

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Fri New Year gifts. Gift Roll not extant, but Earl of Ormond gave: 'One jewel of gold, containing divers kinds of stones, as rubies, emeralds, and diamonds...The back side is a blue crystal, under it certain verses, every of them beginning with the letters E.L.I.Z.A.B.E.T.H'.

Also: play, *Truth, Faithfulness and Mercy*, by Westminster School.^T
 Revels: 'played by the Children of Westminster for Elderton' [new Choirmaster].
 masque: Six Foresters or Hunters, in green satin, with crimson and silver cloaks. With six Wild Men, 'attired in moss and ivy'.

Revels: To Robert Moorer 'Grocer, for Confects in the masque of Wild Men: sugar, rosewater 3 pints, almonds, quinces preserved, walnuts ready made, cloves to stick in the pears, cinnamon and ginger, pears ready made of marchpane stuff, apples and lemons of like stuff, marmalade'. The Carver 'for the moulds and for moulding the fruits made of the stuff aforesaid...viz. apples, pears, peaches, peascods, mulberries, filberds, plums, acorns, cherries'. Six baskets 'for the masquers to carry the fruit in'. 'Moss and young oaks for Wild Men; ivy for the Wild Men and the arbour; arms of oaks for the hollow tree; 12 beards black and red for the Foresters' masque; hair for the Wild Men'. 'Six Horns garnished with silver...for the Hunters' masque on New Year's Night which horns the masquers detained and yet doth keep them against the will of all the officers'.

Jan 2, Sat French Ambassador at Whitehall with the Queen.

La Mothe to King Charles IX, Jan 5: 'I went on January 2nd to give New Year greetings to the Queen'...

'A gentleman whom the new Governor of Flanders is sending to her will be here at the end of this week, and soon after will follow...two Councillors of State in Flanders, to re-establish trade and to settle the other differences between the English and the subjects of the King of Spain'. [vi.1,4].

Jan 3, Sun play, *Herpetulus the Blue Knight and Perobia*, by Lord Clinton's Men.^T Revels provided: 'a gibbet to hang up Diligence; one basket to hang Diligence in in the play of Perobia'.

Jan 6, Wed play, *Quintus Fabius*, by the Children of Windsor Chapel.^T
 Revels: 'played by the Children of Windsor for Mr Farrant [Master of the Children]; the Armourer...for lending his armour, and for his servants' attendances to arm and unarm the children in the play of *Quintus Fabius*'.
 masque: Six Sages, in long gowns of counterfeit cloth of gold.
 Six Torch-bearers in long gowns of red damask.

Jan 7, Westminster: 'Passport for a Dutch Baron of Rappolsem to depart the realm, being repaired hither to see her Majesty and the realm'.^{AFC}

Jan 10: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lucretia de Countie's daughter'.^T Queen's gift, January 10: to 'Lucrecia's child', one cup of silver and gilt.^{PS}
 Child: Elizabeth de Conti. Parents: Anthony or Antonio de Conti, lutenist, a court musician 1551-1579; wife: Lucretia (de Tedeschi). Italians, from Milan, who became 'denizens' of England in 1571.

Lucretia received an annuity from the Crown of £30 p.a. from 1563-1568; from May 1568 as Lucretia de Conti she received an annuity of 20d per day, and 10d per day for her livery. She died 14 Nov 1577, and Anthony died c. September 1579, when John Johnson replaced him as 'one of the musicians for the three lutes'. Their orphaned children Elizabeth and Lucretia each received an annuity of £15 'for their entertainment and bringing up' from 20 December 1580-1612.^T

*By January 12: Review of soldiers, Whitehall.
 Antonio de Guaras, January: 'Soldiers who had been recalled from Holland...
 had been reviewed before the palace in London'. [Span.ii.473].
 La Mothe, Jan 18: 'Four Captains who are to go to Ireland have made
 show of their 800 men...They will leave in two or three days'. [vi.11].

Jan 12, Tues **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.^c

Jan 12, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: The Queen 'has deferred my audience
 to Hampton Court, on the excuse that fear of plague constrained her to leave
 London too suddenly, and that some of her Council were absent'. [vi.8].

Jan 14: *Baron d'Aubigny arrived in London from Brussels.*

*Gilles de Lens, Baron d'Aubigny, sent to the Queen by the Duke of Alva and
 his successor as Governor of the Low Countries, Don Luis de Requesens, Grand
 Commander of Castile. The Duke sends the Baron 'to kiss her hands on his
 behalf, and to assure her that he will always be her humble servant'.*

*Requesens wishes the Baron to inform the Queen that he has been appointed
 Governor, and will be sending trade Commissioners to England. [KL.vii.5,7].*

Jan 17, Sun Baron d'Aubigny at Hampton Court for first audience.^{WA}
 De Guaras, January: 'The Baron d'Aubigny had come to visit the Queen from the
 Grand Commander and had been better received than ever an envoy was before.
 A lord and seven or eight great gentlemen had gone out to meet him, who had
 housed him well and accompanied him to the palace, in the great hall of which
 the Queen awaited him surrounded by her nobles. She received him very kindly
 and seemed pleased at his visit'. [Span.ii.472-3].

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

The Baron 'speaks English well, as he was brought up as a page to the
 late Queen Mary of England. He arrived in London on January 14'...

'Two Commissioners from the Low Countries who were with him are still at
 Dunkirk, because they did not wish to cross over here without a safe-conduct
 from the Queen, which was dispatched to them yesterday. They will be here
 for several months to restore trade...if they can'...

'Sir Arthur Champernown and Mr [John] Hawkins have been these past days
 negotiating in the court, not yet obtaining commission to arm ships for the
 West, or to cross the Channel, or to be ready for all occasions'. [vi.11,13].

Jan 19, Tues French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.^{WA}
 La Mothe to Charles IX, Jan 26: I went 'to press the Queen to give me her
 reply on the Duke of Alençon's [marriage] proposal, and she showed that she
 was ready to do it...but that some new scruples had arisen, as to which she
 thought your Majesty could easily satisfy her. She told me she was going
 to send off a courier promptly to her Ambassador, to give you to understand
 everything'. [vi.16].

Jan 20, Wed Baron D'Aubigny at Hampton Court to take leave.^{WA}
 De Guaras: 'The more to honour him they took him to the Queen's Privy Chamber
 when he took his leave'. [Span.ii.472].

Jan 20: Council ordered 6 post-horses to be ready at all times in London.^{APC}
 Also Jan 20: Payment for bear-baiting at Greenwich (1573) and twice at Whitehall
 (Christmas 1573-January 1574).^T

Jan 22, Hampton Court, Queen's reward to Joachim Tidichino, a German, 'who
 dedicated to her Highness Solomon's *Proverbs* turned into Latin verse', £20.^T

Court news. Jan 26, London, La Mothe to Charles IX:
 'Baron d'Aubigny, after having been at court for five days, feasted and made much of, and having twice been very kindly heard by the Queen, and having a reply to three letters which he brought, from the Duke of Alva, the Grand Commander, and the States of Flanders, for he did not have one from the King of Spain...was favourably dispatched by the Queen with a chain worth 400 crowns'...
 'The two Deputies from the Low Countries seem only to await his return to Dunkirk before they cross over to here'. [vi.17-18].

Jan 27, Wed French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.
 La Mothe to Charles IX, Feb 3: The Queen consented to have an interview with the Duke of Alençon, in private. 'She well knew that the interview was very necessary, and possibly more for him than for her, but if it was in public the Duke would have to come in splendour like the prince he is, and she would have to receive him similarly. Not only the eyes of France and England but of the whole of Christendom would be watching, and if the marriage did not then take place it would be cause for comment and possibly for offence, much more than if she and he saw one another privately...She began to talk of the ways in which he could come incognito and how she could get near the sea'. [vi.23-4].

January: impending marriage. John Scudamore (c.1542-1623), of Herefordshire, a Gentleman Pensioner, wished to marry (2nd wife) Mary Shelton (c.1550-1603), daughter of Sir John Shelton of Norfolk; she was a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber and a second cousin of the Queen, and for both reasons required her consent to marry, which the Queen was very reluctant to give.

January [1574], Hampton Court, Eleanor Brydges (Maid of Honour) to the Earl of Rutland: 'The Queen hath used Mary Shelton very ill for her marriage, she hath dealt liberal both with blows and evil words, and hath not yet granted her consent. I think in my conscience never woman bought her husband more dearly than she hath done'...

'Lady Mary de Vere, sister of the Earl of Oxford, is sworn one of the Privy Chamber. The court is as full of malice and spite as when you left'.^{RT}

Mary Shelton's marriage date is not known, but was possibly c.June, before the Queen's summer progress, and after she had given consent. On May 19 lodgings at Croydon were to be provided for 'Mrs [Mistress] Shelton'; a cap given by 'Mary Scudamore' to the Queen is referred to on August 26.

In November 1573 the Queen had given a velvet and satin Flanders gown to Mary Shelton, and in October 1574 she gave a forepart of white cloth of silver to Mary Scudamore. [Lost, 162,179]. Mary Scudamore, having rapidly regained the Queen's favour, was one of her closest attendants and companions for the rest of the reign. John Scudamore was knighted in 1592.

Feb 1, Hampton Court, Queen to Dr Dale, Ambassador to France: La Mothe has asked if we will allow of the coming of the Duke of Alençon 'upon view of the portraiture brought by Randolph'. We have said that we could in no case yield to an open and public interview, for we cannot be put in any comfort that there will grow any satisfaction of our persons...Were it not more to satisfy them, we could in nowise be induced to allow of his coming, either publicly or privately...If he 'will needs come over in some disguised sort...we desire that the gentleman in whose company he shall come over (as one of his followers) may be one not of so great quality as the Duke of Montmorency [in 1572], nor accompanied with any great train, to avoid the suspicion that otherwise will be of his coming, for that if there follow no liking between us after a view taken the one of the other, the more secretly it be handled the less touch will it be to both our honours'. [SPF.x.464-5].

Feb 1: Lady Sidney's lodgings at Hampton Court. Lady Sidney: Mary (Dudley), sister of the Earl of Leicester and wife of Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, Kent, Lord President of Wales, formerly Lord Deputy of Ireland.

[1574], Feb 1, Lady Sidney to the Earl of Sussex (Lord Chamberlain 1572-83), from my house at St Anthony's [London]: 'I humbly beseech you, my especial good Lord, to be so good unto me as to command [Hugh] Underhill, Keeper of her Majesty's Standing Wardrobe, to lend me 3 or 4 linen pieces of hangings, for that it may please you understand her Majesty hath commanded me to come to the court, and my chamber is very cold, and my own hangings very scant and nothing warm...I assure your Lordship they shall be safely delivered again'.

