

At **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Jan 1, Tues New Year gifts.

play: *The History of Error*, by the Children of Paul's.

Among 197 gifts to the Queen: by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'A Book of the Arms of the Garter since the time of the Queen's Majesty'; by Mr Alfonsus [Alfonso Ferrabosco, musician]: 'An Italian book written'; by Henry Gyrtens: 'An English book in verse being a story translated'; by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'A book written in Italian fair'.^{NYG}

Roger 2nd Lord North's payments: 'The Queen's New Year's gift, £10; given in court at New Year's tide, £16.10s; lost at play to the Queen, £70'.^A

George Talbot 6th Earl of Shrewsbury had sent Thomas Baldwin £100 to purchase New Year gifts for the Queen and others. [Talbot P.755].

Shrewsbury gave the Queen £20 in gold; the Countess of Shrewsbury gave 'a gown of tawny satin...lined with yellow sarcenet'; Lord North gave £10 in gold.^{NYG}

Jan 1, Petruccio Ubaldini dedicated to the Queen a description in Italian of the Lives and Fortunes of six illustrious ladies. 14ff. [BL Royal MS 14 A.XIX].

Jan 1: George Gascoigne dedicated to the Queen:

'The Grief of Joy. Certain Elegies wherein the doubtful delights of man's life are displayed. Written to the Queen's most excellent Majesty...1576'.

Dedication: 'To the high and mighty' Queen. 'The life of Man...is beset with sundry enemies, and subjected to many perils. Neither have we in this world any joy that may be accounted sure and stable, nor yet any such stability as may yield us sufficient cause of perfect Joy and contentation...Our age seemeth (unto me) a flying chase, continually hunted with Calamities'...

'I have presumed to employ my pen in this small work...And with greater presumption have I adventured to present the same unto your royal and most perfect judgement...that I might make your Majesty witness how the interims and vacant hours of those days which I spent this summer in your service have been bestowed. Surely, Madame, the leaves of this pamphlet have passed with me in all my perils...Such care I had to prepare some present for your Imperial person...I hope that the depth of your discretion will consider. The sum of his good will is not small, which presenteth himself and all that he hath'...

'Even as Petrarch...doth recount the uncertain Joys of men in several dialogues, so have I in these Elegies distributed the same into sundry songs. And have hitherto perfected but four of the first...If your Majesty shall like the work, and deem it worthy of publication' I will in such songs touch 'all the common places of man's perilous pleasures. But without the confirmation of your favourable acceptance...I will never presume to publish anything hereafter'...

'I right humbly beseech your Highness to accept this trifle for a New Year's gift...Whom God preserve, this first of January 1577 and ever. Amen'.

'Your Majesty's joyful grieved servant, George Gascoigne'.

First Song: 'The griefs or discommodities of lusty youth'.

Second Song: 'The Vanities of Beauty', in which Gascoigne mentions, by name and/or initials, 27 of the court ladies, the 'Dames in Court'.

Third Song: 'The faults of force and strength'.

Fourth Song: 'The Vanity of Activities', viz. Music; Dancing; Leaping, running, vaulting; Wrestling; Riding. 'Left unperfect for fear of horsemen'. [This, Gascoigne's last work, was unpublished at his death, 1 October 1577.

J.W.Cunliffe, ed. Complete Works of George Gascoigne (Cambridge, 1910), ii.511-557]. Note: Since a list of court ladies is rare, they are listed and identified here at the end of this year, 1577.

Also Jan 1: George Gascoigne to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper:

'Being lately received into her Majesty's service (wherein I hope to recover my decayed estate) I devised to present all my lords and good friends in court with certain Emblems for their New Year's gifts...I could not choose but proffer your Lordship the like present'. Enclosing the emblem (a verse and drawing of two horses, being an unbroken and a broken colt). [Bacon, ii.2-3, with the emblem].

Jan 6, Sun play, *Mucius Scaevola*, jointly by the Children of the Chapel Royal and the Children of Windsor Chapel.

Masque ready, with seven boys to make speeches, postponed to Shrove Tuesday.

Revels: 'Carriage of stuff for Farrant's play, and furniture for the lights to Hampton Court on Twelfth Day by tilt-boat'.

'Two wagons to carry stuff for the masque, and to carry the children that should have served in the masque and to carry some other stuff to serve in the Children of Windsor's play; Nicholas Newdigate gentleman for his pains in hearing and training of the seven boys that should have spoken the speeches in the masque, and for their charges and carriage back again, 43s8d; to those seven boys, to every one of them for their pains, 2s6d'.

Farrant: Richard Farrant, Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal, 1564-1580, and acting Master of the Children of Windsor Chapel, 1577-1580.

Jan 11: To Thomas Churchyard, taking letters to the Low Countries, £18.^T

Jan 15, Tues Edward Horsey at Hampton Court on return from Low Countries. Horsey had been on a short special embassy to Don John.

Jan 16, Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'Yesterday Mr Horsey returned to this court...thinking at the time of his taking of leave of Don John that the peace had been thoroughly accorded...but at his repair to Brussels he found that the States did utterly mislike of their Commissioners' proceedings with Don John...Her Majesty hath some meaning to return him thither again'.

Horsey is 'to offer to be a mediator in the peace'. [SPF].

Jan 17, Thur The young Earl of Essex at Hampton Court.

Robert Devereux 2nd Earl of Essex (Nov 1565-1601), travelled to court from Chartley, Staffordshire. His father had died in Ireland, 22 September 1576, after asking the Queen to be 'as a mother' to his children. He was a ward of Lord Burghley. Payments for the Earl included charges from his father's death 'till his coming to the court 17 January'. [BL Lansdowne 25/53].

January 17-May: The Earl of Essex at court and in London. Payments for him included: 'Given to Mrs West for the Earl's lodging, and some charges defrayed at Somerset House, 40s; spent by the Earl in little rewards, play, etc. at his being at Hampton Court, and some other charges, £3; to defray sundry trifling charges and playing money since his coming to London, £3'. [BL Lansdowne 25/45].

The 11 year-old Earl stayed mainly with Lord Burghley and made several visits to court with Lady Burghley. In May he left for Trinity College, Cambridge, for what were to be four years of study at Cambridge University.

Initially he defrayed the expenses of a fellow student, Gabriel Montgomery, (1565-1641), son of Count Montgomery, who accidentally fatally injured the King of France at a tournament in 1559, and was executed in France in 1574. Gabriel returned to France in 1579. [Essex's charges, and payments in his first year at Cambridge, including books in Latin and Greek: Devereux, ii.487-492].

Jan 18-c.Feb 15: William Davison was special Ambassador to the Low Countries. January 18: He 'was dispatched to the Prince of Orange'.^{WA}

Jan 18-Feb 5: Edward Horsey was again special Ambassador to the Low Countries. January 18: He 'was dispatched again to Don John'.^{WA}

Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight, was to protest about Don John's dealings with English Catholics, and his intention for his forces to leave by sea (it was rumoured to invade England).

Jan 21, Mon Don John's envoy at Hampton Court for audience.^{WA}
Jean Marinier, Sieur de Gastel, one of King Philip II's cup-bearers.

Don John sent him to inform the Queen that he had taken up the government of the Low Countries.^B

Jan 23: The Queen granted a lease in Somerset to William Stowe, who described himself as 'Your Majesty's humble and old servant William Stowe, who did serve your Highness at Hatfield before your Majesty coming to the Crown. And never had anything other than his bare wage'. [HT.ii.147].

Jan 24, Thur new appointment: Robert Bell, newly knighted and created a Serjeant at Law, became Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Also Jan 24: Don John's envoy Gastel at Hampton Court to take leave.^{WA}

Jan 26, Queen's gift: 'To Monsieur Gastel gentleman sent from Senor Don John de Austria, one chain of gold'.^{NYG}

Jan 27: christening. Queen was godmother to the French Ambassador's son. Parents: Michel de Castelnau, Sieur de Mauvissière; wife: Marie Bochetel. Queen's gifts, Jan 27: 'Monsieur Mauvissière, Ambassador lieger from the French King, at the christening of his child, one basin and lair gilt...and a double cup gilt of the Almain making'.^{NYG} Described by the Jewel-house as 'one double Almain cup gilt with four leopards' heads in each cup'. [Jewels, 1443].

Simon Bowyer 'laid out' £10 by the Queen's command.^T Child: Robert.

Jan 30: Arrangements for Lent preachers at court.

Jan 30, Lambeth, Archbishop of Canterbury (Edmund Grindal) to the Earl of Sussex (Lord Chamberlain), sending 'a note of the preachers before her Majesty this Lent, praying your Lordship to understand her Majesty's pleasure therein, and to certify me of the same...so as I may in time give notice unto the parties appointed to preach to be in a readiness against their days'. [BL Harl 6992/69].

It is not known whom the Archbishop appointed.

Feb 2, Sat play, *The History of the Cynocephali*, by Earl of Sussex's Men.

Revels paid for: '6 felts for the Cenofalles head-pieces, 5s; the Mouldman for a hound's head moulded for a Cenofall, 2s'. [Cenofalles: Cynocephali: mythical men with the heads of dogs].

Feb 5, Tues Edward Horsey at Hampton Court on return from Low Countries.^{WA}
After a short special embassy.

Feb 5, Madrid, Sir John Smith (Ambassador to Spain) to Francis Walsingham, of meetings with the Duke of Alva, a former Governor of the Low Countries, to confer on the complaints by the Queen's subjects:

'Alva used such protestations of love and affection to the Queen as I never heard the like proceed out of any man's mouth, laying great blame on Guerau de Spes, the last Ambassador in England, saying if he had not died by the way coming to Spain, he would have lost his head'. [SPF.xi.505-6].

[Guerau de Spes was expelled from England in December 1571].

Feb 5, Brussels, Henry Agylaeus to the Queen, in Latin, praising her and asking her to favour the oppressed people of the Low Countries.

Dr Thomas Wilson to Francis Walsingham, Feb 10, Brussels: 'One Agylaeus, a learned godly man of Bolduc, writeth to the Queen's Majesty, who dedicated a book of law to her Highness at the beginning of her reign and had nothing. I pray you help him with somewhat from her Highness'. [KL.ix.180,198].

Feb 8, Tallaugh, Adam Loftus (Archbishop of Dublin 1567-1605), to Walsingham: As the Queen is offended with me 'by misinformation against me', I have asked the Lord Deputy for licence and will come to England. [SP63/57/15].

Feb 12, Newry, Lord Deputy Sidney to the Queen: 'The Archbishop of Dublin... made earnest suit unto me to give him licence for a time to repair over to your Majesty's presence, with some testimony from me'...

'I have ever found him...an upright and sound Councillor to the State, and one willing to advance and set forward any service that might concern either your honour or benefit, or the common quiet of the country. Besides, I have found him diligent in the works of his vocation, zealous and entire in religion, a good preacher...not spare in hospitality, and...a man that hath simply walked in the fear of God...and gained love and credit among those with whom he hath been most conversant'...

'I humbly pray your Majesty to stand his gracious Sovereign'.

Feb 13, Sidney to the Privy Council, recommending the Archbishop, who has 'a perplexed mind and a sorrowful heart, for some matter that touched him near'. I ask you 'to stand his good lords'.^{SD} (Sequel: March 16).

Feb 12, in the Low Countries: Don John issued the 'Perpetual Edict' ratifying the Pacification of Ghent (1576), ending the civil war; all Spanish soldiers are to leave. The 'Perpetual' Edict lasted five months: Don John broke its terms.

Feb 12, Tues **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^{WA}

Feb 12, Westminster: Fellowship of English Merchants for Discovery of New Trades, founded by Letters Patent. [For killing whales and making train oil].

Feb 15, court, Richard Brackenbury (a Gentleman Usher) to the Earl of Rutland, with news of marriages of the Queen's ladies: 'I hope to see you here this merry Shrovetide. Mistress Burgh makes her offering on Monday next [Feb 18]'.

'This will be a long Lent to Lady Mary Vere and Mistress Sidney, for at Easter *consummatum erit*. I hope that two of your kinswomen will take up two more noblemen, as Mistress Paston Lord Stourton and Mistress Chaworth Lord Gormanston...Lord and Lady Talbot are here. Lord Pembroke is much made of, and lodged in the house'.

Feb 16, London, Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland: 'Most think that a marriage will take effect between the Earl of Hertford and Mistress Frances Howard, and also between Lord Garrett and Lady Mary Vere'.^{RT}

Mary Burgh married Sir Richard Bulkeley at court on February 18.

Mary Sidney married the Earl of Pembroke at court on April 21 (after Lent).

Lady Mary Vere married Peregrine Bertie early in 1578.

Gerald Lord Garrett (or Lord Gerald) married (1578) Katherine Knollys.

Katherine Paston married (1578) Henry Newton.

John 9th Lord Stourton married (1580) Frances Brooke.

Bridget Chaworth married (1584) William Carr.

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, married (1585) Frances Howard.

Christopher Preston, Viscount Gormanston, a widower, married again, both wives being called Catherine Fitzwilliam.

By February 17-19: Revels preparations for Shrovetide plays at Whitehall. 'For the carriage of the Earl of Warwick's Men's stuff from the Revels to Whitehall and back again to recite before my Lord Chamberlain, 2s; for the hire of a barge the 14 of February for the carriage of the Earl of Warwick's Men and stuff for them to the court and back again for the 14 and 16 of February for recital of plays, and the 17 and 18 for the plays before the Queen, 22s; for the carriage of the parts of the well counterfeit from The Bell in Gracechurch Street to St John's to be performed for the play of Cutwell, 10d'. [Revels, 277]. The Revels Office was at St John's, Clerkenwell.

Feb 17, Shrove Sun knighting: Richard Bulkeley, 'day before his marriage'.^M Also: play, *The Solitary Knight*, by Lord Howard's Men. Revels paid an armourer for loan of armour.

Feb 18, Shrove Mon Sir Richard Bulkeley's marriage, Whitehall Palace. Sir Richard Bulkeley of Anglesey (died 1621), a Gentleman Pensioner since 1568, married (2nd wife) Mary Burgh, a Maid of Honour, daughter of William 4th Lord Burgh. Anthony Wingfield made ready 'a bride-groom chamber for Sir Richard Buckley at Westminster'.^T The Queen gave on February 1 'one piece of murrey velvet' to Mary Burgh, who signed for it as Mary Bulkeley. [Lost, 218]. The Queen insisted the marriage be at court 'affirming that the world shall know what was her affection to those her servants'. [Thrush, biography].

Also Shrove Mon bear-baiting, at Whitehall.^T Also: play, *The Irish Knight*, by Earl of Warwick's Men.

Feb 19, Shrove Tuesday play: *Titus and Gisippus*, by the Children of Paul's. Revels provided 'two forms for the Senators', 6s. Also: masque of Boys, postponed from January 6, but without speeches. 'Shown on Shrove Tuesday night, without any speech'. Six masquers. 'A long masque of murrey satin crossed all over with silver lace with sleeves of gold tinsel, with head-pieces full of pipes of white silver lawn ...prepared for Twelfth Night with a device of seven speeches framed correspondent to the day'. Six Torch-bearers in crimson damask gowns.

Feb 20, Wed Dutch envoy, De Famars, at Whitehall for audience.^{WA} Charles de Liévin, Sieur de Famars, one of William Prince of Orange's Councillors, who came to ask for assistance for the Dutch against the tyranny of the Spaniards. Burghley described his mission as: 'Monsieur de Famars sent from the Prince of Orange to acquaint her Majesty with an intention of Don John to marry with the Scottish Queen'.^B He brought news of a plot to poison Queen Elizabeth, and that Don John planned for his forces to leave the Low Countries by sea, disembark in England and liberate the Queen of Scots. Therefore warlike preparations were made in England, and the Spanish left overland in May.

Feb 21-June 8: Philip Sidney was special Ambassador to the Emperor and to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine.

The Queen appointed Sidney (1554-1586), a godson of King Philip II of Spain, and a nephew of the Earl of Leicester, to go to 'condole and congratulate' the new Emperor Rudolf II, and the new Elector Palatine (the previous Emperor and previous Elector had both died in October 1576).

Sidney was 'dispatched to the Emperor' on Feb 7, and left on Feb 21.^{WA} He travelled via the Low Countries and Germany.

Those with whom he had audience included: Don John; Emperor Rudolf, at Prague; Ludwig VI, the new Elector Palatine; his brother John Casimir, Count Palatine; and the Prince and Princess of Orange.

