

1573

At **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Jan 1, Thur New Year gifts. New Year Gift roll is not extant, but Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, gave the Queen: 'A Book of all the Knights of the Garter made in the short reign of Richard III'.

Also Jan 1: play, by the Children of Windsor Chapel.^T
also masque: Janus. Eight Januses; eight who present fruit.

Revels: 'going to Windsor about Mr Farrant's play; gloves for the Children of Windsor two dozen and for masquers 16 pair; a desk for Farrant's play'; 'a key for Janus'; 'fine white lamb to make snowballs eight skins'.

Robert Moorer, apothecary, for sugar, musk comfits, corianders, clove comfits, cinnamon comfits, rose water, spice water, ginger comfits. 'All which served for flakes of ice and hail-stones in the masque of Janus, the rose water sweetened the balls made for snowballs presented to her Majesty by Janus'.

Janus: Roman god, facing two ways; Richard Farrant: Master of the Children.

Jan 2, Fri new appointment: George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury: Earl Marshal. In overall charge of the College of Arms, succeeding the Duke of Norfolk.

Jan 4, Sun play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

Revels paid for: 'two squirts for the play of the Children of Paul's; the waggoner for carriage of the stuff to Hampton Court', Jan 4.

Jan 6, Tues Earl of Desmond and his brother at Hampton Court. Gerald Fitzgerald, 14th Earl of Desmond (c.1533-1583), known as the Rebel Earl, and his brother Sir John Desmond led a rebellion in Ireland and were in the Tower December 1567-Sept 1570, then in the custody of Warham St Leger, in Kent and Southwark. Desmond now answered Articles put to him by the Privy Council, e.g. to observe his oath of homage, to keep the Queen's peace. [SP63/1/5].

Also Jan 6: play, by Eton College.^T
Revels paid for: 'gloves for the Children of Eton, two dozen'; 'Clutterbuck's daughter for cloth for ruffs, aprons, neckerchiefs and rails for Elderton's play', and for making them. William Elderton: Eton choirmaster.

Court news. Jan 7, Antonio de Guaras to Secretary Zayas: 'The States of Holland and the Prince of Orange have sent four commissioners to the Queen of England, to invite her to take possession of the strong places that remain in Orange's favour, and defend them against the King's forces'. [Span.ii.455].

Jan 7, Hampton Court, Sir Thomas Smith (Queen's Secretary) to Lord Burghley, of documents for the Earl of Worcester, going to a royal christening in France: 'My very good Lord, your hasty going hence hath made, as appeareth, all things here to turn backwards. I had somewhat ado to get to the Queen, and more to get anything signed. Yet I have gotten the letter to the King, the Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Queen of Navarre, which he should carry, signed; but neither could I get the warrants for his diets signed, nor his passport. Th'one is but deferred for the other, because it is six pounds *per diem*. Her Majesty saith it is more than was wont, and I that it was but as my Lord Admiral's [in 1572], and that an Earl had never less. Her Majesty replied that my Lord Admiral was of the Council...I perceive until you return nothing will be done'..

'My Lord of Worcester must take his leave on Saturday or Sunday [Jan 10/11] and take his journey on Monday, as her Majesty supposeth'. [Wright, i.448-450].

The Earl, who left on January 15, received his £6 daily allowance.

Jan 8, Hampton Court, Sir Thomas Smith to Burghley, after the Queen objected to him sending for Burghley: "Why", saith she "I beshrew you, why did you send for him?...I knew before he would take physic at London, and then recreate himself awhile at Tongs [Theobalds]; I beshrew you for sending for him!"...

'Her Majesty willed me...to tell you that Count Montgomery and Vidame were here with her Highness, and would that her Majesty should send Hawkins, or some other...with some munition of powder to Rochelle, as driven thither by tempest or contrary winds. But she saith, she cannot tell how to do it, especially being already spoken to by the French Ambassador not to aid. Her Majesty prays you to think of it, and devise how it may be done, for she thinks it necessary; and if it were done, Count Montgomery possibly would end his life there, being weary of this idle life here'...

PS. 'The Earl of Desmond hath been before her Majesty, whom her Highness liketh well for his plainness, and hath good hope of his truth and constancy'.

'To Sir John I perceive she gave a privy nip, that as he hath a good wit, so he should hereafter use it well. He, like one not unwise nor unexpert, craved pardon, if anything heretofore were amiss, all should be amended. This her Majesty would I should show you, that you might give him a good lesson, when he taketh his leave of you'...

'Her Majesty told me she would give the Earl apparel, and some gentle remembrance at his going away, which is very honourable and princely to do, and some comfort and amends for his long imprisonment'. [Wright, i.451-3].

January 9: Arrangements for Lent preachers at court. Jan 9, Lambeth, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain:

'I send here unto you the names of such preachers as may serve the Queen's Majesty this Lent, which your Lordship may signify unto her Highness, to know her pleasure, whom she will accept, and whom she will reject. And for that your Lordship may have store of persons named to supply such rooms as her Highness shall mislike, I have in another paper to yourself written other names'.

'Your Lordship may think that I do this somewhat too soon, but I pray you to consider that some of these may alter their rooms according to their business and health. And when her Highness is resolved, if it please your Lordship to signify her pleasure unto me, I shall do further accordingly'. [Parker, 416].

c. Jan 9: French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

Jan 9, La Mothe's mémoire: 'As regards making the Earl of Worcester leave promptly [for France], the Queen begged me to excuse her if he was not already on the way, because she had ordered him to come in post; he needed to send back to his house, which is in Wales, a long way away from here, to summon his people, his retinue and some of his kinsmen whom he wished to take with him, but she would make him leave in three days without fail'...

'The Queen of Navarre is to hold little Madame for her'. [v.235].

Jan 9: *Payment for bear-baiting at Hampton Court to Richard Dorrington, 'Master of the Game at Paris Garden'*.^T

Jan 10, Hampton Court, Smith to Burghley: 'The Earl of Desmond is here, and I perceive the Queen's Majesty will give him some silks for apparel, and some money in reward. I hope he will be a good, plain, and faithful subject'...

'All the Earl of Worcester's dispatch is not yet signed, which hath been ready this six days, and now he is upon his taking leave'. [Wright, i.454-5].

Jan 11: 'Given to the Lord Strange by her Majesty's commandment... one remnant of purple cloth of gold and silver'. 9¼ yards. [Lost, 147].

Ferdinando Lord Strange (1559-1594), later 5th Earl of Derby, whom the Queen summoned to court in December 1571, was studying at St John's College, Oxford.

Jan 12, Hampton Court, Sir Thomas Smith to Francis Walsingham, with news of his intended successor as Ambassador to France, Dr Valentine Dale:

'Dr Dale was warned to dispatch, and your revocation ready. When it came to signing, no such thing meant. Dr Dale wrote unto me, he had provided half a score horse in his stable, men to go with them, and their own horses, their liveries already bought, and he altogether ready at my Lord Treasurer's warning and mine'. The Queen today said "Dr Dale could not go before Midlent or Easter, there was other matters which she would trust to no new men, but to you, and to none other...Well Madam" (quoth I) "seeing it be so, may it please you, may he be sure to go at Easter, and may I write so to my Lord Ambassador".

"Yea", saith her Majesty, "now you have my commission"...

'If you would know what we do here, we play at tables [backgammon], dance, and keep Christmas'.

Jan 12, 'in all haste', Earl of Leicester to Walsingham: 'The cause of her Majesty's longer stay of your abode there, and not to send presently Dr Dale, is only in respect of some persons you have there to deal withal, which you may easily conceive whom I mean, though I name them not; the cause I write it not plain, is lack of a cipher, having worn mine to pieces this progress time in carriage, and pray you to bear the more with this dark writing'...

'My Lord of Worcester...is a Papist, and a favourer of all such...otherwise a good simple gentleman, and fit for the christening'...

'My Lord Privy Seal is dead this morning'. [Digges, 310-312].

Jan 12: death, at Hampton Court: William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham (c.1510-1573), K.G., the Queen's great-uncle. He was Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain 1558-1572, Privy Councillor.

Bequest to the Queen: 'for a small remembrance and in token of my good will and love towards her Highness [blank]'. Two other bequests were also left blank.

Funeral: Jan 29, Reigate, Surrey.

His son Charles Howard (1536-1624) became 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham.

The widowed Margaret (Gamage), Lady Howard of Effingham, died in 1581.

Jan 13: Queen's gift to the Earl of Desmond:

'Thirteen yards of tawny wrought velvet and ten yards of black wrought velvet the ground satin', to be made into garments for the Earl. [Lost, 148].

Jan 14, Wed via Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Kingston Church: 'To the ringers when the Queen came through the town, 12d'.

Jan 15-Feb 27: Earl of Worcester was Ambassador Extraordinary to France.

Edmund Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, rode from Hampton Court to London 'two several times...for the provision of gold to make a font to the christening of the French King's daughter, for his abode there to see the same finished'.

Stephen Fulwell, also of the Jewel-house, 'giving attendance at London upon the Queen's Majesty's Goldsmiths to call upon them for expedition in making of a font of gold to be sent as her Highness's gift into France...and for the hire of a tilt-boat and four carres for himself and his company to convey the same betwixt London and Gravesend'.^T The gift was 'a font of gold with a cover, having in the top of the same a lion holding the Arms of England enamelled', with a case covered with crimson velvet and gold lace and lined with purple velvet, with gilt lock and key, 'and a case for the same of red cotton with a trunk and saddle to carry the same on horseback to the French court'.^{PS}

William Somerset, 3rd Earl of Worcester, left London on January 15 to act as the Queen's Deputy at the christening of Charles IX's daughter (Feb 2).

He also revived the negotiations for the Queen's marriage to the Duke of Alençon, the King's brother.

Court news. Jan 15, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:
 'I desire more and more, Sire, that you will soon send the Sieur de Vêrac to Scotland, for I hear that two plots, to put the Prince of Scotland into the hands of the Queen of England, and the Castle of Edinburgh into the hands of the Earl of Morton, are very closely followed; and I have just been informed that Mr Killigrew arrived in London [from Scotland] two days ago for this, and that he is hidden in the house of Lord Burghley his brother-in-law'. [v.238-9].

Jan 17: Payment to Richard Dorrington, 'Master of the Queen's Majesty's Dogs and Bears...for the conveyance of the same...once to Greenwich, once to Westminster and once before Montmorency and the Frenchmen [15 June 1572]'.^T

Jan 18: marriage licence for William Courtenay, of Devon, to marry Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of Henry Manners, 2nd Earl of Rutland.

Queen's gift (one of her own New Year gifts): 'One flower of gold set with a rose of diamonds in the midst, with six diamonds in flowers, nine rubies in flowers...Given by Mr Charles Howard, now Lord Howard. Given by her Majesty to the Lady Elizabeth Manners at her marriage'.^{NYG}

Jan 21, Wed Earl of Desmond at Hampton Court.

The Queen had ordered the Earl of Desmond and his brother to repair into Ireland, in the charge of Sir Edward Fitton. Desmond signed at the Council table the Articles delivered to him earlier in January. [SP63/39/13,15].

The Earl and Countess of Desmond, and Sir John Desmond returned to Ireland in March, where Desmond was soon again the 'Rebel Earl'. The Earl's young son James FitzGerald remained in England.

Court news. Jan 22, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'Count Montgomery was summoned to the court these past days [from Jersey]... Notwithstanding that the entreaties of those from La Rochelle are not heard openly by the Queen nor her Council, they are however secretly received by some others, and eight days ago yesterday a meeting was held in a private house in London on the means by which La Rochelle could be helped...It was resolved to collect together during February 35 or 40 ships for the Flushingers'...

'I am the more suspicious because I know that the Queen has made a present of a 600 ton ship and two others of 500 tons each to her Admiral [Earl of Lincoln], who at once gave the large one to his son and the two others to two gentlemen his relatives; and nine or ten other gentlemen of good quality have had commission to arm one each'...

'Mr Killigrew was truly for three whole days in Lord Burghley's house in the country, and returned on the 18th to continue the plot to bring the Prince of Scotland here'. [v.242-3].

Jan 22, London, Maisonfleur (Duke of Alençon's agent) to Burghley, summary: I wrote to the Duke advising him to come to England; he would find an armed vessel ready for him at Le Havre. I advised the Duke to come, as I expected he would be successful in marrying the Queen, though she had never actually promised to marry him, but I assured him that he could be certain of a good reception. I also wrote to La Mole, who has come over before the Duke to learn the Queen's decision, and to obtain a promise under her hand to marry the Duke on his arrival. I inform you of this so that the Queen can be prepared to give an answer on La Mole's first audience, so he can return at once, without being discovered by the French Ambassador or others. [SPF.x.234]. A ship had been sent for the Duke; it waited in vain off the French coast for 23 days.

Jan 23, Fri Duke of Alençon's envoy, La Mole, secretly at Whitehall.

The Sieur de la Mole, previously in England in summer 1572; he now came so secretly that the French Ambassador did not know of it. At the request of the Duke's other agent Maisonfleur a ship had been sent to Normandy to bring the Duke to England, but Maisonfleur had acted without warrant from the Duke.

Lord Burghley to Walsingham, Jan 29 (partly in cipher): I 'was on Friday last with the party you made mention to be sent from Alençon. He spoke with the Queen and Maisonfleur with him. I see there was a great misliking of our doings, for by Maisonfleur writing of a ship sent...Alençon imagining that the Queen had a meaning to provoke him to come hither, whereupon this last gentleman came to enquire of the Queen some assurance if Alençon should do so she would marry him. This you must think must needs appear very strange'...

'The party that now was sent is departed, well certified of the truth... I have some cause to mistrust that Maisonfleur and all his partners do nothing herein without the knowledge of the Queen Mother'. [Read, *Burghley*, 94-95].

Jan 27, Tues **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand.^c Crown property.

Jan 30, Antonio Fogaza to the Duke of Alva:

'The Earl of Worcester has gone to the christening in France, and was attacked and nearly captured by pirates between Dover and Boulogne, with the gold salver he was carrying over. He was saved by the dexterity of the master and sailors of his boat, but the pirates captured another boat containing most of his gentlemen. They killed four men and wounded six or seven, robbing the gentlemen of their clothes and gold chains and £500 in money'. [Span.ii.459].

Jan 30, Fri French Ambassador at Somerset House for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, Feb 2: 'I went to see the Queen on the pretext that she wished to complain to me of the wicked and unfortunate trick which had been played on the Earl of Worcester'. We discussed the pirates, and the Englishmen who were ready to aid La Rochelle, although forbidden by the Queen.

'Count Montgomery was present when I spoke to the Queen'. [v.247,250].

Jan 31, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^c

At Blackwall: 'making a pair of stairs for her Majesty to land at', 29s.^w

Lambeth Church: 'Paid for ringing when the Queen went to Greenwich the last of January, 12d'.

Feb 1, Shrove Sunday play, by Earl of Lincoln's Men.^T

Revels paid for: 'musicians that played at the proof of Duttons' play; a tree of holly for the Duttons' play'.

[Duttons: John and Laurence Dutton, players].

Feb 2: in France: christening of King Charles IX's daughter: Maria Elisabeth, born 27 October 1572. Godparents, all by proxy: Queen Elizabeth; Empress Maria, wife of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor; Emanuel Filiberto, Duke of Savoy. Maria Elisabeth died in 1578.

Feb 2, Shrove Monday knighting: Lord Mayor, Lionel Duckett, mercer.^M
play by Earl of Sussex's Men.^T

Feb 3, Shrove Tuesday play, by Merchant Taylors School.^T

Revels: 'gloves for Mulcaster's boys two dozen'.

Also: masque: Six Fishermen; with a fishing-net and many artificial fish.

Richard Mulcaster: Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School.

Feb 6, Paris, Francis Walsingham to Sir Thomas Smith: 'The Lord Livingston desireth most earnestly to have a passport to pass through England, for that he is weary of this country, and would fain be at home [Scotland]. He promiseth to communicate to her Majesty at his arrival at the court, such things as she shall not repent the granting of the same...I think it not amiss to grant it him'.

Walsingham wrote, Feb 26: 'I have taken it on myself to grant a passport'. [Digges, 326,332]. William 6th Lord Livingston was in London by March 19.

Court news. Feb 8, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

On Shrove Tuesday Lord Burghley and the Lords of the Council, who dined at my house, 'told me that after my last audience the Queen was so angry with the pirates for the outrage to the Earl of Worcester that she had resolved to scour the sea, and commanded that three good ships should set out promptly to chase them from all the road-steads and coasts, which will be done in seven or eight days'. [v.251].

Feb 9, Mon Henry Horne at Greenwich on return from Germany.

Antonio Fogaza to Duke of Alva, Feb 16, London: On February 9 'Henry Horne, whom the Queen sent to Germany [November 1572] arrived here...He appears to have returned in fine feather, with a gold chain of 700 or 800 crowns round his neck, and a medal bearing the portrait of the Duke of Saxony, which the latter presented to him. The next night Casimbrot was sent off to take ship at Sandwich [to go to William Prince of Orange]'.

On February 9 'M.d'Anguillièrè, with a large train, arrived here from Rochelle, having landed at the Isle of Wight. He is the Lieutenant-Governor of the place for the Huguenots. He went at once to Montgomery's house'. [Span.ii.463].

La Mothe to Charles IX, Feb 16: 'The English gentleman who went to the Duke of Saxony has returned...and it seems that his return to court may have renewed the resolution for war in favour of the Protestants...The Duke rewarded the messenger with a chain worth 800 crowns, with a medal of his likeness at the end of it, which he wears in view of everybody'. [v.259]. (See March 13).

Feb 15, London, Maisonfleur to the Queen, who refuses to give him audience. He praises highly his master 'Don Lucidor' [Duke of Alençon]. [SPF.x.255].

Feb 16, Antonio de Guaras to the Duke of Alva:

'Of the four commissioners from Holland three have returned with Casimbrot, the other remaining here. They have gone in a large vessel loaded with arquebuses and barrels of powder, but have settled none of the things they came about. They have only got fine words'. [Span.ii.466].

Feb 18, Antonio Fogaza to Alva: The Palatine has sent a secretary of his, partly to try to persuade the Queen to break with France. [Span.ii.466].

Feb 19, Greenwich, Sir Thomas Smith (Queen's Secretary) to Lord Burghley, of news from Edinburgh, where the Castle was being held against Regent Morton by supporters of the Queen of Scots:

I 'showed Mr Killigrew's desire, that the 'peace makers' might shortly be transported thither. "Who be they?" quoth her Majesty. "Marry", quoth I, "your Majesty's cannons; they must do it, and make final conclusion".

"I warrant you", quoth her Highness "and that shortly". [Wright, i.462].

Court news. Feb 21, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Lord Treasurer [Lord Burghley] and the Earls of Leicester and Lincoln are absent, and the only men of affairs with the Queen are the Earl of Sussex and Mr Smith... Montgomery regularly treats with the Count Palatine's secretary'. [v.260].

Feb 23, London, Antonio Fogaza to Alva: 'Today...the Queen is leaving Greenwich...to go for a fortnight's round of visits to some gentlemen's houses near, with a small suite and privately. The principal reason of this, however, is that they think thus to be able to carry out their wicked plans more secretly'.

Burghley has summoned the Palatine's secretary 'to be with him tomorrow at the place 12 miles off where the Queen stays two days...Montgomery is accompanying the Queen, but will soon depart, it is said, for Rochelle'. [Span.ii.467].

Feb 23, Mon **THEOBALDS**, Cheshunt, Herts; Lord Burghley.^{C,T}
Owned and built by William Cecil, Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598), Lord Treasurer;
2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589), daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

Most of the royal household remained at Greenwich.^C

Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and London.

Lord Burghley's gift to the Queen, 1573:
'One jug of crystal garnished with silver and gilt divers plates enamelled with birds having crystal in the top and a hoop about it'. [Jewels, 1409].