PS. 'I did hear, my Lord, there was a general account taken of her Majesty's Wardrobe stuff since your Lordship's being Lord Chamberlain, wherein there was certain things demanded of me that were delivered out of her Majesty's Wardrobe. Indeed my Lord, most true it is, her Majesty when I was in childbed of my last child [March 1569] did command all such things as I wanted should for that time be delivered me, for that I had no stuff of my own nearer than Wales or Ireland, which certainly was by me carefully when I was afterwards sent for to the court delivered to a man of mine to be forthwith delivered again to her Majesty's Officers, wherein finding contrary wise his lewd dealing, and now he cannot be found'. Endorsed 1573 (i.e. 1574). [BL Cotton Vespasian F.XII, f.179].

[*1574]: Lady Sidney to Earl of Sussex: 'The chamber the Gentleman Usher saith your Lordship hath appointed me, truly, my Lord, was never yet but the place for my servants; neither is it fit for the coldness and wideness of it for one of my weakness and sickliness, having besides no way out of it for me but through the open cloister either to her Majesty or otherwise, which it hath always this many years pleased her Highness to give me favourable respect of, and for that occasion and my health did herself will my brother, the Earl of Leicester, five years past to let me have his goodwill to have those two chambers, whereof one now is taken from me, and never before since that time, and the best of both, and the most convenient as well for my repair to her Majesty as well for the way into the garden'. [BL Cotton Titus B.II, f.304; undated].

Feb 2, Tues play, *Timoclea at the Siege of Thebes* by Alexander, by Merchant Taylors School.^T Masque of Virtues prepared (cancelled).

Revels: 'One play shown...by Mr Muncaster's Children and one masque of ladies with lights being six Virtues...prepared...but not shown for the tediousness of the play that night'. Payments included: 'gloves for the ladies masquers six pair; gloves for the torch-bearers six pair'.

Robert Moorer: perfumes; 'sweet powder made of musk and amber'.

'Patterns for masques: Haunce Eotts for sundry patterns by him made, 6s'. Silkwoman 'for buttons and flowers for masquers' heads'. Scrivener 'for writing in fair text the eight speeches delivered to her Majesty, 7s10d'.

'Six large kirtles of green satin; spangles for the Ladies masque'.

Richard Mulcaster or Muncaster: Headmaster of Merchant Taylors School.
Haunce Eotts: Hans Eworth, Dutch painter.

Feb 2: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Anthony Browne's son'.^T Parents: Anthony Browne, 1st son of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; wife: Mary (Dormer), daughter of Sir William Dormer. Catholics. Simon Bowyer went from Hampton Court to London to make ready for the christening of the Lord Montague's son's child.^T Queen's gift, Feb 2: one gilt cup.^{PS}
1st child: Anthony Maria Browne (1 Feb 1574-1629); married (1591) Lady Jane Sackville. His father died in June 1592, Viscount Montagu in October 1592; he became 2nd Viscount Montagu.

Feb 6, Sat French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.^{WA}

Feb 9, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen learnt from Lord Burghley, who has recovered and returned to court, that I was not well satisfied with the reply she made me [on January 27]'. She continued to insist that the interview with the Duke of Alençon should be in private. 'She gave you very special thanks for Mr Warcop her Pensioner, and esteemed herself no less grateful for what was done for him than if the complaint touched herself'. [vi.24-5,29].

Thomas Warcop, Gentleman Pensioner c.1550-1589, had a wheat-ship confiscated by the French in 1571, about which the Queen complained several times.

Feb 9, Tues **PYRFORD**, Surrey; Earl of Lincoln.

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

Royal household remained at Hampton Court.^C

There is a portrait of the Earl of Lincoln, c.1575, wearing his chain of the Order of the Garter. There is also a portrait of the Queen, with a pelican jewel, c.1574, attributed to Nicholas Hilliard.

Lincoln's portrait, and the Pelican Portrait, are reproduced in Elizabeth, ed. Susan Doran, 139, 191-2.

By February 10: Trade Commissioners from Flanders arrived.

Jean de Boischot, Advocate-Fiscal of Brabant, who remained in England until October, after the signing of the Treaty of Bristol.

With François de Halewyn, Sieur de Sweveghem, who remained until November. Sweveghem had been in England on the same mission in 1571-1572.

By February 10 they had asked for audience, and had several audiences before July. When the Queen was at Bristol the Treaty was signed (August 21).

The Commissioners' dispatches to Requesens, Governor of the Low Countries, are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol.vii.

Given here in English versions. [KL].

c.Feb 13, Sat **HAMPTON COURT**.^C

Court news. Feb 15, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The two Deputies from the Low Countries...arrived and have been well received...Commissioners are to be deputed to treat with them to settle their differences. It is still being considered whether to send Viscount Montague or Sir Henry Sidney to Spain, both of whom are at present at court'. [vi.32].

Neither was sent to Spain.

Feb 16: The Queen lost 'one pair of small aglets of gold from the gown of tuft taffeta'. [Lost, 169].

Feb 18, Thur **OSTERLEY**, Middlesex; Sir Thomas Gresham.^{WA}

Osterley House, Isleworth; owned by Gresham (1519-1579), the Queen's principal financial agent; wife: Anne (Ferneley), widow of William Read; she died 1596.

Court news. Feb 20, La Mothe to Catherine de Medici:

Francis Walsingham told me he had never seen the Queen so well disposed to marriage as at present, and he thought everything could be accomplished by a private interview. He said the Duke should regard the Queen's heart as a strong castle which he might boldly carry by storm. He would lend any assistance in his power. [vi.37].

Feb 20, Sat **HAMPTON COURT.**

On February 20 two Revels Officers hired 'two geldings to Osterley and to Hampton Court to know my Lord Chamberlain's pleasure, and back again to St John's'.
St John's Clerkenwell, the Revels Office.

Feb 21, Shrove Sun play, *Philemon and Philecia*, by Earl of Leicester's Men.^T

Feb 22, Shrove Monday masque of Ladies ready, postponed to Shrove Tuesday. Boys were at Hampton Court ready to perform.

Revels expenses for boys in Shrovetide masque.

'Diets and lodging of divers children at St John's while they learned their parts and gestures meet for the masque in which nine of them did serve at Hampton Court; Bruton of Paul's Wharf for a barge and 6 oars with two tilt wherries that carried the masquing gear and children with their tutors and an Italian woman to dress their heads, as also the tailors, property-makers and haberdashers, 24s'.

Revels expenses at the court on Shrove Monday: 'Fire and victuals for the children and their attendants while they waited to know whether her Majesty would have the masque that night, 9s6d'. Expenses at Kingston on Monday night: 'Lodging, fire and victuals for the children and women that waited to attire them...and for their dinners the next day being Shrove Tuesday there'.

Feb 23, Shrove Tues play, *Perseus and Andromeda*, by Merchant Taylors' School.^T
Revels: 'played by Muncaster's Children'. Richard Mulcaster, Headmaster.

Two masques, including the postponed masques with Ladies and children, viz:
7 Warriors, with arquebuses, 'with one Shipmaster that uttered speech';
6 Torch-bearers. 7 Ladies, 'with one that uttered a speech'; 6 Torch-bearers.

Revels payments: 'A whistle of silver for a Shipmaster hired'.

To the Milliner: 'Four branches of olives made of green silk; seven hatbands for the men masquers'. To the Feathermaker: 'six bands of feathers for the men masquers and one for the Trunchwoman [spokeswoman]'.

Revels expenses at the court, Shrove Tuesday: 'For the children's suppers and the women's suppers with the rest of their attendants, 9s10d'.

Revels expenses at Kingston, Shrove Tuesday: 'The Barber for trimming the children on Shrove Tuesday, 12d'.

'Mother Sparrow for the children's lodgings with fire and food that night and in the morning while they stayed for boats, 12s; Bruton for his barge and two wherries to carry the children and stuff back to London and for his waiting day and night to carry the children between the court and Kingston, 25s6d'.

Feb 24, Ash Wednesday: Revels expenses at Blackfriars: 'Fire and victuals for the children when they landed, some of them being sick and cold and hungry'.

Rewards: 'To the nine children that served at the court, 9s; the Italian woman and her daughter for lending the hairs etc. and for their service and attendances, 33s4d'. Nicholas Newdigate 'in respect of his service and pains with the children and otherwise, 40s'. [Revels, 213, 216-219].

Court news. Feb 26, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'In Lent the Queen was invited by lords and gentlemen near Hampton Court to go from place to place very privately and with a small company, to make good cheer at their houses'...

'There is a Protestant chaplain [Thomas Corker] who served the Earl of Shrewsbury, who having come here to confer about the Queen of Scots, and having so greatly annoyed the Queen of England against her that her life was in extreme danger, was carefully observed for a year in this court, which has at last been convinced of his imposture. Therefore he has been condemned to the pillory, and the Queen of Scots is delivered from this great danger'. [v.39,44].

February 28 and July 11: Seditious words in Sussex.

Thomas Green, of Winchelsea, merchant, said in the presence of the minister of Hastings: 'When faith faileth in priests' saws and lords' hests [behests] be taken for laws, when lecherous lusts are counted for solace and stolen goods called for purchase, then let the Land of Albion look soon for confusion'.

Green said at Burwash on July 11: 'It was a merry world when there were no such presentments made [for offences against the religious settlement], and that he hoped to hear or see a mass in Burwash Church within a twelve months'.

Verdict: Guilty on the second count only. [Assizes, Sussex, 105].

Mar 2, Tues **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.

Matthew Parker. 'The Queen removed from Hampton to Greenwich', March 2.^{WA}

En route she stayed overnight at Lambeth. On March 2 she lost one pair of small aglets of gold from the gown of tuft taffeta. [Lost, 169].

Lambeth churchwardens: 'Paid to John Adams for making clean the churchyard against the Queen's Majesty come to my Lord of Canterbury's which was the 3rd of March, 4d; paid the 3rd day of March to the ringers when the Queen was at my Lord of Canterbury's, 3s5d'.

Mar 3, Wed sermon, Lambeth Palace: John Piers, Dean of Salisbury.

'Being Wednesday, it was usual, as it was the season of Lent, that a sermon should be preached before the Queen. A pulpit was therefore placed in the quadrangle before the pump, and a sermon was delivered by Dr Piers. The Queen heard it from the upper gallery that looks towards the Thames; the nobility and courtiers stood in the other galleries, which formed the quadrangle. The people from below divided their attention between her Majesty and the preacher. When the sermon was over they went to dinner. The other parts of the house being occupied by the Queen and her attendants, the Archbishop received his guests in the great room next to the garden below stairs. Here, on the Tuesday, he invited a large party of the inferior courtiers. In the same room, on the Wednesday, he made a great dinner; at his own table sat down nine Earls and seven Barons; at the other table, the Controller of the Queen's household, her Secretary, and many other knights and esquires; besides the usual table for the great Officers of State, where sat the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Chamberlain, and others. The whole of this charge was borne by the Archbishop'.