Feb 25: Stationers entered a book published as:
'Flowers of Epigrams...Pleasant and Profitable to the expert readers of quick capacity'. Dedicated to the Earl of Leicester.

'Trifles by Timothy Kendall' include:

'A verse wherein the numeral letters show the year of the Lord when the Queen began her reign over this Realm':

'The pope, eke aL hIs paVLtrIe trashe

VWas banIsht qVight anD CLeen:

VWhen nobLe faIre ELIZabETH

VWas CroVnD fIrst engLIshE qVeen. Novembris 17'. (London, 1577).

Feb 26, Tues **WANSTEAD**, Essex; Earl of Leicester.^{WA}

Wanstead manor-house, leased from Lord Rich by Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester.

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, with his men and horses, 'being sent from Greenwich to Wanstead the Lord of Leicester's house to make ready the Office of the Robes'; Richard Kellefet and John Wynyard, of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with their men and horses, going 'to make ready at Wanstead and there to attend upon her Majesty'.^T

St Margaret Westminster: 'For ringing when the Queen's Majesty went into Essex and came to Whitehall again, 6d'.

Mar 2, Sat **WHITEHALL PALACE**.

St Martin in the Fields churchwardens paid 8d on March 3:

'For ringing at the Queen's coming from Essex'.

March 4, St Die, Sir Amias Paulet (Ambassador to France) to Francis Walsingham, sending a gown of counterfeit silver, which is commonly used by the French Queen and the Queen of Navarre. Prays him to advise when to send another gown (for Queen Elizabeth). [SPF.xi.540].

March 7, Queen's gift: 'To Monsieur de Famars, a messenger sent from the Prince of Orange, a chain of gold'.^{NYG} De Famars left for Holland, March 9.^B

March 8: Edwin Sandys was confirmed as new Archbishop of York.

March 16, Tallagh, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, to Francis Walsingham:

'Being in great anxiety and trouble of mind for that I was advertised thence of her Majesty's heavy displeasure conceived against me...could I not rest nor be quiet, in a matter of so great importance, but with as much speed as I could, both for the satisfying of her Majesty and for the ease of my own afflicted and heavy mind, prepared my journey towards England. And being embarked, and a good way on the seas, the wind came into the east and repelled me back again, and returned a man of mine, sent before of purpose, with letters to you and to others of my good lords and friends there, by whom I understand that the matter is not so heinous as by the fond and unadvised conceit and writing of a man of mine, I was provoked to fear; some little inkling hath been given me...that her Majesty hath been informed that I am a Puritan...Truly, Sir, I am utterly ignorant what the term and accusation of a Puritan meaneth'...

'The indignation of her Sacred Majesty, whose favour I prefer before my life, is more dreadful unto me than any death'. 'Adam Dublinensis'. [SP63/57/36].

The Archbishop eventually came to England in December 1578.

March 17, Sir Amias Paulet sent Walsingham 'a farthingale such as now used by the French Queen and the Queen of Navarre'. [SPF.xi.546].

March 22, court, Edward Horsey to Don John, in the Low Countries:
I told the Queen of your request for a portrait. She replied that as soon as the man who was accustomed to paint her full-length portraits (a Frenchman now in France) had returned to England, you should have a portrait. [KL.ix.250].

March 24: John Aylmer, new Bishop of London, was consecrated.

March: knighting, Whitehall: Lord Mayor, John Langley, goldsmith.^M

April 2: Thomas Churchyard, bringing letters from Brussels to Whitehall, £12.^T

Apr 4, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, at Whitehall Palace. By the Queen, with John Piers, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's Almoner; to 43 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 43d in a white purse.^{T,W}

Apr 8, Mon Danish messenger at Whitehall.

'A gentleman came to her Majesty with letters from the King of Denmark'.

'The King of Denmark's gentleman was dispatched' on April 14.^{WA}

April 11: Scandalous words about the Queen and the Earl of Leicester.

April 11, London, Antonio Fogaza to Don John: At Kenilworth Castle, belonging to the Earl of Leicester, the Queen's lover, there is a 16 year-old girl who has been brought up there secretly; she is their child. They are secretly planning to marry her to the King of Scots and so unite the two Kingdoms. [KL.ix.262].

April 12: Queen's dwarf. Wardrobe account has the Queen's first payments for gowns for a woman dwarf, who received further gowns in 1578.

Lord North saw dwarfs at the French court in 1574, and this dwarf appears to have been presented to the Queen by Catherine de Medici.

In October 1579 she is named as 'Thomasin', and she and her sister Prudence de Paris both received gowns. Thenceforth until 1603 there were numerous payments for rich clothing and many other gifts for Thomasin de Paris, 'our dwarf', who regularly exchanged New Year gifts with the Queen, usually giving an embroidered handkerchief and receiving gilt plate. [Arnold, 107-8].

April 15: News of three Irish petitioners in England.

Henry Burnell, Richard Nettervill, and Barnaby Scurlock, deputed by the subjects of the English Pale to complain of a local tax known as the Cess.

Viscount Baltinglass and other Irish lords and gentlemen wrote to the Queen, Jan 10, Dublin, complaining of the intolerable burdens of the Cess, preparing to send Burnell, Nettervill, and Scurlock to disclose their griefs to her.

They enclosed a Petition of the inhabitants of the English Pale to the Lord Deputy and Irish Council, complaining of the Cess, and desiring leave to send agents to seek redress in England. Chancellor Gerard sent a copy of the Petition to Walsingham, Feb 8, writing that 'The cess is a burden laid on the poor which breaketh all their backs'. Lord Deputy Sidney to Earl of Leicester, March 22: Three are going to complain, among whom Nettervill, sometime your man, is as arrant and seditious a villain as any. [SP63/57/1,18,48].

The three arrived in London by April 8, and petitioned the Queen for redress of the grievances of the Cess, a tax levied to maintain English soldiers in Ireland, and the Lord Deputy's household, which purchased provisions at prices much below their market value. [Listed, Carew, iii, Introduction, lxxxii].

April 15, Francis Walsingham to the Queen, with a special report concerning the Cess. The delegates from the English Pale are to be heard and imprisoned. Your Majesty is afterwards to consider the reformation of Ireland, and to call over the nobility to consult. [SP63/58/3]. Sequel: May 14.

April 16-21: *New attire for Mary Sidney's marriage to the Earl of Pembroke.*
 April 16: *The Queen gave Mary Sidney 'one forepart of purple velvet all over embroidered with Venice gold and set with small turquoises, garnets and pearl, lined with blue sarcenet'.* [Lost, 219].

Sir Henry Sidney's payments for Mary's brother Robert Sidney (aged 13) 'at his being at the marriage' included:

April 20: *'A velvet hat with a white feather, and a pair of murrey garters, 40s; a tasselled hat and a feather, with a pair of garters, 26s8d'; also white tuft taffeta, white fustian, black velvet, white satin, white sarcenet, carnation velvet, carnation satin.*

April 21: *'A French cloak of black velvet, 3s4d; a white satin doublet, jerkin wise, 4s'.* [Sidney accounts, *De L'Isle*, i.270].

Apr 21, Sun Earl of Pembroke's marriage, Whitehall Palace.
 Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (c.1539-1601), married (3rd wife) Mary Sidney (1561-1621), daughter of Sir Henry Sidney and his wife Mary (Dudley), sister of the Earl of Leicester. Sir Henry was in Ireland as Lord Deputy.

Simon Bowyer made ready *'sundry chambers at Whitehall against Easter and the bride-groom's chamber for the Earl of Pembroke'.*

Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, was sent from Westminster to the Tower *'for stuff against the Lord Pembroke's marriage'.*^T

Earl of Leicester's Huntsman at Kenilworth sent three bucks and two stags *'to my Lord of Pembroke's marriage'.*

Sir Henry Sidney paid the Earl of Pembroke £500 in February 1578 as the final instalment of his daughter's dowry of £3000.

April 22-Sept 2: *Edmund Hogan was first English Agent to Morocco.*

Hogan, an Esquire for the Body, was sent to Mully Abdelmelech, Emperor of Morocco, and King of Fez and Sus.

He left London on April 22 in The Galleon of London, and arrived on May 21 on the North African coast, at 'a port of Barbary'. He was escorted towards the court, and the King sent word 'that his pleasure was I should be received into his country as never any Christian the like', and that when I entered the city of Morocco 'all the Christians as also his nobility should meet me'.

His audiences in Morocco: see June 1.

Apr 22, Mon Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
 After morning service the Garter Knights went to the Privy Chamber, where the Queen held a Chapter of the Knights and appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.
 Lord Grey was absent *'because of her Majesty's displeasure'.*

Apr 23, Tues St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
 Queen's Lieutenant: Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral.
 The Queen was in processions and at the service, after which all processed up to the Presence Chamber.

Herald: 'The Sovereign passed by and went into the Privy Chamber, and then when the first course was brought up and set on the table her Majesty came forth and washed and then dined, and at the second course the Officers of Arms came and pronounced the Queen's style as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, and dinner being finished each retired after her Majesty was gone into her Privy Chamber, until the Evensong at which time her Majesty came forth herself in her robes of the Order and went into her Closet [a chapel], and then the Knights came back again and went through the Hall into the Chapel'.

After Evensong the Knights supped in the Presence Chamber.

Apr 24, Wed Final 1577 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
 At noon the Knights in their mantles 'came out of the Council Chamber into the Presence, and because her Majesty would not then hold an election they went not into the Privy Chamber as was accustomed but proceeded directly into the Closet where the Chapter was held by the Knights and the Lieutenant'.
 Afterwards the Knights went to the Chapel for a short service 'and the Offering'. No new Knights were elected. [BL Add MS 10110, f.108].

April 1577-August 1578: King of Navarre's Ambassador in England.

Philippe Duplessis-Mornay (1549-1623); previously in England in 1572-1573 as a Huguenot refugee after the Massacre of St Bartholomew, and now sent from France for aid by King Henri of Navarre, the new leader of the Huguenots.

The Sixth War of Religion had broken out in France in March.

On his first attempt to cross to England his ship was attacked by King Henri III of France's men and robbed of everything, including the sails and anchor.

On his second attempt he arrived safely, and sent for his wife, Charlotte d'Arbaleste. She wrote in her Memoirs: 'He was very well received from the first moment, and of the 100,000 crowns which he begged of the Queen of England she agreed to give 80,000...A sum was actually sent to Hamburg in Germany, to be employed in securing foreign aid. M. du Plessis' intimacy with the most important people about the Queen was a great help...His advice was even asked on matters which only concerned England'. After fresh troubles began in the Low Countries he was asked to represent the Prince of Orange and the States also.

His chief English friends were Francis Walsingham and Philip Sidney.

[Charlotte d'Arbaleste's Memoirs, translated by Lucy Crump as A Huguenot Family in the Sixteenth Century (1924), 165-9].

April: Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, with five men, made ready 'Durham Place for the sight of an Italian play there done' before the Privy Council.^T
Durham Place, Strand; Crown property.

April 29/May 6: **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.
 Date: April 29, Whitehall.^{APC} May 6, Greenwich.^{WA}

May 7, Tues, Greenwich, Queen wrote to the Bishops to suppress prophesyings which the Archbishop of Canterbury had refused to stop in 1576.

'We hear to our great grief that...there are no small numbers of persons presuming to be teachers and preachers of the church...which contrary to our laws...do daily devise...and put in execution sundry new rites and forms in the church, as well by their preaching, readings, and ministering the sacraments, as well by procuring unlawful assemblies of a great number of our people out of their ordinary parishes...to be hearers of their disputations, and new devised opinions, upon points of divinity...which...they in some places term "prophesyings", and in some other places "exercises".

'By which manner of assemblies great numbers of our people, especially the vulgar sort, meet to be otherwise occupied with honest labour for their living, are brought to idleness, and seduced, and...divided among themselves into variety of dangerous opinions'.

Each bishop is to take order in his diocese that no 'rites and ceremonies be in any sort used in the church, but directly according to the orders established by our laws. Neither that any manner of person be suffered...to preach, teach, read, or anywise exercise any function in the church, but such as shall be lawfully approved and licensed...And where there shall not be sufficient able persons...there you shall limit the curates to read the public homilies'.

As for the assemblies called exercises you shall 'cause the same forthwith to cease, and not to be used'. [Grindal, 467-9].

For the controversy over Propheysings see 1576 June 12, Nov 18, Dec 20. The Archbishop (Grindal) was called before the Privy Council (see May 29), and was confined to Lambeth Palace temporarily and sequestered permanently from exercising his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Lawyers were to consult on the procedure for depriving an Archbishop, for which there was no precedent.

May 14, Queen to Lord Deputy Sidney and the Irish Council, concerning the local tax known as the Cess: Scurlock, Nettervill, and Burnell, who have come with letters and supplications from the English Pale without Sidney's direction, have been imprisoned for maintaining that the Cess was contrary to the law and ancient customs of Ireland. He is to commit to ward the chief authors of the combination who avow the same; also to discharge her learned counsel who forbore to maintain her prerogative; and to redress abuses in levying the Cess.

May 14, Greenwich, Privy Council to Sidney: We have called before us the Earl of Kildare, the Earl of Ormond, Viscount Gormanston, and Lord Dunsany, who misliked of the unadvised proceeding of Scurlock and the rest who are committed to the Fleet. [SP/58/20,21].

May 14, Tues **STOKE NEWINGTON**, Middlesex; Mr Dudley.
'Newington Mr Dudley's house'.^T Stoke Newington manor-house, leased by John Dudley (1526-1580), a kinsman and agent of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; wife: Elizabeth (Gardiner); she married (2) Thomas Sutton, who later founded Charterhouse School. She died 1602; monument with 1st husband: St Mary's Church, Stoke Newington. Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, made ready at each house.^T
Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

At Stoke Newington: Mrs Sutton 'received visits from the Queen in Mr Dudley's her first husband's time, in one of which her Majesty taking a jewel of great value from her hair made a present of it to their daughter Miss Ann Dudley'. [Ann was born February 1575. The Queen visited Dudley at Stoke Newington in 1575 and 1577. P.Bearcroft, Historical Account of Thomas Sutton and of his Foundation in Charterhouse (1737), 14].

By May 15: Lord Burghley's preparations for the Queen's visit to Theobalds. There is a list of 'rooms and lodgings' at Theobalds.

Also 'the bill of the appointment of lodgings at the Queen's Majesty's coming thither', e.g. 'Wardrobe of Beds in the Stable; the Chaplains in a chamber next the Robes'. [HT.MS 140/22-24].

May 15, Wed **THEOBALDS**, Herts; Lord Burghley.^T
Theobalds, Cheshunt; owned by William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598), Lord Treasurer 1572-1598;
2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589), daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

*May 18: The Queen left Theobalds.
'Expenses and charges of the Queen's Majesty's being at Theobalds for three days of my Lord's charges, viz. Wednesday May 15 until Saturday following breakfast'.
Payments for: Pantry; Buttery; Cellar; Kitchen; Grocery; Pastry; Chandlery; Woodyard; Hire of Cooks, including turn-broths; Hire of Vessels; Rewards; Carriage; Necessaries; Rushes, viz. 'For rushes from London; divers women for gathering of rushes'. Total £337.7s5d. [HT.MS 226].*

May 18, Sat dinner, Northaw, Herts; Earl of Warwick.^T
Northaw manor-house, also called Northall or North Hall; owned by Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick (c.1530-1590), elder brother of Earl of Leicester; Master of the Ordnance, Privy Councillor. 3rd wife: Anne (Russell)(c.1548-1604), daughter of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; she married at court, 1565.

May 18: Captain Martin Frobisher took leave of the Queen, at Northaw.

Frobisher was about to sail on his second voyage in search of a North-West Passage to China, and in search of gold ore, which it was believed he had found by chance in 1576; the Queen and the Earl of Warwick were among his backers.

'Being well accompanied with divers resolute and forward gentlemen, her Majesty then lying at the right honourable the Lord of Warwick's house in Essex, he came to take his leave, and, kissing her Highness's hands, with gracious countenance and comfortable words departed towards his charge'. [*Hakluyt*, v.198; see May 26]

May 18, Sat **GORHAMBURY**, St Albans, Herts; Sir Nicholas Bacon.^{T,W}

Gorhambury, near St Albans, owned and built by Sir Nicholas Bacon (1510-1579), Lord Keeper 1558-1579. 2nd wife: Anne (Cooke) (c.1528-1610), sister of Lady Burghley and mother of Anthony and Francis Bacon.

Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, 'viewing, making ready, and attending at the Lord Keeper's house, North Hall, and sundry other places'.^T

St Peter's Church, St Albans: 'For ringing two days at the Queen's Majesty's last being here, 5s4d'.

Sir Nicholas Bacon's gifts to the Queen: 'A salt, the body and cover of agate, being a turkey-cock garnished with gold pearl and stone', with 'Cupid standing on the top of the cover'; 'a cup of crystal garnished with silver gilt, pearl and stone', with '3 emeralds, 3 rubies and 6 pearls upon the brim of the cover, 6 rubies about the body, a rope of small pearls about the top and a table ruby in the top of the cover'. [*Jewels*, 1475-6].

At Gorhambury musicians included the Waits of London, known from the City of London's order to the City Chamberlain, 19 Dec 1577: 'It was ordered that Mr Chamberlain of this City shall pay unto Smythe, waggoner, the sum of 26s8d for the hire of a wagon and four horses for the Waits of this City to the Lord Keeper's house at Gorhambury at the Queen's Majesty's being there this summer season last past'. [London: Repertory 19, f.275].

c.May 22: At Gorhambury, knightings: William Booth, of Lincolnshire; Ralph Brereton, of Cheshire; John Brockett, of Hertfordshire; Thomas Butler, of Lancashire; Henry Cock, of Hertfordshire.^M

May 22: *The Queen left Gorhambury.*

'Charges expended at Gorhambury by reason of her Majesty's coming thither on Saturday 18th May 1577 before supper, and continuing until Wednesday after dinner', including: 'Wheat in the Pantry and Pastry'; beer and ale; wine of all kinds; lights, torches; in beef 8 oxen; in mutton 60 carcasses; 18 veals, 34 lambs, 10 kids; 206 capons; pullets; 372 chickens; 120 geese; 144 herons, 96 bitterns, 144 ducklings, 228 pigeons, 216 'birds of the nest', 24 godwits, 14 dotterels, 13 shovellers, 24 pheasants, 14 partridges, 192 quails, 204 may-chicks, 23 mallards, 12 teals, 36 larks, 3 curlews, 12 knots; sea fish, fresh-water fish; gammons of bacon, baked and boiled; 24 dried tongues; 26 pigs; 2 flitches bacon; neats' tongues, sheeps' tongues, cows' udders, calves' feet; 1 hare, 492 rabbits; butter, eggs, cream, milk; fruit; vinegar; spice of all sorts; banqueting stuff; wood, coals; necessaries, herbs, flowers, artichokes.

Rewards for presents, £9.16s, rewards for Officers of the Queen, £12.5s.

Carriage from London to Gorhambury, and from Gorhambury back again, £10.

To an upholsterer for things hired, 35s8d; to them of the Revels, £20; to the cooks of London for their wages, £12; to labourers for their wages, 28s8d; for feeding of fowl, 6s; for loss of pewter, £6.15s6d; for loss in napery, 40s6d. Total: £577.6s8½d.

'Besides a cup presented to the Queen's Majesty'...

'Besides 25 bucks and two stags'. [LPL 647, f.42-43; printed in full, with prices paid: *Nichols, Progresses* (2014), ii.511-514].

May 22, Wed **FOLD**, South Mimms, Middx; Mr Waller.^W
 Old Fold manor-house, near Barnet, Herts, but in South Mimms parish.
 'Mr Waller's house at Barnet'.^T Tenant: Ralph Waller, whose wife Annis
 Peterson died in 1569, six months after their marriage: he died in 1602.

William Bullein: *Dialogue against the Fever Pestilence* (1578):
 'What town is this?...This is Barnet...What house is this at the town's end,
 compassed with a moat?...Here dwelleth a friend of ours, this is called the
 Fold'. [Early English Text Society (1888), 59].

[*May 23, Thur] dinner, Highgate, Middlesex; Mr Lichfield.
 Anthony Wingfield made ready 'Mr Lichfield's house beside Highgate'.^T
 Thomas Lichfield; a Groom of the Privy Chamber 1559-1586, lutenist,
 singer, and supervisor of the Queen's music;
 wife: Margaret (Pakington).
 Lichfield's gift to the Queen:
 'A red galley-cup, the cover and foot of silver gilt'. [Jewels, 1487].
 Lichfield was killed by a servant in 1586.

*May 23, Thur **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

c. May 24: William Melville at court from Holland.
 Melville, a Scotsman, came from the Prince of Orange, who on June 2 thanked
 the Queen for the favourable audience she had given him, and assured her of
 his own desire to serve her. [SPF.xi.587].

May 26, Whit Sunday Edward Waterhouse at Greenwich from Ireland.
 Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, sent Edward Waterhouse, one of his
 Secretaries, with instructions (May 20), which included 'Not to forget to
 decipher the devices and lewd practices' of the three Irishmen in England.^{SD}
 [Waterhouse landed in England on May 22 and remained in England all year].

May 26: at court: letters from the Lord Deputy of Ireland delivered.
 Sir Henry Sidney to the Privy Council, May 17, Kilmainham:
 'There have been afore you as I hear Barnaby Scurlock and his companions,
 who repine at her Majesty's prerogative for Cess [local tax]. They be bad
 instruments for her Majesty's service...and by their lewd persuasions many men
 be drawn to resist the yielding of Cess, hoping daily of the comfort and good
 success these their Agents shall find there'. Nettervill is seditious, mutinous,
 sows discord and dissension and 'doth more harm where he cometh...than any one
 man hath done in this realm these many years'.

Sidney to the Queen, May 20, describing the Cess, and 'the triumvirate now
 sent'. Scurlock was 'Attorney to your sister and yourself' but was displaced,
 'since which time...he never ceased to impugn English government'. Nettervill
 is 'as seditious a varlet and as great an impugner of English government as any
 this land beareth'. Burnell 'thirsteth earnestly to see the English Government
 withdrawn from hence, but...is the least dishonest of the three'. [SP Ireland].

May 26-Sept 24: Martin Frobisher's second Voyage.

*Captain Frobisher, in search of a North-West Passage to China, and gold ore,
 left Blackwall on May 26 in The Aid, one of the Queen's ships.*

*With The Gabriel, captained by Edward Fenton, one of the Earl of Warwick's men,
 and The Michael, captained by Gilbert Yorke, one of Lord Admiral Lincoln's men.*

Frobisher's discoveries in North America: July 20.

May 27, June 10: court news, of Casimir's envoys secretly with the Queen, at Leicester House. May 27, Paris, Venetian Ambassador: Casimir, Count Palatine of the Rhine, sent Monsieur de la Personne to the Queen for aid. [Ven.vii.556].

Sir Amias Paulet to Francis Walsingham, June 10, Tours: 'The secretary of Monsieur Mauvissière hath informed the King that her Majesty gave audience to Haucourt la Personne and others going towards the Prince of Condé, late in the night, and that to that purpose she removed in the evening from the court to Leicester House; and that these gentlemen, and others their associates, had in commission from Casimir to advise the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé to condescend to no peace, and that they should assuredly have favour out of Germany. This Secretary used great diligence in this journey, and the court was much troubled with his message'. [Paulet, 29].

*May 28, Whit Tuesday bear-baiting, at Greenwich.
Thomas Bowes, for 'bringing the game in Whit Sunday week', £5.^T

May 29: Sir Cormock McTeig McCarty at Greenwich.

One of the Irish landowners who surrendered his lands to the Queen, who then re-granted them, entitling them to be disposed of by will.

Sir Henry Sidney to the Queen, Dublin, c.March, recommending Sir Cormock McTeig McCarty: 'McCarty hath desired licence to repair over to do his duty to your Highness...for that he and his ancestors have so many years been accounted loyal and dutiful subjects to the Crown of England...and yet hitherto neither he nor any of his ancestors have attained to that felicity to have seen their Sovereigns; affirming that he himself should be the first'.

McCarty asks to 'have access to his Prince's presence, and behold his dear Sovereign, to his joy and comfort. His next request is that he may surrender his lands into your hands and take them again of your Majesty, and yield you rent and service. And last, that your Majesty will hold him...as one of the dutifullest, lowliest and humble subjects your Majesty hath...of all those parts...I never held myself better satisfied of any man of his sort than of him ...He deserveth to be much cherished...as a good instrument of your Majesty's service in the midst of those rude and barbarous people where civility and good government and taste of your laws is but in her tender infancy'.

To the Privy Council: 'Young O'Callaghan accompanieth him thither likewise for that purpose, to surrender his lands and to hold them again of her Majesty'. Sir Cormock 'for his obedience to her Majesty and her laws, and disposition to civility' is 'the rarest man that ever I found was born in the Irishry'.

To Philip Sidney: Sir Cormock 'is not the best courtier, for his bringing up hath been somewhat homely, but his plain talk will well express his honest mind, which he beareth to the English government'. [Collins, i.162-3].

May 29, Queen's gift: 'To Sir Cormock, an Irish gentleman, a chain of gold of our store of the charge of John Astley esquire, Master and Treasurer of our Jewels and Plate'.^{NYG}

May 29: Archbishop Grindal was sequestered by the Council 'from all exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction'. He was till 25 Aug 1578 'prisoner in his own house', then was licensed to go to Croydon Palace. [Harrison's 'Chronology'].

By May 30: christening, in Hesse. Queen was godmother to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's daughter. Parents: Wilhelm IV, 'the Wise'; wife: Sabina. Queen's Deputy: Richard Allen, special Ambassador to the Landgrave, May-June.

The Landgrave to the Queen, May 30, Cassel: As a daughter has been born to me at the same time as your envoy Richard Allen arrived, I bestowed upon her your name, hoping she will imitate your virtues and piety. [SPF.xi.581: Latin].

Child: Elizabeth, born at Cassel.

May 30: *christening, in Zeeland. Queen was godmother to William Prince of Orange's daughter, by his 3rd wife, Charlotte de Bourbon. Godfather: Earl of Leicester, who wrote to the Prince, May 8, appointing as his Deputy his nephew Philip Sidney, or if he did not arrive in time, Edward Dyer. [KL].*

Sidney, on his way home from a special embassy, travelled from Frankfurt to Middelburg for the christening.

The Queen later sent presents to the parents: a gold lizard for William, a gold dove encrusted with jewels for Charlotte. The gifts allude to Matthew 10:16: 'Wise as the Serpent, and meek as the Dove'.

Child: 2nd daughter, Elizabeth; she married Henri, Duke of Bouillon.

Court news. June 1, Antonio Fogaza to Don John of Austria:

'The party that giveth me intelligence, willed me yesterday to write unto you that the Queen and her Council are greatly offended for the matter of marriage between you and the Queen of Scots...conceiving that the same tendeth to their utter ruin and overthrow'. [KL.ix.315].

June 1, London, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney, in Ireland:

'Whit Sunday, I delivered your letters at the court'. The Queen has agreed that you are to have £15,000; 2000 men are to be put in readiness, and three ships. 'Her Majesty, angry at the first when money was demanded, said that Henry Sidney did always seek to put her to charge, but...her Highness consented to all'...

'The triumvirate [three Irishmen] are still close prisoners'...

'Let me remember your Lordship that you live amongst a discontented people'...

'Upon Wednesday last [May 29] the Earls of Leicester and Warwick went to Killingworth [Kenilworth], and from thence to Buxton'.^{SD}

Leicester's Huntsman at Kenilworth Castle noted that 'my Lord at his going to Buxton killed two bucks', and one stag was killed 'for the house'. The Earl and his brother visited the Countess of Shrewsbury at Chatsworth, before moving on to the Shrewsburys' house at Buxton beside the baths, to take the waters.

June 1: Report by Edmund Hogan, Agent to Morocco:

First audience: June 1 at 'Morocco in Barbary', conducted in Spanish. The King offered 'himself and his country to be at her Grace's commandment'. I found him 'willing to pleasure and not to urge her Majesty with any demands'. An Ambassador was coming from the King of Spain, who had asked him not to give audience to anyone from the Queen of England, but, said he: "I neither like of him nor of his religion, being so governed by the Inquisition that he can do nothing of himself". His Ambassador "shall well see how little account I will make of him and Spain, and how greatly I will extol you for the Queen's Majesty of England".

Later 'he called for such simple musicians as he had. Then I presented him with a great base lute'; he asked after musicians he awaited from England, to whom he will 'give good entertainment with provision of victual', and will 'let them live according to their law and conscience'.

I find that 'he beareth a greater affection to our nation than to others because of our religion, which forbiddeth worship of idols, and the Moors called him the Christian king'.

At another of his many audiences Hogan gave the King a 'case of combs'. The King yielded to requests made for privileges for English merchants, and after a successful embassy Hogan left on July 12. [Hakluyt, iv.156-162].

Hogan returned to court about September 2.

June 8, Sat Philip Sidney at Greenwich on his return from overseas.^{WA}
Sidney had been on a special embassy to the Emperor and to several Princes.

June 9: Emperor Rudolf II's special Ambassador at Greenwich.

Baron John Preyner came, in accordance with custom, to return the Garter insignia of Rudolf's father Emperor Maximilian II, who died in October 1576. At the Queen's expense he was lodged 10 days in a merchant's house in London.

June 9, Sun Baron John Preyner, Emperor's Ambassador, at Greenwich.^{WA}

Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, made ready at Greenwich 'the Presence Chamber of the King's Side, the Great Chamber and Presence Chamber of the Queen's Side, and the Great Gallery chambers against the coming of the Emperor's and the King of Spain's Ambassadors at four several times', June and July.

For the Ambassador's hunting Richard Brackenbury was sent from the court at Greenwich 'to make ready three standings for the Emperor's Ambassador, viz. at Hyde Park, Hampton Court and Windsor'.

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, was sent from Greenwich to Windsor to make ready the Castle and the Dean's house there against the coming of the Emperor's Ambassador', with 'two yeomen helping to hang the same and four labourers'.

'And for the like charges...against the coming of the French Ambassador'.^T

June 9, Greenwich: 'A placard to Robert Knollys, gentleman, for the taking up of three post-horses for his going to St Anne of Buxtons, and to the Earl of Leicester, and returning back again'.^{APC} [St Anne's Well, Buxton, Derbyshire].

June 10, Greenwich, Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Sidney:

'I am to impart unto you the return of the young gentleman, Mr Sidney, your son, whose message very sufficiently performed, and the relating thereof is no less gratefully received and well liked of her Majesty, than the honourable opinion he hath left behind him, with all the Princes with whom he had to negotiate, hath left a most sweet savour and grateful remembrance of his name in those parts...There hath not been any gentleman I am sure these many years that hath gone through so honourable a charge with as great commendations as he'.^{SD}

June 10, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney:

'Mr Sidney is returned safe into England, with great good acceptance of his service at her Majesty's hands; allowed of by all the Lords to have been handled with great judgement and discretion, and hath been honoured abroad in all the Princes' courts with much extraordinary favour. The Emperor gave him a great chain, the Princess of Orange another with a fair jewel'.^{SD}

June 11, Brussels, Dr Thomas Wilson to the Queen, describing an audience with Don John on June 9: 'He wished of God that he might have the happiness once to see your Majesty and to speak with you'...

'I showed him your Majesty's picture, which I had borrowed of Mr Fulke Greville...Don John was much pleased with the sight of it, and perused it very curiously a good long time, and asked me if your Majesty were not attired sometimes according to the Spanish manner. I told him your Majesty used divers attires, Italian, Spanish, and French, as occasion served and as you pleased. He said the Spanish attire was the most comely, and then he desired earnestly of me to have your Majesty's entire stature and making, and the sooner the better'.

'I told him I would do my best upon my return...but in the mean season I desired his whole picture, which he promised I should have...He told me he is so informed of your Majesty that if you were in the company of your ladies, but in a black velvet French gown and a plain hood to the same, he might discern you for the Queen, although he had never seen your picture before. I told him indeed that God had done much for you, not only to call you to the place of a Queen... but also to give you such a shape fit for any Queen, and therewithal a mind endued with such several and famous virtues as therefore your Majesty is had in admiration and a chief spectacle to the whole world'. [KL.ix.356].

