who went on to dedicate translations to James I and Charles I.

1600: Ben Jonson's Every Man Out of his Humour was published in 1600, having been entered by the Stationers on April 8; it was first acted in 1599.

It included 'The Epilogue at the Presentation before Queen Elizabeth'.
Macilente, 'an envious scholar' sees the Queen.

'The very wonder of her presence strikes Macilente to the earth, dumb and astonished; from whence, rising and recovering heart, his passion thus utters itself: Blessèd, divine, unblemished, sacred, pure,

Glorious, immortal, and indeed immense -

O, that I had a world of attributes

To lend or add to this high majesty!...

Fly from her, Age! Sleep, Time, before her throne!

Our strongest wall falls down when she is gone'.

Jonson revised the ending for the public performances, where an actor portrayed the Queen. It had another conclusion 'at the first playing, which... many seemed not to relish it, and therefore twas since altered' (omitting the Queen), although 'There hath been precedent of the like presentation in divers plays, and is yearly in our city pageants or shows of triumph'.

Jonson's Every Man in his Humour (first acted in 1598) was entered by the Stationers on 14 August 1600, and was published in 1601.

1600: Matthias Leius, Germanus, dedicated to the Queen:
'Certamen Elegiacum. Novem Musarum, Apolline duce, contra Barbariem susceptum'.
In Latin verse, with dedication in Latin verse. 14p. (London, 1600).

c.1600: William Wodwall, a Warwickshire schoolmaster, wrote:
'The Acts of Queen Elizabeth Allegorized'.
In verse. Recounting in six cantos six episodes of religious or political controversy during the reign, from the Northern Rising (1569) to the defeat of the Armada. The contest between Catholics and Protestants is represented in the guise of a war between the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, on one side, and Conscience on the other.
The action is divided into six 'assaults', each one canto.
Decorated with curious pen and ink drawings.
[Bodleian MS Eng.hist.e.198].