'At four o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon the Queen and her court removed to her palace of Greenwich'. [Nichols, Progresses (1823), i.325; mis-dated].

Mar 3, Wed **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

March 7, Charles IX to La Mothe: I have to defer a journey I had planned to the borders of Picardy to be near the place where my brother the Duke of Alençon would meet the Queen. [vii.452].

The Ambassador received this news late in March.

c.March 12: French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

La Mothe to Charles IX, March 17: I informed the Queen that 'in coming to Picardy, where your Majesty had already proposed to go at mid-Lent for a change of air...better to conceal the Duke of Alençon's voyage you would make your way as far as Boulogne, and if she also wished to draw as near there as Dover, your Majesty and the Queen Mother would take pains to arrange the interview privately and secretly'.

The Queen replied that 'she would undertake a longer and more difficult journey than to go to Dover; but that as it was not long since she had been there, and as her next progress was already arranged for another way, to York, everyone would say that she was going to look for a husband'...

'However perhaps she could go, as if she was hunting, as far as Lord Cobham's house [Cobham, Kent], 20 miles from Greenwich on the way to Dover, and meet the Duke, who could go there with 12 or 15 of his men; or if he wished to come to Gravesend, a place on the Thames, a barge could very easily go there and carry him and his men very secretly to Greenwich, and she thought that this was the better thing to do'.

I again asked the Queen to go to Dover; in the absence of her principal Councillors she deferred her reply.

'The Countess of Montgomery came to bid me adieu, with her daughter Mademoiselle Beaufort, when they went to Hampton [Southampton]...Her husband was still at Jersey on March 5th'...

'A German of high rank has just been here, with name and appearance disguised, and I know that the Queen thought he was a Prince, and he had negotiations with the Council'...

'Every day I have solicited the Queen for her reply...and have at last obtained from her that...although it would not be seemly for her to return to Dover now...she could at least, under colour of going for sport and hunting, go to one of her houses, the nearest to Dover as possible, where if it pleased the Duke of Alençon to take the trouble to come there privately and without ceremony they would be able to meet, and she would have great pleasure in seeing him; and if your Majesty were content for the interview to be in this private fashion, her Ambassador would be charged with delivering the safe-conduct, which she would send him at once'. [vi.55-56,59-61].

March 14, Greenwich, Queen to Dr Dale, Ambassador to France, of the answer she made to La Mothe: 'For that which is moved by the Ambassador - that we would repair to Dover, being the furthest part of our realm that way and the place where we were but the last summer, and never there before in our life - we leave to express the inconveniences of such a motion'.

But 'because we use in this spring-time to remove from our standing-houses to certain private houses with small companies...only to take the air, we will here in Kent, being the next country to the seaside, devise journeys to certain private places with small train...So as if the Duke shall come this spring-time he might more covertly come to our presence in those places than he should do being at our own houses'. [Elizabeth, *Works*, 226-7].

Mar 14, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Richard Curteys, Bishop of Chichester.

Text: Ecclesiastes 12:1-7: 'Remember thy maker in the days of thy youth, before the time of trouble come, and the years approach'.

Printed, 1574, with a note that among 'the notable sermons preached this Lent' the Queen so commended this 'that some noble peers and many other desired a copy of the same'.

March 14: Inventory of 'Jewels, plate and other stuff' in the custody of John Astley, 'Master and Treasurer of her Highness' Jewels and Plate'.

Edited by A.J.Collins, *Jewels and Plate of Queen Elizabeth I. The Inventory of 1574*. (1955).

March 16, Greenwich, Queen's safe-conduct for the Duke of Alençon: At any time convenient before the 20th May next the Duke may land at any port for which the wind shall serve him, with a convenient number of persons for his train, and such ships as are meet for them. He may make his repair to the Queen at a convenient time after she be advertised of his arrival, and return to France at his pleasure. [SPF.x.477].

Court news. March 22, Mincing Lane {London}, Richard Brackenbury (Gentleman Usher) to the Earl of Rutland (who married a Maid of Honour in 1573):

'When you come to the court you will scarce be known, so little account do these ladies make of us married men, and specially of those that be absent, for from new fountains the water seemeth the sweetest. You should be here a month before you could learn to speak to one and not offend the other'...

'The court has great plenty of ladies to hear sermons'.^{RT}

Court news. March 23, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'The Queen is firmly resolved to see the Duke. She is waiting...for him to come, and when she has more certainty of it she will approach within 20 or 25 miles of Dover to meet him'. [vi.62].

Mar 26, Fri sermon, Greenwich: John Whitgift, Dean of Lincoln.
Text: John 6: 25-27: 'Master, when camest thou hither? Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye eat of the loaves, and were filled. Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for the meat which endureth unto everlasting life'.
Printed, 1574, as 'A Godly sermon'.

March 26, Greenwich, Queen to Richard Martin, Warden of the Mint, to order 'Derick Anthony, engraver of our Mint in our Tower, to make two signets of gold, graven with our arms and scriptures, one greater than the other, like those which he made at our entry to our Crown, whereof he has patterns, and deliver them to Secretary Walsingham'. [SP15/23/49].

Court news. March 28, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Your Majesty wrote to me on March 7 to postpone the interview...for you cannot at present go far from Paris, nor do you wish the Duke of Alençon to leave to come secretly and privately... The safe-conduct extends to May 20...The Queen and the principal people around her are very sorry to hear it made public that the Duke is on bad terms with your Majesty, and that you had to take harsh measures against him, the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and Montmorency'. [vi.65-66].

Mar 30, Tues French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}

March 31, Clerkenwell, Sir William Drury to the Earl of Rutland:
'The Count Montgomery is landed in France with a hundred Englishmen, as the French ambassador complained in court yesterday'.^{RT} He landed on March 11.

Court news. April 2, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'It is made known here that from the island of Jersey, which belongs to the Queen, Count Montgomery has descended in arms on Normandy'. The Queen said 'as for the Count's raid on France, she knew nothing of it, and could not believe it, seeing that she had forbidden him to do it, when she permitted him to go to Jersey to have news of his affairs'.

April 6: 'The Queen put the matter to her Council, and showed...that she was greatly offended. Mr [Amias] Paulet, Governor of Jersey, who had been here for more than a month, was summoned...Paulet has been sent back to his charge'...

'The Deputies from Flanders continue every day to treat on their commission, although to tell the truth it seems that matters are going slowly and that they are plotting other things of importance at court'. [vi.71-2,74-5].

Apr 8, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.
By the Queen, with Edmund Freake, Bishop of Rochester, the Queen's Almoner; to 40 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 40d in a white purse.^T

On the same day: 'Lost from her Majesty's back...one pair of aglets enamelled white from a gown of black wrought velvet with a guard set with tufts of murrey silk and silver'. [Lost, 167].

April 14: Queen's blackamoor. Wardrobe account: for 'a little blackamoor', payments for a white coat and doublet, a pair of gaskins [wide breeches], knitted stockings, white shoes, a dozen points, and a pair of garters.

There were payments in April 1575 for a carnation cassock and cap, green doublet, a gown faced with 37 black coney [rabbit] skins, silver hose, 6 pairs of shoes. [Arnold, *Wardrobe*, 106].

Court news. April 15, London, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'On Thursday of Holy Week and no sooner came certain news of Count Montgomery's raid on Normandy'... 'One of the principal Councillors had told me privately that if the Duke of Alençon came for a private interview he could assure me that he would be warmly welcomed and received, and that the Queen had already made preparations to go where she intended to meet him'. [vi.77-79].

April 17, Charles IX to La Mothe, with details of a conspiracy by Monsieur de la Mole and the Comte de Coconas, to rescue Alençon and the King of Navarre, whom the King is holding prisoner; the Prince of Condé has fled. [vii.456-7].
La Mole had come on special embassies to Queen Elizabeth in 1572 and 1573. She instructed her Ambassador to plead for clemency for him.

Court news. April 19, London, La Mothe to Charles IX, of a Huguenot leader: 'M.de la Noue has sent his minister Textor here...and he had no sooner arrived in London than the minister Villiers, and Bobineau the Agent from La Rochelle and the Agent of the Prince of Orange took him to several Lords of the Council at court, where he negotiated very privately with them'.

PS. 'As I was closing this the Lords of the Council sent to tell me...that the quartan fever had taken hold of your Majesty again, and that there was great trouble in your court because of certain plots which had been discovered; that some gentlemen had been made prisoners, and the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre put under arrest, and your guards strengthened'...

'The Council deplore the present state of your affairs. This court, this whole town, are full of this news'. [vi.81,83].

Apr 20, Tues French Ambassador at Greenwich with the Queen.
La Mothe to Charles IX, April 24: 'I went on April 20 to give Easter greetings to the Queen'. Mémoire: 'The minister Textor, after carrying on negotiations in this court, has crossed to Holland, and is going to find Count Ludovic, on behalf of La Noue, which shows that the Protestants, German, Flemish and English are in league with the Huguenots, and that there is some secret confederacy between them'. [vi.83,93].

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

Apr 23, Fri St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
Queen's Lieutenant: Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester.
The Queen was in processions and at service.
Cofferer of the Household paid £118.7s2d. for St George's Eve and Day.^c

Apr 24, Sat Final 1574 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
New Knights of the Garter elected: Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby;
Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke. Installed at Windsor, May 20.

Apr 25, Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother, to La Mothe: As the King is ill I gave audience to Dr Dale, the English Ambassador, and rejected Queen Elizabeth's plea for clemency for Monsieur de la Mole. [vii.460].

Apr 29, Thur banquet, Lambeth, Surrey; Sir Henry Sidney.
At Carlisle House, Lambeth Marsh; rented from John Marwood, £20 p.a.

Sir Henry Sidney (1529-1586), Lord President of Wales; wife: Mary (Dudley), Earl of Leicester's sister. Sir Henry paid: 'For a banquet made to her Highness at Lambeth House, 29 April 1574, £4.11s6d'. [*De L'Isle*, i.249].

Apr 30, Fri French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}
La Mothe to Charles IX, May 3: 'The Queen has decided to send a gentleman to you, and before dispatching him she wished to speak to me, and sent to ask me to come to see her at Greenwich'. She is sending a man to enquire as to the King's health, and the troubles in France, and to condole on the grounds for suspicion given by the Duke of Alençon. 'She had resolved to send Captain Leighton to you promptly; she wished him to go very secretly'. To Catherine de Medici: Leighton 'is held in high esteem by the Queen and in this court, and is a relative of the Earl of Leicester, and in much favour with him'.
PS: 'It is necessary to gratify him with some good present'. [vi.97-9,101-2].