[June 13, Buxton], in haste this foul Thursday, Earl of Leicester to Burghley: 'My brother and I both find great pleasure both in drinking and in bathing in the water' and think 'it would be good for your Lordship'. We dine two or three together, now Lord Pembroke is here, having but one dish or two at most, and taking the air afoot or on horseback moderately. If you come next year as you say, do not bring too many with you. The house is so little as a few fills it, and hard then to keep sweet. Lord and Lady Shrewsbury have dealt nobly with us every way. [HT.MS 160/129]. Lord Burghley left for Buxton in July.

June 18, Tues Emperor's Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.^{WA}

June 19: Queen's gift delivered: 'To Baron John Preyner, Ambassador sent from the Emperor of Almain, one chain of gold'.^{NYG}

Richard Brackenbury with two men, a guide, four horses, three grooms, was 'sent in post from London to attend upon the Emperor's Ambassador unto Dover to see him well used and furnished by the way of all things necessary, for his and their charges going and coming, and tarrying at Dover four days, and their post-horses at 2d a mile', £11.2s8d.^T

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, made ready 'the Queen's Majesty's lodgings within the Tower of London for the receiving of the Ambassador sent from the Emperor, and one other time for the receiving of the Viscount of Ghent sent from Don John de Austria'. James Harman made ready 'certain lodgings at Westminster against the coming of the Ambassadors from the Emperor and Don John de Austria'.

Richard Todd, Keeper of the Wardrobe at Hampton Court, made ready 'the Privy Lodgings at Hampton Court with rich stuff against the coming of two Ambassadors, one from the Emperor and the other from the States, at two several times, and... brushing and taking down'.^T

Roger Robinson paid £27.6s for 'post-horses and guides to conduct the Ambassadors of the Emperor and Don John de Austria to Windsor, Hampton Court and other places by her Highness's commandment'.^{APC}

June 22: Don John's special Ambassador at Greenwich.

Don John, Governor for Spain of the Low Countries, sent Robert de Melun, Vicomte de Ghent, Governor of Artois; he was in England for three weeks.

Dr Wilson to Francis Walsingham, June 3, Brussels: 'The Viscount's train... will be very great and honourable. As I can learn, his instructions are to use all compliments that may be for maintenance of amity and to dissuade alliance with the Prince of Orange, as much as may be'; June 8: 'He is valiant of person ...and yet very courteous'. Dr Wilson appointed one of his men to wait upon the Viscount from the coast of France to the court, and to send a Post to the court on their landing. On June 21 the Viscount informed Don John that he arrived on June 17 in London, where the Queen had prepared a magnificent lodging for him; she at once sent Edward Horsey to welcome him, and on June 21 sent the Earl of Hertford and many other gentlemen. His audience was delayed till June 22 because of the leave-taking of the Emperor's Ambassador. [KL.ix.324,330,355].

The Viscount's letters in French (and Dr Thomas Wilson's letters), are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol.ix; quoted as 'KL'. Given here in English versions.

June 22, Sat Viscount of Ghent at Greenwich for first audience.^{WA} Stephen Fulwell, Jewel-house Officer, for boat-hire 'to and from the court at Greenwich for conveying of pearls and plate against the coming of the Viscount of Ghent', 4 days, 10s.^T

June 23, London, Viscount to Don John: 'I was escorted to court by Edward Horsey...I dealt only in compliments...the Queen conversing with me for two hours as benignly and benevolently as could be wished...I will obtain a second audience to declare the cause of my coming and to treat with her in detail'.

June 24, Mon Viscount of Ghent at Greenwich for second audience. The Queen sent the son of Lord Hunsdon 'her nearest relative', and many other gentlemen to accompany the Viscount to court. There in a two hour audience he informed her of the reasons for his coming.

Also June 24: Privy Council meeting, at which the Earl of Bedford made a rare attendance (on the day prior to his daughter's marriage).^{APC}

June 25, Tues visit, Winchester Place, Southwark, Surrey. Formerly a palace of the Bishops of Winchester. The Queen went to Southwark for the marriages of the Earl of Cumberland and of Lord Wharton.

George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605), married Lady Margaret Russell (1560-1616), daughter of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, and sister of the Countess of Warwick. George was a ward of the Earl of Bedford.

Philip, 3rd Lord Wharton (1555-1625) married Lady Frances Clifford (1556-1592), the Earl of Cumberland's sister. Church monuments of 1st Lord Wharton, with two wives: at Healaugh, Yorkshire, and Kirkby Stephen (now in Cumbria).

The Queen became godmother to the Earl of Cumberland's son (May 1584).

Lady Anne Clifford (1590-1676), the Earl of Cumberland's daughter, in her old age wrote a Life of her parents, stating that they married 'in St Mary Overy's Church in Southwark near London the 24th of June...It being so great a marriage that Queen Elizabeth was pleased to honour it with her presence and be there at the marriage'. [Gilson, 6-7]. The marriages are not in the registers of St Mary Overy (later Southwark Cathedral); Winchester Place had its own chapel.

Robert Glover, who was Somerset Herald in 1577, stated that the marriages were 'at Winchester Place in Southwark on Tuesday the 25th of June 1577'.

[Bodleian Ashmolean MS 799, f.21v].

June 25, Greenwich, Queen to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury:

'Our very good cousins. Being given to understand from our cousin of Leicester how honourably he was not only lately received by you our cousin the Countess at Chatsworth, and his diet by you both discharged at Buxton, but also presented with a very rare present, we should do him great wrong (holding him in that place of favour we do) in case we should not let you understand in how thankful sort we accept the same at both your hands, not as done unto him but to our own self, reputed him as another ourself'...

'In this acknowledgement of new debts we may not forget our old debt - the same being as great as a sovereign can owe to a subject - when, through your loyal and most careful looking to the charge committed to you [Queen of Scots], both we and our realm enjoy a peaceable government, the best good hap that to any prince on earth can befall'...

In the Queen's hand: 'Your most assured loving Cousin and Sovereign, Elizabeth R'. Shrewsbury endorsed this: 'To be kept as the dearest jewel'.

A draft of a letter which the Queen originally proposed to send to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, dated June 4, commences as above but continues:

'We think it meet...to prescribe unto you a proportion of diet which we mean in no case you shall exceed. And that is to allow him [Leicester] by the day for his meat two ounces of flesh...and for his drink the twentieth part of a pint of wine to comfort his stomach, and as much of St Anne's sacred water as he lusteth to drink'...

'On festival days...for a fit dinner the shoulder of a wren and for his supper a leg of the same, beside his ordinary ounces. The like proportion we mean you shall allow unto our brother of Warwick, saving that we think it meet, in respect that his body is more replete than his brother's, that the wren's leg allowed at supper on festival days be abated, for that light suppers agree the best with rules of physic'.
[Elizabeth, Works, 229-231].

June 26 [Chatsworth], George Savile to the Earl of Rutland:

'Lord Leicester has found great commodity by Buxton. But he took cold, either when he came out of the bath, or when he walked, or when he sat in the cold at a sermon on Midsummer Day. If he has not a tertian fit tomorrow, he will come hither to Chatsworth...and on Saturday [June 29] to Kenilworth, where Lady Pembroke will meet him, and her husband and her uncle Warwick'.^{RT}

Earl of Leicester's Huntsman noted that whilst hunting at Kenilworth in 1577 the Earl and Countess of Pembroke each killed one buck; the widowed Countess of Essex killed 6 bucks and 4 stags. In June Roger Lord North's accounts included: 'Lost at play at Kenilworth, £50, to my Lord of Leicester'.^A

Court news. June 26, Bristol, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney: 'The Earl of Leicester was not returned to the court at my coming from thence, but was sent for in respect of the Ambassadors that were then come to London from the Emperor, from France, and from Don John, whose Ambassador the Viscount of Ghent was honourably accompanied, having in his train 120 persons, whereof 50 chains of gold'.^{SD}

June 26: Daniel Rogers 'was dispatched'.^{WA}
Rogers, Agent in the Low Countries 1576-1578, went to William of Orange.

June 27: The Queen granted a petition from Thomas Tallis and William Byrd, Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, for a lease. They stated that a grant to them of a licence for printing music (22 January 1575) had resulted in a loss. Tallis has served the Queen and her ancestors for almost 40 years. [HT.ii.155].

June 30, Sun Viscount of Ghent at Greenwich for audience.
The Viscount made complaints about English pirates.

During June Richard Brackenbury had attended upon the Viscount 'from the court at Greenwich to London and so to Windsor and Hampton Court and back again to London and then to the Court at Greenwich'.^T

June 30: List of 'certain pearls delivered in charge by the Queen's Majesty to the Lady Cobham the 28 February 1570, being upon her Majesty's commandment viewed, weighed and examined the last of June 1577 by John Lonison of London goldsmith and William Neale one of her Majesty's Auditors. And after the said examination left in charge with the said Lady Cobham the said last of June in the presence of Mr Secretary Walsingham until it should please her Majesty to take further order for the disposing of them'. Ropes of pearls, round pearls, pendant pearls, all with weights and values.

With a note 'Given to me one New Year's morning a pearl by the Queen's Majesty pear fashion, as it seemed out of this paper, being of the weight above named. R.Leycester. Carets: 13.di' [13½]. On the reverse: 'Given the Earl of Leicester on New Year's Day anno 17.1574'. [1575]. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1148, f.337].

July 1/18: visit, Deptford, Kent.
Simon Bowyer made ready 'for her Majesty at Deptford to see the launching of two new ships made there', July.^T *Revenge* and *Scout* were built in 1577.

July 4: News of a proposed progress to Sussex.

Locations:

To the Earl of Arundel, who owned Arundel Castle and Lewes Priory.
To Viscount Montagu, who owned Battle Abbey and Cowdray, Midhurst.
To Lord Buckhurst, who owned an estate at Withyham.

Also (see July 10): to Henry Goring's house at Burton.
After the Oxford 'Black Assize' the progress did not take place.

July 4, Lord Buckhurst to the Earl of Sussex (Lord Chamberlain):

'I beseech your Lordship to pardon me if thus I shall become troublesome unto you to know some certainty of the Progress, if it may possibly be. The time of provision is so short, and the desire I have to do all things in such sort as appertaineth so great, as I cannot but thus importune your Lordship to procure her Highness to grow to some resolution both of the time when her Majesty will be at Lewes, and how long her Highness will tarry there. For having already sent into Kent, Surrey, and Sussex for provision, I assure your Lordship I find already all places possessed by my Lord of Arundel, my Lord Montague, and others. So, as of force, I am to send into Flanders, which I would speedily do if the time of her Majesty's coming and tarriance with me were certain'...

'I trust your Lordship will measure my case by your own, that would be loth her Highness should come unto you before you were able ready to receive her Highness, to hazard thereby your dishonour and her Majesty's dislike. I can but beseech of God that the house do not mislike her; that is my chief care: the rest shall be performed with that good heart as I am sure it will be accepted. But if her Highness had tarried but one year longer, we had been too too happy. But God's will and hers be done'. [Ellis, 1st series (ii), 271].

July 4-6: Oxford 'Black Assize', and deaths from 'gaol-fever'.

Camden: 'While the Judges of Assize sat at Oxford, and one Rowland Jenkes, a foul-mouthed bookseller, was indicted for slanderous words against his Princess, the greatest part of those which were present, whether through a poisonous and pestilent vapour, or the stink of the prisoners, or damp of the ground, were taken in such sort, that they died almost everyone within 40 days or thereabouts, saving the women and children, and none else touched with the contagion'. Rowland Jenkes survived to serve a term of imprisonment.

(Sequel: July 23,30).

July 6, Sat Viscount of Ghent at Greenwich to take leave.^{WA}

July 6, Queen's gift: 'To Viscount of Ghent, sent from the States of the Low Country, a chain of gold'.^{NYG}

Richard Brackenbury with two men, a guide, four post-horses, two grooms, attended upon the Viscount 'from London to Dover and so to Calais to see him furnished with all things necessary, and tarrying there four days', £17.^T

July 9 [Rycote, Oxon], Richard Topcliffe to the Countess of Shrewsbury, of the Earl of Leicester: 'We did yesternight come to Rycote my Lord Norris's'. Today 'my Lord of Leicester being departed toward the court, to Sir Thomas Gresham's 34 miles hence [Osterley, Middlesex]'...

'His Lordship wished her Majesty would progress to Grafton [Northants] and Killingworth [Kenilworth], upon which condition he would see Buxton this summer again...But the next year is threatened that journey'. [Hallam. 115].

July 10, Burton [Sussex], Henry Goring to Sir William More (of Loseley, Guildford, Surrey, where the Queen had stayed in September 1576):

'I understand the Queen's Majesty hath lain at your house, and now gestes [an itinerary] is forth of her Majesty's coming unto these parts of Sussex, by the which it seemeth her Grace's meaning is to lie at my house two nights'. This is to ask 'what order was taken by her Majesty's officers at that time that her Grace was with you, and whether your house were furnished with her Highness' stuff, wine, beer, and other provision, or that you did provide for the same or any part thereof'. [HMC 7th Rep. 630].

July 12, Sheffield Manor, Mary Queen of Scots to the Archbishop of Glasgow (her Ambassador in France): 'The principal subject which I have now to write to you, is of Leicester's journey to the baths of Buxton, where he has been very honourably received by my host Shrewsbury. Many are thereby filled with great jealousy, suspicion and distrust. For my part, after having sounded, by all the best means that I could, his intention and chief motive for this journey, I have discovered that he has gone expressly there to ascertain the inclinations of the nobility in reference to the marriage which he designs to solemnise with this Queen, which everyone considers to have been for a long time secretly contracted between them; and he himself even speaks of it in a manner a little more freely than perchance may be profitable to him. He has sent in all duty to assure me... both of the good affection of this Queen towards me, and of his own...in what affects my pretension to the Crown of England'...

'Leicester wishes to maintain and preserve her favour during this reign, and to have an eye to and secure himself for the future'. [Turnbull, 254-5].

July 13, Sat 'Dr Wilson returned out of Flanders'.^{WA}
Dr Thomas Wilson, special Ambassador in the Low Countries 1576-1577, had been recalled. He brought the Queen a portrait of the Marquis of Havrech's wife. The Marquis himself arrived in England in September.

July 15: in Russia: death: Daniel Sylvester, special Ambassador to Russia, on his way to Moscow was killed by a lightning strike on his lodgings, with his dog and a boy; all his papers were burnt. The superstitious Tsar Ivan the Terrible regarded this as God's will, and suspended negotiations with England for several years. [Leigh, England and Russia, mis-dated 1576].

Court news. July 18, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'The Lord Treasurer has taken his leave of the Queen to go to Buxton'.^{RT}

July 19, Westminster, Lord Treasurer Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'I am now thoroughly licensed by her Majesty to come thither, with as much speed as my old crazed [sick] body will suffer me'. [Lodge, ii.84].

[July 19, Fri] dinner, Clapham, Surrey.^T

*Clapham manor-house; owned by John Worsopp, died c.1594; wife: Martha.

July 19, Fri **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^{WA}

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, paid 'for boathire at Richmond when her Highness went upon the water in the evening...four times'.^T

July 20: Queen granted Christopher Saxton a licence for the exclusive publication of his county maps for 10 years.

First edition of Saxton's maps: see end 1579.

July 20: Anthony Jenkinson and Dr John Rogers 'were dispatched into Denmark'.^{WA} They went as Trade Commissioners, to meet Danish Commissioners in Germany concerning trading with Russia. They were sent to negotiate at Emden, did not get there in time, and in August began negotiations in Hamburg instead. Jenkinson returned in October. Dr Rogers went alone as special Ambassador to several other Hanse Towns and returned in December.

July 20, from St John's College, Cambridge, Samuel Norton dedicated 'The Key of Alchemy', 'To the most virtuous magnificent and noble Queen Elizabeth'. Seven pages of dedication, prefacing a detailed description of the procedure used by alchemists. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1421, f.165v-170].

Norton (1548-1621), alchemist, failed to win royal patronage.

July 20: Martin Frobisher arrived in North America.

'At our first arrival, after the ship rode at anchor, our General, with such company as could be well be spared from the ships, in marching order entered the land, having special care by exhortations that at our entrance thereinto, we should all with one voice, kneeling upon our knees, chiefly thank God for our safe arrival; secondly beseech him, that it would please his divine Majesty long to continue our Queen, for whom he and all the rest of our company in this order took possession of the country; and thirdly, that by our Christian study and endeavour, those barbarous people trained up in paganism and infidelity, might be reduced to the knowledge of true religion, and to the hope of salvation in Christ our Redeemer'...