Feb 27, Fri Earl of Worcester at Theobalds on return from christening.
Feb 27, Greenwich, Smith to Burghley: 'My Lord of Worcester, we say here, is this night at the court, where the Queen's Majesty is'. [Wright, i.465].

Feb 28, Sat **NORTHAW**, Herts; Earl of Warwick.^{C,T}
Northaw manor-house, also called Northall or North Hall.

Crown property, occupied by (from 1576 owned by) Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick (c.1530-1590), elder brother of Earl of Leicester.

3rd wife: Anne (Russell) (c.1548-1604), daughter of Francis Russell 2nd Earl of Bedford; she married at court in 1565.

Feb 28, Paris, Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley:
'I have of late discovered one that carrieth a box of linen to the Queen of Scots, who departeth not this town these three or four days. I think your Lordship shall see somewhat written in some of the linen contained in the same, that shall be worth the reading. Her Majesty, under colour of seeing the fashion of the ruffs, may cause the several pieces of linen to be held before a fire, whereby the writing may appear'. [SPF.x.268].

March 1, Charles IX to La Mothe, protesting about the Queen's assistance to rebels in La Rochelle. He sends a letter which he charges La Mothe to lose in some place where it will be found and carried to the Queen.

The letter, purportedly by an English rebel, contained a proposal made to the King to come to the assistance of the English Catholics. Maisonfleur is to know nothing about the matter. [Read, *Walsingham*, i.250-251].

Mar 2, Mon **BROCKETT HALL**, Hatfield, Herts; John Brockett.^{C,T}
Brockett Hall manor-house, Hatfield; owned by John Brockett (c.1535-1598).
1st wife: Ellen (Lytton), daughter of Robert Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts.

Mar 5, Thur **FOLD**, South Mimms, Middx; Mr Waller.
 Old Fold manor-house, near Barnet, Herts, but in South Mimms parish, Middx.
 Tenant: Ralph Waller, whose wife Annis Peterson died in 1569, six months
 after their marriage; he died in 1602. 'Mr Waller's near Barnet'.^W 'Barnet'.^C
 Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Fold Mr Waller's house'.^T
John Norden, Middlesex (1595): 'Fold: sometime the Duke of Buckingham's,
 now one Waller gentleman'.

Court news. March [6, London], La Mothe to Charles IX:

'The Queen sent to pray me to defer my audience until tomorrow, when she
 will be on her way back in a place very near here...The Earl of Worcester
 brought a good report on his return...Some of the pirates have been taken'...

'The Count Palatine's man...has strongly pressed the Queen to enter openly
 with the Protestant Princes in defence of their religion, in France and
 Flanders...A secretary of Count Ludovic arrived six days ago'.

PS. 'I have just been informed that an accord has been made in Scotland, and
 all the principal nobility have recognised the Prince, and that only Edinburgh
 Castle is holding out for the Queen of Scots. I am afraid that they will besiege
 it, and the English will send men and munitions there'. [v.270-272].

Englishmen who went to besiege Edinburgh Castle included some of the Queen's
 Gentlemen Pensioners, and Lord Burghley's son Thomas Cecil.

Mar 6, Fri **BISHOPSGATE**, London; Mr Fisher.^C
 Anthony Wingfield made ready 'Mr Fisher's house without Bishopsgate'.^T
 The house was popularly known as 'Fisher's Folly'.

Jasper Fisher, goldsmith, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, died 1579.
 1st wife: Alice, died 1575.

Fisher's gift: 'One bowl of gold with a cover, being plain, a lion standing
 in the top crowned holding the Queen's Arms'.

'Given to her Majesty by Mr Fisher at his house in Lent'. [*Jewels*, 542].

Stow: It is a 'large and beautiful house with gardens of pleasure, bowling
 alleys, and such like, built by Jasper Fisher, free of the Goldsmiths, late
 one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and a Justice of the Peace...The Queen's
 Majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there...This house, being so large and sumptuously
 built by a man of no greater calling, possessions or wealth (for he was indebted
 to many), was mockingly called 'Fisher's Folly', and a rhyme was made of it, and
 other the like, in this manner:

'Kirkby's Castle, and Fisher's Folly,
 Spinola's pleasure, and Megs's glory'. [*Survey of London* (1598)].

Allhallows London Wall churchwardens paid: 'For ringing when the Queen came to
 Mr Fisher's house, 16d'. St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For perfume and frankincense
 when the Queen's Majesty lay at Mr Fisher's and for nails, 2s6d; paid to the
 ringers when the Queen's Majesty lay at Mr Fisher's, 2s; paid more for bread
 and drink at the same time for the ringers, 18d'.

Mar 7, Sat French Ambassador at Fisher's Folly for audience.
 La Mothe to Charles IX, March 13, and mémoire: 'To keep me from complaining
 about the delay of my audience, the Queen, after some excuses about the bad
 and small lodgings in which she had stayed, told me that instead of my being
 accustomed to go to her, to make up for my wait she had come to me this time,
 all ready to hear with a good heart what I wished to say'.

[They discussed the Alençon marriage negotiations].

'The day after, Montgomery made a strong entreaty in this court'.

[La Mothe lived close to Fisher's Folly. The date of his audience is given
 in a later dispatch. v.273-5,280].

Mar 9, Mon **GREENWICH PALACE.**^c

March 11: death. Edmund Brydges, 2nd Lord Chandos, K.G. died at Sudeley Castle, Gloucs. Funeral: April 8, Sudeley.

His son Giles Brydges (1548-1594) became 3rd Lord Chandos.

The widowed Dorothy (Bray) Lady Chandos married (c.1578) William Knollys.

The royal Jewel-house received in 1575 or 1576 'one Collar of gold of the Order of St George with a George hanging at it, bought of the Lady Chandos dowager'. [Jewels, 1436].

Court news. March 13, La Mothe to King Charles IX:

Count Montgomery 'will set off today towards the West, resolved as is commonly said, to attack La Rochelle, with much less force than he had promised to lead there'...

'The Duke of Saxony has sent a man here expressly to make known to the Queen that the Emperor had been informed of the embassy which she had sent to him, and how he had rewarded the messenger [Henry Horne] with a chain and his medal, a thing which ought not to have been known either in France or Flanders; and to ask that henceforth she would not show that she has had any intelligence with him, but that she would leave the Palatine to play all the game'. [v.275].

Mar 16, Mon French envoy, Châteauneuf, at Greenwich for audience.

Lord Burghley noted: 'Châteauneuf came from the French King; he also brought letters from the Duke of Alençon'.^b

La Mothe's mémoire to Catherine de Medici, March 19: 'I made out to the Queen that M.Châteauneuf's visit, which otherwise was of little honour to your Majesties, was a visit from the Duke of Alençon to her, and she took it in very good part...I told her that the Duke, who is besieging La Rochelle, had persuaded M.de Châteauneuf, one of his favourites, a Gentleman of his Chamber, and one of the best connected in France, to make this journey expressly to come to visit her, to kiss her hands on his behalf, to present a letter to her, to know of her health, to show his regret at not seeing the Earl of Worcester'... The day after she sent him the reply to the Duke, with which he is returning'. [v.284-5].

March 17: death. Reginald Grey, 5th Earl of Kent, died at Hornsey, Middx. Funeral: April 17, St Giles Cripplegate, London.

His brother Sir Henry Grey (1541-1615) became 6th Earl of Kent.

The widowed Susan (Bertie), Countess of Kent, married (1581) John Wingfield.

Mar 18, Wed French Ambassador received Queen's reply to Duke of Alençon.

March 18, Burghley noted in French his answer to La Mothe and La Mole, including: In order to prevent certain great dangers and to satisfy her subjects the Queen is resolved to marry when she can find anyone of suitable condition. As for Alençon, it is necessary that there should be an interview, by reason of the reports that have been made of his looks, as the Queen has always required from all her suitors. It would be best for him to come over with a moderate suite about May, as a young Prince desirous of seeing foreign lands, and come in this way to Greenwich or London. [SPF.x.283].

La Mothe to Charles IX, March 31: 'The Queen sent Lord Burghley to me with her response to you and your mother on the things I proposed on March 7 and 16 about the Duke's marriage...He came to my lodging on March 18...He said that many considerations had always made her, and still made her, judge it to be expedient not to commit herself to a marriage without being able to see and be seen by the one whom she would marry'. [v.284,286,288].

Mar 19, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Greenwich Palace hall. By the Queen, with Edmund Freake, Bishop of Rochester, the Queen's Almoner; to 39 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 39d in a white purse.

'Paid to one of the said poor women by her Highness's own commandment named Joan Collingson that then gave her Majesty a fine handkerchief, by way of her Highness's reward, 10s'.^T

Maundy description by William Lambarde, of Kent, lawyer (1536-1601):

'First the Hall was prepared with a long table on each side, and forms set by them; on the edges of which tables, and under those forms, were laid carpets, and cushions for her Majesty to kneel, when she should wash them'.

'There was also another table set across the upper end of the Hall, somewhat above the footpace [step], for the Chaplain to stand at. A little beneath the midst whereof, and beneath the said footpace, a stool and cushion of state was pitched for her Majesty to kneel at during the service time'.

'This done, the holy water basins, alms, and other things, being brought into the Hall, and the Chaplain and poor folks having taken their said places, the Yeoman of the Laundry, armed with a fair towel, and taking a silver basin filled with warm water and sweet flowers, washed their feet, all one after another, and wiped the same with his towel, and so, making a cross a little above the toes, kissed them. After him within a while followed the Sub-Almoner, doing likewise, and after him the Almoner himself also'.

'Then lastly her Majesty came into the Hall, and after some singing and prayers made, and the Gospel of Christ's washing of his disciples' feet read, 39 ladies and gentlewomen (for so many were the poor folks, according to the number of the years complete of her Majesty's age) addressed themselves with aprons and towels to wait upon her Majesty; and she, kneeling down upon the cushions and carpets under the feet of the poor women, first washed one foot of every of them in so many several basins of warm water and sweet flowers, brought to her severally by the said ladies and gentlewomen, then wiped, crossed, and kissed them, as the Almoner and others had done before'.

'When her Majesty had thus gone through the whole number of 39 (of which 20 sat on the one side of the Hall, and 19 on the other), she resorted to the first again, and gave to each one certain yards of broad-cloth to make a gown, so passing through them all. Thirdly, she began at the first, and gave to each of them a pair of shoes. Fourthly, to each of them a wooden platter, wherein was half a side of salmon, as much ling, 6 red herrings, and two cheat loaves of bread. Fifthly, she began with the first again, and gave to each of them a white wooden dish with claret wine. Sixthly, she received of each waiting lady and gentlewoman their towel and apron, and gave to each poor woman one of the same. And after this the ladies and gentlewomen waited no longer, nor served as they had done throughout the courses before'.

'But then the Treasurer of the Chamber (Mr Heneage) came to her Majesty with 39 white small purses wherein were also 39 pence (as they say) after the number of the years of her Majesty's said age, and of him she received and distributed them severally. Which done, she received of him so many several red leather purses also, each containing 20 shillings for the redemption of her Majesty's gown, which (as men say) by ancient order she ought to give to some one of them at her pleasure; but she, to avoid the trouble of suit, which accustomedly was made for that preferment, had changed that reward into money, to be equally divided amongst them all, namely, 20 shillings apiece; and those she also delivered particularly to each one of the whole company. And so taking her ease upon the cushion of state, and hearing the choir a little while, her Majesty withdrew herself, and the company departed; for it was by that time the sun-setting'. ['The Order of the Maundy made at Greenwich, 19 March 1572'; by W.L. 20 March 1572 (i.e. 1573). BL Add MS 6183, f.73].

March 19, Greenwich, Sir Thomas Smith to Francis Walsingham, of his successor as Ambassador, Dr Dale: 'Yesterday was the first day that I could get your dispatch signed, and the same night I...sent word to Dr Dale, who... prepareth to take his journey straight after the holidays towards you'...

'Before her Majesty had signed, I durst never adventure to affirm anything for fear of contrary winds, the which is no news in this court'...

'Montgomery is gone from hence'...

'The Lord Livingston is now come to London, pretending his desire to have his conscience at liberty; but not yet trusted that he meaneth the quiet of Scotland, words have escaped him and his companions by the way, which have not fallen to the ground'. [Digges, 333-4].

Court news. March 19, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Montgomery has changed his plans for his voyage, and instead of Captain Poyet and a number of Frenchmen going to Holland, he is taking nearly all of them with him, except for the Vidame, Pardaillan, Le Plessis, La Garde and some others, who are staying... Captain Morgan and a thousand Englishmen are little by little crossing to Holland'. Mémoire: 'The Queen has with her own mouth entirely forbidden the lords and many gentlemen of her court who had a liking to Montgomery's enterprise to leave on it'. [v.281,283]. Montgomery went to Plymouth.

Court news. March 20, Good Friday at night, Lord Burghley to Walsingham: There 'came hither an Agent named Châteauneuf from the Camp afore Rochelle; his coming was, as we perceive, to dissuade Montgomery from going to Rochelle, but he brought loving letters to her Majesty from M.le Duc [Alençon]'...

'For the marriage her Majesty...would have you to let the King and his Mother understand that she cannot accord to take any person to her husband whom she shall not first see'.

'Secondly, she cannot assent that any person which shall be her husband, shall with her authority and assent use any manner of religion in outward exercise that is in her conscience contrary and repugnant to the direct word of Almighty God, and so consequently prohibited by the laws of this realm, whereupon these two consequences do necessarily follow, that in this case of marriage with Monsieur le Duc if he will obtain her his wife without sight of him, her Majesty cannot be had, and yet therein her Majesty is very loth that he should think that she desireth his coming'...

'I see the imminent perils to this State; and namely, how long soever she shall by course of nature live and reign, the success of this Crown so manifestly uncertain, or rather so manifestly prejudicious for the state of religion, that I cannot but still persist in seeking for marriage for her Majesty, and finding no way that is liking to her but this with the Duke, I do force myself to pursue it with desire, and do flatter my fancy with imaginations that if he should come hither, her Majesty would not refuse him; and for his religion, methinks if he may be otherwise liked, he would not lose a Queen with a Kingdom, for a Priest's blessing of a chalice'.

You may guess 'whether he may be liked, whether he may be induced to be qualified in his religion; yea, whether his marriage be meant seriously and sincerely on that part'. [Digges, 334-6].

Court news. March 28, Lord Burghley to La Mothe, after conferring with the Queen, who is resolved not 'to have the matter of religion to be a cause of trouble to her estate...If upon the interview the marriage does not succeed, it will be best to impute it to lack of satisfaction for religion, whereby no offence ought to follow'. [SPF.x.292].

c. March 31: French envoy to Scotland, Vérac, at Greenwich for audience. Joachim de St George, Sieur de Vérac. The King of France sent Vérac to Scotland by sea, but storms caused him to land at Scarborough, Yorkshire.

La Mothe to Charles IX, April 3: I asked that as 'the Sieur de Vérac, whom you sent to the little Prince of Scotland, has landed by bad weather in this Kingdom, the Queen would make him his passport to go there...When Vérac kissed her hand she freely granted him passage; but the day after when he went to follow up his passport Lord Burghley replied that news had come from Scotland that Earl Morton did not wish Vérac to go there, because the letters which he carried did not bear the title which belonged to their young Prince, and he had resolved not to admit to the Kingdom anyone who did not acknowledge him to be and did not address him as King...Lord Livingston and the Sieur de Molins, who also wished to go to Scotland, find themselves stopped here, and discontented'. [v.291-2].

April 1, Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley, about the Queen's possible marriage to the Duke of Alençon: 'For satisfying of your Lordship's request, touching my private opinion of the marriage. The great impediment that I find in the same, is the contentment of the eye. The gentleman sure is void of any good favour, besides the blemish of the smallpox...As for his religion, I do not doubt...but that he would be reduced to any conformity...But for other respects, whether this marriage be sincerely meant or no, is a hard point to judge, where dissimulation taketh so deep root. In my opinion, I think rather no than yea... because they are altogether persuaded that her Majesty hath no intention to marry, a thing partly proceeding from her own disposition, and partly through the dissuasion of others'. [Digges, 343].

1 April 1573-October 1576: Dr Valentine Dale was **Ambassador** to France, with Thomas Wilkes as his Secretary. Dr Dale left for France on April 1.

[April 1], Smith to Walsingham: 'At the last, we have not only gotten your revocation, and Dr Dale's dispatch, signed, but have also set him forward, and am glad that you shall now come out of that bloody country'. [Digges, 345].

Dr Dale had his first audience on April 21, when Walsingham took leave.

April 5, Greenwich: 'Passport to Michael Shure of Danzig to depart into Germany, having brought falcons for the Queen's Majesty'.^{APC}

Court news. April 6, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Count Montgomery has discovered that there are some who wish to make an attempt on his life, so he has sent here to require commission to put them under arrest, and I am told that Maisonfleur is one of them'. [v.294].

April 7, London, Antonio Fogaza to the Duke of Alva: 'The men from the Palatine, Saxony, and Count Ludovic, are still here... Montgomery with his fleet was to leave yesterday'. [Span.ii.467-8].

April 9, Plymouth, Maisonfleur to the Queen, ten pages endeavouring to clear himself of calumnies against him, such as that at the French court he did not live like one of the reformers but 'made love everywhere'. He admits that he did not always live as chastely as he might, but there is no place so dangerous as the court for a man disposed to gallantry. He begs the Queen to cause these calumnies to be sifted out, and he will on the first victory she gains compose for her the finest triumphal hymn that has ever been written. [SPF.x.307-8].

Maisonfleur remained until August, writing sentimental ballads to the Queen.

April 14, London, Vérac to the Regent of Scotland, asking to be allowed to pass to him. He has a little gilt suit of armour and two gilt swords as a present for King James from the French King to his nephew. [SPF.x.320].

April 17, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Sieur de Vêrac and I have obtained permission for him to send his man in post to the Earl of Morton in Scotland to go to request his passport in order to continue his journey if he sends it to him, or to return if he refuses it'. April 21: 'A messenger has come from the West Country who gives assurance that Count Montgomery embarked at Plymouth on April 16. He has gone by sea as far as Falmouth in Cornwall to sail from there to...gather together all his ships'. [v.308,310]. 'Montgomery went out of England with certain ships, to enter into Rochelle that was besieged'.^B

April 22, Camp before Rochelle, Duke of Alençon to the Queen:

I have desired permission from my brother and mother to go to England, which they have granted as soon as Rochelle shall be taken. I beg that you will give orders for my proper reception in your kingdom. [SPF.x.319].

Apr 22: in Star Chamber: 'The Lord Lumley, being charged with traitorous offences committed with the Duke of Norfolk, was brought hither from the Tower'. He was fined £1000, released from the Tower, committed to the Earl of Arundel's house, Nonsuch or Westminster, 'there to abide where the Lord of Arundel should reside' during the Queen's pleasure. [J.H.Baker, ed. *Dyer's Reports*, ii.252].

Apr 22, Wed Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln. The Queen was in the processions and at the service.

Cofferer of the Household paid £126.8s for St George's Eve and Day.^C

April 23, Charles IX to La Mothe: 'Count Montgomery arrived near La Rochelle last Sunday with around 50 ships...to try to help the town...I am writing this at once, because I know that [John] Hawkins and many Englishmen are with him, in The Primrose and many other ships belonging to or which used to belong to Queen Elizabeth; they bear red crosses, as the Queen's men-of-war do. I believe she will disavow Montgomery, and the Englishmen with him'. [vii.411-412].

Apr 24, Fri Final 1573 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich. No new Knights elected.

April 26, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Council these past days has examined the Catholic Lords who had been in the Tower [since 1571], of whom Lord Lumley, Sir Thomas Stanley, Edward Stanley, [Sir Thomas] Gerard and others have been put at liberty, although still under some guard; but the Earl of Southampton...was brought back to the Tower'. [v.313].

Apr 30, Thur Proclamation (595): Restoring 'the intercourse' with the subjects of the King of Spain. Trade, prohibited since January 1569, resumed on May 18.