April 30, in Paris: La Mole and the Comte de Coconas, who had been imprisoned for attempting to free the Duke of Alençon, were beheaded; the King's order to defer the executions arrived too late.

May 2, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Lord Mayor, John Rivers, grocer.^M

Court news. May 3, Boischot and Sweveghem (Flanders Commissioners) to the Governor of the Low Countries: 'The Queen should soon be leaving Greenwich to begin the customary progress, which this year will be toward the North to York, around 200 miles from here'. [KL.vii.122]. The progress went west, to Bristol.

May 3-June 30: Thomas Leighton was special Ambassador to France.
May 3: Leighton (Captain of Guernsey), was 'dispatched into France'.^{WA}

May 4, in Paris: Marshal de Cossé and Marshal de Montmorency were imprisoned in the Bastille. Both had been special Ambassadors to England, and Montmorency was a Knight of the Garter; his brother M.de Méru came to London in September.

May 5, Queen's gift: 'To Thomas Sidney, the Countess of Huntingdon's boy. One cap of black taffeta having a band of goldsmith's work containing 25 hearts and roses enamelled and with three little pearls pendant to every heart'.
[*Lost*, 171]. Thomas Sidney (1569-1595), youngest son of Sir Henry and Lady Sidney, was living with the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, who were childless; the Countess (Catherine Dudley) was Lady Sidney's sister.

May 10: Royal Patent for the Earl of Leicester's players.
May 10, the Queen 'To all Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Head Constables, Under Constables, and all other our officers and ministers'...
'We...do licence and authorise our loving subjects James Burbage, John Perkin, John Laneham, William Johnson, and Robert Wilson, servants to our trusty and well beloved cousin and Councillor the Earl of Leicester, to use, exercise, and occupy the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, interludes, stage plays...as well for the recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure when we shall think good to see them'. [ES.ii.87].
The first royal Patent for a company of adult actors.

May 10, La Mothe to Charles IX, as to the imprisonment of the Comte de Coconas and La Mole: 'The Queen considered La Mole only intended to save the life of his master [Alençon], and so she is remonstrating with you by her Ambassador'. [vi.107]. Also on May 10 news came that both had been executed.

May 10, Greenwich, Francis Lord Talbot to Earl of Shrewsbury, his father: 'Here is nothing but of King Philip coming down into Flanders, and preparing the Queen's Navy to sea...The Queen's Majesty goeth of Saturday come sennight [May 22] to Havering of the Bower and there remaineth till she begins her progress which is to Bristol; the gestes [itinerary] be not drawn, but she is determined for certain to go to Bristol'. [Hallam. 112].

May 13, Gray's Inn, Edward Bacon to his brother Nathaniel: 'There was, as is reported, a most vile libel found in court to the evil report of most of the women therein slandered. Divers have been examined'. [Bacon, i.114].

May 16, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'Immediately the two events, the execution of Coconas and La Mole, and then the imprisonment of Marshals de Montmorency and de Cossé, were reported here on May 10 by their Ambassador's courier, to which was added that Marshal Damville has also been made prisoner at Narbonne, it is unbelievable the change which was at once seen in this court'.

There are 'frequent and long Council meetings'...

'The Queen had assigned me audience for last Thursday [May 13], and finding herself by chance busy with many other matters, she sent one of the Grooms of her Chamber to pray that I would have patience for two days, but as I did not receive the message I arrived when she was not expecting me. Nevertheless she did not wish me to return without seeing her...and she willingly heard me'.

She 'showed herself displeased with the execution of the first two and with the imprisonment of the second two'. [vi.111,113].

May: proposed stay, Croydon Palace, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury. Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, made ready there.

May 19, Croydon, Simon Bowyer's report (no addressee):

'Lodgings at Croydon, the Bishop of Canterbury's house, bestowed as followeth, the 19th of May 1574: the Lord Chamberlain at his old lodgings [in July 1573]; the Lord Treasurer where he was; the Lady Marquis [of Northampton] at the nether end of the great chamber; the Lady Warwick where she was; the Earl of Leicester where he was; the Lord Admiral the nether end of the great chamber; the Lady Howard where she was; the Lord of Hunsdon where he was; Mr Secretary Walsingham where Mr Smith was; the Lady Stafford where she was; Mr Heneage where he was; Mrs Drury where the Lady Sidney was; Ladies and Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber their old [lodgings]; Mrs Abington her old, with one other small room added for the table; the Maids of Honour where they were; Sir George Howard where he was; the Captain of the Guard [Christopher Hatton] where my Lord of Oxford was; the Grooms of the Privy Chamber their old; the Esquires for the Body their old; the Gentlemen Ushers their old; the Physicians two chambers; the Queen's Robes where they were; the Groom-Porter where he was; the Clerk of the Kitchen where he was; the Wardrobe of Beds'.

'For the Queen's Waiters I cannot as yet find any convenient room to place them in, but I will do the best that I can to place them elsewhere, but if it please you sir that I do remove them. The Grooms of the Privy Chamber, nor Mr Drury, have no other way to their chambers but to pass through that way again that my Lady of Oxford should come. I cannot then tell where to place Mr Hatton; and for my Lady Carew here is no place with a chimney for her but that she must lie abroad by Mrs Parry and the rest of the Privy Chamber. For Mrs Shelton here is no rooms with chimneys; I shall stay one chamber without for her. Here is as much as I have any ways able to do in this house'. [BL Sloane MS 4160, no.27].

Richard Kellefet, Officer of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, with two men, had 'two wherries to fetch certain stuff at Whitehall against her Majesty should have removed to Croydon'.^T No more is heard of this proposed visit in 1574.

May 20, Thur: at Windsor, *Installation of new Knights of the Garter:*
 Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby; Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke.
 Installed by the Queen's Commissioners: Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln;
 Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu.

May 22, Sat French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
 May 23, La Mothe to Charles IX: 'I went to remonstrate with the Queen, being informed that Captain Mondurant with about 80 soldiers whom he has collected here was going to Southampton to the Countess of Montgomery, intending to embark from there to cross to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and from the islands to land in Normandy...to join Count Montgomery, or to attempt some enterprise there himself...She at once took the Captain's name so as to send to hinder his embarkation'. 'The Queen of Scots, your sister-in-law, is well, and yesterday on her behalf I presented a skirt of crimson satin, with silver-work, very fine, and all made by her own hands, to the Queen. She found it a very acceptable present and very beautiful, and praised it much'. [vi.120,122].

The Queen of Scots had written to La Mothe, Feb 20, asking him 'to send me as soon as you can eight ells of crimson satin of the colour of the sample of silk which I send you, the best that can be found in London, but I should like to have it in 15 days, and one pound of the thinner and double silver thread'. In May Mary completed the crimson satin skirt lined with matching taffeta, and asked La Mothe to present it to the Queen on her behalf 'as evidence of the honour I bear her, and the desire I have to employ myself in anything agreeable to her'. It was packed up in a box sealed with Mary's seal, and was sent by the Earl of Shrewsbury to Francis Walsingham on May 9. The Queen also accepted sweetmeats from Mary, who sent for more from France, which were presented on Mary's behalf in November. [Leader, 318,328-331].

May 23, Greenwich, Francis Walsingham to Dr Dale: 'When the Queen heard of the execution of La Mole she was very sorry therefor...She could not but lament that so faithful a servant [to the Duke of Alençon] should receive so sharp and grievous a punishment'. As to Marshal Montmorency 'having honoured him with the Order of the Garter she can do no less than intercede for him'.

May 25, Lord Burghley to Walsingham: 'It is necessary that the Duke's person be preserved, to counterpoise the tyrant that shall come from Poland'. [SPF.x.504-6]. His elder brother was King of Poland. Charles IX was dying.

May 28-Sept 17: Henry Killigrew was *special Ambassador* to Scotland.
 May 28: Henry Killigrew was 'dispatched into Scotland'.^{WA} Instructed to discover the general state of affairs; with secret instructions to renew a previous proposal (in 1572) to surrender the Queen of Scots to Scotland.

May 30, in **France: death. King Charles IX** (1550-1574), K.G.
 His brother Henri Duke of Anjou (1551-1589), became **King Henri III**.
 The new King, formerly one of Queen Elizabeth's suitors, was in Poland, having been elected King of Poland in 1573. On news of his brother's death he left for France, arriving in September. He was deposed from the Throne of Poland.

Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother, became **Queen Regent**, until her son's return to France, there being a formal Act of Recognition on May 31, by the Parliament and the Princes of the Blood, of the powers conferred on her.

Henri's younger brother François, Duke of Alençon (later Duke of Anjou), currently a suitor to Queen Elizabeth, became heir to the Throne of France.

He was officially styled 'Monseigneur, Frère du Roi', and was generally known in England as 'Monsieur'.

c. June 1, Whit Tuesday bear-baiting, Greenwich, 'at Whitsuntide'.^T

Court news. June 3, Cannon Row [Westminster], Lord Henry Seymour to Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, Wiltshire: 'I thought it good to let you understand how of late her Majesty had speech concerning you, that you should seem unwilling to receive her this year at your house, making excuses of sicknesses and other lets, thereby to divert her from the country. Indeed my Lord Chamberlain answered very honourably on your behalf, declaring how willing and ready you were any ways to spend that you had in her service, the rather for that he knew you had an earnest desire to see her in your house, and desired me to show what preparation I knew of, hasting forward your building only for the hope you had to receive her. The which when I declared the same in like sort she was very well satisfied and commended you much for your good house-keeping'.

[Jackson, *Longleat*, 17]. The Queen dined at Longleat on September 2.

June 3: Francis Walsingham 'received letters out of France of the death of the French King'.^{WA}

Court news. June 8, London, La Mothe to Catherine de Medici:

'On returning from audience...I found the Sieur de Vassal had arrived with two dispatches of May 27 and 30...I asked Vassal how the King was, and he confessed to me that before he left his Majesty had rendered up his soul to God'...

'The English Ambassador's courier arrived soon after, who brought confirmation of this doleful news, which was at once made public everywhere...I shall put on my mourning attire before I see the Queen again'.

PS: 'Just now the Queen sent a Gentleman of her Chamber to visit me and to say that...she is more affected than with any other grief that she ever felt in her life, at having lost the surest, best and greatest of all the friends she had in the world, and that she is considering promptly sending a gentleman to condole with your Majesty, and that as soon as the King of Poland arrived she would send another man to renew the League [of 1572] and amity with him'. [vi.138-140].