'We marched through the country, with ensign displayed...and now and then heaped up stones on high mountains and other places in token of possession'.

In North America we discovered and named 'Mount Warwick', 'The Countess of Warwick's Island', 'The Countess of Warwick's Sound', 'Gabriel's Island', 'Hatton's Headland', 'Leicester's Island', 'Queen Elizabeth's Cape'.

We freighted the ships with 'stone or supposed gold mineral'.

We also brought back a man, and a woman with a 'sucking child'.

Captain Frobisher returned to the court at Windsor on September 24.

[Hakluyt, v.137-153; 199-228].

July 23: death: Sir Robert Bell, Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons, died after the Oxford 'Black Assize' of July 4-6. Deaths, apparently from typhus, continued from July 6-August 12, and a total of 510 men died. The news was received in London: Fleetwood's report: July 30.

July 23, Tues King of Navarre's Ambassador at Richmond. Philippe Duplessis-Mornay, Ambassador since April 1577.

July 23, Earl of Leicester to Lord Burghley (en route to Buxton): 'Du Plessis is with her Majesty to take his leave. Her Majesty willed me to write...to your Lordship to send her a whole tun of Buxton water in hogsheads, and with as much speed as might be'. They must be 'thoroughly seasoned with the water before'. [The water arrived at court by August 8]. [HT.MS 160/139].

The Sixth War of Religion in France ended during August. The Ambassador had more leisure, and occupied himself in composing a treatise on the Church. He finally took leave of the Queen at Norwich: 17 August 1578.

July 24, Wed supper, Isleworth, Middlesex; Countess of Derby. Isleworth manor-house; Crown property, occupied by the Countess of Derby. She was Margaret (Clifford) (c.1540-1596), daughter of Henry Clifford 2nd Earl of Cumberland and estranged wife of Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby; a first cousin of the Queen, both being grand-daughters of King Henry VII.

July 25, Richmond, John Stanhope to Lord Burghley: 'My Lord of Oxford giveth his diligent attendance on her Majesty...As yet there is no progress spoken of, though there have been two or three set down. Yesternight her Majesty supped with my Lady of Derby at Isleworth and tomorrow dineth at Barn Elms, and my Lord of Leicester maketh her a supper at Mortlake Park Lodge'. [HT.ii.157].

July 26, Fri dinner, Barn Elms, Surrey; Thomas Smith. Barnes manor-house, Barn Elms; leased by Thomas Smith (1522-1591), also of Kent; Collector of the Customs in the Port of London, and known as Customer Smith; wife: Alice (Judd), daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, skinner, Lord Mayor of London 1550-1551, former owner of Barnes manor; she died in 1593.

Sir Francis Walsingham leased Barnes manor from 1579, and the Queen several times visited him at Barn Elms.

c. July 27: supper, Mortlake Park Lodge, Surrey; Earl of Leicester. Mortlake Park was part of Wimbledon manor; Crown property.

July 28, Sun Sir John Smith at Richmond on return from Spain.^{WA}
Smith had been abroad since November 1576 as special Ambassador to Spain.

July 29, Richmond: The Queen lost 'one pair of aglets of gold enamelled white from a tuft taffeta gown'. [Lost, 221].

July 30: News of the Oxford 'Black Assize'.

July 30, William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, to Lord Burghley, from 'Bacon House in Foster Lane in London':

Yesterday, after attending the Mercers' Feast 'I walked to Paul's to learn some news, where came suddenly into the Church Edmund Downing, and he told me that he was even then come out of Worcestershire, and that my Lord Chief Baron died' and named 'a number of other gentlemen that were at the Gaol-delivery at Oxon', all dead. 'The Inquest of life and death are almost all gone. Such clerks, servants, and young gentlemen, being scholars, as were at the same Gaol-delivery are either dead or in great danger...The Gaol-delivery of Oxon (as I was told) was kept in the Town Hall, a close place, and by the infection of the Gaol (as all men take it) this mortality grew'. [Ellis (2) iii.54-55].

Catholic report of 'A great miracle which Our Lady has worked in England': 'Amongst those who died were some of the principal doctors and preachers of the sect called the Puritans, one of them being Laurence Humphrey, who translated the commentaries of St Cyril from Greek to Latin and dedicated them to Queen Elizabeth [in 1563]...It will thus be seen that God is fighting on our side'. [Span.ii.541].

Dr Laurence Humphrey in fact died 1 Feb 1590 at Oxford, where his monument remains in Magdalen College chapel.

Court news, of a proposed progress to Essex, altered by the 'Black Assize'.

July 30 [Richmond], in haste, Earl of Leicester to Earl of Sussex (at New Hall, Boreham, Essex):

'I have showed your letter to her Majesty, who did take your great care to have her welcome to your house in most kind and gracious part, thanking your Lordship many times. Albeit she saith very earnestly that she will by no means come this time to New Hall, saying it were no reason, and less good manners, having so short warning, this year to trouble you; and was very loth to have come into these parts at all, but to fly the further from these infected places, and charged me so to let your Lordship know that by no means she would have you prepare for her this time'.

'Nevertheless, my Lord, for my own opinion, I believe she will hunt, and visit your house, coming so near. Herein you may use the matter accordingly, since she would have you not to look for her'.

'And now, my Lord, we all here do what we can to persuade from any progress at all, only to remain at Windsor and thereabouts, but it much misliketh her not to go somewhere to have change of air. So what will fall out yet I know not, but most like to go forward, since she fancieth it so greatly herself'.

'The infection in Oxford and the country falleth out to be only at the Assizes gotten, for none others either of the town or country are touched but those present at Gaol-delivery'. [Ellis, Letters, 1st series (ii), 272].

The Queen visited the Earl of Sussex at New Hall only in September 1579.

July 31, Buxton, Lord Burghley to the Earl of Sussex: 'I came hither on Sunday last at night [July 28]...began on Tuesday, yesterday, to drink of the water to the quantity of 3 pints at 6 draughts; this day I have added 2 draughts, and so drink 4 pints; and tomorrow am determined to drink 5½ pints. With sugar I find it potable with pleasure, even as whey. I mean not to bathe these 8 days, but will continue drinking 10 days'. [Ellis (2) iii.53].

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the Queen's cousin, was at Bath in summer 1577. Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, with two men, a guide and their post-horses 'being sent by the Queen's Majesty's commandment in post to see my Lord of Hunsdon then being at the Baths, from Westminster being distant 100 miles, and for staying there two days and returning', £11.^T

At Bath Lord Hunsdon received gifts of a calf, two lambs and two capons, from the Bath Chamberlains. [Wardle, 194].

Aug 2, Bristol, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney: 'Lamentable news...In Oxford a disease is grown, being neither the plague nor sweat, but as worse as any of them, for which yet no physic can be found'.^{SD}

3 August 1577-May 1579: William Davison was Agent in the Low Countries. 'Sent from the court at Richmond the 3rd of August, after news of the beginning of the troubles again, which began the 25th of July'.

In September Davison wrote to Henry Killigrew that he was awaiting his wife (Catherine Spelman): 'I now think every day a year till I hear of her safe arrival...I have commanded my man to provide at Dover some ship well appointed to waft her over...I hear the sea doth swarm with pirates, and I know it will be perilous'. [SPF.xii.44; KL.ix.552].

Court news. Aug 4 [Buxton], Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'I have received nothing of any moment from the court at this time, otherwise than this of the mortality happened in Oxfordshire; where there are dead...the most part of all the freeholders that were at the Assizes in Oxford, 50 scholars and 20 townsmen are dead...The Queen's Majesty stays her determination of any progress, doubting lest this sickness might increase further'. [Lodge, ii.86-7].

Aug 4, Poitiers, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Signory: The Queen of England 'has lately reviewed all the forces of her Kingdom, both horse and foot, her Ambassador alleging that as all France is in a state of war, and as Flanders may come into the same condition, his mistress had determined to be well provided at home against what might happen'. [Ven.vii.559].
No more is known of this review.

Aug 6, Tues Dutch envoy, De Famars, at Richmond. 'Monsieur Famars came to her Majesty from the Prince of Orange'.^{WA}
Charles de Liévin, Sieur de Famars, came 3 times to England during 1577.

Aug 8 [Richmond], Earl of Leicester to Burghley, who had sent Buxton water at the Queen's request: 'Your water is here safely arrived and I told her Majesty of it, who, now it is come, seemeth not to make any great account of it. And yet she more than twice or thrice commanded me earnestly to write to you for it, and after I had so done asked me sundry times whether I had remembered it or no, but it seems her Majesty doth mistrust it will not be of the goodness here it is there; besides somebody told her there was some bruit of it about, as though her Majesty had had some sore leg. Such like devices made her half angry with me now for sending to you for it...Nevertheless she thanks your Lordship for the well and careful sending of it. She is well in health and without any other grief but the old aching sometimes when she takes cold in her legs'. [HT.ii.159].

Aug 8, Richmond, Edward Cheke to his cousin William Davison, in Holland:
'I am daily attending at the court..The Queen hath been so troubled with matters of the Low Countries and for the relieving of the Protestants in France'...

'Here is now no news more than how Sir Jerome Bowes and my cousin George Scott are banished the court for a slanderous speech they should speak of my Lord of Leicester, which I think was done before your coming from hence'.

'The court removeth not from Richmond this twelve days, and there is no progress at all, as it is now determined'. [SP15/25/30].

Aug 9, Richmond, Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Sidney, of Irishmen in prison since May: 'Scurlock, Nettervill and Burnell since their submission made here, by reason of the sickness of the plague, which is in the Fleet, where they were prisoners, are enlarged upon good bonds to remain either in the City or within 10 miles thereof, until further order be taken with them'.^{SD}

Aug 12, Mon Envoy at Richmond from Flanders.^{WA}
George Fremin, a Frenchman, was back in the Low Countries by the end of August.

Aug 12: death: Sir Thomas Smith (1513-1577), the Queen's Secretary (jointly with Walsingham), and a Privy Councillor, died at Theydon Mount, Essex.

Bequest: 'My standing massive cup all gilt which hath the seven planets in the cover I give to the Queen's Majesty as most worthy, having all the good gifts endowed of God which be ascribed to the seven planets, praying her Majesty to take that simple gift in good worth as coming from her faithful and loving servant'. This bequest was described by the Queen's Jewel-house Officers as 'a French bowl of silver gilt...fair chased with personages with Cupid on the top of the cover'. [Jewels, 1482]. Funeral: September 5: Theydon Mount Church, where his monument remains. The widowed Philippa, Lady Smith, died in 1578.

Aug 19: Dr John Dee noted: 'The Hexameron Brytanicum put to printing'.^D
Published as General and Rare Memorials pertaining to the Perfect Art of Navigation. (London, 1577). Possibly the first book to refer to 'the British Empire'. The title-page shows the Queen at the helm of the ship of Europe, off the coast of a land conquered by her soldiers and sailors.

Dee's title-page, and his sketch for it, with his explanation of his remarkable illustration, are reproduced in Roy Strong's Gloriana, 90-93.

Aug 20: Seditious words at Maldon, Essex.

Robert Mantell alias Blossie, yeoman, at Maldon and other places did 'give out and say that King Edward was alive [and that he, Robert] was King Edward'.

In May 1578 the Council ordered him moved from the Tower to the Marshalsea to await trial. On June 1st he was committed to the custody of Richard King, deputy Keeper of Colchester Gaol, Essex, on suspicion of high treason.

Found guilty, 14 July 1578; later the same day he escaped from prison. Richard King of Colchester, yeoman, was charged that he feloniously and treacherously allowed Mantell to escape; he pleaded not guilty of treason but guilty of a negligent escape; he was to be tried.

Mantell was recaptured, and at Brentwood Assizes, Essex, on 13 March 1581, he said publicly that 'King Edward the Sixth is alive'. He was indicted for high treason and for escaping. He confessed: sentenced to a traitor's death. [Assizes, Essex, 175,191-2,215].

21 Aug 1577-February 1578: Robert Beale was special Ambassador to some of the German States. Aug 21: Beale was 'dispatched into Germany'.^{WA}

Beale to William Davison, Aug 31, Bruges: 'In the passage over the seas I have been miserably spoiled by Flushingers and others...of all I had'. [SPF.xii.123].

Beale had audiences with a number of German Protestant Princes.

Court news. Aug 21, London, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney:
 'I arrived at the court upon Wednesday last [August 14] at Richmond, where the Earl of Leicester was newly arrived from his house in Waltham Forest'. From Mr Secretary Walsingham 'I learned that Barnaby Scurlock and his fellows, immediately after their enlargement, came to the court without praying any licence; for which rash part (the infection and their offence considered) Mr Secretary gave them such a welcome as they returned in post, in some fear to be presently again committed'.^{SD}

[Aug 23, Fri] dinner, Hampton Court, Middlesex. Crown property. Simon Bowyer made ready 'a dining house at Hampton Court'.^T

Aug 23, Fri **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^{WA}

Aug 30, Oatlands, Dr Thomas Wilson (who had brought the Queen a portrait of the Marchioness of Havrech) to William Davison, in Brussels:

You are desired 'to confer with Monsieur Fremin, and to take him with you to the Marchioness of Havrech, and show her that the Queen would gladly have a suit of her own linen partlets that she wears, and the same to be sent in a box, in such form and manner as she doth wear the same abillements; for that the Queen, in seeing her picture, did marvellous delight in the manner of the wearing of her linen in such sort. Therefore, if it will please her Ladyship to send me one of her own best linen suits for the Queen, I will send her whatsoever it shall please her to command that England yieldeth. This I pray you to do with as great cunning as you can for the Queen's satisfaction'.

PS. 'Monsieur de Famars is well used, and is like to receive some comfort of his message'. [SPF.xii.120]. De Famars left for home on September 29.

[*abillements: attire for head or neck; partlet: (usually) neckerchief*].

c.Sept 2: Edmund Hogan with the Queen on return from Morocco.

Hogan, first English Agent to Morocco (since April 22), returned to court: 'I repaired to her Majesty's court, and ended my embassy to her Highness's good liking, with relation of my service performed'. [Hakluyt, iv.162].

Sept 2, Oatlands, Queen to the Emperor of Morocco, King of Fez and Sus, in Spanish, thanking him for his honourable reception of Hogan. 'And whereas you write that you have long determined to send one of your servants here...as we shall be glad of his coming, so we beg that for many good reasons you will send him secretly, so that his coming may not be in any way known'. [SPF.xii.135].

Sept 3, Oatlands, Dr Wilson to William Davison, to remember to deal with Madame de Havrech for partlets 'to be sent and pinned together thereafter', this being 'the Queen's Majesty's desire'. [KL.ix.500].

c.September 4: Proposed dinner, Cobham, Surrey; Lady Askew. Lady Anne Askew, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln (by his 2nd wife), and wife of William Askew (or Ascough). Hugh Underhill and a Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with hired horses and two labourers, went 'from Oatlands to Cobham the Lady Askew's to make ready there...for that the Queen's Majesty should have gone thither to dinner and did not'.^T

Sept 4, Wed **PYRFORD**, Surrey; Earl of Lincoln.^W

'The Queen's Majesty went to my Lord Admiral's house'.^{WA}

Pyrford house of Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln (1512-1585), Lord Admiral 1558-1585; 3rd wife: Elizabeth (FitzGerald) (c.1528-1590).

John Wynyard and a Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with their horses and two labourers 'going from Oatlands to Pyrford to make ready and attend her Majesty by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain'.^T

Sept 5, court, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney, in Ireland:
 'Her Majesty hath not been very well disposed in body since her going to this house at Oatlands...The noblemen of Ireland which be here would fain further some device that all of them should be free from all burdens. And this day the Earl of Thomond, in the Chamber of Presence, began to discourse how he would win the Queen £4000 a year clearly, when now she spendeth a thousand'.^{SD}
 Conor O'Brien, 2nd Earl of Thomond (c.1535-1581), came from Ireland in July.

c.Sept 6: dinner, Sir John Zouche.^T

The principal residence of Sir John Zouche (1534-1586) was in Derbyshire; wife: Eleanor (Whalley), died 1583, one of 25 children by 3 wives of Richard Whalley, of Notts. John Wynyard and a Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with their horses and two labourers, going by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain 'to carry and recarry certain wardrobe stuff to make ready Sir John Zouche's house for her Majesty to dine at'.^T

The payment to Wynyard is dated May 1577, but is coupled with his payment for going to Pyrford in September. It is not known where Sir John Zouche was living at this time; he was at court in November. He was frequently in dissension with his neighbours and was currently quarrelling with Sir Thomas Stanhope (c.1540-1596) of Notts, whom he accused of attacking his men in Derby.