May 1: Council ordered the Earl of Southampton and Sir Henry Percy [now 8th Earl of Northumberland] to be released from the Tower into private custody.^{APC}

c.May 5: French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, May 8: I told the Queen that you had granted the Duke of Alençon's request 'to come to kiss her hands immediately after the conquest of La Rochelle'. [v.324]. The French lifted the Siege on June 24.

May 9, Archbishop of Canterbury (Parker) sent Lord Burghley: 'a description of the county of Kent, written and laboured by an honest and well-learned observer of times and histories, which he sent to me to peruse, to correct and amend'.

[Parker, 424]. Lambarde's 'Perambulation of Kent'. (He sent more: July 15,27).

May 11 [court], Gilbert Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father:
 Lord Burghley 'dealeth with matters of the state only, and beareth himself very uprightly. My Lord Leicester is very much with her Majesty, and she showeth the same great good affection to him that she was wont, of late he hath endeavoured to please her more than heretofore'.

'There are two sisters now in the court that are very far in love with him, as they have been long, my Lady Sheffield and Frances Howard; they of like striving who shall love him better are at great wars together, and the Queen thinketh not well of them, and not the better of him'...

'My Lord of Sussex [Lord Chamberlain] goeth with the tide, and helpeth to back others...He is very diligent in his office and taketh great pains'.

'My Lord of Oxford is lately grown into great credit, for the Queen's Majesty delighteth more in his personage, and his dancing, and valiantness, than in any other..if it were not for his fickle head he would surpass any of them shortly'.

Christopher Hatton 'is sick still...the Queen goeth almost every day to see how he doth. Now is there devices, chiefly by Leicester (as I suppose), and not without Burghley's knowledge, how to make Mr Edward Dyer as great as ever was Hatton; for now in this time of Hatton's sickness the time is convenient'.

'It is brought thus to pass: Dyer lately was sick of a consumption, in great danger...He hath been in displeasure these two years, it was made the Queen believe that his sickness came because of the continuance of her displeasure towards him, so that unless she would forgive him he was like not to recover, and hereupon her Majesty has forgiven him, and sent unto him a very comfortable message; now he is recovered again, and this is the beginning of this device'...

'Mr Walsingham is this day come hither to the court; it is thought he shall be made Secretary, Sir Thomas Smith and he both together shall exercise that office'. [LPL 3197/79]. [Edward Dyer (1543-1607) was formerly Leicester's secretary. Leicester allegedly married Douglas (Howard), Lady Sheffield, in winter 1573. Walsingham had returned from France, where he had been Ambassador since 1570; he became the Queen's Secretary, with Smith, on December 21].

May 12, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'At Whitsun Mr Walsingham returned to the Queen at Greenwich, where she and her two principal Councillors [Burghley and Leicester] questioned him with great curiosity for two days in private on French matters, and then summoned the rest of the Council to hear him today'. [v.327].

May 22/June 27: Queen in St George's Fields, Surrey. Lambeth Church: 'For the ringing of the bells when the Queen's Majesty was in St George's Fields, 12d'.

May 23, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen has expedited a passport to the Sieur de Vérac for Berwick, for which he and Sabran [one of La Mothe's men] have already left, in order that if anybody makes difficulties about one, the other can pass into Scotland'. [v.335]. Vérac's return: June 8.

May 23 [court], Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father:
 'There is some talk of a progress to Bristol; but by reason of the unseasonableness of the year, there is great means made for her not going of so long a progress: but her Majesty's great desire is to go to Bristol. Mr Hatton by reason of his great sickness is minded to go to the Spa for the better recovery of his health'. [Hallam. 112]. Christopher Hatton left for Spa in June; the Queen visited Bristol in 1574.

May 25, Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother, to La Mothe: 'We have just been informed that my son the Duke of Anjou was elected King of Poland on May 5th and 6th, by the common voice and votes of all the bishops, Palatines, and nobles; the votes were to be made public three days later'. [vii.414-5]. The last hereditary King of Poland died in 1572; the Duke was the first elected King.

May 29, Star Chamber: Council 'Placard to Mr Hatton for taking of carts and shipping to pass over the seas for recovery of his health'.^{APC}

May 29, Catherine de Medici to the Queen, consenting to an interview between her and the Duke of Alençon. PS: 'It has pleased God that my son has been elected King of Poland...If God favours my son the Duke as he has the King of Poland, I would think myself the happiest princess ever born to be able to call myself mother of the greatest and most valiant Queen there is'... 'Your good sister and cousin, Caterine'. [vii.420-424].

May 31, Sun French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, June 3: The audience was delayed, as the Queen 'begged me to allow her a day to satisfy her doctors, who had ordered her something for the headache which I had seen she had'. I had news 'of the election of Monseigneur your Majesty's brother to the Crown of Poland'.

The Queen gave her congratulations, expressed her pleasure, and had many questions as to the implications of the election.

As to Count Montgomery (who had been fighting at La Rochelle against the King's forces): If he comes here 'she would reply to you in the same way as did the King your father to the late Queen Mary "That he did not wish to be the Queen of England's executioner", and that your Majesty will excuse her if she did not wish to be the executioner of those of her religion'.

She said 'it was quite true...that the Countess of Montgomery, accompanied by her husband's relatives and friends, had been to her to beg her for many things' and 'had spoken with so many tears and so many humble requests, as did her friends, that she had been moved, but nevertheless had neither granted nor would grant them anything which could be against your Majesty'

She also said that 'twenty-four hours ago she had heard Count Montgomery had arrived at the Isle of Wight, and she had at once dispatched Sir Arthur Champernown to warn him that she did not hold your friendship so lightly as to permit him to come to her court after returning from such exploits as he had just done'. June 6: After the election of the new King of Poland 'All her Council assembled at Greenwich on Monday and Tuesday [June 1 and 2] to take new resolutions on French affairs, after this great news'. [v.339-343,346].

Court news. June 1, Earl of Leicester to Earl of Shrewsbury (father of Francis and Gilbert Talbot), of 'the good and perfect health of her Majesty... and of her Majesty's good liking and most gracious using of both your sons, to whom she shows daily as great favours as to any about her'. [*Lodge*, ii.25].

June 2: new appointment: Ralph Bowes, a Gentleman Pensioner: 'Chief Master Overseer and Ruler of all and singular our Game, pastimes and sports, that is to say of all and every our bears, bulls and mastiff dogs'.^P Bowes succeeded Richard Dorrington, who died in February or March.

June 4: death: *Sir Francis Jobson*, a former Lieutenant of the Tower, who wrote '*Devices for Defences of Havens and Harbours in England*'. [*HT.MS 325*].

Dedicated to the Queen. A brief volume comprising sketches and plans of boats, anchors, sections of ships and defences; with descriptive captions.

By June 5: *Repairs to 137 Guards' coats, ordered by Christopher Hatton. To Edward Wyngate, Clerk of the Cheque, Thomas Ludwell, Yeoman Tailor for the Guard, two Yeomen Ushers and six ordinary Yeomen of the Chamber 'for repairing the silver and gilt spangles of sixscore and 17 rich coats, 10 days, being thereunto appointed by Mr Christopher Hatton esquire, Captain of her Majesty's Guard, at her Highness' special commandment', 10 days, June, £8.*^T

June 5, Fri Christopher Hatton at Greenwich to take leave.
Hatton, Captain of the Guard, went abroad for his health, June-September.

The Bark of Boulogne (Henry Gilman, Captain), with a Master, 28 mariners and gunners, a trumpeter, and a surgeon, took Hatton from Dover to Dunkirk, and then remained 'upon the sea coast of Kent and Sussex during her Majesty's abode there'.^N Hatton travelled from Dunkirk to Antwerp and to Spa.

c. June 6: marriage. Edward Manners, 3rd Earl of Rutland (1549-1587), married Isabel Holcroft (c.1552-1606), a Maid of Honour, daughter of Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Cheshire (died 1558), formerly Knight Marshal to Queen Mary.

On June 6 Julian, Lady Holcroft, wrote to the Earl concerning the 'marriage money' to be paid to him with her daughter.^{RT}

Court news. June 6, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Sieur de Lumbres, coming from Holland, was taken at sea by English pirates who did not know him, and they landed him in this country. He should be going tomorrow to the Queen at Greenwich. Today early in the morning he secretly sent me word...that he was dispatched to your Majesty by his master the Prince of Orange'. [v.347-8].

June 7, Sun Dutch envoy at Greenwich for audience.
Sieur de Lumbres, who had been captured en route from Holland to France.

June 7: Christopher Hatton's first letter to the Queen, after two days away from her. She called Hatton her 'lids' (Leicester being her 'eyes'), and also her 'mutton' or 'sheep'. Further letters: June 17, August 10.

June [7], Christopher Hatton to the Queen, who has sent 'gracious letters: 'In reading of them, with my tears I blot them. In thinking of them I feel so great comfort that I find cause, as God knoweth, to thank you on my knees. Death had been much more my advantage than to win health and life by so loathsome a pilgrimage. The time of two days hath drawn me further from you than ten, when I return, can lead me towards you. Madam, I find the greatest lack that ever poor wretch sustained. No death, no, not hell, no fear of death, shall ever win of me my consent so far to wrong myself again as to be absent from you one day...To serve you is a heaven, but to lack you is more than hell's torment...My heart is full of woe...Would God I were with you but for one hour...Bear with me, my most dear sweet Lady. Passion overcometh me. I can write no more. Love me; for I love you...Live for ever. Shall I utter this familiar term (farewell)? yea, ten thousand thousand farewells. He speaketh it that most dearly loveth you. I hold you too long...I crave pardon, and so bid your own poor Lids farewell. Your bondman everlastingly tied'. [Nicolas, 25-26].

c. June 8: Sieur de Vérac at Greenwich on return from Scottish borders. Vérac, an envoy from the King of France to King James, had left for Berwick with Monsieur Sabran in May with a passport from the Queen.

June 9, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'As it was not possible for Vérac to go into Scotland because he was hindered by Earl Morton, he is returning to your Majesty...I complained to the Queen that he had ridden the length of this Kingdom and seen the Scottish borders and had returned without being heard in either country'...

'She is not a little troubled. She immediately summoned her Council in Vérac's presence to complain very bitterly to them of this, and showed with words and countenance full of anger that she very much wished to excuse it to your Majesty; and having drawn me aside swore to me that her intention had been that Vérac should pass, or if Earl Morton would not permit him, then at least Sabran should'. [v.348-9]. Vérac left for France on June 9.

Court news. June 9, Antonio Fogaza to the Duke of Alva:

'Montgomery has arrived with his fleet and some prizes at the Isle of Wight. He came here secretly at once to hatch some new plots...Secret orders are to be given for Montgomery and his fleet to join the pirates in the Channel, and together with Orange's fleet try to...relieve Haarlem...When it is effected they are to go to Flushing...and endeavour to take Middelburg and obtain possession of all the island, under the protection of Orange'...

'This plan is authentic, and a great pirate named M.de Lumbres has come to this court from Orange about it. He saw Montgomery immediately'...

'Lumbres left yesterday on his return'. [Span.ii.470].

June 9, Greenwich, Queen to Regent Morton of Scotland, who had asked for her advice as to the punishment of the more notable prisoners taken when Edinburgh Castle surrendered at the end of May. [SPF.x.358].

Among those supporters of the Queen of Scots captured in Edinburgh Castle and well-known in England were two former special Ambassadors, William Maitland of Lethington, who died in prison on June 9, and Robert Melville, who later credited Queen Elizabeth with saving his life.

June 11, London, William Herle's report of a discourse with the Prince of Orange, who complained very bitterly of the Queen's refusal to aid him against the Spanish, and especially of her terming him and the States of Holland no better than rebels, although it was perhaps meet that it should be known to the world that she had used them somewhat sharply. He commended into her hands the entire possession of Holland and Zeeland, which was their earnest desire, and hoped that she would take upon her their protection. She would at once have Flushing, Brill, and other towns, in possession, and they would contribute yearly 800,000 or 900,000 crowns. [SPF.x.361-2]. The Queen did not accept 'Cautionary Towns' until 1585, and then sent forces into the Low Countries.

June 14, Greenwich, Lord Burghley to Earl of Shrewsbury: 'Mr Edward Horsey is now going to the French King in message, to satisfy him for the Queen's doings in the recovery of Edinburgh Castle for the young King'. [Lodge, ii.26].

June 17, La Mothe to Catherine de Medici: Edward Horsey 'was a pensioner of the late King your husband, and shows himself well inclined to France; he is entirely the Earl of Leicester's man, and the Queen values him highly'. [v.352].

June 17, Antwerp, Christopher Hatton to the Queen:

'This is the twelfth day since I saw the brightness of that Sun that giveth light unto my sense and soul...Let me thus salute you: Live for ever, most excellent creature; and love some man...Pardon me; I will leave these matters, because I think you mislike them. Madam, I have received great honour in these Countries for the love they bear you, or rather their fear of your greatness'...

'Madam, forget not your Lids that are so often bathed with tears for your sake. A more wise man may seek you, but a more faithful and worthy can never have you....Yours all and ever yours'. [Nicolas, 26-27].

June 18: News of the young James FitzGerald, born in England in summer 1571, son of the Earl and Countess of Desmond, who returned to Ireland in March 1573.

June 18, court, Earl of Leicester to the Earl of Desmond: 'Your Lordship's request...for the presenting of your son to her Majesty I have accomplished. Her Highness accepteth of him, and taketh your offer of him in very good part (as I have signified by letters to the lady your wife). And because he is yet too young to be brought hither, her Majesty hath taken order for his placing until he shall be more fit to be removed'. [SP63/41/42].

James FitzGerald was taken to Ireland in 1579.

June 18: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Henry Radcliffe's daughter'.^T [son]. Parents: Sir Henry Radcliffe (later 4th Earl of Sussex), Captain of Portsmouth; wife: Honor (Pound). Simon Bowyer went from Greenwich to Portsmouth to make ready. Queen's Deputy: Lady Sandys.^T Queen's gift, June 18: one cup with a cover gilt, to Sir Henry Radcliffe's child.^{PS}

Robert Radcliffe (12 June 1573-1629), became in 1593 5th Earl of Sussex. He married (1) Bridget Morrison; (2) in 1623, the day after Bridget died: his current mistress Frances (Mewtas), widow of Francis Shute; she became a 'common Countess'.^{CHA}

June 19, St Andrew's, Patrick Adamson to Henry Killigrew, sending verses in praise of Queen Elizabeth, which he has sent to a printer. [SPF.x.368].

c.June 20-c.July 11: Captain Edward Horsey was special Ambassador to France. Horsey was sent 'to declare the causes why her Majesty could not presently assent that Monsieur le Duke of Alençon should come into England'.^B

He had instructions that the main cause was the continuing persecution of Huguenots; the Duke 'will come to sue for marriage with a sword imbrued with the blood of those who profess the same religion that here he shall find generally received and favoured'. [SPF.x.377].

June 22, La Mothe to Charles IX: The Queen has charged Horsey to offer her mediation between your Majesty and the Protestants of Rochelle. [v.356].

June 23, Antwerp, T.G.to Christopher Hatton, describing himself as 'someone that wisheth you well'. 'For that you be known to be in the good favour and grace of your Prince...This enclosed, being a Table of Treasons collected out of a book lately come out of France, is addressed unto you, that you should thereof make speedy convey, in sort as the said Table may not fail to pass directly to her Highness's hands'.

Another copy of the book was left in August at the Dean of St Paul's house, with a letter from Calais, from 'Tom Truth', August 4. [Murdin, 256-258].

The books: A Table gathered out of a Treatise of Treasons.

'A Treatise of Treasons against Queen Elizabeth and the Crown of England, divided into two Parts: whereof the first Part answereth certain Treasons pretended, that never were intended: And the second discovereth greater Treasons committed, that are by few perceived'.

(Louvain, January 1572; also Antwerp, 1573). The anonymous Treatise deals first with the proposed marriage of the Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk. The second Part places all the blame for the misfortunes of English Catholics on Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir William Cecil (now Lord Burghley).

June 24, Spa, Lord Windsor to the Queen, sending her a book brought him by an unknown Post, discoursing on the government of England. He begs her after reading it to 'commit it to Vulcan'. Endorsed by Lord Burghley: 'Lord Windsor to the Queen's Majesty, with a lewd book'. [HT.ii.53-4].

Edward 3rd Lord Windsor (c.1532-1575) was living abroad.

June 26, Holyroodhouse, Regent of Scotland to Henry Killigrew, with requests to the Queen after the taking of Edinburgh Castle, held by the Queen of Scots' party, ending: 'The ground of the trouble...remains in her Majesty's hands and power, whereunto I doubt not her Highness will put order when she thinks time'. [Marginal note: 'The removing of the bosom serpent']. [SPF.x.373].

June 27, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Some of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners who went to the Edinburgh enterprise have already returned to court'. [v.362].

July 3, La Mothe, of the Queen of Scots: 'The President of Tours has arrived to go to her...for whom I have taken pains...to aid him as much as possible to have his passport, and letters from the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury; he is leaving for there tomorrow'. [v.364].

Monsieur Du Verger, President of Tours, was in charge of the revenues of the Queen of Scots in France, as Dowager Queen; he took Mary 2000 crowns, and some cordial waters, and arrived at Sheffield on July 9.

He came with La Mothe to the English court in Kent on August 20.

Court news. July 8, The Mote [Ightham Mote, Kent], Audrey Alleyn to her brother Thomas Lord Paget, with news of a proposed progress in Kent:

'My Lord and my Lady Cobham came into Kent the 4th of this month, my Lord having kissed the Queen's hand and been of her Majesty at the court divers times courteously used. He is gone to the Cinque Ports to put all things there in order against her Majesty's coming which is looked for here a fortnight hence, and yet of some her coming doubted'...

'Mr Hatton is said to be amended...I am sure you have heard of Mistress Holcroft's marriage to my Lord of Rutland, and Mistress Stafford's to a gentleman in Norfolk which shall be at Christmas'. [Staffs RO: D603/K/1/5/9].

Audrey Alleyn was the wife of Sir Christopher Alleyn.
Elizabeth Stafford married William Drury (of Suffolk) at court, Nov 8.

c.July 10: French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, July 12: I informed the Queen of the Peace in France, and asked for a reply to the Duke of Alençon's offer of an interview. She said 'she did not wish to defer it, and would summon Burghley and other Councillors who were absent, to deliberate with them, in order to give me her reply before July 15, on which day she planned to begin her progress'. [v.370-3].

July 11, in France: Edict of Pacification, ending the Fourth War of Religion and granting those of the new religion an amnesty and freedom of conscience, although they can worship only in La Rochelle and a few other towns.

July 11: Sandwich, Kent, order by Mayor and Jurats: A letter to be sent to the Lord Chamberlain 'to advertise of the visitation of God with the sickness of the plague. And that a cup of gold of £100 in gold having the Arms and name of Sandwich engraven shall be made'. [Further orders: see August 31, when the Queen arrived in Sandwich].

July 13, Cobham, Lord Cobham (Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, of preparations for Kent progress: 'According to my bounden duty I have come along the coast, especially in those port towns where it is appointed that her Majesty will come in this her progress, and have taken order that the officers of the said towns shall from time to time advertise your good Lordship how the same do stand in health. Hoping ere this time that your Lordship have heard from the Mayor of Sandwich of the state of that town, where I am informed that some of late have died, and some sickness yet remaining in other houses there. I do herewith commend unto your good Lordship the state of Dover Castle, the lodgings whereof I have seen, and do find them (by reason they have not been of long time lain in) to be both dampish and musty, and therefore very necessary that some be sent down to make fires in the said lodgings a good while before her Majesty come thither, and to see the same both well aired and sweetened for otherwise they will be noisome unto her Highness'. [Howard, 211].