Court news. June 9: Earl of Leicester reported of Lady Cobham, formerly a Lady of the Privy Chamber, who lost her post in 1571 after her husband's arrest: 'My Lady Cobham I thank God is grown into very good favour and liking again and I think very shortly shall be in her old place as her Majesty hath of late fully promised'. She was reinstated and received her arrears of pay.

[Whitelock, 140].

Court news. June 13, La Mothe to the Queen Regent, Catherine de Medici:

'When I sent to ask the Queen when...I might have audience, she begged me to defer for a little while the grief which she knows will be renewed by seeing me, and she feels her heart so oppressed with the doleful news...that she is leaving Greenwich expressly to go to raise her spirits a little, as best she can, in one of her houses in the country, named Havering..The Queen has many times assembled her Council to consider what she should do...after the death of the King'.

The English continue to complain about ships confiscated or taken as prizes by the French.

'Even that of Mr Warcop, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners, who is loved and favoured in this court, and whose cause the Queen has more expressly recommended to me than any other of whom she has ever spoken to me'.

PS. 'Yesterday evening Dr Dale's secretary arrived with news from Spain, by which he is assured that the Spanish army will undoubtedly leave at the end of this month [for the Low Countries] with 250 armed ships. The Queen's confidence...has suddenly changed into new suspicions. Notwithstanding that the baggage had already left for Havering she has countermanded it, and has deferred this journey for three weeks, and has at once assembled her Council'. [vi.140-144].

June 13: Abandoned stay at Havering House, Essex; Crown property. Simon Bowyer and his men made ready in June at Havering in the Bower. Ralph Rallinson, Officer of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and two men, were 'sent to Havering where they gave their attendance for her Majesty coming thither', 40s.

George Brooke, Yeoman of the Chamber, was 'sent by the Lord Chamberlain from Greenwich to Havering with the Queen's Majesty's bed, where he attended of the same by the space of 15 days and from thence to Richmond with the same bed where he gave like attendance by the space of 8 days', 50s.^T

June 15, Tues, Greenwich. Proclamation (601): Enforcing Statutes of Apparel. 'The excess of apparel and the superfluity of unnecessary foreign wares thereto belonging now of late years is grown by sufferance to such an extremity that the manifest decay not only of a great part of the wealth of the whole realm generally is like to follow (by bringing into the realm such superfluities of silks, cloths of gold, silver, and other most vain devices of so great cost for the quantity thereof as of necessity the moneys and treasure of the realm is and must be yearly conveyed out of the same to answer the same excess) but also particularly the wasting and undoing of a great number of young gentlemen, otherwise serviceable, and others seeking by show of apparel to be esteemed as gentlemen, who, allured by the vain show of those things, do not only consume themselves, their goods, and lands which their parents have left unto them, but also run into such debts and shifts as they cannot live out of danger of laws without attempting of unlawful acts'...

'Which great abuses, tending...to the ruin of a multitude of serviceable young men and gentlemen and of many good families, the Queen's Majesty hath of her own princely wisdom so considered as she hath...commanded the same to be presently and speedily remedied both in her own court and in all other places of her realm'. 'Her loving subjects' are to 'reform themselves' according to earlier Statutes of Apparel, 'in some part moderated'.

With the Proclamation are detailed lists of regulations for Men's Apparel (much more extensive than the list in a Proclamation of 21 October 1559).

For the first time regulations are given for Women's Apparel, e.g: 'None shall wear any velvet, tufted taffeta, satin, or any gold or silver, in their petticoats; except wives of barons, Knights of the Order, or Councillors, Ladies and Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber and Bedchamber, and the Maidens of Honour'.

Court news. June 18, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent of France:

'The Queen and her Council are every day from morning to night deliberating on what to do and how they should behave when the Spanish army passes'...

'Notwithstanding the great suspicion of this army, the King of Spain's agents continue to negotiate with them, and to be well and favourably received at court'. [The Flanders Commissioners]. [vi.146].

June 20, Sun French Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

June 21, La Mothe to the Queen Regent: 'I condoled with Queen Elizabeth on the death of the King your son...She, with a face full of sorrow...told me that she had received grief which by far surpassed all other grief which she had felt since she was Queen, to have lost a brother, a friend and a neighbour with whom she was more closely linked than with any other Christian prince'...

'I could well believe that her grief of which she had sent me witness by her gentleman, and the tears which she could hardly contain on my arrival, seeing me in mourning attire and hearing my pitiful tale, and the tears which she still had in her eyes as she made me this response, were not at all feigned'...

'She hopes in three or four days to send a gentleman to condole with your Majesty...She holds my embassy to have expired'. [vi.150-156].

June 22, Tues Flanders Commissioner at Greenwich for abortive audience. Sweveghem and Boisshot to Requesens, June 25, London [here summarised]:

I, Sweveghem, sent on June 17 to ask for audience, which was put back from one day to another until last Tuesday June 22. When I was at Greenwich in the Presence Chamber the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, who went to tell the Queen of my coming, returned to say that she was indisposed, and asked me to tell him what I was charged to say. I replied that I would wait until she was in better health. He said this would not be for 3 or 4 days, and that on this occasion the Queen desired me to do this. I offered to wait for 3 or 4 days; he said perhaps her illness would be longer still. I let myself be persuaded, and presented to the Earl my letter of credence. He said he could not reply, because he was the only one of the Council there. He also said that the Queen was in bed, finding herself weakened by medicine she had taken that day, and that he would procure me a reply next morning. On Wednesday I went to court for the promised reply. Not finding the Earl I went after dinner to look for him at Westminster where he had dined. He had left court very early, and did not have the reply. Next day he still did not have the reply. We are sending off a courier with the evening tide. [KL.vii.189-190].

Court news. June 25, London, Sweveghem to Requesens, of Charles Boisot:

Boisot, Governor of Middelburg and Flushing, left Rotterdam on June 12, and landed at Ipswich with his wife, saying that the beautiful weather had induced him to bring her with him, as she wished to see England.

June 25 [2nd letter]: 'When the Queen goes on progress, she goes from one place to another, for the most part in the houses of gentlemen or lords, until she arrives at the designated place, which will be Bristol this year'.

[KL.vii.187,191].

June 27, in France: Execution of Count Montgomery, recently captured. The Count lived in England from 1572-74, and his wife and children were still there. Catherine de Medici regarded his execution partly as revenge for his accidental but fatal wounding of her husband Henri II at a tournament in 1559. Countess of Montgomery exchanged New Year gifts with Queen Elizabeth 1575-1576.

Court news. June 28, London, Boisshot and Sweveghem to Requesens:

'We are told that Charles Boisot has had many audiences with the Queen and the Council, and they say he will return within two or three days'...

'The Queen will begin her progress next Wednesday'. [KL.vii].

June 28, Greenwich, Gilbert Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father:

'Her Majesty stirreth little abroad, and since the stay of the Navy to sea, here hath been all things very quiet, and almost no other talk but of this late Proclamation for Apparel [June 15], which is thought shall be very severely executed both here at the court, and at London'. [Hallam. 112].

June 28, Greenwich, Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury:

'All things seem quiet at the court...The Queen's Majesty hath been melancholy disposed a good while which should seem that she is troubled with weighty causes. She beginneth her progress on Wednesday next'. [LPL 3197/89].

June 30, Wed Thomas Leighton at Greenwich on return from France. After two months. Also: news of Count Montgomery's execution arrived.^{WA}

June 30, Wed dinner, Merton Abbey, Surrey; Mr Lovell.^{C,T}
Merton Abbey; Crown property, occupied by and later leased by Gregory Lovell (c.1521-1597), son of Sir Francis Lovell; 2nd wife (1573): Dorothy (Green).

Gregory Lovell was Cofferer of the royal Household 1582-1597.

June 30, Wed **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^c

July 2: Walsingham: 'I was sent by her Majesty to confer with Monsieur Boisot'.^{WA} Charles Boisot fell ill of a fever as he was about to leave for home. On July 20 a boat was still waiting to take him back. He was killed in Walcheren in 1575, and was much lamented.

Court news. July 3, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent of France:

'On June 30 Captain Leighton came to the Queen at Greenwich, from which place a very few hours afterwards she left to go to Richmond, where she will stay for six days, and will set off from there on her progress to Bristol'...

'The principal Protestants here greatly feel...the execution of Count Montgomery. The French ministers, such as Villiers, with the Agents of the Count Palatine, of the Duke of Saxony and of the Prince of Orange have since then been at court very frequently'. PS. 'The Sieur de Vassal, who went to court to ask for audience for me...told me on behalf of the Earl of Leicester that the Queen sent word that I would be welcome whenever it pleased me; that although my embassy had expired, she would continue to treat with me as with a French gentleman, minister of the King...but that she could not...receive me any longer as an Ambassador, until I had a new commission from the present King'. [vi.167,170]. A new commission arrived from King Henri III later in July.

July 3: News that the Earl of Oxford was abroad without leave.

Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (1550-1604), Lord Burghley's son-in-law. On July 3 news came to the court that the Earl had left for Flanders on July 1.

July 3: Thomas Bedingfield, Gentleman Pensioner, was 'sent by her Majesty's commandment from the court at Richmond...into Flanders to the Earl of Oxford'.^T

Gray's Inn, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon: 'My Lord of Oxford is gone beyond the sea and hath carried a great sum of money with him. He took shipping by his house in Essex. My Lord Edward Seymour is with him...He went without leave, the cause of their departure unknown. Much speech thereof. The Queen is said to take it ill'. [Bacon, i.123]. Seymour: Earl of Hertford's brother.

July 4: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Henry Grey's child'.^T

Parents: Henry Grey, of Pyrgo, Havering, Essex; wife: Anne (Windsor), daughter of William 2nd Lord Windsor. Piers Pennant and his men 'riding from Richmond to the Lady Grey's at Pirgo for their attendance on the Queen's Majesty's Deputy there...and for their return to the court at Windsor'.^T Lady Grey: Henry Grey's mother, widow of Lord John Grey. Queen's gift, July 4: 'one double cup of silver and gilt of Flanders making'.^{PS} NYG, in error: July 31.

Child: Elizabeth Grey (1574-1614).

July 5, Mon, Richmond: John Herbert, 'appointed to accompany Monsieur Swevingham into the West Country', is to have £20.^{APC} Pass for Sweveghem, addressed to Justices, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables. [KL.vii.200].

The Sieur de Sweveghem, one of the Commissioners from Flanders, escorted by John Herbert left on July 9 for Southampton, and from there went to Exeter and Plymouth, Devon, as the nearest points to see the King of Spain's ships passing towards the Low Countries. Boisot, the other Commissioner, stayed in London to continue negotiations leading to the Treaty of Bristol in August.