Sept 7, 'from the court at the Lord Admiral's house', Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'I have found here a great disposition in her Majesty to have all things in controversy ended betwixt Sir John Zouche and Sir Thomas Stanhope and others; and therein I have imparted my opinion to her Majesty that the fault shall be in Sir John Zouche if he be misliked either of your Lordship or of others'. [Lodge, ii.90]. (Sequel: November 11, Screven's letter).

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

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For bread and drink for the ringers when they rang for the Queen's Majesty's birth, 14d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'For songs singed upon the Queen's Majesty's birthday, 8d; to a Summoner for bringing the same songs, 4d; to the bell-ringers for ringing on the Queen's birthday and for bread and drink, 18d'.

c.Sept 7,Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.

Sept 8-c.Oct 8: Robert Bowes was special Ambassador to Scotland. After his return he was sent again to Scotland as resident Agent, 17 November 1577-c.December 1579.

Sept 12,Thur dinner, Hanworth, Middlesex; Duchess of Somerset.^{WA}

Hanworth manor-house. Crown property, granted in 1558 to the Duchess for life. She was Anne (Stanhope) (c.1510-1587), mother of the Earl of Hertford; widow of Queen Jane Seymour's brother Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset (executed in 1552). With 2nd husband, Francis Newdigate, formerly the Duke's steward, died 1583.

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, made ready 'at my Lady Somerset's'.^T

Hanworth manor was granted in 1532 to Anne Boleyn. In 1533 she became King Henry VIII's 2nd wife, and mother of Elizabeth; on her execution in 1536 the manor reverted to the King. He settled the estate in 1544 on his 6th wife Queen Katherine Parr. The young Elizabeth stayed at Hanworth in 1547-48 with her stepmother and her 4th husband Lord Thomas Seymour.

Elizabeth's 1577 visit was her first known visit since then.

The Queen's visit to Hanworth in 1577 may have been the occasion when she sat for a portrait by a Dutchman, Cornelius Ketel (1548-1616), who was in England from 1573-1581 and painted numerous portraits.

A biography of Ketel written in 1604 states, in translation, that: 'In 1578 Ketel portrayed the Queen of England from life. Her Majesty sat at the request of the Earl of Hertford at the house of Hanworth where she dined with the Duchess of Somerset, the mother of this same Earl'.

[Karel van Mander, ed.Hessel Miedema, Lives of the Illustrious Netherlandish and German Painters (Doornspijk, 1994), i.358].

The Queen was not in the vicinity of Hanworth at any time in 1578; she dined there again with the Duchess of Suffolk in August 1580.

The portrait by Ketel apparently has not survived.

Court news. Sept 15, Oatlands, Edward Waterhouse to Sir Henry Sidney:

'There is arrived in England the Marquis of Havrey, brother to the Duke of Aerschot. He cometh towards the court with a great train...to solicit for the States amity, and furniture to their wants. They have wholly rejected the Spanish government...The only courtier here is the Earl of Thomond'.^{SD}

Sept 17, in France: Peace of Bergerac, between Huguenots and King of France.

September 17-December 21: **Marquis of Havrech** in England.

As special Ambassador from the States of the Low Countries.

Charles Philippe de Croy, Marquis de Havré (1549-1613), usually called in England Marquis of Havrech, came to request assistance for the States against the Spanish and to ask that the Earl of Leicester should come over in command.

William Davison to Earl of Leicester, Aug 30, Brussels: He is 'in nobility a principal peer of this country, allied very near to the greatest Princes of Christendom...The Marquis, by order from the States, is principally to direct himself in this voyage to your Lordship as to the man of our court that...they chiefly hope and account of'. Those with Havrech included Adolf van Meetkerk, President of the Council of Flanders.

Sept 17: Marquis of Havrech and his companions sailed from Dunkirk, survived a dangerous storm and landed in Kent, and on September 18 from Dover sent word that they would be at Gravesend next day. [KL.ix.485-6,522].

Havrech's letters and his Report to the States, in French, are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vols.ix and x. Given here in English versions.

Sept 18, Oatlands, Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Hertford: 'Her Majesty, being certified of the Marquis of Havrech's arrival, would have your Lordship repair hither in order to meet him at Dartford, where he will be next Saturday'.

Endorsed by Hertford: Received by a pursuivant Thursday 19 Sept 1577.

'I rode the next morning Friday from Easton [Wiltshire], and was at Oatlands the court before 3 in the afternoon being so 50 long miles'. [Bath, iv.143].

Sept 18, Oatlands, Francis Walsingham to Thomas Randolph (of Kent, Master of the Posts): 'Her Majesty, being given to understand of the Marquis of Havrech's arrival and that he should as this night arrive at Canterbury, her pleasure is that you should...repair unto him and to persuade with him to stay there until such time as her Majesty may be advertised of his arrival. Sir Henry Cobham is appointed to repair unto him to Canterbury from her. You shall do well therefore to give warning to young Mr Wotton and other gentlemen that are languaged to accompany Mr Cobham unto Dartford, where her Majesty's pleasure is he shall stay until such time as there be order taken here for his reception'. Postscript: 'Her Majesty's pleasure is you should yourself advertise how he is accompanied, and set down the names of the persons of note. The Dean and Mayor to make him some present of wine or other gratuity, as the country yields'. [SP15/25/34].

Sept 22, Sun Marquis of Havrech at Oatlands for first audience.^{WA}
 Robert Cotton, Officer of the Wardrobe of Beds, with his man and two horses, was sent from Oatlands to Richmond 'to fetch rich hangings to help to furnish Oatlands house against the Ambassador's coming thither, and returning the same stuff again...and also for going with certain wardrobe stuff from Oatlands to Staines and to Eton College to make ready for the Ambassador in both places'.^T

Havrech's Report to the States, Dec 31, Brussels:

'After landing, so as not to lose time, we set off to go to the Queen, who because the plague was very bad in London had withdrawn to a small house of hers called Oatlands...She at once sent a gentleman to receive us...then Sir Henry Cobham...then Lord Cobham...and ten or twelve gentlemen, who escorted us for two days to near where the Queen was, where after a day's delay I had audience'.

'The Earl of Hertford came for me, a league and a half, bringing with him forty hackneys for me and my train, and I was given a richly furnished chamber at the court where I refreshed myself. The Queen, accompanied by more than a hundred ladies and maidens and a great many lords and gentlemen, received me very graciously, and gave me audience for more than two hours'. [KL.x].

[Sept 23, Mon] dinner, Thorpe, Surrey.^T

Hall Place manor-house. John Wolley, Latin Secretary to the Queen 1569-1596. 2nd wife: Elizabeth (More)(1552-1600), daughter of Sir William More of Loseley; widow of Richard Polsted of Thorpe (died 1576), who settled the manor on her.

John Wolley and Elizabeth married earlier in 1577; they held their first manorial court at Thorpe in October 1577.

Sept 23, Mon **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^{WA}

Work needed at Windsor in 1577, listed by the Clerk of Works, included:

'The Queen said she would have a gallery from her Bedchamber to go along over the Porter's Lodge through the Constable's lodging, and a Tennis court at the end. Her Highness also said that she would have a Banqueting-House made, where the old Banqueting-House now is at the east end of the Terrace...The Bake-house and ovens are in sore decay and standeth in Peascod street far from the court... The stables at Eton...are in great ruin'. [Hope, *Windsor Castle*, i.274].

Sept 23: Francis Walsingham 'was sent by her Majesty to the Ambassador [Marquis of Havrech] lying at Staines'.^{WA}

Sept 24: 'The Ambassador came from Staines to the court at Windsor, and went from thence to his lodging at Eton College'.^{WA}

Sept 24, Tues Captain Martin Frobisher at Windsor.

'Captain Frobisher arrived at the court, being returned from Cataia [Cathay]'.^{WA}

After his second voyage in search of a North-West Passage to China, Frobisher in *The Aid* landed at Milford Haven in Wales and 'rode to the court for order to what port or haven to conduct the ship', in which was gold ore from North America. He 'repaired with all haste to the court being then at Windsor, to advertise her Majesty of his prosperous proceeding and good success...and of the plenty of gold ore...He was courteously entertained, and heartily welcomed of many noblemen, but especially for his great adventure commended of her Majesty, at whose hands he received great thanks and most gracious countenance.. Her Highness also greatly commended the rest of the gentlemen in this service, for their great forwardness in this so dangerous an attempt'...

'And finding that the matter of the gold ore had appearance and made show of great riches and profit, and the hope of the passage to Cathay by this last voyage greatly increased, her Majesty appointed special Commissioners chosen for this purpose, gentlemen of great judgement, art, and skill, to look thoroughly into the cause, for the true trial and due examination thereof, and for the full handling of all matters thereunto appertaining'.

'And because that place and country hath never heretofore been discovered, and therefore had no special name, by which it might be called and known, her Majesty named it very properly *Meta Incognita*, as a mark and bound utterly hitherto unknown. The Commissioners...advertised her Highness that the cause was of importance, and the voyage greatly worthy to be advanced again'.

Frobisher had found on an island a dead fish 12 feet long, with a horn 6 feet long, which 'may truly be thought to be the sea unicorn. This horn is to be seen and reserved as a Jewel by the Queen's Majesty's commandment in her Wardrobe of Robes'.
[*Hakluyt*, v.137,153,198-229].

Cornelius Ketel painted Frobisher in 1577 as part of a commission for numerous portraits. [Reproduced in his biography, *ODNB*].

Frobisher's captives: Richard Brackenbury to the Earl of Rutland, Oct 10: 'Martin Frobisher is returned without loss. He has brought a man, a woman, and a child of the country, and ore of great value. Yet he went not so far as the last time'.^{RT} The man and woman died at Bristol; the child, a little boy, was brought to London to be presented to the Queen, but died before they met. There were complaints from Moscow about Frobisher's voyages to lands under the dominion of Russia; offence was given by his taking a man, woman, and child.

Paul Hentzner in 1598 saw a unicorn's horn valued at over £10,000 in the Queen's bedchamber at Windsor. Thomas Platter in 1599 saw at Hampton Court a 'life-like portrait of the wild man and woman captured by Martin Frobisher... Both looked like savages, wore skins, and the woman carried a child in Indian dress'. [John White's drawings: *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, 161-162].

Frobisher left on a third Voyage in May 1578, to bring back 'gold ore'.

Sept 25,Wed Walsingham and other Councillors visited Havrech at Eton.^{WA}
Sept 25, court, Christopher Hatton to Thomas Heneage: 'The Marquis of Havrey is here in Ambassage from the States, upon whose coming all the lords are assembled, and in weighty affairs as greatly busied as at any time I have known them'.
[*Finch*, i.22].

Sept 26,Thur Countess of Mansfield arrived at Windsor.
Edward Cheke to William Davison, Sept [29]: 'The Countess of Mansfield was brought to the court the 26th of this month, accompanied with divers ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's appointment; and used as honourably as she may possibly desire, and also maintained upon the Queen's charge'.
[SP15/25/35].

Sept 27,Fri Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audience.^{WA}
The Marquis presented 'Articles' to the Queen, with the decisions of the States. They ask for not less than £100,000, repayable in 8 months; also for 5000 foot and 1000 horse, under some chief lord of the kingdom.
[*KL*.ix.540-542].

Burghley noted that the Marquis and Adolf van Meetkerk 'demanded the loan of £100,000 for eight months. The answer was, if they could borrow it, they should have credit for it'.^B

Sept 28,Sat Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audience.
Earlier in the day the Earls of Leicester and of Sussex and Francis Walsingham 'went from her Majesty to the Marquis's lodgings at Eton College'.^{WA}

Sept 28, Leicester to William Davison: The Marquis carries himself 'so well and courteously as any man may do, without any ceremony or curiosity at all, but already a very Englishman in all his dealings'...

'For the causes he came for, one for loan of money, the other for aid of men. They are both granted...With this the Marquis was ready to depart tomorrow or the next day. This afternoon he came to her Majesty over some conference he had with Sir Thomas Gresham [about the money]'.
[*SPF*.xii.203].

Sept 28, Havrech to the States: 'The Queen moved to Windsor to be better lodged and accommodated, and there I have had two very kind audiences'. [KL].

Also Sept 28: 'The Lady Polixena arrived at the court'.^{WA}
Simon Bowyer made ready 'for Madam Shallowne at Windsor College'.

Francis Coot and two Grooms 'waiting upon Madam Shallowne Polixena Mansfield at Windsor College'.^T Dissolved College, in the precincts of Windsor Castle.

Sept 29, Sun, Michaelmas Day Marquis of Havrech at Windsor.^{WA}
De Guaras, Oct 4: On 'St Michael's Day the Earl of Leicester invited the Marquis Havrey to dinner in the Great Hall of the Council in Windsor Castle. There were at table the Earl of Warwick, Lord Hunsdon, Captain Horsey, Sir Thomas Gresham and some others'. The Marquis spoke of affairs in Flanders. [Span.ii.547].

Sept [29], Edward Cheke to William Davison: 'My Lord of Leicester cometh over General of all the men which her Majesty shall send in the Low Countries. This is his full determination, but yet unknown to her Highness, neither shall she be acquainted with it until she be fully resolved to send...My Lord of Leicester is the most desirous to go the chief of this journey that ever you heard of'...

'The Marquis...hath been most honourably entertained by her Majesty and my Lord of Leicester. He is judged here in court a man of as great wisdom and good behaviour as any that hath come here a long time'. [SP15/25/35].

Sept 29, Windsor, Dr Wilson to William Davison: 'The Marquis's behaviour and wisdom is highly here esteemed, and for his demands he is like to have the same, as this bearer Monsieur de Famars (of whom also the Queen and Council make great account), can more at large declare unto you'. [KL.ix.551].

De Famars, Ambassador from the Prince of Orange, was being sent back for instructions. Leicester was not given command in the Low Countries until 1585.

Sept 30, Mon 'The Marquis invited the whole of the Lords of the Council and other gentlemen to an entertainment in his lodging, which is at Eton College, a quarter of a mile from the court, where he gave them a grand supper'.

[Newsletter from Antonio de Guaras. Span.ii.548].

September: visit, Sunninghill, Berks.^T
Sunninghill manor and park were Crown property. Keeper, 1557-1593:
Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593). Neville, a widower, remarried in 1578.

September: Richard Todd made ready Hampton Court 'with rich stuff against the coming of the Marquis of Havrey, and...brushing etc. as well before as after the Ambassador was gone'.^T

Oct 1, Lausanne, Jean de Serres dedicated to the Queen his translation into Latin of the Works of Plato. 3 vols, over 1500 pages. He sent copies to the Queen, and to Philip Sidney, having no response from the Queen: see 6 Feb 1579.

Oct 6, Sun Marquis of Havrech and Lord Chancellor of Ireland at Windsor.
'The Marquis had audience, dined with the Lords in the Council Chamber.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland arrived at the court'.^{WA}

William Gerard, of Cheshire, Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1576-1581, had instructions from Lord Deputy Sidney and the Council in Ireland, Sept 15, to 'repair to the court' and to 'impart to her Majesty or to such of the Lords to whom you shall have access the state of this country and particularly the state of every Province', what is necessary 'for the reformation of this realm', the Cess [local Irish tax] etc.^{SD} Gerard remained in England until June 1578.

Oct 6, Antwerp, Guillaume Silvius to Lord Burghley, recalling his kindness when ten years before he dedicated to the Queen his Latin *Chronicle* of William Newburgh (March 1567). He desires to obtain privilege from the Queen that no one in England may print his *Justifications*. He is at present engaged in issuing them in seven languages including English. He sends copies to the Queen and to Burghley, who will learn therefrom of affairs in Holland. [HT.ii.162; French].
To Walsingham, Oct 13, sending Newburgh's learned history of England, inscribed to her Majesty, and also six 'Justifications of our Estates'. [SPF.xii.251].

Oct 8: new appointment: Sir Francis Walsingham: Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.^P

Oct 9, Windsor: The Queen lost 'from a stitched taffeta gown' 'one pair of aglets of gold'. [Lost, 223].

Court news. Oct 10, Eton College, Richard Brackenbury to Earl of Rutland: 'I remain here with the Ambassador from the States, the Marquis de Havre, who has been here 18 days, and knows nothing of his going before the return of Monsieur Famars, who went post into Flanders. He is much made of but not defrayed. He is fellow in service [love] with you with Mistress Knollys'...