July 14, Greenwich, Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Lionel Duckett) 'to permit liberty to certain Italian players to make show of an instrument of strange motions within the City'. The Council wrote again to him on July 19 from Croydon 'to grant liberty to certain Italians to make show of an instrument there, marvelling that he did it not at their first request'.^{APC}

July 15, Wed French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
La Mothe to Charles IX, July 20, of the proposed interview between Alençon and the Queen: 'Three days in a row the Council met at Greenwich to consider the reply to be made to me...and Captain Horsey was diligently examined on what he reported of your intentions...and the state of things in France...I presented myself there on July 15 as appointed, to hear what they wished to say to me'. Mémoire of the Queen's reply: I asked that 'she would agree to the interview and to safe-conducts...She called Lord Burghley and the four Earls, of Arundel, Sussex, Bedford and Leicester, ordering everyone else out...After talking to them for a long time in English...she replied that she agreed that the safe-conducts should be sent off...As she was in a hurry to leave on the first stage of her progress she dismissed me'. [v.374-8].

See 'Proposed progresses: 1573' for two itineraries of the Queen's progress in Surrey, Kent, Sussex. The second itinerary was drawn up afterwards by Richard Dering of Kent; referred to below as 'Dering' or 'Dering's itinerary'.

A Latin description is translated in Nichols, Progresses (2014), ii.69-83.

July 15, Wed **CROYDON**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury's palace.
The Archbishop, Matthew Parker, was at Lambeth Palace.

Piers Pennant, Gentleman Usher, with seven men made ready at Croydon.^T
Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

In 1574 Simon Bowyer, another Gentleman Usher, described his own allocation of lodgings at Croydon in May 1574, and referred to the lodgings at a previous visit to Croydon by the Queen: see 19 May 1574.

Latin description: the Queen arrived on July 14, a Wednesday. Cofferer's a/c (copy drawn up later): Tuesday July 14; La Mothe: Wednesday July 15.

July 15, from my house, Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord Burghley:
'It may please you, now certainly understanding the Queen's Majesty's progress to hold into Kent, and so to Canterbury, that I am now altogether preparing to go thither, to make my houses ready against her Majesty's coming'.

'And for that you may be called on to declare the tract of the shire, besides other such books as I sent to your Lordship for the same purpose, I now join one other treatise concerning Dover'. [Parker, 436].

July 16, Cobham, Lord Cobham to the Earl of Sussex:
'According to your good Lordship's letter, I have taken order for the airing and making sweet of her Majesty's lodgings in Dover Castle. I send you...a letter written unto me from the Mayor of Canterbury, wherein your good Lordship shall perceive in what state of health the said city doth stand in'. [Howard, 212].

July 18, Archbishop of Canterbury to Burghley: 'Now I fear that my Lord Cobham is come out of Kent to signify that the measles and the pox reign at Canterbury, and the plague at Sandwich. What it may mean I cannot tell. I was never in better readiness to go to Canterbury than at this time. My wine, beer, and other provision be appointed and sent thither; but if I knew her Majesty should not go, I would yet stay the cost of my carriage; for as in fifteen years it should rejoice me to see her Majesty at my house...so would I be loth to have her person put in fear or danger'. [Parker, 437].

July 19, Sun Earl of Essex at Croydon to take leave.
Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex, had been made Governor of Ulster on July 9.

July 20, Durham House, Earl of Essex to Lord Burghley:

'Yesterday I was at the court, and did take my leave of her Majesty; she hath signed all my books, and I am departed from her Majesty with very good words, and promise of her favour and furtherance to this enterprise'.

'Upon the taking of my leave, she told me that she had two special things to advise me of. The one was, that I should have consideration of the Irish there...Her Majesty's opinion was that upon my coming they would yield themselves good subjects, and therefore wished them to be well used'...

'The other special matter was, that I should not seek too hastily to bring people that hath been trained in another religion, from that which they have been brought up in'. [Wright, i.484-5].

The Earl reached Ireland by September 10.

July 21, Tues The Queen entered Kent. At Baston Heath, 'nigh Bromley', the gentlemen of Kent first met the Queen. [Dering's itinerary].

July 21, Tues **ORPINGTON**, Kent; Sir Percival Hart.^{C.W}

Orpington manor-house, named Barkhart by the Queen; owned by Sir Percival Hart (c.1496-1580), Chief Sewer and Knight Harbinger to the Queen and the previous three monarchs; wife: Frideswide (Bray), daughter of Edmund 1st Lord Bray.

'Bark-hart...was built by Percival Hart...but it was adorned with this name by Queen Elizabeth, when she was magnificently entertained at this place by the abovesaid gentleman. Upon her reception she received her first caresses by a nymph, which personated the genius of the house, then the scene was shifted, and from several chambers, which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered up to the spectator's view, which so much obliged the eyes of this princess, with the charms of delight, that upon her departure she left upon this house (to perpetuate the memory both of the author and artifice) the name and appellation of Bark-hart'. [J.Philipott, *Villare Cantianum, or Kent Surveyed* (1659), 259]. [bark: a general term for a ship].

July 22, *Lady Sidney (Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, of Kent, Lord President of Wales) to Cockram, her Steward: 'Cockram, her Majesty likes so well of the velvet that my Lord gave me last for a gown, as she hath very earnestly willed me to send her so much of it as will make her a loose gown. I understand my Lord had his at Cooper's or Cooke's. I pray you fail not to enquire certainly of whom and what is left of it. If there be 12 yards it is enough'. [Arnold, 158].*

John Cockram's Account, 1573-74, includes: 'Paid for 14 yards of velvet for the Queen's Majesty, £14.12s6d'. [De L'Isle, i.248].

July 24, Orpington, John Wolley (Queen's Latin Secretary) to John Sturm, of Strasbourg (her Agent for the German States), writing by desire of the Earl of Leicester: 'The noble Earl has wished me to write to you at this time (although we are now booted and just setting out on a journey) about a matter of no great importance, but which however is exciting great disturbances among us'...

'Whether ministers and preachers of the word ought to be bound by public authority to use a certain kind of habit, especially such a one as the mass-priests used in the Papacy'. The Earl 'is anxiously desirous that you should propose some method of allaying this dispute...by procuring the opinions of the most learned divines of Germany...to be written to our universities'...

'The departure of the Queen from this place is so full of hurry as scarcely to have allowed me to write even thus much'.

'Dated at Orpington, a village in the county of Kent'. [Zurich, 429-430].

July 24, Fri **KNOLE**, Sevenoaks, Kent;^C Mr Lennard.

Knole manor-house, Sevenoaks. Dering: 'Knole, Mr Lennard'.

Holinshed described the Queen as 'removing to her own house of Knole'.

Knole manor and house were granted by the Queen in 1566 to Thomas Sackville, created Lord Buckhurst, 1567; the Sackvilles did not get possession until existing leases to the Lennard family expired in 1603. Lessee in 1573: John Lennard, also of Chevening, Kent, died 1591; wife: Elizabeth (Harman).

John Lennard to Lord Hunsdon [1573]: 'I had with other gentlemen, my neighbours, her Majesty's comfortable countenance and speech at her entry into Kent, and at Knole; and her Highness bade me good morrow by my name at Otford'.

[Lennard had recently purchased Sevenoaks manor for £200 from Lord Hunsdon, who wanted the sale rescinded]. Lennard to Hunsdon, Aug 6, from Chevening: 'I will take no penny gain of you, but you shall pay me at my house by this day sennight the £200 you had of me and...6s8d that the trumpeters, and 6s8d that the Knight Marshal had of me for their fees when her Majesty was at Knole, because it is a market town'. [T.Barrett-Lennard, Account of the Families of Lennard and Barrett (1908), 114-115].

July 27, Mon dinner, Otford, Kent.^T

Otford manor-house, Crown property.

Sir Henry Sidney of Penshurst, Kent, leased Otford Little Park from the Crown. Sidney paid a total of 18s6d for 'Charges for rushes, boughs and field flowers at her Majesty's coming to Otford Monday 27 July 1573', including: '3 mowers for mowing of rushes, 18d; for rushes reaped to 11 poor women, 22d; 6 poor women for gathering field flowers, 12d; 2 poor women for gathering field flowers and sweeping, 8d; 4 poor men for cutting of boughs at 4d apiece, 16d; for 3 carts for the same, 2s; for carrying of tables and trestles, 6d; 300 6d nails, 18d'.

[De L'Isle MS. U500 A 10/17].

July 27, Lambeth, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Lord Burghley: 'Hearing that her Majesty goeth to Mr Thomas Wotton's, where your Lordship may fortune to be, and calling to my remembrance that I think you have not the preface before the Topographical Discourse of Kent, which the author [William Lambarde] purposed to dedicate to the said Mr Wotton, I thought it good to send it to your Honour...I wish your Lordship health in this cold and wet progress'.

[Parker, 441]. The Queen stayed with Thomas Wotton on Aug 17-19. He published Lambarde's book in 1576 (but without a dedication to himself).

July 29, Wed **COMFORT**, Birling, Kent; Lord Abergavenny.^{C,W}

Comfort house, near Birling; owned by Henry Nevill, 6th Lord Abergavenny, or Bergavenny, died 1587; 1st wife: Frances (Manners), daughter of Thomas Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland; she died in 1576.

Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Comford the Lord of Berganey's house'.^T

July 31, Charles IX to La Mothe: 'The English Ambassador tells us that the Queen should be at Dover on Sept 1st, where she will stay seven days, during which, if it pleases my brother to go to see her, he could do so'. [vii.431].

Aug 1, Sat dinner, Sir Thomas Cotton.^{C,T} [West Peckham, Kent].

Oxenhoath manor-house, West Peckham; owned by Sir Thomas Cotton, died 1585.

1st wife: Margaret, died 1576.

Aug 1, Sat **ERIDGE**, Frant, Sussex; Lord Abergavenny.^{C,W}

Eridge house, Frant parish; owned by Henry Nevill, 6th Lord Abergavenny.

Piers Pennant made ready at Eridge, and a standing.^T

At Eridge the French Ambassador had audience. (See Aug 10, Burghley's letter).

Aug 1: News of Duke of Alençon's proposed visit to Kent to meet the Queen. Aug 1, Paris, Dr Valentine Dale to the Queen: At an audience with the Queen Mother, I moved that if passage was accorded to the Duke it might not be bruited abroad, and might be under cover of the King's repair to the seaside, as a matter not of purpose but of occasion.

Aug 2, Dale to Burghley, replying to requests for information on the Duke: 'For his personage, methinketh the portraiture doth express him very well, and when I saw him at my last audience he seemed to me to grow daily more handsome than other...The pock-holes are no great disfigurement in the rest of his face because they are rather thick than deep or great...As touching his behaviour, he is the most moderate in all the court; never present at any of the licentious acts of his brethren, nor here nor at Rochelle'. [SPF.x.397,399].

Aug 3/6: visit, Mayfield, Sussex; Sir Thomas Gresham. Mayfield Palace, formerly a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; owned by Gresham (1519-1579), the Queen's principal financial agent; of London and of Osterley, Middx, where the Queen made numerous visits to him.

A 1580 Inventory of Mayfield includes 'the Queen's chamber next the dining chamber'. The total 'of all the goods, corn, chattels, plate, jewels and debts': £7553.10s8d; also iron mills. [BL Add MS 6193, p.6].

There was still a 'Queen Elizabeth's Chamber' at Mayfield 300 years later.

[Aug 7, Fri] via Kilndown, Kent, 'nigh Sussex'. At Kilndown the gentlemen of Kent met the Queen for the second time. [Dering's itinerary].

Aug 7, Fri **BEDGEBURY**, Goudhurst, Kent; Mr Culpeper.^{C,W} Bedgebury manor-house, Goudhurst; owned by Alexander Culpeper; married; knighted Aug 12; died 1599. His monument is in Goudhurst Church.

Simon Bowyer made ready at Bedgebury 'with a standing there'.^T Culpeper's gift to the Queen: 'One cup the body crystal garnished with silver and gilt with a cover, in the top thereof a tuft of flowers... the flowers roses and marigolds'. [Jewels, 1404].

Aug 8, Sat **HEMSTED**, Benenden, Kent; Mr Guildford.^{C,W} Hemsted manor-house, Benenden; owned by Thomas Guildford (c.1535-1575), knighted Aug 12; wife: Elizabeth (Shelley). She married (2) John Gage.

Gage's monument, with his two wives, is in West Firle Church, Sussex. Guildford's gift to the Queen: 'One bowl of silver and gilt with a cover, in the top thereof the Queen's Arms crowned supported by her Grace's beasts'. [Jewels, 1405]. Tradition: Queen planted a walnut-tree, which survived to 1857.

Aug 10, 'from the court at Mr Guildford's house in Kent', Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury: The French Ambassador was with the Queen 'at Eridge, my Lord of Burgeny's house, in Waterdore Forest in Sussex'.

He 'dealt with the Queen's Majesty for two things: the one, for a safe-conduct for the new King of Poland [the Duke of Alençon's brother], for himself, his ships, and train...to be well used in any of her Majesty's ports, if by tempest any of them should be driven into any her coasts...The same is granted'.

He asked also 'for a safe-conduct directly for the Duke d'Alençon to come to the Queen's Majesty now at Dover; but thereto such answer is given to discomfort a wooer, as I think surely he will not come. Sure I am there is no safe-conduct yet granted'.

'The Queen's Majesty has had a hard beginning of a progress in the Weald of Kent; and, namely, in some part of Sussex, where surely are more wondrous rocks and valleys, and much worse ground, than is in the Peak. Now we are bending to Rye, and so afterwards to Dover, where we shall have amends'. [Lodge, ii.31-32].

The Peak: The Peak District, Derbyshire.

Aug 10 [Spa], Christopher Hatton to the Queen: 'I ask...that your everlasting bondman, with pure love and careful diligent faith, may everlastingly serve you...By your great bounty...I purchase life and health withal. By your oft messengers, carriers of your endless cares for my recovery's sake, I enjoy so great a comfort in life as never God hath blessed man withal before...God save your life for ever, and bless you with His glorious thanks for your divine merits towards me your so poor and discomforted despairing servant. My dear Lady, I amend: some proof thereof hath [Dr] Julio sent unto you...Upon the knees of my heart I most humbly commend my most faithful love and service unto you. Adieu, most dear sweet Lady..All and Ever yours, your most happy bondman, Lids'.

Also an undated letter, of Hatton's melancholy from 'this unwonted absence': 'Your Mutton is black; scarcely will you know your own, so much has this disease dashed me...I love yourself...You are the true felicity that in this world I know or find. God bless you for ever. The branch of the sweetest bush I will wear and bear to my life's end...It is a gracious favour, most dear and welcome unto me. Reserve it to the Sheep, he hath no tooth to bite; whereas the Boar's tusk may both raze and tear...Humbly on the knees of my soul, I pray God bless you for ever. Your slave and Ever your own'. [Nicolas, 28-30]. The branch: a jewel. Earl of Oxford's crest was a boar. Hatton returned in September.

Aug 11, Paris, Dr Dale to Lord Burghley: 'Yesterday the Queen Mother desired me to advertise that the Duke has been sick for eight days of a fervent fever, and that now he is better amended, and the pourpres did appear upon him, and was like to do well shortly'. [SPF.x.405]. Alençon was 'sick of the purples'.^B

Aug 11, Tues dinner, Northiam, Sussex.^C
Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house at Northiam'.^T
Traditional location for dinner en route to or from Rye: under an oak-tree on the village green. The oak was thenceforth known as 'Queen Elizabeth's Oak'.

Aug 11, Tues **RYE**, Sussex; Mr Welsh.^{C,W}
*Robert Welles, a wealthy merchant, of Middle Street (later Mermaid Street).
Rye Assembly, Aug 3: 'There shall be given to the Queen's Majesty at her coming to Rye 100 angels in a purse'. Traditional location for presentation: Green Hall, Mayor Henry Gaymer's house (later 'The Custom House').
The Queen 'from the noble entertainment she had, accompanied with the testimonies of love and loyalty, duty and reverence she received from the people, was pleased to call it Rye Royal'. [Samuel Jeake, *Charters of the Cinque Ports* (1728), 108].

Aug 12, Wed knightings, Rye: Alexander Culpeper, Queen's host at Bedgebury;
Thomas Guildford, Queen's host at Hemsted;
Thomas Palmer, of Angmering, Sussex, the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex;
John Pelham, of Sussex; Thomas Sherley, of Sussex;
Thomas Walsingham, of Kent. [BL Harl 5177].

*Aug 13, Thur dinner, Mr Savage. [*Winchelsea, Sussex].
Piers Pennant made ready at Rye 'and a dining house for her Majesty at Mr Savage's'.^T Description of Winchelsea, written in 1678, by which time most of the harbour had silted up: 'Yet was it not so much decayed in 1573 when Queen Elizabeth in her progress gave it a visit, but that beholding the goodly situation, ancient buildings, grave bench of a Mayor and 12 Jurats in their scarlet gowns, and city like deportment of the people (there being then several gentry) as well as projection of the place, she gave it, as she thought deservedly, the name of Little London'. [Jeake, *Charters*, 105].

August 14: The Queen left Rye.

Rye Chamberlains' payments after her visit included:

'Paid Mr Gaymer [Mayor] the money he lent to the town at the Queen's being here, £100; for birches the town had when the Queen's Majesty came to Rye, 8s; Philip Fairfield and Angel Shaw [Waits] for and in consideration of their pains taken this summer with the drum and fife when the Queen's Majesty was here...40s between them both and a livery apiece'. Also references to 'the silk gown that the oration was made in' and 'carrying of gun-chambers when the Queen was here'.

At Lord Cobham the Lord Warden's request to send men to guard the Queen at Dover the town agreed to send 100 men with calivers 'to be in garrison there during her Majesty's abode...besides the ensign, drum, fife and 6 halberds'.

Soldiers' coats were made. [Assembly Book and Chamberlains' Accounts; part in *Records of Early English Drama: Sussex*, 121-123].

Anonymous ballad.

'The first anointed Queen I am, within this town which ever came.

A saying of each good subject of Rye.

O happy town, O happy Rye, that once in thee the Queen doth lie.

Such joy before was never seen, in Rye as now to lodge the Queen.

You fishermen of Rye rejoice, to see your Queen and hear her voice.

Now clap your hands, rejoice and sing, which never erst lodged Queen nor King.

Rejoice thou town and port of Rye, to see thy Sovereign's majesty.

What heart hath he that dwells in Rye, That joys not now as well as I?

O God that givest life and breath, Preserve our Queen Elizabeth'. (1573).

Aug 14, Fri dinner, Northiam, Sussex.^c [As on August 11].

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house at Northiam at her Highness' return from Rye'.^t Likely location: George Bishop's house, Hayes Farm.

[c.Aug 14] visit, Cranbrook, Kent.

Cranbrook Church: 'To the ringers that did ring for the Queen's Majesty, 12d'.

Town's gift to Queen: 'One cup of silver and gilt with plates enamelled with the Arms of Cinque Ports, and a like cover, in the top thereof a lion holding the Queen's Arms. Given by the Townsmen of Cranbrook in progress time'.

[*Jewels*, 1406]. Traditional location for presentation: *The George Inn*.

The Queen gave the cup to Thomas Leighton at his marriage, May 1579.

Aug 14, Fri **SISSINGHURST**, Cranbrook, Kent; Mr Baker.^{c,w}

Sissinghurst, Cranbrook; owned by Richard Baker, knighted Aug 31; died 1594.

2nd wife: Mary (Gifford) (c.1548-1609); she married (2) Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London; (3) Sir Stephen Thornhurst.

Baker's gift to Queen: 'One standing cup the body shank and cover part crystal garnished with silver and gilt, in the top of the cover is a lion holding the Queen's Arms. Given by Sir John Baker in progress time'. [*Jewels*, 1403].

Sir John, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard's father, had died in 1558.

Court news. Aug 14, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'It seems that the Queen is awaiting the interview, for I know that she has warned all the Officers of her Household not to go far away, and to hold themselves ready so that they can be with her, wherever she is, in 24 hours after she has summoned them'...