*July 7, Wed visit, Stanwell, Middlesex.^T

Stanwell manor-house. Crown property, occupied by Edward FitzGarrett (1529-1590), Lieutenant of the Gentlemen Pensioners 1554-1590; younger son of Gerald FitzGerald, 9th Earl of Kildare; wife: Agnes (Leigh), widow of Sir Thomas Paston of Norfolk, one of King Henry VIII's Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

*July 7, Wed [dinner] Colnbrook, Bucks. [At an inn].
Simon Bowyer made ready for the Queen 'at Stanwell and Colnbrook'.^T

July 7, Wed **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^C

Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Windsor with the Minster and the standing there'. Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, and his man were sent 'from the court at Windsor to London on message to Mr Fortescue, Master of the Great Wardrobe, for certain stools, cushions, and other necessary stuff to serve her Highness this progress'. They also went from Windsor to Greenwich 'for a chair of cloth of gold at the Standing Wardrobe there...to serve her Highness for a dining chair this progress, and for a boat to carry the same chair from thence to Reading by water'.^T

Work done at Windsor in 1574 included planting the Terrace with privet and eglantine. [Hope, *Windsor Castle*, i.270].

By July 8: Revels preparations for players at Windsor and Reading. Revels made payments: 'For the Progress to Reading and for the airings, repairings, translatings, preparing, fitting, furnishing, garnishing, attending, and setting forth, of sundry kinds of apparel, properties and furniture for the Italian players that followed the progress and made pastime first at Windsor and afterwards at Reading'. [Revels, 225].

July 8/14: At Windsor: play by Italian players.
Revels paid for: 'ladles and dishes to bear the lights at Windsor for the Italians; hire of three devils' coats and heads and one old man's frize coat for the Italian players at Windsor'. [Revels, 227-8].

July 10: Spanish special Ambassador arrived in England.

Don Bernardino de Mendoza, sent by Requesens, Governor of the Low Countries, with a letter from King Philip asking the Queen to allow revictualling of his fleet in English ports, if necessary. The Queen sent a Gentleman Pensioner to visit him, and to guide him to the court. She would give him audience at Reading on July 18 (the audience was deferred). [KL.vii.197,301].

July 11, Windsor, Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Burghley: 'There arrived yesterday at Dover Don Bernardino de Mendoza, with nine in company out of Flanders, with commission from the King of Spain to the Queen's Majesty'...
'Her Majesty goeth tomorrow to Sunninghill, and on Thursday (it is said yet) we go from hence, and so forth to Bristol'. [BL Harl 6991, f.86].

July 12, Mon visit, Sunninghill, Berks.
Sunninghill manor and park were Crown property. Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593) was Keeper of Sunninghill Park 1557-1593.

July 13, Windsor, Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'Don Bernardino de Mendoza is appointed to repair to Reading on Saturday next [July 17] and to have audience on Sunday following. He cometh not directly out of Spain, being one of those that came with the new Governor out of Italy'.

July 13 [second letter]: 'What Mendoza bringeth is yet unknown, but men of judgement think that the chief end of his coming is to entertain us with Spanish compliments to lull us asleep for a time until their secret practices be grown to their due and full ripeness'. [BL Harl 6991, f.90,92].

[July 15, Thur] dinner, Binfield, Berks.^T
Binfield manor-house; Crown property. **Start of SUMMER PROGRESS** in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Surrey.

July 15, Thur **READING**, Berks.^c

Reading Abbey; Crown property. Adjacent to St Lawrence's Church.

St Lawrence's Church: 'To Venter for hanging on all the clappers on the bells, and giving attendance at the Queen's coming, 8d; in drink upon the ringers the day the Queen came, 12d; in drink upon the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, 20d; the said day the Queen went upon the ringers, 12d'.

c. July 15: play by Italian players, with Nymphs and Shepherds. Revels preparations at Reading, July 15, included: shepherds' hooks; eight lambskins for shepherds; horse-tails for the Wild Man's garment; arrows for Nymphs; shepherds' staves; wire to hang the lights; bay leaves and flowers; hire of a scythe for Saturn. [Revels, 227-8].

Court news. July 16, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent: On Sunday July 11 'some ministers were called to court to incite the Queen to these two wars, with France and Flanders' and to increase her armaments 'for when the Prince of Condé enters France, and when the Spanish army passes by here to go to Flanders'...

'I am going to Reading, 40 miles from London, where the Queen has granted me an audience'. [vi.184].

July 20, Tues French Ambassador at Reading for audience.

The new King Henri III had written to the Queen from Poland on June 15, before leaving to return to France; he confirmed La Mothe as his Ambassador.

La Mothe to the Queen Regent, July 23: 'The letter from the King your son was singularly well received by the Queen, notwithstanding that when she opened it and cast her eye over the signature she sighed a little at not finding Charles any more, but remarked very graciously that it was now a Henri whom she found there. And she read it all with great pleasure and some curiosity'...

'She said that although she may not be a lioness, she was a lion's cub and had much of the temperament of one, and that if the King treats her gently he will find her as gentle and tractable as he could wish, and if he treats her roughly she would take care to be as rough and do as much harm as she could'...

'We began to speak of Don Bernardino de Mendoza, whom she told me had pressed very hard for an audience, and that nevertheless she had put him back until after mine... She told me she has ordered preparations for the obsequies of the deceased King your son. Will your Majesty command me to be present, and to attend the service and ceremonies, which will be according to the religion of this Kingdom?'. [vi.190-196]. La Mothe was at the obsequies on August 7.

July 20-22: Mendoza, Spanish special Ambassador, at Reading.

La Mothe to the Queen Regent, July 28: 'I had no sooner left the Queen at Reading on July 20 than Don Bernardino de Mendoza arrived. He was received with honour, and she gave him very kind and very favourable audience, as often and as long as he desired. He explained his embassy for the most part in the Presence Chamber, where the principal courtiers and Councillors came to watch as he presented letters from King Philip, and requested the continuation of amity, and thanked the Queen for the good reply she had made concerning the Spanish army, according it free passage, and entry and replenishment of supplies in the ports of this Kingdom... Later he had a longer and more private conversation with the Queen, and had close dealings with Lord Burghley, but much closer with Lord Leicester, and was, as I was told, well schooled by Mr [Christopher] Hatton'...

'And after having been made much of, feasted, entertained, taken hunting, eaten at table with the Queen, and been honoured with a chain worth 800 crowns, with other presents of hackneys and greyhounds which the lords gave him, he was very graciously dispatched. Two of the Queen's warships have been ordered to take him back'. [vi.197-9]. Queen's gift: a chain of gold.^{NYG}

La Mothe's mémoire for their Majesties, Aug 24, about Mendoza's audiences at Reading: 'I have since heard that what Mendoza did in private was to say to the Queen that as she showed that she wished to marry, King Philip wanted to offer her a very honourable match, which he hoped would be to her contentment.

Firstly his brother Don John...the son of the great Emperor Charles V, and himself a prince of such virtue and singular valour, and such natural perfection, that no other prince could in justice be preferred to him. Or else Prince Ernest, second son of the Emperor [Maximilian II], an excellent prince amongst all those of Christendom...It is not known what reply he took back, but the Council more than before pressed the Queen to marry, without constraining her to take one more than another, but to take someone who could please her... and it seemed that her two principal Councillors [Lords Burghley and Leicester] always incline most to the Duke of Alençon'. [vi.222-3].

Richard Todd, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Hampton Court, was sent from Reading to Hampton Court 'to make ready against the Spanish Ambassador's coming thither' and 'to hang and show forth the rich stuff'.^T

Mendoza was resident Ambassador to England 1578-1584.

July 22, Reading: Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London 'to admit the comedy players to play within that city, and to be otherwise favourably used'. 'A passport for them to go to London, and to be well used in their voyage'.^{APC}

[July 22,Thur] dinner, Rotherfield Greys, Oxon; Sir Francis Knollys. Piers Pennant made ready 'Mr Treasurer's house'.^T

Rotherfield Greys manor-house, owned by Sir Francis Knollys (c.1511-1596). Treasurer of the Household 1570-1596, Privy Councillor; widower.

Knollys also owned Caversham manor, Oxon., across the Thames from Reading.

July 22,Thur **EWELME**, Oxon.^C

Ewelme manor-house; Crown property. Sir Francis Knollys was Steward of the Honour of Ewelme and Keeper of Ewelme Park.

July 23: The Queen left Ewelme.

Robert Cotton and his man were sent 'from Ewelme to Mr Browne's, and from thence to Woodstock, to see both those houses furnished with wardrobe stuff with all expedition by means of her Highness's sudden remove'.

Richard Kellefet 'remaining behind at Ewelme after her Majesty's remove from thence to Mr Browne's for the discharge of certain wardrobe stuff lacking certain carts when her Highness removed from thence'.^T

July 23,Fri **HOLTON**, Oxon; Sir Christopher Browne.^{C,T}

'Wheatley'.^W Holton and Wheatley are adjacent parishes.

Holton manor-house; owned by Sir Christopher Browne (or Brome), died 1589. 2nd wife: Eleanor (Windsor), daughter of William 2nd Lord Windsor.

July 24,Sat **WOODSTOCK PALACE**, Oxon.^C

Crown property. Lieutenant of Woodstock: Sir Henry Lee (1533-1611); wife: Anne (Paget), daughter of William 1st Lord Paget; she died 1590.

Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, and his man, were sent from Woodstock to London for a gown and two hats.^T

July 28: Sweveghem wrote from Plymouth that the Earl of Bedford had been sent to Cornwall to 'prepare the inhabitants to resist all invaders'. [KL.vii.249].

Also: Francis Walsingham 'received letters from the Lord Cobham of the arrival of the Earl of Oxford at Dover'.^{WA}

The Earl returned to London on the same evening.

Aug 1, Sun News of Spanish fleet received at Woodstock.
 Boisshot (Flanders Commissioner) to Governor of Low Countries, Aug 3, London:
 'Yesterday came a gentleman from the court saying that the Queen received on
 Sunday August 1st, three hours after dinner, news that our army from Spain
 had arrived on the coast of this kingdom around Falmouth on Friday July 29'.
 'The same was said presently by the whole town'. [KL.vii.286].
 This news was mistaken. The Spanish fleet passed by later in the summer
 out of sight of the coast.

Aug 2, Mon **LANGLEY**, Oxon; Sir Edward Unton.^{W, WA}
 Langley manor-house; Crown property, occupied by Sir Edward Unton (1534-1582),
 whose monument is in Faringdon Church, Berkshire. Unton's wife Anne Dowager
 Countess of Warwick had a life interest in Langley manor.