'The Lord that came to see her Majesty was honourably sent for, and well used and defrayed by the Queen. After staying 14 days, he is gone away today'.^{RT}

'The Lord': the Sieur de la Moullery, sent with greetings to the Queen from the Governor of Hainault, the Count of Lalaing. [KL.x.29].

'Mistress Knollys': Elizabeth Knollys, a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, who married in 1579. Her portrait by George Gower, 1577, is reproduced in *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, 111. Havrech and Rutland were both married.

Oct 12, Sat new appointment: John Jeffrey, Serjeant at Law, became Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Jeffrey was knighted at Windsor.^M

Also Oct 12: the Queen lost 'two pair of small aglets of gold from a black satin gown welted [with narrow bands] with black velvet'. [Lost, 224].

Oct 14, Windsor, Privy Council to Lord Deputy Sidney: There has been a discussion on the Cess before the Council between Lord Chancellor Gerard, your servant Whitton, 'and the accusers' for three days. Richard Nettervill and Henry Burnell have been committed to the Tower as malicious and perilous instruments.

The Queen's letters will instruct you how to proceed with Barnaby Scurlock (who was permitted to return to Ireland). [SP63/59/27].

Nettervill and Burnell returned to Ireland in March 1578.

Oct 18, Fri Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audience.

Oct 19, Windsor, Havrech to the States General, of a change of mood at court, after some rumours from the Low Countries. Yesterday 'the Queen and some Lords of the Council expressed to me their annoyance at the delays there, and how sorry they would be at our total ruin'. [SPF.xii.268].

October 20: Arrest of Antonio de Guaras.

De Guaras, a merchant who sent many newsletters to Spain from 1570, was arrested at his London house by one of the Sheriffs in the Queen's name; the house was ransacked and his papers seized. The Queen complained that he had been corresponding with her rebel subjects and the Queen of Scots. [Span.ii]. (Sequel: 14 April 1578).

Oct 20, Windsor: The Queen lost 'from a loose gown of black tuft taffeta one aglet white rust enamelled'. [Lost, 225].

Oct 28, Mon 'Mr Jenkinson returned out of Denmark'.^{WA}
 Anthony Jenkinson had been a Trade Commissioner since July, meeting Danish Commissioners at Hamburg.

Oct 31, Queen to Lord Deputy Sidney: Lord Chancellor Gerard has declared how openly and contemptuously the nobility refused to subscribe the Cess. She orders them to be committed. [SP63/59/33].
 The Cess: local Irish tax (described April 15).

Nov 3, Sun French envoy at Windsor for audience.^{WA}
 Charles de L'Aubespine, Secretary of Finance to King Henri III, who sent him with news of the Peace of Bergerac (ending the Sixth War of Religion), and also to obtain the release of some French ships.

c. Nov 4: Marquis of Havrech moved to London.
 The Marquis's brother, Philippe de Croy, Duke of Aerschot, the new Governor of Flanders, was kept prisoner by the townspeople of Ghent, Oct 29-Nov 11. When the news reached England the Marquis was denied access to court. In the first week of November he moved to the royal apartments in the Tower. John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, with 3 Yeoman Warders and 3 labourers, made ready 'her Highness's lodgings within the Tower of London...against the coming of the Marquis of Havrey sent from the State of Flanders'.^T

Nov 10, Bacon House, William Fleetwood (Recorder of London) to Lord Burghley: 'This last week the Marquis of Havrech was right honourably feasted upon three several days by the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs'...
 'In his retinue there is a tall young fellow that is a friar...This friar is a very busy inquisitor of everything; he useth to go to the lectures, and hath his trunchman [interpreter] with him. He frequenteth the Royal Exchange and Paul's, fence schools, dancing schools, bowling alleys, and the shooting pricks [archery targets], and also the bear-baiting at Paris Garden, and all other places where he may learn or see any novelty'...
 'The Marquis was very desirous to have seen the ladies of our city, but they had no great devotion to see him'. [Wright, ii.70-71].

Nov 10: Comet's first appearance. Stationers entered, 16 January 1578: 'A ballad entitled A Christian conjecture of the new blazing star'; also, February 20, a book in Latin on the comet which appeared about 10 November 1577. Report from Constantinople, 14 Jan 1578, of the comet first seen November 10: Certain Turkish astrologers affirm it to be a new star, which has shown itself but three times, the first at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the second when Pharaoh perished in the Red Sea. Now it is not red of colour but white, and signifies plenty and fruitfulness. The Sultan's astrologer affirms it to signify wars with Africa and Persia. [SPF.xii.555].

Court news. Nov 11, London, Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, of the controversy between Stanhope and Zouche:
 'Sir Thomas Stanhope has been at the court, ready to answer the complaint of his adversary before the Lords of the Council, but as none was made within five or six days he returned. On his departure Sir John Zouche exhibited his complaint to the Lords, whereupon Sir Thomas is again sent for'...
 'The marriage of the Lady Mary Vere is deferred until after Christmas, for as yet neither has her Majesty given licence, nor has the Earl of Oxford wholly assented thereto'.^{RT}

The Council settled the case between Stanhope and Zouche in Zouche's favour. As part of the settlement Sir Thomas Stanhope made a statement [16 Feb 1578]: 'I have not intended to do nor have written or said anything whereby my Lady Zouche should or ought to be taken to be an dishonest woman'. [Bath, v.23].

Earl of Oxford's sister Lady Mary Vere, a Lady of the Privy Chamber, required the Queen's consent for her marriage; she married by March 1578 Peregrine Bertie, the Duchess of Suffolk's son, later 13th Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Nov 11, Privy Council resolution touching Ireland. Burnell and Nettervill are to be consulted, and to have liberty to deal with the Lords of the country touching their offer. [Earls of Kildare and Ormond, and Lord Dunsany, agreed to their offer for composition of the Cess]. [SP63/59/45,77].

Nov 12, Tues new appointments: Christopher Hatton was made Vice-Chamberlain and a Privy Councillor. Dr Thomas Wilson was made Secretary (jointly with Francis Walsingham), and a Privy Councillor.^{APC}

Nov 15: Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth. A new start: see Dec 13.

Nov 15, Fri: A gold ring for the Queen from the Serjeants at Law. Five lawyers had been elected Serjeants at Law, receiving their Writs in June. Preparations at once began for their ceremonial 'Call', and for the Serjeants' Feast on November 19. It was the custom for new Serjeants to present gold rings, some to be given in common, including one to the Queen, some to be given separately to their 'private friends'. Orders were placed with goldsmiths.

A new Serjeant, William Aylofffe, wrote an account of the 1577 Call: On November 15, the first day of Term, 'all the new elected Serjeants went to Westminster Hall in their ordinary apparel, and there assembled themselves together...After they were all called and had appeared and delivered their Writs to the Clerk of the Crown, Lord Keeper Bacon 'gave a very good exhortation. Which done, every of them first took the Oath for the Supremacy, and then...took the Serjeants' oath. And then...Francis Gawdy the ancient [most senior] offered to the said Lord Keeper a ring of gold in all their names, which all they were desirous to be presented unto the Queen's Majesty as a small token of their great goodwills and a remembrance of their duties to her Highness, beseeching him to present the same unto her Highness at his next being in her presence. This done, they departed every one about their clients' causes'.

Mr Serjeant Aylofffe listed his expenses. He paid Richard Pindar, a goldsmith, 38s 'for his part of the Queen's Majesty's ring' and for his part 'of other 17 rings given in common'. Rings had a motto; the motto for the 1577 'General Call' was: 'Lex Regis Praesidium'. ['Law is the King's protection'].

[J.H.Baker, The Order of Serjeants at Law (Seldon Soc. 1984), 305-311,475].

Nov 16, Sat new Privy Councillor: Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon.^{APC}

Also Nov 16: L'Aubespine, French envoy, at Windsor to take leave. Queen's gift, Nov 16: 'To Monsieur L'Aubespine, a messenger sent from the French King, a chain of gold'.^{NYG} He was dispatched on the same day.^{WA}

Nov 17, Sun: **Accession Day** celebrations, e.g. 'A prayer and also a thanksgiving unto God, for his great mercy in giving and preserving our Noble Queen Elizabeth to live and reign over us, to his honour and glory and our comfort in Christ Jesus: to be sung the 17 day of Nov 1577'.

'O holy, holy, holy Lord! Shall be our daily song
For thy good gifts bestowed on us This nineteen years now long;
And for our Queen Elizabeth, Which so long time hath been,
Through thy good providence, O Lord! Our good and gracious Queen'.

[Broadside Black-letter Ballads, ed. J.P.Collier (1868), 17].

St Benet Gracechurch: 'For books and songs the 17th of November, 13d; candles, bread and drink then for ringers, 8d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For certain books and ballads for the Queen's Majesty's day, 6d; for ringing for the Queen's Majesty the 17th of November, 2s6d'.

St Christopher le Stocks: 'Paid to the ringers the 17th November, 2s; paid the 17th November for a book for the prayer for the Queen, 3d'.

St Dunstan in the West: 'For the book of prayer for the Queen, 3d; [and another, 2d]; to the singing men for the Queen's Majesty's reign, 5s; to the ringers for the Queen's Majesty's reign, 4s'.

St Ethelburga Bishopsgate: 'For two new books the 17th day of November 1577 when they rang for the Queen's Majesty, 8d; to ringers the same night, 14d'.

St Margaret New Fish Street: 'For two books of prayers for the Queen's Majesty and three psalms in print, 2s4d; paid the 17th of November for certain of the parish for their breakfast in the Vestry, 2s2d'.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing on the 17th of November in memory of the Queen's Coronation, for a pound of candles and a basket, 4s6d'.

St Mary Aldermanbury: 'Bestowed upon ringers for ringing the day wherein the Queen's Majesty began her reign, 3s4d; for two pound of candles spent the 17th of November, 6d; for books and ballads bought the said day concerning the Queen's Majesty's reign, 16d'.

St Mary Magdalen Milk Street: 'For a book and ballad to be sung for the Queen's Majesty, 8d'.

St Mary Woolnoth: 'For three ballads for the Parson and Clerk to sing on the day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 3d; for ringing the day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 2s6d'.

St Matthew Friday Street: 'For two books of prayers for the Queen's Majesty the 17th day November and three ballads, 8d'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'For ringing upon the Queen's day of her reign, 2s; for books of prayers and songs for the Queen, 6d'.

St Peter Westcheap: 'For two books and two psalms the 17th of November, 12d'.

Ashburton Church, Devon: 'To the ringers that did ring for the prosperous estate of the Queen's Majesty, 20d; paid to the singing men then, 2s'.

Canterbury Chamberlains: 'Paid to the musicianers at the dinner made at Mr Dodd's on the day of the change of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 2s6d'.

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'For bread and wine at All Hallowmas [November 1] and the day of the Coronation of the Queen's Majesty, 3s4d'.

Hastings, Sussex, All Saints: 'For ringing the Queen's Majesty's reign and for the ringers drinking two days, 8s1d; for a pound of candles when the bells were mended that time, 4d'.

Warwick, St Nicholas: 'To the ringers for ringing the 17th day of November being the fulfilling of the 19 years of the reign of our most dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth our Queen, 2s6d'.

[Nov 17, Sun] **Accession Day Tilt**, 1577. [Whitehall, in the Queen's absence].

Mauvissière to Henri III, Nov 24: 'Havrey was greatly suspected when his brother the Duke of Aerschot was taken by the States, and so he was sent away from court and was lodged with marked favour in London, where he stayed without access to court until news came of the release of the Duke'...

'During this time the Earl of Leicester came to London very well accompanied, where he feasted Havrey with the same good cheer as previously and took him to a tournament where some gentlemen ran at lists'. [TNA 31/3/27].

Tilters probably included Sir Henry Lee, the Earl of Leicester's nephew Philip Sidney, and Sidney's friend Fulke Greville. No tilt-list found.

A score-cheque dated 1577 is a duplicate of the tilt-list for 15-16 May 1581. College of Arms MS M.4, no.2.

1577: Philip Sidney wrote two songs for an Accession Day Tilt on a Sunday, at which he expected the Queen to be present. Sidney's 'pastoral' name for himself was Philisides. The first song begins:

'Philisides, the Shepherd good and true,
Came by Menalchas house, the husbandman'.

He urges him to leave off work, for 'This is the chief of Cupid's Sabbath days'.

Menalchas 'was well content the plough and all to yield,
Unto this Sabbath day, and sacred field'.

'This was to be said by one of the Ploughmen after that I had passed the tilt with my rustical music, and this freeman's song that followeth:

'Sing neighbours, sing; hear you not say,
This Sabbath day a Sabbath is reputed of such a royal saint...
This is her day! Her day on which she entered'.

'The impresa to this should have been a harrow, and this word *Nec habent occulta sepulchra*' [emblematic device, with motto 'Nor are their burial-places hidden']. [Katherine Duncan-Jones, ed. Sir Philip Sidney (Oxford, 1989), 2-4, 333-4].

Nov 18: Marquis of Havrech returned from London to Windsor.

Nov 19, Paris, Sir Amias Paulet (Ambassador to France since September 1576) to Francis Walsingham: 'I am sorry and ashamed that I have not sent something to her Majesty before this time, which I deferred upon hope to have provided somewhat worthy of her Highness; but by occasion of the plague in Italy there is no new thing arrived here of late; and I cannot find of the colour recommended by your Honour. I have therefore thought good to send such as I can find; and because the same is not of so good price as I would wish, I have sent of two sorts, and of either sort 20 English yards; which I take to be more than enough to make two gowns...most humbly praying your Honour to cause these things to be presented, if you shall think they may be agreeable; and if you shall find them unmeet I will provide others very shortly...The French Queen hath had a gown made, since her coming hither, of such satin as I send here'. [Paulet, 200].

Nov 19,20,21: Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audiences. Havrech brought the Queen an answer from the States; received her reply, as to sending men and money; and made a response to it. [KL.x.101-113].

Court news. Nov 20, London, Mauvissière to Catherine de Medici: 'It is forbidden, on pain of the crime of *lèse-majesté*, to speak of religion and of whoever will succeed to this Crown...Some mathematicians wish to discuss the comet which has appeared directly over Windsor Castle, where the Queen has been for some time, saying that the same thing appeared when the King her father, Queen Mary her sister, and King Edward her brother died. That has made the Queen apprehensive and melancholy, on which people have different opinions'...

'On this news, and at the end of the comet, a catarrh fell onto the Queen's teeth, with a headache, she not being exempt from the malice of the comet. But the religion of this country condemns and holds as heretics those who interest themselves in judgements made by the heavens. The Bishop of London [Aylmer], who is newly created, made a sermon which spoke only of the comet and of those who wish it to produce ill effects in this kingdom, or some change'.

'He alleged that it must needs have a wholly good interpretation for this kingdom rather than for any other in Christendom; that it was evidently a sign that under Queen Elizabeth the true church of God, which was theirs, was growing in strength and vigour, and that of the Papists, which had so many abuses and heresies, was despondent and depressed'.

Bishop Aylmer 'has gained little honour by defending a bad cause...even saying that on the other occasions when comets appeared, at the death of the late King Edward and Queen Mary, it was the Pope's religion which ceased in this kingdom, to be replaced under Queen Elizabeth by the Protestant religion...Many other ministers seconded the Bishop, as if they were in concert, saying that the fire and flame of the comet turned towards France and Spain'. [Teulet, iii.17].

Nov 22-Dec 2: Dr John Dee at Windsor.

Dr Dee of Mortlake (1527-1609), astrologer, mathematician, philosopher.

Nov 22, Dee noted: 'I rode to Windsor to the Queen's Majesty'.

Dee also spoke with the Queen on November 25 and 28. During November:

'I declared to the Queen her title to Greenland etc, Estotiland, Friseland'.^D

'Her Majesty took pleasure to hear my opinion of the comet appearing 1577; whereas the judgement of some had unduly bred great fear and doubt in many of the court, being men of no small account. This was at Windsor, where her Majesty most graciously, for 3 divers days, did use me'. [Dee, *Rehearsal*, 21].

Estotiland and Friseland: Baffin Island, and the Faroe Islands.

At this time Dee was writing *Brytanici Imperii Limites*.

First published as *John Dee: The Limits of the British Empire*, ed. Ken MacMillan with Jennifer Abeles (Westport, Connecticut, 2004).