'Maisonfleur and other Frenchmen...are embarking, the whole company, today or tomorrow, to go to Brill'. [v.392].

Aug 17, Mon **BOUGHTON MALHERBE**, Kent; Mr Wotton.^{C.T}

Boughton manor-house; owned by Thomas Wotton, died 1587.

2nd wife: Eleanor (Finch), widow of Robert Morton. 'Mr Thomas Wotton, by his great labour and earnest suit, was not made knight'. [Dering].

Thomas and Eleanor Wotton's son Sir Henry Wotton became a friend of Izaak Walton, who wrote his biography. Walton, of Thomas Wotton: 'Though he had... many invitations from Queen Elizabeth to change his country recreations and retirement for a court, offering him a knighthood - she was then with him at his Bocton Hall - and that to be but as an earnest of some more honourable and profitable employment under her; yet he humbly refused both, being a man of great modesty...He was a cherisher of learning, as appears by that excellent antiquary Mr William Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent'.

[Izaak Walton, Life of Sir Henry Wotton (1651)].

Aug 17, 'Bekesbourne nigh to Canterbury', Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Lord Burghley, of the Queen's forthcoming stay at Canterbury: 'Gladly would I do all the service I could to the Queen's Majesty and to all her nobles, with the rest of her most honourable household. I have no other counsel to follow, but to search out what service my predecessors have been wont to do'...

'If her Majesty would please to remain in mine house [Archbishop's Palace], her Highness should have convenient room, and I could place for a progress-time your Lordship, my Lord Chamberlain, my Lord of Leicester, and Mr Hatton if he come home, thinking that your Lordships will furnish the places with your own stuff. They say mine house is of an evil air, hanging upon the church, and having no prospect to look on the people, but yet I trust the convenience of the building would serve'.

'If her Highness be minded to keep in her own palace at St Austin's [St Augustine's], then might your Lordships be otherwise placed in the houses of the Dean and certain Prebendaries. Mr Lawes, Prebendary, would fain have your Lordship in his convenient house...Mr Bungey also would be glad to have your Lordship in his lodging, where the French Cardinal [Châtillon] lay; and his house is fair and sufficient. Mr Pierson would as gladly have your Lordship in his fine house, most fit for your Lordship, if you think so good'.

'The custom hath been, when princes have come to Canterbury, the Bishop, the Dean, and the Chapter to wait at the west end of their church, and so to attend on them, and there to hear an oration. After that her Highness may go under a canopy till she cometh to the midst of the church, where certain prayers shall be said, and after that to wait on her Highness through the quire, up to the travers next to the communion table to hear the Evensong, and so afterwards to depart to her own lodging'.

'Or else, upon Sunday following, if it be her pleasure, to come from her house of St Austin's by the new bridge, and so to enter the west end of the church, or in her coach by the street. It would much rejoice and stablish the people here in this religion, to see her Highness that Sunday...as a godly devout prince... openly to receive the communion, which by her favour I would minister unto her.. And after that communion it might please her Majesty to hear the Dean preach, sitting either in her travers, or else to suffer him to go to the common chapter, being the place of sermons, where a greater multitude should hear. And yet her Highness might go to a very fit place, with some of her lords and ladies, to be there in a convenient closet above the heads of the people to hear the sermon. And after that I would desire to see her Highness at her and mine house for the dinner following. And if her Highness will give me leave, I would keep my bigger hall that day for the nobles and the rest of her train. And if it please her Majesty, she may come in through my gallery, and see the disposition of the hall in dinner-time, at a window opening thereinto'. [Parker, 441-3].

Burghley stayed with Andrew Pierson, not with Thomas Lawes or John Bungey.

Aug 18, Charles IX to La Mothe: 'As the Queen is to come to Dover on Sept 1st I will send a gentleman to visit her...I am extremely sorry that my brother the Duke of Alençon is so ill that he will not be able to go out for 15 days'.

PS. 'I have decided to send my cousin the Marshal de Retz'. [vii.433,435].

Aug [18], Paris, Dr Dale to Lord Burghley: The French are going to send a great man to know further of the Queen's mind. 'It is the Count de Retz: he shall come to Calais either for the setting forth of the ships for the King of Poland [Alençon's brother], or at least for the countenance thereof, and so take his passage and make his return before it be known'. [SPF.x.402-3].

[Aug 19,Wed] via Smarden, Kent. Smarden churchwardens: 'Laid out for the ringers when the Queen's Grace was here, 2s10d'.

Aug 19,Wed **HOTHFIELD**, Kent; Mr Tufton.^{C,T}
Hothfield manor-house; owned by John Tufton (c.1544-1624);
1st wife: Olympia. Their monument is in Hothfield Church.

Tufton's gift to the Queen: 'Three bowls with a cover of silver and gilt, chased in their bottoms with antique men and fishes, and in the top of the cover is the Queen's Arms supported by her Majesty's beasts'. [Jewels, 1402].

Aug 20: Richard Dering, of Surrenden Dering, Pluckley, noted in his Itinerary: 'In that progress time upon the 20th of August 1573 when her Majesty lay at Mr Tufton's, there lay in my house at Surrenden' Lord and Lady Burghley, Lady Paget and Mr Carey her husband, Lady Selling [St Leger] of the West, and Mr Edward FitzGarrett, Lieutenant of the Pensioners, 'with some of their retinue'.

Aug 20,Thur French Ambassador and President of Tours at Hothfield.
Monsieur Du Verger had been visiting the Queen of Scots.

Aug 20, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'I sent word to the Queen...of the illness which has come upon the Duke of Alençon...She replied to me by a letter from Lord Burghley that...she hoped it would not last long...and that with a little rest he would soon be free from it and restored to health, and that she was continuing her progress with the intention of arriving at Dover on Aug 25th'...

'Meanwhile I have drawn near, following the Queen, to satisfy the Queen of Scots, who after having dismissed the President of Tours at the end of a month or five weeks, when he had every commodity to speak to her, has written to me that for some matters which concern her and her treatment she wishes us both together to go to negotiate with the Queen and with the Lords of her Council'.

PS. 'Since writing the above I have by chance seen the Queen who...drawing me aside questioned me curiously about the health of your brother and about the interview'. [v.394-5].

c.August 21: proposed stay with Sir Thomas Kempe. [Wye, Kent].
Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Sir Thomas Kempe's'.^T The route was changed.

Olantigh estate, near Wye; owned by Kempe, who died in 1607.
2nd wife: Lady Mordaunt; she was Joan (Fermor), of Easton Neston, Northants;
formerly Maid of Honour to Princess Mary, later Queen Mary; widow of
(1) Robert Wilford; (2) John 2nd Lord Mordaunt; she died in 1592.

Aug 21,Fri **WESTENHANGER**, Stanford, Kent.^C Thomas Smith.
Westenhanger manor-house, Stanford parish; Crown property.

Dering: 'Westenhanger, Mr Smith'. Westenhanger was sold by the Crown to Thomas Smith in 1585; according to Dering's itinerary he was already in occupation.

Thomas Smith (1522-1591), Collector of the Customs in the Port of London, known as Customer Smith; wife: Alice (Judd), died 1593; daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London 1550-1551 and Founder of Tonbridge School, Kent.

Aug 22, Paris, Dr Dale to Lord Burghley: 'The coming of the Marshal de Retz is now to be a solemn embassy, and many come with him. His coming is to feel the Queen's mind so far that they may resolve with themselves whether it be best the Duke shall come over'. Aug 24, Paris, Duke of Alençon to the Queen: My sickness has hindered me from seeking the interview I so much desire. I have prayed my cousin the Marshal de Retz to go and bear witness to you of my great grief thereat and the sincerity of my friendship and affection. [SPF.x.410].

Aug 24, Mon dinner, Smeeth, Kent; Sir Thomas Scott.
 Scot's Hall, Smeeth; owned by Sir Thomas Scott (c.1535-1594).
 1st wife: Elizabeth (Baker), sister of Richard Baker of Sissinghurst (where the Queen had stayed); she had 17 children, and died in 1583.
 Simon Bowyer made ready 'a dining house at Sir Thomas Scott's'.^T
 Council wrote from Scot's Hall, Aug 24. [Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), ii.73].

Court news. Aug 25, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'My people were told, after I had been satisfied as to the Queen of Scots' affairs, that if I wished to follow the progress as far as Dover I would be provided with good lodgings. But I decided for good reasons to return to London'.

PS. 'As I was closing this dispatch my secretary arrived with two dispatches from your Majesty...and I have at once sent for horses to set off to go to the Queen, to inform her that Marshal de Retz is coming, and to dispose her to give him a good and favourable reception'. [v.396,398].

Aug 25, Tues dinner, Sandgate Castle, Kent.^C
 Crown property. Simon Bowyer and Richard Brackenbury both made ready a dining house at Sandgate Castle.^T

Aug 25, Tues via Folkestone, Kent.
 Folkestone Church: 'Paid to the ringers that did ring when the Queen's Majesty came through the town and for bread and drink for them that time, 3s4d'.

'Being ascended Folkestone Hill...Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury...and the Lord Cobham, Warden of the Five Ports (accompanied with 300 knights and gentlemen of Kent, all well-horsed and attended upon with a large retinue), did meet the Queen upon the same hill; all which waited upon her to Dover'.^{HOL}

The Archbishop's description in 1575 to Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of York: 'I met her Highness as she was coming to Dover upon Folkestone Down, the which I rather did, with all my men, to show my duty to her, and mine affection to the shire, who likewise there met her. And I left her at Dover, and came home to Bekesbourne that night'. [Parker, 475: 17 March 1575].

Folkestone Chamberlains' payments included:
 'For a dinner given to the Queen's Footmen at her coming, 18s;
 to her Trumpeters for their fees, 8s; to the Clerk of the Market of the Queen's house, 6s; Queen's Yeoman of the Bottles, 5s; for lobsters given to her Majesty on her coming, 1s6d; ditto sent to the court, 4s6d; to Mrs Kennett, for a dinner given to the Clerk of the Market, Trumpeters, and Yeoman of the Bottles, 13s; to Mr Mayor, for riding to Dover to speak to the Queen's Majesty, 1s8d; for lobsters sent to Sandgate Castle for the Captain, 1s2d'.

Anon: Guide to Sandgate, Folkestone, Hythe, and their Vicinities (c.1848).

Aug 25, Tues **DOVER CASTLE**, Kent.^{C,W}
 Crown property. William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was also Constable of Dover Castle. 'In the furthest parts of the liberties...the Mayor and the Jurats...with 300 armed men received the Queen, and in the night conducted her to Dover, where she was entertained with a noble peal of ordnance discharged from the Castle, and the ships riding thereabouts'.

At Dover the Queen was 'entertained with delights answerable for the time'.^{HOL}
 There is a list in French of sweetmeats, fruits, etc. furnished by Lord Cobham to the Queen on her visit to Dover, with prices. [HT.ii.54].

Gift to Queen: 'One cup of gold with flowers all over enamelled and a cover of gold likewise enamelled having the Arms of Cinque Ports. Given by the men of Dover in progress time'. [Jewels, 1399].

Ships which served 'upon the narrow seas attending upon her Highness then being upon the sea coast of Kent and Sussex': *The Hyde* (William Barnes, Master), with 79 mariners and gunners, a trumpeter and a surgeon; *The Bark of Brickelsea* (Thomas Gray, Master), with 59 mariners and gunners; *The Bark of Boulogne*.

'William Wood, Master of one of her Grace's pinnaces made of one of her Majesty's great shipboats', with 23 mariners and gunners, attended the Queen 'at her being at Rye, Dover and Sandwich'.^N

Aug 29, Sat Queen's warrant to Lord Cobham for £100 to be 'distributed and given by way of her Highness's reward to certain soldiers which attended upon her Majesty's person at her Castle of Dover'.^T There were 100 from Rye, with drum and fife; 100 from Sandwich; 20 from Canterbury.

c. Aug 30: French Ambassador at Dover for audience.

Aug 31, La Mothe to Charles IX: I told the Queen that the Duke of Alençon's illness was slow in responding, and that, not wishing to delay his marriage proposal 'the King is now sending to her the Marshal de Retz, a personage of such high rank whom she knew held a very great place in your Kingdom, and was singularly well loved and esteemed by your Majesties...After that I met the Queen's Council to inform them of the Marshal's coming and to hasten his safe-conduct, and to arrange for some of the Queen's ships to go to seek him and secure his passage, and to make them well disposed to receiving him'.

'After obtaining everything, I sent to him the Sieur de Vassal and one of my secretaries who speaks English, by whom I hope he will be well satisfied and well informed of all he desires before he meets the Queen; whom he will still be able to find here next Tuesday, but if he does not come so soon we will follow her to Canterbury, where she will make some stay'. [v.398-401].

Aug 31, Mon knightings, Dover: Richard Baker, Queen's host at Sissinghurst; Thomas Fane, Sheriff of Kent. [Dering, and BL Harl MS 5177].

Dover Chamberlains' payments included: 'Paid for our orator's apparel of taffeta his scarf and garters, £3.6s8d; for a pair of shoes for the orator, 11d; to Mr Mayor for the remainder of the payment for the cup given to the Queen's Majesty, £30'.

By August 31: Sandwich preparations for the Queen's visit, orders by the Mayor and Jurats.

July 30: Two Jurats to go to London for a gold cup to be made, engraved with the Arms and name of Sandwich. The Butts to be 'made up and built'.

Every Jurat 'chiefly in the most frequented and usual streets shall... view all the penthouses and other ragged and disordered buildings and shall see the same presently to be amended and repaired and shall view all the stables'...

'All the houses in Strand street shall be coloured white and black'. Mr Spicer to 'be moved for an oration to be made unto her Highness'.

Dung and ordure 'lying either without the town or upon the walls either to be buried and covered with earth or else to be removed'.

'No person shall keep any hogs...except it be in places for that purpose appointed'.

Sandwich orders: Aug 4: 'All manner of persons shall presently for beautifying of the town against her Majesty's coming adorn dress and paint their houses black and white'. Streets to be 'paved and amended'. 'There shall be 200 calivers furnished. And the persons that shall carry the calivers shall be apparelled in white doublets, black gally gascons, white garters'. In Strand Street 'broad scaffolds to be made and upon them at every 20 foot distance one child of the age of 8 years or 9 or 10 years old spinning bay yarn upon wheels, and also the scaffolds covered with white and black baize'. 'Mr Spicer shall have so much cloth as shall make him a gown and hood and lining to his hood'.

Aug 13: Until the Queen has come and gone the Butchers shall not 'carry the garbage offal and filth rising of the killing of their beasts and other cattle to Pillory Gate but shall carry the same by night to the furthest Groin head and there cast forth the same'.

Aug 14: Brewers were sent for and were commanded 'that against her Highness's coming they should do their best endeavours for brewing of good beer'.

Aug 20: Agreed to the Lord Warden's request 'to have 100 men for four or five days to attend in Dover Castle after her Majesty shall come thither with their calivers, murrions, rapiers and daggers'. Brewers not to brew any beer 'to be carried oversea' until the Queen has come and gone. [Mayor's Orders, and description of Queen's visit: Corporation Year Book. REED: Kent, ii.853-859].

Aug 31, Mon **SANDWICH**, Kent.^c Mrs Manwood.

At 'The King's Lodging', Strand Street, occupied by Mrs Manwood; either the widow (3rd wife) of Thomas Manwood, Mayor of Sandwich when he died in 1570; or Catherine (Burgh), widow of John Manwood, former Mayor who died c.1572. Thomas and John were brothers of Roger Manwood, a Judge who lived at Hackington near Canterbury (where the Queen visited him, 1582); he founded (1563) Roger Manwood's School, Sandwich; at his death, 1592, he owned The King's Lodging.

Aug 31, evening Queen's arrival at Sandwich.

'Her Majesty came to this said town about 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time John Gilbert, Mayor, accompanied with nine Jurats, the Town Clerk and some of the Common Council, received her Highness at Sandown, at the uttermost end thereof, the said Mayor being apparelled in a scarlet gown, at which place her Majesty stayed, and there the said Mayor yielded up to her Majesty his mace. And not far from them stood 300 persons or thereabouts apparelled in white doublets with black and white ribbon in the sleeves, black Gascon hose and white garters, every of them having a murrion [helmet] and a caliver or demi musket, having 3 drums and 3 ensigns, and 3 Captains, viz. Mr Alexander Cobbe, Mr Edward Peake, and Mr Edward Wood, Jurats; every of these discharged their shot, her Majesty being at Downs Gate'.

'And during her Majesty's standing and receiving of the mace the great ordnance was discharged, which was to the number of 100 or 120, and that in such good order as the Queen and noblemen gave great commendation thereof and said that Sandwich should have the honour, as well for the good order thereof, as also of their small shot'.

'Then her Majesty went towards the town, and at Sandown Gate were a lion and a dragon, all gilt, set up upon two posts at the bridge end, and her Arms was hanged up upon the Gate. All the town was gravelled, and strewed with rushes, herbs, flags, and such like, every house having a number of green boughs standing against the doors and walls, every house painted white and black'.

'Her Majesty rode into the town, and in divers places, as far as her lodging, were divers cords made of vine branches with their leaves hanging across the streets, and upon them divers garlands of fine flowers. And so she rode forth till she came directly over against Mrs Cripps' houses, almost as far as *The Pelican*, where stood a fine house newly built and vaulted over, whereon her Arms was set and hanged with tapestry'.

'In the same stood Richard Spicer, Minister of St Clement's parish, a Master of Arts, the town's Orator, apparelled in a black gown and a hood, both lined and faced with black taffeta, being the gift of the town, accompanied with the other two Ministers and the Schoolmaster. He made unto her Highness an oration ...which she so well liked as she gave thereof a singular commendation, saying it was both very well handled and very eloquent. Then he presented her with a cup of gold of a £100, which Thomas Gilbert, son to the Mayor aforesaid, received from Mr Spicer, and he gave it to the Footmen, of whom her Majesty received it, and so delivered it to Mr Ralph Lane, one of the gentlemen Equerries, who carried it. And then the said Mr Spicer presented her with a New Testament in Greek, which she thankfully accepted'.

'And so rode until she came unto Mrs Manwood's house, wherein she lodged, a house wherein King Henry the VIIIth had been lodged twice before. And here is to be noted that upon every post and corner from her first entry to her lodging were fixed certain verses, and against the court gate all those verses put into a table, and there hanged up'.

Richard Spicer's lengthy oration was published. He began:

'This our message...I purpose to knit up in these three words: to wit, in rejoicing, thanksgiving, and requesting'. As to the Church of England: 'Elizabeth Queen as an angel sent down from heaven...caused so great and so sudden an alteration of all things'. Thanksgiving 'that your royal Majesty in this your noble and solemn progress, hath amongst many others visited also this our port Town, situated almost on the farthest borders of your Realm, to your great travail and pain, but to our exceeding joy and comfort'. 'You view your Towns, Forts, Bulwarks, Havens'. 'You have very godly and mercifully granted to the Strangers...a sure and quiet resting place in this our town', and have licensed a free school. Our petition is that you will 'proceed to cherish, to beautify, and increase this our town' and to 'cause our Port, which sometime was very commodious, but now greatly decayed, to be repaired and trimmed again'... 'What can be more praiseworthy for your Majesty to say of Sandwich' as Augustus said of Rome: 'I found a city of brick, but I have left a city of marble'... 'Your Highness...by your virtue have not only gone beyond the glory of all Kings and Princes now living, but have passed even the very memory of all antiquity'... 'We present unto your Majesty this Cup' to receive 'as our Saviour Christ accepted the Widow's Mite'. Finally, 'I give unto your sacred Majesty this sacred book, to be laid up in your sacred breast'.

[Published, 1573, in English and Latin; 18p; dated as delivered on Sept 1].