The Countess was Anne (Seymour), daughter of the Duke of Somerset ('Protector
 Somerset', executed in 1552) and widow of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (died
 1554, Earl of Leicester's eldest brother); since 1566 she had been 'a lunatic
 enjoying lucid intervals'; she was declared of unsound mind in 1582; died 1588.

Unton's gift to the Queen: 'One jewel of gold garnished with diamonds and
 rubies and five pearls pendant, one bigger than the rest...The same delivered
 to Mr Secretary Walsingham by her Majesty's commandment'. [BL Sloane 814].

Aug 3, Tues via Burford, Oxon.
 Corporation Memorandum Book: 'The Tuesday being the 3rd day of August the
 Queen's Majesty came from Langley through the town of Burford where she was
 received at the bridge by the Bailiffs, then being Richard Reynolds and Richard
 Chadwell, and Simon Wisdom Alderman with all the Burgesses of the same town
 presenting her Grace with a purse of gold and 20 angels in the same purse.
 Officers' fees given at the charges of the whole town as followeth:
 Clerk of the Market, 26s4d; Serjeant of the Arms, 13s4d; Queen's Footmen, 20s;
 Trumpeters, 13s4d; Yeoman of the Bottles, 6s8d. God Save the Queen'.
 [R.H.Gretton, ed. *Burford Records*, (1920), 415].

Aug 3, Tues **SHERBORNE**, Gloucs; Mr Dutton.^{WA}
 Sherborne manor-house; owned by Thomas Dutton (1507-1581).
 3rd wife: Margaret (Johnson) (c.1547-1582), widow of John Meyney.

Court news. Aug 3, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent of France:
 'Two days ago the Lords of the Council sent me a complaint which the principal
 citizens of London went to present to the Queen and to them, and made the same
 citizens come to me to explain the reason, which is the arrest made in Normandy
 of their goods, ships, merchandise and agents. This has caused great alarm in
 London and not a little at court'...
 'The Queen is continuing her progress to Bristol, very joyful that the Earl
 of Oxford returned at her command, even though Lord Edward remained abroad'.
 [vi.202,204]. Lord Edward Seymour died in Italy later in 1574.

Aug 3, *Theobalds, Lord Burghley to Francis Walsingham:*
 'Yesternight your letters came to Master Beningfield and me signifying her
 Majesty's pleasure that my Lord of Oxford should come to Gloucester now at her
 Majesty's being there. Whereof he being advertised by us was very ready to
 take the journey, showing in himself a mixture of contrary affections...the one
 fearful and doubtful in what sort he shall recover her Majesty's favour because
 of his offence in departure as he did without licence, the other gladful and
 resolute to look for a speedy good end'...
 'He and Mr Beningfield departed this afternoon to London...to make him some
 apparel meet for the court'. The Earl left London on August 5.
 Beningfield: Thomas Bedingfield, Gentleman Pensioner. [Nelson, 113,115].

Aug 4, Wed **SUDELEY CASTLE**, Winchcombe, Gloucs; Lady Chandos.^{W,WA}
 Sudeley Castle. Queen Katherine Parr, King Henry VIII's last wife (one of the Queen's stepmothers), married Lord Thomas Seymour in 1547; she died at Sudeley after childbirth in 1548; her monument is in the chapel.

The Castle was now occupied by the Dowager Lady Chandos as her dower house. Dorothy (Bray) (1530-1605), daughter of Edmund 1st Lord Bray; widow of Edmund Brydges 2nd Lord Chandos (died 1573); she married (2) (c.1578) William Knollys.

She was mother of Giles Brydges, 3rd Lord Chandos (c.1547-1594); the Queen became godmother to his child, January 1575.

Simon Bowyer made ready at Sudeley 'and three several standings there'.^T

Gift by 'the old Lady Chandos': 'A falcon or parrot, the body crystal, the head, tail, legs and breast of gold; fully garnished with sparks of rubies and emeralds, hanging by a very short and small chain of gold'. [BL Sloane 814].

Arthur Hall (1539-1605), of Grantham and London, recalled:

'It had pleased...the Earls of Sussex and Leicester to accept in matching at shooting Mr Hall, that he directed himself to attend on their Honours the time of the progress, to perform the [archery] matches set down between them'...

'The 2nd of August he went to the courtward, and at Sudeley, the house of the Lord Chandos late deceased (now the old Lady's jointure) he found her Majesty, and so remained, till her Highness came to Winchester'.

[*Miscellanea antiqua Anglicana* (1815), xiv.3.54].

Court news and rumours. Aug 4, Sheffield, Mary Queen of Scots to La Mothe:

I am writing to my uncle the Cardinal of Lorraine 'to send some present to the Earl of Leicester'. I beg you to ask the Cardinal that I may have 'from time to time, some small rarity wherewith to compliment the Queen'.

Aug 4, Queen of Scots to the Archbishop of Glasgow (her Ambassador in Paris) and the Cardinal of Lorraine, of competitors for succession to the English Crown: 'There are three factions in this Kingdom: one of the Puritans, in favour of [the Earl of] Huntingdon, who is privily supported by Leicester; another of Burleigh, for [the Earl of] Hertford; and the third of the poor Catholics; and of all these this Queen is the enemy, and only considers Hatton, Walsingham, and several others, at all free from suspicion, expressing herself to them thus, that she would wish to return after her death, to see the murders, quarrels, and divisions in this country. "For", says she "Leicester flatters Hertford, and stands for his own brother-in-law [Huntingdon], and the others would like to be rid of me. But if the third comes" (speaking of me) "she will soon take off their heads". [Turnbull, 233-4,239].

c.Aug 6, Fri dinner, Boddington, Gloucs; Mr Dennys.^T

Boddington manor-house; *occupied by Francis Dennys, died 1593.

By August 6: *Gloucester* preparations for the Queen's visit.

Gloucester Chamberlains' payments included:

'For 18 links to light in the Queen's Majesty, 9s; for 10 staff-torches, 16s8d; benches for Mr Mayor and Mr Recorder to kneel upon at the receiving of the Queen's Majesty, 2d; for painting of the Tolsey, 30s; to Gilden for making the beasts for the King's Board, £3; for horns for the antelope and unicorns and the tongue for the dragon, 2s8d; 15 labourers for making of the highway without the South Gate through the pastures for the Queen's Majesty, 7s6d; hauling...planks to make bridges to the meadow, 2s; sand for the Castle Lane end, 20d; sand...had into the College Lane, 20d; dressing the Bothall and the Tolsey, 20s'.

'Packthread for the scaffold in the meadow, 7d; making clean of the Trinity Cross, 4d; making clean of the street at the College gate, 12d; hauling of one load of birch and one load of boards into the meadow, 8d; 16 load of gravel bestowed between the two North Gates, 13s; to Gilden for mending the Queen's picture and the pinnacle, 6s8d; for dressing and painting the Cross and the King's Board, £42.13s10d; painting of the four gates, £10.14s4d; making of two scaffolds with the furniture of the pageants at the outer North Gate and at the High Cross, £64.2s5d; musicians that played at the scaffolds and the gates, 10s'. [Gilden: John Gildon, sculptor]. [REED: Gloucester, 303-305].

c. Aug 6, Fri **GLOUCESTER.**

Piers Pennant made ready 'at Gloucester'.^T 'Gloucester city'.^W

At the Queen's arrival: 'Given to the Queen's Majesty one cup double gilt weighing 77¼ ounces at 6s10d the ounce, £26.11s4d; also given to her Majesty in gold in the same cup, £40'. St Michael's Church: 'Paid to the ringers at the time of the Queen's Majesty being here, 7s'.

Traditional location for the Queen's Gloucester stay: Richard Pate's house, Westgate Street, near St Nicholas Church. Richard Pate (1516-1588), Recorder of Gloucester, owned many estates formerly belonging to dissolved monasteries; wife: Maud (Rastell), widow of (1) Henry Marmion; (2) Thomas Lane.

[Bristol and Gloucs Arch Soc Trans. 26 (1903), 53].

Gloucester Cathedral has a monument to Pate and his family.

Aug 7: birth: Robert Dudley (1574-1649), at Sheen House, Surrey.

Son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Douglas (Howard), Lady Sheffield, who alleged that Leicester married her in November-December 1573.

Godparents (by proxy): Earl of Warwick (Leicester's brother); Sir Henry Lee; Lady Dacre of the South. In 1578 Leicester secretly married the Countess of Essex; in 1579 Lady Sheffield secretly married Edward Stafford.

Aug 7: At St Paul's Cathedral: Obsequies for King Charles IX of France. Chief Mourner: Lord Burghley. Sermon by Dr Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London.

Text: Job 14:14: 'All the days of this my warfare do I wait, till my changing come'. [Printed; a general discourse, not mentioning the King by name].

'Charges of the Diets', e.g. bread 62 dozen, 62s; 400 eggs, 13s4d; oysters and many kinds of fish; no meat. [SP12/98/6].

Aug 8, La Mothe: The obsequies 'were sumptuous; the Lord Treasurer represented the Queen, with many other lords...I was there at the request of the Queen'.

Aug 8: Lord Treasurer Burghley left London to go to the court. [vi.207,209].

Aug 9, Paris, Dr Dale to Francis Walsingham: The Queen Mother is going to meet her son, the new King, coming from Poland, and is taking the 'young Princes', the Duke of Alençon and the King of Navarre. 'Her chickens go in coach under her wing'. [SPF.x.358]. Dale followed the French court, to meet King Henri III.

Aug 10, Gloucester, Queen to Catherine de Medici, sending Thomas Wilkes, Dr Dale's secretary, to clear himself, or never to see her face again.

The French had alleged that Wilkes had been plotting with Alençon for the disturbance of France. He made an oration to Catherine de Medici at Lyons on September 7, and cleared himself satisfactorily. [SPF.x.538-9,548].

Aug 10, in Gloucester: Riot or affray between Richard Arnold esquire, and William Huntley gentleman, and their friends and retainers; in the street in St Nicholas's parish 'the day of the Queen's Majesty's departure out of Gloucester'. [Bristol and Gloucs Arch Soc Trans. 59 (1937), 140].

Gloucester Chamberlains' 'rewards' to the Queen's officers and others: Serjeants at Arms, 40s; Footmen, £3; Trumpeters, 50s; Clerk of the Market, 40s; Yeomen of the Bottles, 20s; ordinary Messengers of the Queen's Chamber, 40s; to them that did keep the Queen's Majesty's sword and the mace, 20s; Queen's Musicians, 20s; Porters, 10s; Coachmen, 26s8d; Black Guard, 20s; Bakers, 6s; Waymaster, 10s; officers of the Boiling-house, 5s; the Marshal for a Proclamation, 13s4d; for a copy of the Proclamation, 2s6d; the Marshal's man, 6s8d; Clerk of the Market's man, 6s8d; given to the Waits that came with the Queen's footmen to dinner to Mr Mayor's, 5s; my Lord of Leicester's Trumpeters and Musicians, 6s8d; given to the Lord Treasurer [Burghley] one sugar loaf weighing 50lbs, 20s, also given to him two gallons of sack and one gallon of claret wine, 6s8d; paid to the Waits of Shrewsbury for playing about the city every morning as long as the Queen's Grace was here, 26s8d'. [REED: Gloucester, 303].