November 23-Dec 11: Don John's envoy, Gastel, in London and at court.

Jean Marinier, Sieur de Gastel, previously in England in January, arrived in London on November 23. He was sent to explain why Don John had taken up arms again, to beg the Queen not to aid the Dutch rebels, and to ask that Spanish soldiers returning to Spain might use English harbours if necessary.

The English correctly suspected that Don John was planning invasion.

Nov 24, Sun Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audience.

On November 23 Walsingham wrote: 'Her Majesty meaneth to defer the answer to the Marquis'. At his audience the Marquis expressed his discontent with the delay.

[KL.x.116,120].

Court news. Nov 26, London, Gastel to Don John: 'After a long stay at Boulogne and Calais because of the winds and the vigilance of the Prince of Orange's ships, which, at the instigation of the Marquis of Havrech, were waiting for me on the sea, I have arrived in this Kingdom'...

'Everyone keeps telling me that never had any ambassador been so well received by the Queen and her ministers as the Marquis, and principally by the Earl of Leicester, who sups with him privately and after supper goes with him to enjoy music privately'.

I asked for audience, but as there was plague in London 'the Queen sent a gentleman to escort me to a place five miles from Windsor...asking me to air myself for a day or two. But I am told that she is keeping me at a distance from her, so that she can dispatch the Marquis'.

'Today Monsieur de Famars has arrived, and a gentleman from the Duke of Vendôme [the King of Navarre]'...

'For several days a comet has traversed this country, which is giving the Queen a little concern'. [KL.x.122-3: French].

Monsieur de Famars, who was making his 3rd visit to England in 1577, left in December, but returned in January 1578.

Nov 29 and 30: Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, was summoned to appear before the Privy Council in the Star Chamber. The Queen wished that when he appeared he should either 'confess himself faulty for refusing to do her commandment' to put down prophesyings, or else should 'receive his deprivation'.

Grindal was too ill to attend. On November 30 he wrote to the Council 'I have sustained the restraint of my liberty, and sequestration of my jurisdiction, now by the space of six months'. The Queen sent a message that she would not proceed against him in his absence. He was still Archbishop at his death in 1583.

Dec 1, Sun knightings at Windsor:
Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard;
Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of the Chamber;
Francis Walsingham, Principal Secretary.^M

Also Dec 1: Three Ambassadors at Windsor.
'Gastel sent from Don John to show cause of his resumption of arms'.^B

'Monsieur Gastel, ambassador from Don John, arrived at the court, and had audience. Monsieur Ségur, ambassador from the King of Navarre, had audience the same day'.^{WA} Ségur-Pardaillon came with news of the Peace in France.

The Marquis of Havrech was also at court on December 1. His Report, Dec 31: 'After Gastel had stayed for some eight days in a village he had audience of the Queen; he harangued her for at least three hours. Then I was invited to supper at the court, where her Majesty, who had arranged a concert of all sorts of very excellent music, told me the substance of his negotiations...The Queen's response to Gastel was succinct and resolute and delivered with great authority, taking in order every point he had proposed to her...After this, Gastel took leave of her and of all the lords and ladies, and withdrew to his lodging three miles away, from where a few days later he asked for audience with the Council'.

[Report: KL.x.198-200].

Dec 5: Queen's gift to Mr 'Pagginlanne':
'One brooch of gold with a woman's face of agate in it and two borders about it set with 4 small sparks of diamonds and 4 small sparks of rubies'. [Lost, 244].
Probably a gift to Pardaillon, special Ambassador.

Dec 7, Sat Dr Rogers returned 'out of Germany'.^{WA}
Dr John Rogers had been a Trade Commissioner and then special Ambassador to the Hanse Towns.

Dec 9, Mon Monsieur Gastel was dispatched to Don John.^{WA}

Also Dec 9: Marquis of Havrech at Windsor for audience.
The Marquis's Report: In the morning the Queen 'made her final and favourable decision...She had me invited in the evening by the Earl of Sussex, her Lord Chamberlain, and after supper gave me audience'. [KL.x.202-3].

Also Dec 9: The Queen lost 'from a gown of stitched taffeta one pair of aglets of gold'. [Lost, 226].

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

Dec 10, Tues **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.^{WA}
'The house was twice made ready by reason her Majesty discontinued her coming'.^T
Marquis of Havrech's Report: 'The Queen left Windsor for Hampton Court, and we followed her, repeatedly asking for our dispatch, so that on Dec 11 we were summoned to court and had access to the Council'. [KL.x.204].

Dec 11, Wed Monsieur Ségur was dispatched to the King of Navarre.^{WA}

Also Dec 11, Queen's gifts: 'To Monsieur Gastel, sent from Senor Don John d'Austria, Governor of the Low Country, a cup with a cover gilt' and four cups of silver and gilt.^{NYG}

The Achates (William Holland, Captain) took Don John's ambassador from Dover to Boulogne.^N

Dec 12, Thur Marquis of Havrech at Hampton Court for audience.
'The Marquis Havery took his leave of her Majesty and my Lords'.^{WA}
The Marquis spoke to the Queen again on December 14.

Court news. Dec 12, London, Henry Killigrew to William Davison:
'Sir John Arundell is still at the court under arrest, because he will not conform himself to the Queen's proceedings'. [SP15/25/49]. At Launceston Assizes in Cornwall on Sept 23 a number of 'Papists' were indicted. Sir John Arundell was the only knight indicted 'for not coming to church'.^{RT}

Dec 13: Francis Drake's Voyage round the world began.

A voyage of revenge on the King of Spain had been proposed to Drake by the Queen during 1576 or 1577.

An account of Drake's voyage, written by John Cooke, describes how Francis Walsingham came to Drake, and said he had been asked by the Queen to make arrangements for a raid on possessions of the King of Spain.

Cooke, writing in the person of Drake, continues: 'Then was I very shortly after and in an evening sent for unto her Majesty by Secretary Walsingham, but came not to her Majesty that night, for that it was late, but the next day coming to her presence [she said] these or the like words... "Drake, so it is that I would gladly be revenged on the King of Spain for divers injuries that I have received". And said further that he was the only man that might do this exploit, and withal craved his advice therein; who told her Majesty of the small good that was to be done in Spain, but the only way was to annoy him by his Indies... Her Majesty did swear by her Crown that if any within her Realm did give the King of Spain hereof to understand... they should lose their heads'...

'Her Majesty gave me special commandment that of all men my Lord Treasurer [Burghley] should not know it'...

'Before his departure her Majesty had committed her sword [to Drake] to use for his safety, with this word: "We do account that he which striketh at thee, Drake, striketh at us". [BL Harl 540, f.109].

Drake joined his ships at Plymouth; they sailed on November 15 but were severely damaged in a storm, returned, and sailed again on December 13 at the start of the voyage in which he became the second man to sail round the world.

Drake sailed in The Pelican. The ships accompanying him were: The Elizabeth; The Marigold; and the small Benedict and Swan.

One of Drake's captives reported: 'He is served on silver dishes with gold borders and gilded garlands, in which are his arms. He carries all possible dainties and perfumed waters. He said that many of these had been given him by the Queen'. Drake had a cannon carved with a globe and the North Star; he said 'that these were his arms and that the Queen had given them to him, sending him to encompass the world'. [He was formally granted arms in 1581].

Drake's descendants preserved a gold-embroidered sea cap and a green silk scarf on which was embroidered (traditionally by the Maids of Honour):

'The Lord guide and preserve thee until the end'. [Zelia Nuttall, New Light on Drake, 1577-1580 (Hakluyt Soc, 1914), xl-xli, 207].

Drake entered the Straits of Magellan in August 1578, where he changed the name of *The Pelican* to *The Golden Hind*, being the crest of Sir Christopher Hatton, his friend and patron. He also named islands including Elizabeth Island and Saint George, and ceremonially claimed the Straits for the Queen.

For his naming of 'Nova Albion', and for *The Elizabeth's* return to England, see June 1579. For his return in *The Golden Hind* see 26 September 1580, and for his knighting aboard his ship see 4 April 1581.

Dec 14, Sat Marquis of Havrech at Hampton Court for final audience.

Havrech's Report: The Queen gave her written response on December 14 'and on the same day confirmed to me by word of mouth all that which she and the Council had previously promised and assured me'. [KL.x.204].

Dec 16: Queen's gifts: 'To the Marquis Havrey, sent from the State of the Low Country of Flanders: a basin and a lair of silver and gilt; a pair of pots of silver and gilt; a pair of flagons of silver and gilt; three gilt bowls with a cover; and one salt of silver and gilt'.

'To Monsieur Adolf Meetkerk, a gentleman of the said Marquis: a pair of small pots of silver and gilt; and one bowl of silver and gilt'.^{NYG}

Dec 17, Queen to the States-General, in French: 'The discreet behaviour and honourable deportment of the Marquis when here has greatly contented us, and much advanced the business; so that you may truly say that in our judgement we have known no more dexterous and competent personage'. The Queen also commends 'the honourable and discreet offices which Monsieur Adolf de Meetkerk has rendered here'. [SPF.xii.387]. *The Achates* (William Holland, Captain) took to Calais 'Monsieur Havrech, ambassador from the States of the Low Countries'.^N

Dec 18: Preparations for Sir Francis Walsingham's New Year gift to the Queen.
Dec 18, Paris, Sir Amias Paulet (Ambassador) to Walsingham:

'I will dispatch Dannet in convenient time to be with you three or four days before New Year's Day...This bearer had put a piece of silk to working for you, as the only thing that seemed to your purpose, and was promised assuredly that it should be ready before the 18th; whereof being disappointed, after the French manner, I was forced to seek another merchant'. (See Dec 25). [SPF.xii.388].

Court news. Dec 21, Earl of Leicester to William Davison:

'The Marquis is dispatched to his great content, and we doubt not the rest of the States...The Marquis hath very wisely, honourably and modestly behaved himself here...There is not a more affectionate patriot than he is'...

'I durst lay a great wager he will soon be brought to the Religion. Himself would go to our service, and Monsieur Meetkerk very often go to the sermons in London and here in court; so did divers of the Marquis's gentlemen, showing great liking of the form of our Church service. The Marquis had a priest with him, but I cannot learn that ever he did let him say Mass'. [SPF.xii.393-4].

The Marquis of Havrech returned to London in March 1578.

21 Dec 1577-16 Feb 1578: Thomas Wilkes was special Ambassador to Spain.
Dec 21: Wilkes, a Clerk of the Privy Council, 'was dispatched to the King of Spain'.^{WA} Burghley noted that he was sent 'to move him to revoke Don John'.^B

Wilkes took a declaration by the Queen containing a defence of her relations with the Low Countries. He was to complain about Don John's dealings with the Queen of Scots, whose portrait had been sent to him. [SPF.xii.388,400].

23 Dec 1577-4 Feb 1578: Thomas Leighton was special Ambassador to the Low Countries, to demand a suspension of armed conflict. Leighton 'was dispatched to the States in the Low Countries and to Don John'.^{WA}

Dec 25 [Paris], Sir Amias Paulet to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'It may please your Honour to receive by this bearer, Mr Dannet, a piece of silk containing 20 yards, being heartily sorry that I can provide no better stuff for you...The Queen and ladies here, for want of better stuff, make all their new garments of coloured satin with gold and silver'.

'It may please your Honour that...when either by ignorance or by necessity I shall send anything to her Majesty that seemeth unfit for her, it may please you to consider so well of me, to take order that it may not be delivered, thinking it far better to send nothing than to send anything unmeet for her Highness; and shall most humbly pray you to extend this favour towards me touching a trifle which I send by this bearer'...

'I am willing to send somewhat to her Majesty, and therefore have resolved upon this thing, because I can find no silk of any new fashion'.

'The device of this toy seemeth to be pretty, which this said bearer will expound unto you'. [Paulet, 242].

At New Year 1578 Walsingham's gift to the Queen was a gown of blue satin.

Walsingham to Sir Amias Paulet, 14 January [1578], of the Queen's 'good acceptance' of his gift. 'I am much beholding to you for the piece of satin you sent me, which liked her Majesty so well that I have never had greater thanks of her for any present I have made her'. [SPF.xii.457].

Dec 26: Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: burial:

'A woman slain in the court by two of the scullions of the kitchen'. [Also called the Black Guard].

Christmas 1577-New Year 1578: bear-baiting, at Hampton Court.

Thomas Bowes, Master of the Game at Paris Garden, for conveying the Game to Hampton Court, for the bears 40s and for the dogs 60s.^T

Dec 26,Thur play, by Earl of Leicester's Men.

Dec 27,Fri play, by the Children of the Chapel Royal.

Dec 28,Sat play, by Earl of Warwick's Men.

also Dec 28: 'Lost by her Majesty from a cap-band of black velvet embroidered and set with pearl...three of these pearls at Hampton Court'. [Lost, 240].

Dec 29,Sun play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

Dec 29: Kingston Church: burial: William Hull 'one of the Black Guard'.

1577: George Calomino dedicated to the Queen his translation from Greek to Latin of Phoenissae, a tragedy by Euripides. Dedicated in Latin verse. Printed in parallel Greek and Latin texts. (Strasbourg, 1577).

c.1577: John Dee dedicated to the Queen: 'The Sovereignty of the Sea'. Known from a mention by John Aubrey in his Brief Lives, in the Life of his great-grandfather Dr William Aubrey: 'John Dee wrote a book, The Sovereignty of the Sea, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, which was printed in folio. Mr Ashmole hath it, and also the original copy of John Dee's handwriting'. With a letter from 'his cousin Dr William Aubrey, whose advice he desired...on that subject'. [John Aubrey, Brief Lives, ed. Andrew Clark (Oxford, 1898), i.59,61-65, with the letter, dated Sunday July 28].

George Gascoigne's list of court ladies in *The Grief of Joy*, New Year 1577.
In 'The Vanities of Beauty' Gascoigne mentions 27 ladies, in order:

E.K.: Elizabeth Knollys; married Sir Thomas Leighton, 1579.
Countess of Essex: née Lettice Knollys, widow of Walter Devereux,
1st Earl of Essex; married the Earl of Leicester, 1578.
West, A.W.: Anne West, née Anne Knollys, sister of Elizabeth and Lettice,
wife of Thomas West, later 2nd Lord De La Warr.
Hopton, M.H.: Mary Hopton, wife of William Brydges, later 4th Lord Chandos.

Three Howards, K. F. and M.H: the following three sisters:
K. Katherine Howard, Maid of Honour, died in 1599, unmarried.
F. Frances Howard, married the Earl of Hertford, 1585.
M. Martha Howard: married George Bouchier, 1578.

Burrowe, M.B.: Mary Burgh, married Sir Richard Bulkeley, February 1577.
Vere, L.M.V.: Lady Mary Vere, married Peregrine Bertie, 1578.
Sydney, M.S.: Mary Sidney, married the Earl of Pembroke, April 1577.
Bowrcher, Susan, L.S.B.: Lady Susan Bouchier (did not marry).

Countess of Huntingdon: née Catherine Dudley.
Countess of Warwick: née Anne Russell.
Countess of Oxford: née Anne Cecil.
Countess of Rutland: née Isabel Holcroft.

Countess of Bedford: née Bridget Hussey, widow of (1) Sir Richard Morrison;
(2) Earl of Rutland; wife of (3) Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford.

Countess of Bedford's two daughters, and two step-daughters:
L.Gr.: Lady Grey, née Jane Morrison, wife of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton.
L.E.R.: Lady Elizabeth Russell, married the Earl of Bath, 1583.
L.M.R.: Lady Margaret Russell, married the Earl of Cumberland, June 1577.
E.M.: Elizabeth Morrison, married William Norris, c.1577.

Barons' wives:

Lady Russell: née Elizabeth Cooke, widow of Sir Thomas Hoby;
wife of John Lord Russell.
Lady Audley: née Lucy Marvyn, wife of George Tuchet, 11th Lord Audley.
Lady Sheffield: née Douglas Howard, widow of John 2nd Lord Sheffield.
Lady Chandos: née Frances Clinton, wife of Giles Brydges, 3rd Lord Chandos.
Lady Sandys: née Katherine Brydges, wife of William 3rd Lord Sandys.

Drewry, E.D.: Elizabeth Drury, née Elizabeth Stafford, wife of William Drury.
Thynn, L.Th.: Lady Thynne, née Dorothy Wroughton, wife of Sir John Thynne.