The Queen's Jewel-house Officers described the cup given to her as 'one cup of gold with a cover, having a man in the top holding in the one hand an escutcheon and in the other hand a flower. Given by the Townsmen of Sandwich in progress time'. [Given c.1579 to Jean Simier, Duke of Alençon's envoy. *Jewels*, 1398].

[Aug 31] Queen's reward, August: 'For one chain of gold given by us to a French gentlewoman bringing a present to us from Dover to Sandwich', £16.^{ps}

Sept 1, Tues At Sandwich: mock assault on fort beside Sandwich harbour. 'The town having built a fort at Stoner on the other side of the Haven, the Captains aforesaid led over their men to assault the said fort, during which time certain Walloons that could well swim had prepared two boats, and in the end of each boat a board, upon which boards stood a man, and so met together with either of them a staff and a shield of wood, and one of them did overthrow another. At which the Queen had good sport. And that done, the Captains put their men into a battle, and taking with them some loose shot gave the skirmish to the fort, and in the end, after the discharge of two falconets and certain chambers, after divers assaults the fort was won'.

Sept 2, Wed At Sandwich: banquet at the School-house.

'Mrs Mayoress and her sisters the Jurats' wives made the Queen's Majesty a banquet of 160 dishes on a table of 28 foot long in the School-house. And so her Majesty came thither through Mrs Manwood's garden, and through Mr Wood's also, the ways being hanged with black and white baize'.

'And in the School-house garden Mr Isebrand made unto her an oration, and presented to her Highness a cup of silver and gilt with a cover to the same, well near a cubit high; to whom her Majesty answered this, *Gaudeo me in hoc natum esse, ut vobis et Ecclesie Dei prosim* [I rejoice to have been born now, to do good to you and to the Church of God]'

'And so entered into the School-house, where she was very merry, and did eat of divers dishes without any assay, and caused certain to be reserved for her and carried to her lodging'. assay: precautionary tasting.

Sept 3, Thur Queen's departure from Sandwich.

'Against the School-house upon the new turfed wall and upon a scaffold made upon the wall of the School-house yard, were divers children, English and Dutch, to the number of 100 or six score, all spinning of fine bay yarn, a thing well liked both of her Majesty and of the nobility and ladies'.

'And without the gate stood all the soldiers with their small shot, and upon the wall at the Butts stood certain great pieces, but the chambers, by means of the wetness of the morning, could not be discharged. The great pieces were shot off, and the small shot discharged thrice'.

'And at her departing Mr Mayor exhibited unto her Highness a supplication for the Haven, which she took, and promised herself to read. My Lord Treasurer, my Lord Admiral, my Lord Chamberlain and my Lord of Leicester were made privy to the suit for the Haven; they liked well thereof and promised their furtherance'.

Sandwich Burghal Book: 'When that her Majesty went out of this town she gave order to one of her noblemen to leave £10 in Mr Mayor and his brethren's hands for to buy hemp for to set the poor people to work here'. [Kent A.C: Sa/ZB5].

Sept 3, Thur dinner, Wingham, Kent; Mr Palmer.^{C,T}
At the former Wingham College. Owned by Thomas Palmer (1540-1625); wife: Margaret (Poley). Palmer's cousin, also Thomas Palmer, was knighted at Rye on August 12. The Queen criticised the state of Wingham Church, adjacent to Palmer's house, which led to a major renovation of the church.

The church has a monument to Thomas and Margaret (married 62 years).

[Sept 3, Thur] via Littlebourne, Kent.

Littlebourne churchwardens: 'Laid out to the ringers when the Queen came through the parish and for the last year of her reign [Accession Day, November 17], 2s'.

By September 3: Canterbury preparations for the Queen's visit.

Burghmote Court Minutes: Aug 13: 'It is agreed by Mr Mayor and the Aldermen that every of them shall ride in their scarlet gowns with foot-cloths to meet the Queen's Majesty, and all the Common Council to be afoot in their best apparel in decent gowns and likewise so many of the chief commoners as have gowns to be associate together in decent order to meet her Grace'.

Aug 21: 'The Queen's Majesty shall have a gift of the City at her now coming hither in progress the sum of £30'. [REED: Kent, i.202].

See also the Archbishop's letter to Lord Burghley, August 17.

Revels preparations, and journey to Canterbury.

'Preparations made against the Progress into Kent with translating, repairing, furnishing, garnishing, setting forth, carriage, conduction and attending of the best and most fittest furniture...to Canterbury and there remaining...seven days and then returning with the same stuff to St John's [Revels Office]'.

Revels paid for 'cranage of stuff at Billingsgate; the workmen's breakfast at Billingsgate after their night's watching; hire of a barge from London to Gravesend; carriage from the waterside at Gravesend to the wagon; hire of two hackneys from Gravesend to Rochester to overtake the cart and get another for speed; two hackneys from Rochester to Sittingbourne; two hackneys from Sittingbourne to Canterbury; rushes at Canterbury; fuel to air the house and the stuff; rent of the house'.

For masques were purchased: 'feathers for head-pieces eight; a dozen of very good washed gloves for the Ladies; three dozen of Spanish gloves; large silk flowers; chains for the Mariners' knives; twelve vizards for women and seven Turks' vizards; yellow cotton to line the Monarch's gown'. [Revels, 183-5].

Jewel-house Officers' preparations at Canterbury.

'For the hire of a house at Canterbury for their said office, 5 shillings'.

Stephen Fulwell, Yeoman of the Jewel-house, 'for the charges of himself and his man and for the hire of two post-horses from the court at Canterbury to the Tower of London for gold plate to serve her Highness there, and for his return with the same back again to Canterbury', 60s2d.

John Pigeon, 'Officer of her Majesty's jewels and plate, for the charges of himself, his guide and three horses from the court at Canterbury to London for plate for her Highness and in returning back with the same to Canterbury...and also for 6 men with weapons hired from town to town from Southwark to Rochester for the safe carriage of the same by night...and for the hire of two men to carry the same from the Tower to the Post house in London', £4.13s6d.

Also 'for the charges of himself and four men by the space of three days in coming from the Tower of London to the court at Canterbury with plate to serve her Highness there, and for the hire of 6 watchmen to watch the said plate upon Thames two nights, and for the hire of 6 horses by the space of three days, for meat and drink for themselves and their men by the way', £7.12d.

Also 'for the charges of himself and his guide, and for the hire of two post-horses, being sent in post from the court at Canterbury to London to her Majesty's goldsmiths there for plate to be given to the Count of Retz, Ambassador from the French King, and for his return with the same to the court at Canterbury', 53s4d.

John Pigeon and Stephen Fulwell 'for the hire of two carts from the court at Canterbury to the Tower of London to carry certain plate thither, and for the hire of 6 watchmen to watch the same by the way two nights, for the hire of 6 horses, and for meat and drink by the way for themselves and four men', 3 days, 'and for their pains therein', £7.^T

Sept 3, Thur St Augustine's Abbey, **CANTERBURY**, Kent.^{C,W}

Crown property. Works made numerous payments at 'The Queen's Majesty's palace in Canterbury'; also at 'The Friars in Canterbury'.

Sept 3, afternoon Queen's arrival at Canterbury.

Holinshed's description, translated from a Latin life of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury:

The Queen 'going to the Cathedral church, and entering the same at the west gate, a young man, then scholar of the grammar school, received her with a Latin oration. Which ended, and she kneeling at a desk, the Archbishop, the Bishops of Lincoln, Rochester, and of Dover used prayers for her coming thither. Then the Dean with the Prebends, Canons, Ministers, and the whole Choir of the church of Canterbury, and many other singers of her Chapel, went before her (having a canopy borne over her head by four knights) through the Choir until she came to the place appointed for her oratory; from whence (after evening prayer done) she came along the street to her palace of ancient time called St Augustine's'.

Archbishop of Canterbury's description to the Archbishop of York (1575):

I 'went to Canterbury to receive her Majesty there; which I did, with the Bishops of Lincoln and Rochester, and my Suffragan, at the west door. Where, after the grammarian had made his oration to her upon her horseback, she alighted. We then kneeled down, and said the psalm *Deus misereatur* in English, with certain other Collects briefly'...

'The Choir, with the Dean and Prebendaries, etc. stood on either side of the church, and brought her Majesty up with a square song, she going under a canopy, borne by four of her temporal knights, to her travers placed by the communion board, where she heard Evensong, and after departed to her lodging at St Augustine's, whither I waited upon her'.

'From thence I brought certain of the Council, and divers of the court, to my house to supper, and gave them 14 or 15 dishes furnished with two mess at my longer table, whereat sat about 20; and in the same chamber a third mess at a square table, whereat sat 10 or 12; my less hall having three long tables well furnished with my officers, and with the Guard and other of the court'...

'Her Majesty came every Sunday to church to hear the sermon'. [Parker, 475].

c. Sept 4-12: Count de Retz, a Marshal of France, at Dover and Canterbury. Albert de Gondi, Comte de Retz (1522-1602), born in Florence but brought up in France; cousin of the Duke of Alençon. Burghley noted: 'M.de Retz came to Canterbury excusing the not coming of Monsieur Duke Alençon by sickness'.^B

Burghley wrote a long statement for De Retz of the chief obstacles to the Queen's marriage with Alençon, particularly the great difference of age, the possibility of his person being distasteful to her, the diversity of religion, and the great misliking of her subjects thereof, because of the late Massacre in France. She had determined to marry to please her people, but they now dissuade her as eagerly as before they prayed her to marry. [SPF.x.413].

Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, with two Grooms of the Chamber, 'attending at Dover for the coming of the Count of Retz and his train, and during his abode in Canterbury, and so from thence until he took shipping at Dover at his return into France', 16 days, £10.13s4d. Also, with 'two Yeomen Ushers, the Clerk of the Cheque, 32 Yeomen of the Chamber, 4 Grooms of the Chamber, two Grooms of the Wardrobe, and one Groom-Porter, attending upon Monsieur de Retz and his train at Canterbury', 10 days, £46.13s4d.^T

The Queen's Cofferer paid £398.1s9d for De Retz and other noblemen at Dover and Canterbury for nine days.^C

Court news. Sept 4, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'As the Queen thought that Marshal de Retz when he disembarked would be very glad to have some time to recover a little from the sea, before presenting himself to her and explaining his mission, she decided to receive him at Canterbury, four leagues inland, a very commodious and spacious town which many lords and ladies of her court are going to; and she left Dover several days sooner than she would have done, and hastened her progress, but not without having first commanded that I was to be provided with all that I had asked for in the way of ships for his crossing, for cargo ships, for his reception on landing, and for the horses needed; so that I can assure you that he is now awaited here with longing, and that he will be very welcome and very honourably received in this Kingdom. The Vidame de Chartres has sent to take a lodging in Canterbury, and he and other French gentlemen will come to salute the Marshal'. [v.401-2].

Sept 5, Sat new Privy Councillor sworn: Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.^{APC}

Sept 6, Sun Queen at Canterbury Cathedral service.
'She went in her coach through the streets...on which day the Dean preached before her'.^{HOL} Thomas Godwin (1517-1590), Dean; later Bishop of Bath.

Sept 7, Mon dinner, with Count de Retz, Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury.
Matthew Parker (1504-1575), Archbishop 1559-1575; widower.

Camden: This dinner celebrated the Queen's 40th birthday 'with as great a number of noble guests as in the year 1519 the Emperor Charles V and King Henry VIII were feasted in the same palace'.

Archbishop's description: 'It pleased her Highness to dine in my great hall, thoroughly furnished with the Council, Frenchmen, ladies, gentlemen, and the Mayor of the town with his brethren, etc; her Highness sitting in the midst, having two French Ambassadors at one end of the table, and four ladies of honour at the other end. And so three mess were served by her nobility; at washing her gentlemen and Guard bringing her dishes'. [Parker, 476].

Holinshed: 'She was with all her train invited to dinner by the Archbishop... The order of which feast being celebrated much about the hour of her birth was after this sort. The noblemen did only attend upon the Queen, who as soon as she had washed her hands came to the table set in breadth in the highest place of the Archbishop's hall; in the midst whereof, under a canopy or cloth of estate, her Majesty did sit in a certain old marble chair, always there fixed, and now decked with precious cloths of gold'.

Then Count de Retz, a Marshal of France 'who a little before, being sent ambassador from the French King, was with a hundred gentlemen come unto Canterbury, together with Monsieur de Mothe the French King's orator, were placed at the end of the Queen's table, upon the right hand of the Queen, with their faces to her Majesty, and their backs towards the hall, to the end that they might more conveniently talk with her'.

'And at the other end of the board on the left hand were placed four ladies, which were the Marchioness of Northampton, with the Countesses of Oxford, Lincoln, and Warwick. At what time the Pensioners served the Queen, and her Majesty's other servants attended on the ambassador, the orator, and the ladies, the furniture of whose table consisted of two courses of most delicate fish and flesh, and one third course of fruit and other banqueting devices'.

'Her Majesty thus placed, the other tables in the hall were also furnished; whereof, at the first (which stood at the right hand of the Queen), were set the Archbishop with divers Councillors and other noblemen and women, of which the chief were such as came out of France. And at the table on the left hand of the Queen were placed many ladies and worshipful women'.

'At the tables somewhat further off were set the Mayor, the ancient citizens of Canterbury, and other gentlemen and gentlewomen of Kent, all which were served with the Archbishop's retinue'.

'Thus this solemnity ended (whereof I have omitted many things, as well for order of service, as for music and other delights), the Queen went into the Bishop's gallery, having long talk with the French ambassador almost until night. When her Majesty departed, after that she had imparted many great thanks unto the Bishop for this sumptuous and chargeable feast, and for the rich gifts which the Archbishop did moreover bestow upon her (as well of horses, as other jewels), amongst which was one salt of gold, which having two rich agates therein curiously carved, the one with the Queen's image, and the other with St George slaying the dragon, and a long diamond in the cover, with French verses; it was valued at more than 200 marks, besides the six portigues which were enclosed in the same salt when he gave it to the Queen'.

'Moreover the Archbishop bestowed many goodly gifts upon others of the Council, and of her Majesty's train; with £500 which he gave amongst the officers of her house. And yet not contented herewith, he kept open house for all comers during the time that the Queen remained at Canterbury'.

The Queen's Jewel-house Officers described the salt given to the Queen as 'one salt of agate garnished with gold, with a cover, having in the top a galley, in the middle thereof is a lozenged diamond'. [*Jewels*, 1400].

The portigues given with it were Portuguese gold coins. The Archbishop's son John Parker later noted his father's yearly income as £3428. Expenses included: 'His entertainment of the Queen at Canterbury and other houses, with his gifts to her and the lords and ladies, above £2000. At Canterbury he gave besides, in rewards to the Queen's officers of household, 500 crowns, £170'. [*Parker*, xii].

Sept 8/10: Count de Retz visited Canterbury Cathedral.

John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, to Rudolf Gualter, 6 Feb 1574, Ludham: Last summer at Canterbury the French ambassador, an Italian, 'in the opinion of some was too well entertained. Having heard the sweetest music in the cathedral, he was extolling it to the skies. "Ye Gods" he said "I believe no prince in the whole of Europe, no, not even the most holy father, ever heard the like".

[*Letter Book of John Parkhurst*, Norfolk Record Soc. (1974 and 1975), 81-82].

*Sept 12, Sat The French took leave to return home.

Sept 12, Queen's gift: 'For a chain of gold given by us to Monsieur Vitalbore, a gentleman of France that presented unto us a fair clock from Count Retz, one of the Marshals of France', £25.5s6d.^{PS}

Newsletter, Sept 26, Paris: 'Marshal de Retz has returned...Great honours have been paid to the Marshal and all his train, and the Queen graciously accepted from him a time-piece that he presented to her, worth 2000 crowns, and at his departure gave him four cups of gold, worth 1000 crowns apiece, and some English geldings'. [*SP Rome*, ii.129]. For his visit see La Mothe's dispatch, Sept 20.

Sept 13, Sun Queen at Canterbury Cathedral service.

'The Queen came...in her coach through the street, and so returned again after morning prayer and a sermon made by the Bishop of Lincoln'.^{HOL} [Thomas Cooper].

c. Sept 15: Christopher Hatton, Captain of the Guard, returned from Spa. The Bark of Boulogne (Henry Gilman, Captain) brought him from Calais to Dover.^N

September 16: The Queen left Canterbury.

Canterbury Chamberlains' payments for the Queen's visit included: 'To the Queen's Majesty's servants which came to survey the city against her coming, 20s; for a purse for the Queen, 16s, the sweetening thereof, 2s; to the 20 soldiers that went to Dover when the Queen lay there for their prest money, 20s; to Mr Wycks for his pains in making the oration to the Queen, 20s; the Queen's Majesty in money, £30; King of Heralds, 40s; Serjeants at Arms, 20s; Queen's Footmen, 40s; Trumpeters, 30s; Messengers, 20s; Coachmen, 10s; Yeoman of the Bottles, 10s; Surveyor of the Ways, 10s; Porters, 13s4d; Black Guard, 10s; Tipstaves and Knight Marshal's men, 20s; Drums and Flutes, 5s; Musicians, 6s8d; Walter the Jester, 3s4d; Clerk of the Market, 20s; his man, 6d; the Queen's Bearward, 10s; Mr Beale for pains by him taken for the city, 10s'.

Canterbury Cathedral Treasurers' Accounts (in Latin): Given to the Queen at her first entrance, 60 gold angels in a silk purse; to Footmen, for a canopy carried above the Queen, £10; Yeomen of the Guard, £5; Musicians, 40s; Trumpeters, 40s; Grooms of the Chamber, 17s; Porters, 20s; Black Guard, 20s.

[*Canterbury payments*, in part: *REED: Kent*, i.201-203].

Dover Chamberlains' payments at Canterbury: 'Mr Pepper for his charges and other of the Jurats being at Canterbury when the Queen's Majesty was there about the sueing for the haven, 56s2d; Mr Mayor for his charges at Canterbury when the Queen's Majesty was there sueing for the haven [harbour], 20s'.

Sept 16, Wed **FAVERSHAM**, Kent.^c [At an inn].

The Queen stayed at Faversham in 1573 and 1582, traditionally at either or both of *The Bull* and *The Ship*. There was an oration by a child, Mr Finch's son.

Gift to the Queen: 'One double Almain cup of silver and gilt. Given by the Townsmen of Faversham in progress time'. [Jewels, 1407].

September 18: The Queen left Faversham.

Faversham Chamberlains: 'Charges laid out when the Queen came to the town' included: 'To Captain Willoughby at Mr Mayor's appointment, 20s; the cup given to the Queen's Majesty, £27.2s; Yeoman of the Flagons, 10s; Black Guard, 3s6d; Footmen, 40s; Trumpeters, 30s; Porters, 20s; Coachmen, 10s; to 6 Pursuivants, 10s; the Marshal's men, 6s8d; Musicians, 10s; Mr Garter, Principal King of Heralds, 20s; Mr Udall, the Surveyor of the Ways, 10s; Queen's Majesty's Bearwards, 6s8d; Sword-bearer, 3s4d; Clerk of the Market, 20s; his men, 5s; his horse-meat, dinner and breakfast, 13s4d'.

'To Captain Willoughby after the Queen's departing of the town, 10s; green taffeta for Mr Finch's son that made the oration before the Queen's Majesty, 24s; to the Drum and Flute after the Queen's departing out of the town, 10s; to him that painted the Court Hall Arms the 13th day of September, 20s; to the Drum and Flute against the Queen's coming, 2s; one dozen of staff-torches and 2 dozen of links against the Queen's coming, 16s; 68 lb of gunpowder, £3.8s'.

'For making of the stage for the child and for two posts to be set at the Liberties' end, 5s; making the apparel for the Drum and Flute, 20s2d; fetching the cup from London, 6s'.

For Mrs Tyndale, wife of John Tyndale, former Chamberlain, 'when she went to London for her tilt-boat about the cup, 2s'; payments for supper at Gravesend, breakfast at London next morning, dinner at Billingsgate, supper and breakfast at Gravesend, horse-meat. [REED: Kent, ii.549-551].

Sept 18, Fri **SITTINGBOURNE**, Kent; Mr Cromer.^{c,w}

Fulston manor-house; owned by James Cromer (died 1613) son of William Cromer of Tunstall. Tunstall Church has a monument to James and his family.

Sept 19, Sat dinner, Tunstall, Kent; Mr Cromer.

'Dunston'.^c Tunstall manor-house, called Grove End; owned by William Cromer (1531-1598), who was imprisoned in Queen Mary's reign for his part in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in favour of Elizabeth.

2nd wife: Elizabeth (Guildford), daughter of Sir John Guildford, and sister of Sir Thomas Guildford, with whom the Queen stayed at Hemsted on August 8-11.

The Queen originally planned to stay overnight at Tunstall. [Dering].

Sept 19, Sat **ROCHESTER**, Kent; *The Crown Inn*.^{c,t}

Holinshed: 'She came to Rochester, and rested four days there in an inn called *The Crown*, the only place to entertain princes coming thither; as in my time I have seen both King Philip and the Queen to have rested themselves there'.

John Bowle, inn-keeper of *The Crown*, was paid 66s8d by the Cofferer.^c *The White Lion* was also used.

Works payments at *The Crown* included: casements, timber, glass, candles, nails, iron-work; 'for the smith's attendance and riding charges, £4.3s4d'; carpenters at 12d and prentices at 10d per day; joiners at 12d; plumbers at 12d; labourers at 8d; glazier 15d. Taskwork before her Majesty's coming thither done by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain, that is to say repairing sundry houses and needful places about the said house, with 7s for carriage of tents, locks and other provision, and 12d for hire of a house to put those necessaries in'.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'riding from London to the court at Rochester and giving his attendance there', 5 days.^t

Payments to Rochester inn-keepers: Privy Council warrant, November 2, for the Treasurer of the Chamber to pay 'to William Bowle, inn-holder of The Crown in Rochester, £4.13s4d, and to Nicholas Gonson, hosteller of The White Lion in the same city [£2], for the use of their houses during her Majesty's abode there'.^{APC}

The Treasurer paid £6.13s4d by the Council's warrant to 'John Edrill, host of the Inn of the Town in Rochester, and to Michael Gonson, host of The White Lion, for the use of their houses during the time of her Majesty's late abode there'.^T

Sept 20, Sun Queen at Rochester Cathedral service. [Latin description].
Also Sept 20: The Queen lost 'one pair of three square aglets from a gown of black velvet with a Spanish sleeve'. [Lost, 158].

Court news. Sept 20, La Mothe to Charles IX, of Marshal de Retz's visit:

'Notwithstanding the events in France a year ago [Massacre of St Bartholomew] the Queen wished him to be used with the same sort of honour and entertainment given to M.de Montmorency when he and M.de Foix came to swear her to the league [1572], except that then things were prepared over a long time and the court was in London, whereas now he arrived during a progress, and without anyone knowing of his coming until a few days before'...

'On the third day he described to the Council in few words, but those of great effect and full of ornament, the events which have happened over the last fourteen years in your Kingdom'.

The Queen 'deputed gentlemen of very good quality to wait on him, and the greatest courtiers to accompany him, so that from landing from his ship until embarking again he was, hour after hour, used better and better'...

'He conducted himself in everything so wisely and so honourably that he not only raised the standing of your Majesty and the Queen your Mother and all those of your Crown, but seemed to make them lose all the bad impressions which they have had of France for a year'.

'The Queen testified, in the presence of her Council and of myself, that since she was Queen she had not treated with any gentleman, from wherever he had been sent to her, from whom she had received better nor more agreeable proposals than from him...and that she holds him to be one of the worthiest gentlemen whom she has ever seen, to carry confidential secrets between princes'...

'With this good opinion, with several good presents which he made to the Queen and her most special Councillors, and with the liberality which he freely used to those who served him, and with the moderation with which he controlled his whole train, which was not small, he left in this court at his departure very great contentment with him and very good satisfaction with his whole embassy'.

'Now, after having escorted him back to the coast, I have returned to begin to thank the Queen for so much good treatment and honest favour, and for the present which the Marshal received from her'...

'I saw Mr Killigrew all ready to go in post to the Marshal, but the Queen has since been advised that she should defer him for eight or ten days, to wait until the Duke of Alençon was better after his illness. Her two most special Councillors [Burghley and Leicester] have on their faith and conscience very expressly assured me that she was very well disposed to this honourable match, and that the difficulty was no more than that it had been reported that the mishap to the Duke's face was much worse than was shown on the portrait which she had seen...The whole Council approved of the marriage, provided that the Duke's person pleased their Mistress'. [v.403-8].

De Retz had advised that someone be sent to observe the Duke's 'personage, complexion, speech and behaviour', and to bring back another portrait.

Henry Killigrew fell ill; Thomas Randolph was sent to France in October.

c.Sept 21: dinner, on board ship. Simon Bowyer made ready 'her Majesty's barge, and a ship wherein her highness did dine at Rochester'.^T

c.Sept 21: visit, Gillingham, Kent.
Knighting, Gillingham: William Wynter; of Gloucs, an Admiral 1557-1588.
[BL Harl MS 5177].

*Sept 22, Tues **ROCHESTER**, Kent; Mr Watts.
Satis House, Boley Hill, near Rochester Castle, overlooking the River Medway.
Owned by Richard Watts, Purveyor of the Navy (c.1529-1579);
wife: Marian (Somers); she married (1585) Thomas Pagitt, and died in 1598.
'At Mr Watts for making of a standing for her Majesty to see the triumph on the water by night at Rochester'.^W
The Queen originally planned to stay with Watts during her visit, not at an inn. According to the Latin description she did spend a night at his house.

Anecdote collected by William Rawley (Francis Bacon's secretary):
'The Queen, when she went to Rochester, would have laid in the house near the Castle. Saith my Lord Hunsdon, "Madam, that's a little house; there's never a room big enough for you to turn your farthingale in". Being in the town, she came to see the house, and when she was in the hall, she turned her round. "Look here my Lord. Is not this room big enough for me to turn my farthingale in?". Thereupon the house was called Satis [enough]'. [LPL 2086, p.81].
Richard Watts' will describes him as 'of Satis near the city of Rochester'. His monument in Rochester Cathedral: 'a principal benefactor to this city', who died 'at his mansion-house on Bully Hill, called Satis (so named by Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory)'. The Queen dined there in 1582.

Sept 23, Wed dinner, Cobham, Kent; Lord Cobham.
Cobham manor-house, Cobham Hall; owned by William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham (1527-1597); 2nd wife: Frances (Newton), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, died 1592.
Simon Bowyer made ready 'at the Lord Cobham's'; Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house at the Lord Cobham's betwixt Rochester and Dartford'.^T
Lady Cobham's gift to Queen, 1573: 'One tankard of alabaster garnished with silver and gilt, in the top of the cover is a woman's head'. [Jewels, 1408].
Knighting, Cobham Hall: James Hales. [BL Harl 5177]. [Dering: Thomas Hales].

Sept 23: visit/proposed visit, Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.
Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Sutton and Dartford'.^T
Sutton manor-house, called Sutton Place; owned by Henry Cobham (1538-1592), Gentleman Pensioner, brother of 10th Lord Cobham; wife: Anne (Sutton), widow of Dr Walter Haddon. On Sept 30 their 1st child was born. (Christening: Oct 12).

Sept 23, Wed **DARTFORD**, Kent.^C
Dartford Priory; Crown property. 'The Queen's Majesty's house at Dartford'.^W

Sept 23: new appointment: Dr Giulio Borgarucci became Physician to the Royal Household for life; £50 p.a.^P 'Dr Julio' died in 1581.

c.Sept 24: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr West's child'.^T
Parents: Thomas West, son of William West 1st Lord De La Warr (and himself later 2nd Lord); wife: Anne (Knollys), daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Privy Councillor, Treasurer of the Household. Anthony Wingfield went from the court at Dartford to the christening 'at Wherwell in Hampshire, the Lord Delaware's', and returned to Greenwich. Queen's Deputy: Lady De La Warr.^T
Child: 1st son Robert West (1573-1594); married Elizabeth Cock; the Queen was godmother to his posthumous son, August 1594.

Sept 24: new appointment. Walter Rippon was granted 'the office of builder of all the Queen's coaches, close cars, chariots, and wagons, as also of all other carriages, as well by land as water'. Fee: one shilling per day. [SP15/23/29].

Sept 25, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

Hugh Underhill, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Greenwich, 'going afore from Dartford in the end of the progress to Greenwich to put in a readiness stuff... against her coming thither'.^T

Holinshed: 'In her Kentish progress (which by the Queen of all other countries is most commended, as well for the troops of gentlemen which continually attended upon her, as for the variety of delights which were there showed, the learned inventions and orations, and the rich shows of the country), the Sheriff with a goodly train of knights and gentlemen did continually attend upon her Majesty from her first entrance into that shire until her return unto Greenwich'

Gift to Queen by 'Mr Sandes in progress time': 'One basin and ewer of silver and gilt embossed about the bushel and rim, embossed with bellows fire-shovel and tongs...the Queen's Arms enamelled in the bushel'. [*Jewels*, 1401; possibly given by Anthony Sondes, of Throwley, Kent].

Sept 27, Frankfurt, Joachim [*Hamppus*] of Cologne to the Queen's private secretary, desiring him to deliver the enclosed book and letters to the Queen's own hands. By this treatise he brings great help to England both by sea and land, in peace and war. He minds to send him the whole book fairly bound, and for such liberality as it please her Majesty to bestow upon him, begs that he will take the tenth part for his travail. [Book not identified. SPF.x.424].

Sept 28, Westminster: Proclamation (598): Ordering Destruction of Seditious Books. Directed chiefly at *A Treatise of Treasons*. (See June 23).

September 1573-September 1574: 'To John Partridge, Master of the Lord of Leicester's barge, for services done to her Majesty', 19s8d'.^T

October 3: An Oration for the Queen. John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, the Queen of Scots' former Ambassador, was in custody at Farnham Castle, Surrey. He learnt that the Regent of Scotland had sent Captain Cockburn to the Queen in July and September to ask for him to be delivered up to the Scots.

Bp of Ross's *Memoirs*: 'I wrote an oration in Latin to the Queen's Majesty', with reasons for her 'not to give ear to the suit of mine enemies' and 'that I should be set at liberty, and that the example thereof might be profitable as well for her own Ambassadors, and of these of other Princes', and asking for licence to depart to France. 'Which oration being presented unto the Queen by the Council in the beginning of October, Captain Cockburn was yet once again sent home into Scotland...And immediately thereafter the Queen's Majesty caused me to be sent for to come to London' [arriving on Nov 11]. [Ross, 249-251].

The Oration, dated 3 October 1573, Farnham Castle, comprises an Epistle to the Queen; the Oration; Latin verses to her and to the Queen of Scots. [Paris, 1574; modern edition, with translation: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), ii.128-182].

Oct 12: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Henry Cobham's son'.^T
Parents: Henry Cobham; wife: Anne (Sutton), widow of Dr Walter Haddon; of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

Anthony Light went by boat from Greenwich to Blackwall to make ready.^T
Queen's gift, October 12: one bowl with a cover gilt.^{PS}

1st child: Calisthenes Brooke (1573-1611).

Oct 13: Captain John Hawkins wounded in mistake for Christopher Hatton.

Peter Burchet 'persuaded himself that it was lawful to kill such as opposed the truth of the Gospel...He drew his dagger upon Hawkins that famous sea-captain in the open street, and wounded him, supposing him to be Hatton, who was then in great favour with the Queen and of her Privy Council'. [Camden].

Burchet was imprisoned in the Lollards' Tower (the last prisoner committed there), then in the Tower of London.

Court news. Oct 14, Gray's Inn, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon, his brother: 'My Lord of Oxford and Mr Hatton were at great words in the Chamber of Presence, which matter is said to be before the Council'. [Bacon, i.90].

Oct 14, La Mothe to Charles IX: Henry Killigrew, who was to be sent to France to report on the Duke of Alençon, is ill. 'The Queen has ordered Mr Randolph to make ready, and she chose him herself although Lord Burghley had named another to her, whom she did not wish to accept because she said he was not well affected to the marriage, which Burghley takes to be a good sign'. [v.422].

Oct 15 [court], Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Burghley: 'Her Majesty taketh heavily the hurting of Hawkins, and sent her own surgeons to him, and Mr Gorges to visit and comfort him...Neither her Majesty, nor almost anyone here, can think otherwise but that there is some conspiracy for that murder, and that Burchet is not indeed mad. It is said here that divers times within this fortnight, both by words and writings, Mr Hatton hath been admonished to take heed to himself, for his life was laid in wait for'. [Wright, i.492].

Oct 17, Gray's Inn, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon: 'The 13 of October one Burchet, a gentleman of the Temple, thrust Hawkins into the body mistaking him for Hatton...The cause of his intent to murder Hatton he affirmeth to be for that he was an evil member to the commonwealth. This act was done in Strand with a dagger, Hawkins being on horseback in the morning...Hawkins is not yet dead but in some danger, the dagger passing through the left arm into his left side. The offender is in the Tower'. [Bacon, i.91]. (See Oct 28).

Court news. Oct 18, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'Mr Randolph, whom the Queen summoned by the Post, because he was away with the Earl of Leicester, arrived the second day after and dismounted at Lord Burghley's house, where I guess he was very carefully examined, and still nothing has been made public about his departure'...

'They have diligently enquired into the cause of a rising which happened towards Cambridge, 40 miles from here, where they found there was malice in some and simplicity in others; and afterwards they gave them some kind of chastisement, so discreet as not to efface the lustre of the peace which they wish to persuade everyone has been well established in this Kingdom'...

'The English at Louvain have spread a number of libels here which have caused much trouble in this court'. [v.423-4].

Oct 20, Tues Proclamation (599): 'Against the despisers or breakers of the orders prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer'.

Court news. Oct 23, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Immediately the Earl of Leicester returned from Kenilworth [Oct 19] they considered in Council who should go to France...It was resolved to send Mr Randolph on this mission at the end of this week...Randolph is entirely Leicester's man, and is extremely passionate about his religion. He has been Ambassador to Russia, and has often been employed in Scotland and is reputed to be an enemy of the Queen of Scots. He is Master of the Posts, an office of which they make much account'...

'I am told that Count Montgomery has pleaded very much to come to court, promising to put before the Queen some things which would be greatly to her service, and that Lord Burghley has written to him to have a little patience, and he would soon obtain this permission for him'. [v.427-8].

Oct 24-Dec 21: Thomas Randolph was special Ambassador to France. Queen's Instructions to Randolph, October 24, to report on the Duke of Alençon's appearance and character, and obtain a new portrait. [SPF.x.434]. Randolph followed the French royal family as they escorted the Duke's brother, new King of Poland, to the frontier.

Court news. Oct 26, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'After the Queen had instructed Mr Randolph well on the things which she wished to commit to his charge in France, she ordered him to come to me to confer about everything'. [v.430].

Oct 28: The Queen lost 'one pair of small aglets of gold from a gown of tuft taffeta at Greenwich'. [Lost, 160].

Court news, after Peter Burchet's wounding of John Hawkins.

'The Queen was so extraordinarily incensed...that she commanded the man to be presently executed by martial law or camp-law'. [Camden, *Annals*].

Oct 28, as I was at dinner, Earl of Sussex to Lord Burghley: 'The Queen sat in the Great Closet or Parlour. She gave order to Mr Secretary to bring to her the Commission for executing by martial law to be signed at after dinner. God put into her heart to do the best. My Lord Admiral is greatly grieved with the speech that he should advise it, and is directly against it...My Lord of Arundel is very vehement against it in speech to me...What will become of these acts at after dinner your Lordship shall hear this night'. [Ellis (2), iii.27].

The Queen was dissuaded from using martial law. Peter Burchet (of the Middle Temple) killed his keeper in the Tower; he was executed in the Strand on Nov 12. Captain John Hawkins recovered, and lived to fight against the Spanish Armada.

Oct 28: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Clinton's daughter'.^T Parents: Henry Lord Clinton, son of Edward Clinton 1st Earl of Lincoln (and himself later 2nd Earl); 1st wife: Catherine (Hastings), daughter of Francis Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon.

Piers Pennant went from Greenwich to Leicester to make ready.^T

Queen's gift, October 28: one cup of silver and gilt with a cover.^{PS} Child: Elizabeth Clinton (1573-1659); married (1597) Arthur Gorges.

Court news. Oct 31, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'These past days the Lords of the Council have been very occupied with remonstrations which the Bishops came to make to the Queen, about the great disorders which have arisen in their churches and Dioceses, for the multiplicity of religions...After many assemblies of the greatest and most notable in the Kingdom, and long conference with the Bishops, by deliberation of the Council a Proclamation was made [Oct 20], but some think this will not be a sufficient remedy, because the number of Puritans is too great; the Catholics live peaceably'...

'Before Mr Randolph left on October 26 to go to your Majesty he came to speak to me...He said that if the Queen had not wished to believe the Earl of Lincoln, nor many lords who were with him [in 1572], nor Mr Walsingham nor Mr Killigrew, touching the person of your brother the Duke of Alençon, how could one think that she would now have more faith in the report which he would make?'

I replied 'that with the help of the portrait he could not err in his mission. He replied that he begged that you Sire and the Queen your Mother would not take it ill if he noticed anything in the portrait which was dissimilar to the real person'. [v.433-5].

Nov 2/23: Two visits, Deptford, Kent, for launching of ships. Anthony Light made ready 'at Deptford a house, and two standings two several times for her Highness to see the new ships launched', November.^T

Nov 3: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Moyle Finch's son'.^T Parents: Moyle Finch (1550-1614), of Eastwell, Kent; wife: Elizabeth (Heneage) (1556-1634), daughter of Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of the Chamber. Simon Bowyer went from Greenwich 'to Mr Heneage's house in London' to make ready.^T Queen's gift, Nov 3: one cup with a cover gilt.^{PS} Queen's Deputy: Countess of Warwick. Godfathers: Earl of Leicester; Lord Burghley.

1st child: Theophilus Finch (1573-1619); married (1596) Agnes Heydon. His mother was created (1623) Viscountess Maidstone; (1628) Countess of Winchilsea.

Moyle and his wife's funerary monuments from Eastwell Church are in the British Sculpture Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Nov 8, Sun William Drury's marriage, Greenwich Palace.^C William Drury (1550-1590) of Hawstead, Suffolk, married Elizabeth Stafford, a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber; daughter of Dorothy Lady Stafford, Lady of the Privy Chamber 1559-1603 (widow of Sir William Stafford, whose 1st wife Mary was the sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth).

Followed by a masque. Revels: 'Gloves for the masquers and torch-bearers'. 'Translating, fitting, furnishing, garnishing, setting forth and taking in again of two suits of apparel and furniture for choice of a masque shown at Greenwich after the marriage of William Drury esquire. And likewise for the airing, repairing, sponging, wiping, brushing, sorting, suiting, putting in order and safe bestowing both of the apparel aforesaid and also of all the residue of the apparel, properties, furniture, and necessities incident to the same'. [Revels, 191-192].

The Cofferer of the Household paid £55.1s9d for Mr Drury's marriage.^C

On November 6 the Queen gave Elizabeth Stafford 'against her marriage to Mr Drury 20 yards of black velvet the ground white satin to make her a gown'. She gave, Nov 28, to 'Mrs Elizabeth Drury...one petticoat of crimson wrought velvet with a border embroidered with Venice silver and pearl'. [Lost, 159, 163]. Drury was knighted in 1575; the Queen was godmother to his son, February 1575.

Nov 10, Nicolaus Barnaud, under a pseudonym, dedicated to the Queen: 'Le Reveille-Matin des François, et de leurs Voisins. Composé par Eusebe Philadelphie Cosmopolite, en forme de Dialogues'. (Edinburgh, 1574).

Dedication in French. Followed by a long Epistle, translated into French from Latin, dedicated to the Polish States, Princes, Lords, Barons, Gentlemen, and People, by Eusebe Philadelphie.

Dialogue I: In the house of Alithie (Truth). Between Philalithie; his friend L'Historiographe; Le Politique; L'Eglise; and Daniel. (159p).

Dialogue II: Between L'Historiographe and Le Politique. (191p).

Nov 11: Bishop of Ross and Bishop of Winchester arrived at Winchester House, Southwark, Surrey.

John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, Ambassador from the Queen of Scots, had since August 1572 been in the custody of Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle, Surrey; in October the Queen sent for him to come to London.

'As I did in company of the Bishop of Winchester the 11th of November 1573, and shortly thereafter the Bishop of Winchester went to the court, being then at Greenwich, at the desire of the Council; where they declared unto him that it was the Queen's Majesty's pleasure that I should depart forth of the realm shortly, and repair into France'. [Ross, Memorials, 251]. (See Nov 14, 16).

Court news. Nov 11, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:

'The Earl of Leicester informed me in secret that when Mr Randolph took leave of the Queen she told him...that she had chosen him as her eye, in this mission, and that she charged him on his allegiance to bring back the most faithful and certain portrait of the Duke that was possible. The Emperor [Maximilian II] has written by Mr L'Estrange to the Queen for her marriage to Prince Ernest, his second son; and the Duke of Alva has added his own letter to the Queen and other letters to some Councillors, in which he insists very strongly that she should not hasten to conclude the match with your brother the Duke of Alençon without knowing what they wish to propose; and that if from the outset it is pleasing to the Queen, ambassadors of very good quality will be sent to her, who will make known to her that Prince Ernest is without comparison in every way a more advantageous and eligible husband than your brother'. [v.445-6].

Nov 12/Dec 24: Alleged secret marriage, at Esher House, Surrey. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, allegedly married (2nd wife) Lady Sheffield. She was Douglas (Howard) (1543-1608), daughter of William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham, and widow of John 2nd Lord Sheffield.

Their son Robert Dudley was born on 7 August 1574.

Leicester made another secret marriage, in 1578, to Lettice Knollys, Countess of Essex; Douglas secretly married Edward Stafford in 1579.

Both Leicester and Douglas then denied having been married to one another.

Their son Sir Robert Dudley endeavoured in Star Chamber in 1605 to prove his legitimacy, to claim the Earldoms of Warwick and Leicester. Douglas then deposed under oath that she *had* married Leicester, having been contracted to him in 1571 in Cannon Row, Westminster, and marrying him in winter 1573 at night, in her own chamber at Esher House. She could not name the minister, but named ten persons who besides others were present. Edward Horsey (who died in 1583) gave her away, the others were chiefly her own servants. She said that the Earl at the marriage gave her 'a fair ring set with many table and pointed diamonds'.

She would have had friends there, but the Earl said that 'he would have it kept very secret, "For if the Queen", said he "should know of it, I were undone and disgraced, and cast out of favour for ever"'.

The Solicitor-General declared 'There are five witnesses produced to prove the first marriage, all not worth a frieze jerkin; and the minister could never be known'. Moreover, when Douglas's marriage to Edward Stafford became public in 1580 Leicester denied that he had been married to her. 'Leicester himself did solemnly protest before Almighty God that he was free'. The question of Sir Robert Dudley's legitimacy was left unresolved. [Hawarde, 198-222].

Nov 14, from 'my house by the Clink in Southwark', Bishop of Winchester to Lord Burghley, begging 'for my delivery from such a devilish spirit as my house is possessed withal...Help me that this devil were rid out of my house'.

The Clink: a prison adjacent to Winchester House; 'clink' became and remains a generic term for any prison.

Nov 16: Bishop of Ross: 'I was brought before the Council at my Lord Treasurer's [Lord Burghley's] house beside Westminster the 16th of November, where it was given me in my option to pass into Scotland or into France'.

[Ellis (3), iii.367; Ross, 252]. The Bishop left for France in January 1574.

Nov 17, Bermondsey, Earl of Sussex (Lord Chamberlain) to the Lord Mayor of London: Her Majesty's musicians have been lately molested with divers new payments and other charges. Being her servants in ordinary they have to attend daily upon her, for which reason they ought not to be chosen to any office, as Churchwarden, Constable, Surveyor, Watchman, nor charged with subsidies.

I request your Lordship to consider the matter, and so prevent them applying to her Majesty. [Remembrancia, 428]. Lord Mayor: John Rivers.

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

Allhallows Staining: 'Paid and given to the ringers to drink for ringing for the Queen's Majesty whom God long preserve, 1s4d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For ringing for the Queen's prosperous reign whom God preserve, the 17th day of November, 1s8d'.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringers when the Queen's Majesty changed her reign into 16 years, 4s'.

St Mary Woolnoth: 'Paid the 17th of November 1573 for ringing at the change of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 18d'.

Ashburton Church, Devon: 'To the ringers that did ring for the prosperous estate of the Queen's Majesty, 16d'.

Bungay, Suffolk, Holy Trinity: 'Given bread and beer to the Sexton at the Coronation day of the Queen her Majesty for ringing, 2d'.

Cambridge, Great St Mary's: 'To the ringers for the Queen's year day, 12d'.

Canterbury Chamberlains: 'Given to the Waits at the Mayor's appointment the 17th of November, 3s4d'.

Heckington Church, Lincolnshire: 'Charges the year day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 23d'.

Lambeth Church: 'To the ringers the 17th day of November for ringing in remembrance of the Queen's Majesty's entering into her reign, 3s4d'.

Ludlow Church, Shropshire: 'For ringing the 17th day of November, being the first day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 6s'.

Oxford Chamberlains: 'The charges bestowed on the day of the change of the Queen's Majesty's reign: for two quarters of ale, 10s4d; 3 gallons of white wine, 5s; to the Waits, 5s; to the preacher, 10s; 4 dozen of bread, 4s; for mending of a gun, 4d; bread and wine at the Communion, 9d; for bringing the ale to Carfax, 4d; paid to the organ-player, 12d; 3lb of gunpowder, 4s; a match, 1d; 2¼lb of sugar, 3s; an ounce of nutmegs, 6d; 3 stone pots, 9d'.

St Peter's parish, Herts: 'Paid unto the ringers for ringing 17th day of November the first day of the beginning of our Queen's Majesty's reign, 4s2d'.

Tavistock Church, Devon: 'Paid for a pound of candle and for bread and drink bestowed at the ringing at night the 17th of November, 12d'.

Warwick, St Nicholas: 'Paid to the ringers at the entrance of the Queen's Majesty, 12d'.

Winchester, St Peter Chesil: 'Ringers to ring at the Queen's reign, 1s6d'.

Court news. Nov 18, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'I went to the Queen at Greenwich to...tell her of the mischance which had happened to you by smallpox, although you had had it once before'. She said 'she had had it twice, and desired with all her heart that you would get rid of it as she had, for she did not have a single mark left on her face'. [v.446,448].

The Queen had smallpox in October 1562 and appeared to have it again in October 1572.

Nov 18, Dr Dale to Lord Burghley: Cauriana, a Florentine physician, has sent to the Queen a history in Latin. I have never seen anything so well written of the French matters in this age. [SPF.x.442].

Nov 22, Greenwich, Privy Council: 'Passport to Dunstan Anes and Robert Chatterton to pass into France for provision of wines for her Majesty, with their 4 geldings and 100 marks in money'.^{APC} Anes: 'Purveyor and Merchant for the Queen's Majesty's Grocery for the Household'.

[See Nov 30, La Mothe].

Nov 24, Tues **LEICESTER HOUSE**, Strand; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

St Clement Danes: 'For ringing when the Queen came to Leicester House, 12d'.

'At the sudden removing of her Majesty from Greenwich to Leicester House for the avoiding of sickness whereby no chamber was kept', board wages were paid to four Gentlemen Ushers (2s per day), four Sewers (20d), 14 Grooms (12d).^T

John Wynyard, Officer of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, 'and his two men for two days and for four wherries to carry her Majesty's beds and other furniture needful for the service of her Highness from Greenwich to Leicester House, and there to prepare for her Majesty, and for the re-carrying of the same to Somerset House with four carres', 20s.^T

Nov [24], John Kniveton to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The Queen's Majesty is this night come to Leicester House upon the sudden because the Mother of the Maids died at Greenwich suddenly, so as it is supposed to be the plague'.

[LPL 3206/747]

Nov 26, Thur **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand; Crown property.

Part of the Royal household was at Durham House, Strand (also Crown property).^C

Simon Bowyer made ready 'certain lodgings for the Ladies of the Privy Chamber and others at Durham House'.

James Harman, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Westminster, 'carrying three loads of wardrobe stuff from Westminster to Durham House, and there made ready for the Lady Stafford and others of the Privy Chamber, with hangings and beds, and also for carrying three loads of wardrobe stuff in great haste from Westminster to Somerset House and there placed and hanged the same', 26s8d.^T

Court news. Nov 28, Henry Knollys to Sir John Thynne: 'Upon Tuesday last her Majesty, being suddenly driven from Greenwich by occasion of the sudden death of the Mother of the Maids, came to my Lord of Leicester's house in London, where she remained all the next day, and is now at Somerset House. Of her removing from thence, there is no certain time appointed, but it is thought she will to Hampton Court there to keep Christmas'. [BL Add MS 32091, f.274].

Court news. Nov 30, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Last Tuesday, as the Queen was talking to her ladies in her Privy Chamber, the Mother of the Maids suddenly became ill and died there and then. The Queen took fright and within an hour left Greenwich with a very small company, and came to London, where she still is. It seems that she will stay there until Mr Randolph returns'...

'The Queen has written to me...that in order that in future she can be better served with wine for herself and for her Household than she has been in these past years, and also to help her merchants she is considering going back to the order which the late King her father and her predecessors were accustomed to adhere to, that is to send herself, with her own money, to make provision of wine in Bordeaux'.

'Therefore she prayed me to grant my passport to two gentlemen, officers and servants of her Household, whom she would presently dispatch by land; and similarly for my letters to the Governor, and to your Majesty's officers in Bordeaux, to receive them well there, and also to receive well the ships she will send there, which will have English markings and ensigns, in order that during their arrival, their stay, their landing and at their return they can enjoy the ancient liberties and accustomed privileges'. [v.454-455].

Nov 30, Mon: Lord Grey and his men assaulted John Fortescue, in London.

Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton (1536-1593) and John Fortescue (1533-1607), Master of the Great Wardrobe since 1559; owners of adjacent land in Buckinghamshire, about which there had been trouble for several years over illegal hunting.

In August 1573 there had been a violent fray involving their huntsmen, about which Fortescue complained to the Privy Council on October 6; Lord Grey responded, and the Council later charged both to keep the peace.

Fortescue complained to the Council 'of the riot done by my Lord Grey', on November 30:

'The Lord Grey together with one John Zouche came by 9 o'clock accompanied with 12 serving-men of purpose, and tarried in the shop of one Lewis a cross-bow maker above one hour, sending divers times out a lackey to give word of my coming. His men were laid divided on every side of the street a little beneath Temple Bar towards the court. And at 10 o'clock or rather after I came out of Chancery Lane on horseback with five men, unprovided [with weapons] both myself and my men wholly, by means of the commandment by my Lords of the Council delivered unto us both at Greenwich'.

'And passing on the Lord Grey's lackey brought word I was coming, whereupon they all ready, my Lord suffering me to pass struck me on the head so sore that I was astonied and fell from my horse, saying as the standers by do report "You have spoiled me", whereunto he answered "Nay villain, I will have my penny-worth of thee, thou shalt not escape so", with many other like speeches, striking when I was down divers blows, which partly were by me with my arm and cloak borne, and divers broken by a serving-man called Harry Clerk, who took the crab-tree truncheon out of the Lord Grey's hand, and broke a thrust that one of the Lord Grey's servants called Timothy cast to have slain me withal'.

'Some of the servants of one Hearne plucked me up and pulled me into an entry, where Zouche thrusting at me I had been slain had not the said Hearne's man broken the blow with a yard, where I staggered, and not able to come to myself was pulled into the house, nor could see or discern any man a pretty space. His men all provided set upon my servants, and two of them are very dangerously hurt, and had been presently slain if the rescue of the street had not been'.

'All this with many other circumstances of the matter may be perfectly known to your Honours by the testimony of divers gentlemen and inhabitants of the said street. Wherefore I most humbly pray you that you will take order for my safety, for that I am further informed that the said Lord Grey hath appointed another compact for the murdering of me and my servants'. [SP12/92/34; 94/1].

Dec 1, Somerset House: Council: 'The Lord Grey of Wilton with Robert Long, his servant, was committed to the Fleet for hurting of Mr Fortescue in the way beside Temple Bar'. John Butler and four other servants 'were committed to the Knight Marshal'. ^{APC}

Lord Grey, K.G., was brought on 13 February 1574 with five of his men from the Fleet, where they had been in close prison 10 weeks, to Star Chamber 'for a rare and notable assault, riot and battery by them committed' on John Fortescue, 'Master of the Wardrobe and Reader of the Greek Tongue to the Queen'.

After Fortescue was felled to the ground he 'was sore beaten and hurt about the head, and certain of his servants also, so that the blood ran over his face and ears, and so went straight all bloody to the court and was presented in that state to the Queen'. Lord Grey was assessed to pay a £300 fine, and £10 for each of his servants. He remained in the Fleet until released on May 11.

[J.H.Baker, ed. *Dyer's Reports*, ii.296-7].

Dec 10, Thur Queen's reward to Gasper Seler, a German, 'for coming hither to show her Highness a new Art of strange writing or ciphering to other', £50.^T

c.Dec 12: Elector Palatine's envoy at Somerset House for audience. Pierre Dathenus, envoy from the Elector Palatine, and an envoy from William Prince of Orange, had come in great secrecy. Dec 13: Dathenus to Burghley, praising the welcome which he received from the Queen. [KL.vii.4: Latin].

Dec 14, Mon Somerset House: Council letters 'to Alderman Langley and to the Warden of the Goldsmiths, to make search for such plate as hath been stolen out of the Queen's Majesty's house'.^{APC}

By Dec 17: Count Montgomery at court. La Mothe to Charles IX, Dec 12: 'Three days ago Count Montgomery approached to four leagues from London, to a place where his daughters and grand-children are brought up with the widow of the late Councillor Fumer' [unidentified].

Dec 17: 'Montgomery at last drew near London, and before he went to salute the Queen, or to see one of his own people, he came to my lodging'. [v.462,466].

Dec 19, Somerset House: John 9th Lord Stourton (1553-1588; Catholic), summoned before the Privy Council.

'Lord Stourton, being committed to the custody of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was this day called before the Lords, and after a good lesson given him to conform himself to the Queen's proceedings in religion' was 'not to depart the realm without the Queen's Majesty's licence'.^{APC}

Dec 19, Sat **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^c

'Lost from off her Majesty's back betwixt Somerset House and Westminster the 19th of December...one pair of aglets enamelled black from a gown of black wrought velvet with a guard embroidered like snails'. [Lost, 164].

Dec 21, Mon new appointment: Francis Walsingham was sworn Secretary [jointly with Sir Thomas Smith], and a Privy Councillor.^{APC}

Dec 22: The Queen gave to the Earl of Leicester 'fifteen luzarn skins' [lynx furs]. [Lost, 165].

Dec 22, Tues Thomas Randolph at Whitehall on return from France. Randolph had been sent to France to report on the Duke of Alençon's appearance and character, and to bring a new portrait of the Duke.

Court news. Dec 24, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Randolph arrived at last on St Thomas's Day [Dec 21] at nightfall, and did not stir from his house that night, but early in the morning he went to court, where he was questioned with great interest about the portrait. Then he came to see me'...

'Burghley is so ill now in bed and so despondent with his gout and other even worse ailments that he can neither give counsel nor conduct these negotiations.. I will see the Queen as soon as I can, to send you word immediately afterwards how satisfied I find her with Randolph's journey'...

'After speaking to the Queen twice and being at court for four days, Count Montgomery went to Syon, one of the Queen's houses eight miles from here, where he has withdrawn with all his family...He says he has obtained permission to go to live on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, which are seven or eight leagues from his house [in France]'...

'He says he has already entrusted his second son to the Earl of Leicester [Master of the Horse], to be brought up in the Queen's Stables. Some think that it was Captain Leighton, Governor of Guernsey, who very much helped to obtain this permission, because he aspires to marry one of the Count's daughters, who is a widow, but it seems she is not willing to listen to him'. [v.468-470].

Dec 26, Sat play, *Predor and Lucia*, by Earl of Leicester's Men.^T
Revels provided: 'holly and ivy for the play of Predor; fishes counterfeit'.

Dec 27, Sun play, *Alcmaeon*, by the Children of Paul's.^T
masque: six Lance-knights, in blue satin; six Torch-bearers in black and yellow taffeta.

Dec 28, Mon play, *Mamillia*, by Earl of Leicester's Men.^T

Dec 29: *christening*. Queen was godmother to Sir William Drury's daughter. Parents: Sir William Drury; wife: Margery Lady Williams, widow of John Lord Williams of Thame. Anthony Wingfield went to 'her house in Oxfordshire being called Notley Abbey' to make ready. Queen's Deputy: Lady Norris.^T

Queen's gift, December 23: one gilt cup with a cover, given to 'the Lady Williams of Thame's child'.^{PS} Child: 3rd daughter, Elizabeth Drury.

Notley Abbey, Long Crendon parish, Bucks, near the border with Oxfordshire. Long Crendon Church register: Elizabeth Drury was born December 12 and baptised December 29. Godparents: the Queen, the Earl of Leicester, and Lady Wentworth.

Dec 31, Thur French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Dec 31, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'A very few hours after Mr Randolph had made his report and presented the portrait [of the Duke of Alençon] to the Queen I was informed that he had...made her much more satisfied on the principal points of his embassy, and likewise on the main point, than she hoped'...

'I have just come from telling her that I very much feared that because of the disorder in which Mr Randolph found things when he arrived, with your Majesty's indisposition and the departure of the King of Poland your brother, and the journey to Nancy, he did not see anything well enough prepared in your court, nor the Duke's person, to be able to make the report here which your Majesty desired. And even the portrait, which possibly would have favoured the Duke, if it had been finished at leisure, with the colour and lustre which could have been put on it, was scarcely begun, and being brought so freshly painted was not in a good state when it arrived here'. [v.472-3].

1573: *John Bridges dedicated to the Queen 'The Supremacy of Christian Princes, over all persons throughout their dominions, in all causes so well Ecclesiastical as temporal, both against the Counterblast of Thomas Stapleton, replying on the Reverend Father in Christ, Robert Bishop of Winchester: and also Against Nicholas Sander his Visible Monarchy of the Roman Church, touching this controversy of the Prince's Supremacy'. Answered by John Bridges.*

'To the most high and most excellent' Queen Elizabeth 'defender of the Faith of Christ, and in earth next under God'. Epistle: I 'consecrate this argument of Supremacy to your most excellent Majesty, as to whom chiefly in your dominions, next under Christ, it doth pertain...There is no better means to maintain this Title, than even by learning and argument for to try it to the uttermost, and to fight with the weapon of God's word for it'. (1014p).

(London, 1573). John Bridges (c.1535-1618) was Dean of Salisbury 1578-1604. He was a principal target of the Marprelate Tracts, in 1588 and 1589.

The books he answered in 1573 were: Stapleton's *Counterblast to Mr Horne's Vain Blast* (1567); Sander's *De Visibili Monarchia* (1571).

1573: *John Foxe edited: 'The whole works of W.Tyndall, John Frith, and Doctor Barnes, three worthy martyrs, and principal teachers of this Church of England collected and compiled in one tome together, being before scattered'.*

(London, 1573). The finely bound copy presented to the Queen is in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