Aug 10, Tues **FROCESTER**, Gloucs; Mr Huntley.^T
 Frocester manor-house; owned by George Huntley (by 1512-1580); wife: Catherine.
 Vicar of Frocester noted in Latin in the parish register that on the day of St Lawrence the Martyr the Queen visited the house of George Huntley esquire and benignly and with great humanity stayed overnight on her way to Berkeley Castle. Francis Walsingham noted in his Journal where he stayed during the progress, e.g. on August 10 at Churcham.

Aug 11, Wed **BERKELEY CASTLE**, Gloucs.^{C,W}
 Berkeley Castle was owned by Henry 7th Lord Berkeley (1534-1613).
 1st wife: Katherine (Howard), died 1596; sister of Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk, executed for high treason in 1572. Berkeley was not in the original itinerary or 'gestes' for the progress and Lord and Lady Berkeley were at their principal residence, Caludon Castle, near Coventry and Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
 Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, with his nine men, made ready 'at Berkeley Herne'.^T John Smyth described 'Berkeley Herness' as 'nooks or corners' of Berkeley Hundred. Smyth (1567-1641), who served the Berkeleys from 1584, became Steward of Berkeley Hundred and Liberty in 1597.

At Berkeley, hunting in The Worthy Park, described by John Smyth:
 'Queen Elizabeth, in her progress time in the 15th of her reign, came to Berkeley Castle, what time this Lord Henry had a stately game of red deer in the park adjoining called The Worthy, whereof Henry Ligon was Keeper. During which time of her being there, such slaughter was made, as 27 stags were slain in the toils on one day, and many others in that and the next stolen and havocked. Whereof when this Lord Henry, then at Callowden, was advertised, having much set his delight upon that game, he suddenly and passionately in discontent disparted that ground. But in few months after he had a secret friendly advertisement from the court that the Queen was informed how the same was so disparted by him in repining at her coming to his house, (for indeed it was not in her gestes), and at the good sport she had in that park; advising this Lord to carry a wary watch over his words and actions, lest that, that Earl (meaning Leicester) that had contrary to her set gestes drawn her to his castle, and purposely had caused that slaughter of his deer, might have a further plot against his head and that castle, whereto he had taken no small liking, and affirmed to have good title thereto, and was not far from his manor of Wotton, lately recovered against him'. [Berkeley MSS, ii.378].

Earl of Leicester's Huntsman's Book notes that Lord Berkeley hunted at Kenilworth Castle in 1574, killing with his hounds one stag and two bucks; two does were sent from Kenilworth 'to my Lord Berkeley at Christmas'. Lord and Lady Berkeley both hunted at Kenilworth during the Queen's visit there in 1575. 'The Great Berkeley Lawsuit' over ownership of various Gloucestershire manors lasted from 1417 until 1609; the Dudley family were among those involved.

Aug 13, Fri **IRON ACTON**, Gloucs; Sir Nicholas Poyntz.^T
 Iron Acton manor-house; owned by Sir Nicholas Poyntz (c.1528-1585),
 formerly an Esquire for the Body to the Queen; a widower in 1574.

'After dinner the Council sat about the Earl of Oxford'.^{WA}

The Earl came before the Queen at Bristol, August 21.

Court news. Aug 13, La Mothe to the Queen Regent: 'There has arrived here from Germany a Frenchman whose name I am told is Poutrin, but who calls himself Dupin, who has been negotiating in this court, and the ministers, with several other principal Protestants, were present, who all together very earnestly pressed for money or credit from the Queen to raise men in Germany'. [vi.210].

Aug 14, Sat aft St Lawrence's Hospital, Bristol.
 Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at St Lawrence without Bristol'.^T

At St Lawrence's Hospital (almshouse), outside Lawford Gate, the Queen prepared for her entrance to the city.

Trinity Hospital, inside Lawford Gate: 'Paid for lime and hair for the Hospital and Almshouse to make it fair against the Queen's coming, 4s'.

[*Bristol and Gloucs Arch Soc Trans.* 36 (1913), 272].

Aug 14, Sat **BRISTOL**; John Young.

At 'The Great House', St Augustine's Back; owned and built by John Young (c.1519-1589); knighted at his own house at the Queen's departure, August 21; wife: Joan (Wadham) (c.1533-1603), widow of Sir Giles Strangways.

Dorothy Wadham, Joan's sister-in-law, later founded Wadham College, Oxford.

Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, with his man, was sent from Gloucester to London 'for a gown of white satin and embroidered, and a hat, with the which he returned to the court at Bristol'.^T

John Young's gift to Queen: 'A jewel ontaining divers rubies and diamonds, wherein is a phoenix and a salamander of agate'. [BL Sloane 814].

Sir John and his wife Dame Joan's monument is in Bristol Cathedral.

The Wadham memorial brass is in St Mary's Church, Ilminster, Somerset.

Payments by Bristol churchwardens:

Christ Church: Aug 7: 'Paid William Hutton free mason for him and his boy, for 3½ days' work upon the church against the Queen's Majesty's coming at 1s4d per day for himself and 10d his boy, 7s7d'; also payments to six other men, and for lime, stone, and mending a window.

Aug 14: 'Paid John Woodward for 5 days' work upon the church at 1s4d per day, 6s8d'; payments to six other men. 'Paid the Clerk for ringing, and dressing of the Rolodge against the Queen's Majesty's coming...£2.2s6d'.

St James's Church: 'Paid to nine ringers for ringing when the Queen's Majesty came in, which was the 14th day of August, and all the while she was here till her departing, which was the 21st of August, 12s. Paid for drink for them all that time, 2s4d'.

St John Baptist Church: 'Paid for charges upon the church against the Queen's Majesty's coming to this city of Bristow...£9.16s2d'.

St Mary le Port Church: 'Paid for ringing when the Queen came into this city and while her Grace was in the city, 4s. Paid for their victuals for ringing while the Queen was here in city, 20d'.

St Mary Redcliffe Church: 'Paid to 14 ringers 12d apiece to ring the bells at the Queen's Majesty's coming to the city, 14s. At that time for the 4 meals which 15 men had at 4d the piece every meal, £1. Paid for the said ringers drink at divers times, 5s7d. Paid to a painter for painting the Queen's Arms in the Grammar School, 2s6d. Paid for dressing and painting the Conduit, 1s'.

Local tradition: the Queen declared St Mary Redcliffe Church 'the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England'.

Bristol entertainment.

Thomas Churchyard included in The First Book of Churchyard's Chips (1575): 'The whole order how our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth was received into the City of Bristow in August, and the verses spoken before her presence at her entry; with the residue of verses and matter that might not be spoken (for distance of the place), but sent in a book over the water'.

There was also 'A worthy ditty, sung before the Queen's Majesty at Bristow'. By D.Sand. In The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576.

Also an anonymous 'Doleful Adieu'.

There is also a description by a local man: Chronicle of Bristol, by William Adams (1623); edited by F.Fox, 1910.

Modern editions of the entertainment: Nichols, Progresses (2014), ii.197-222; Records of Early English Drama: Bristol, 86-110, with extracts from Bristol Chamberlains' Accounts.

Aug 14: Queen's entry to Bristol (described by William Adams).

'The High Cross was new painted and gilded, and on the 14th of August 1574 our gracious Queen Elizabeth came to this City. The Mayor and all the Council well mounted, with footcloth, and pages by their sides, rode and received her Grace within Lawford's Gate, where the Mayor delivered the gilt mace unto her Majesty and she delivered it unto him again. And so the Mayor rested kneeling before her Grace while Mr John Popham, esquire, and Recorder of this City, made an oration unto the Queen, which being ended he stood up and delivered a fair needlework purse wrought with silk and gold unto her Grace, with £100 of gold therein'.

'Then the Mayor and his brethren took their horses, the Mayor himself rode near before the Queen, between two Serjeants at Arms, and the rest of the Council rode next before the nobility and trumpeters, and so passed through the city unto Mr John Young's house on St Augustine's back'...

'At Newgate she was received with a speech by a boy, bearing the person of Gratulation. And at the High Cross a third speech was pronounced by Fame. At St John's Gate a fourth oration by Salutation. And at the Free School of St Bartholomew's was three speeches, with a solemn song by orphans'.

'When she was lodged 300 small shot was discharged on the quay, and 100 pieces of ordnance, and then two volleys more of small shot'.

Thomas Churchyard: 'At the High Cross in a disguised manner stood Fame, very orderly set forth, and spoke as followeth, by an excellent boy'...

'Knowing of thy coming here, my duty bade me go

Before unto this present place, the news thereof to show.

No sooner was pronounced the name, but babes in street gan leap;

The youth, the age, the rich, the poor, came running all on heap,

And, clapping hands, cried mainly out "Oh blessed be the hour!

Our Queen is coming to the town, with princely train and power".

Then colours cast they o'er the walls, and decked old houses gay...

And turned their toils to sports and mirth, and warlike pastimes plain,

As shall be seen to morn in field, if that your Highness please,

Where duty hath devised by art a show on land and seas'...

'Then Fame flung up a great garland, to the rejoicing of the beholders. At the next Gate, and near her Highness' lodging, stood three other boys, called Salutation, Gratulation, and Obedient Goodwill; and two of these boys spoke...and all they three drew their swords when it was named 'the whole state is ready to defend (against all dissensions) a peaceable Prince'.

Salutation, the first Boy:

'All hail, O plant of grace, and special sprout of fame,
 Most welcome to this Western coast, O pearl and princely dame.
 As lo, a custom is, where humble subjects dwells,
 When Prince approacheth near their view, for joy to ring their bells...
 And we poor silly boys, that came from school of late,
 Rejoice and clap our hands withal, as members of thy state...
 Here is, O mighty Queen, in way of mirth and sport,
 A matter moved 'tween Peace and War, and therefore built a Fort.
 Dissension breeds the brawl, and that is pomp and pride.
 The Fort on law and order stands, and still in peace would bide.
 The Wars is wicked world, as by his fruit is seen;
 The Fortress representeth Peace, and takes thy part, O Queen.
 It seems the gods have sent, in this great quarrel now
 A noble Judge that shall with speed decide the matter through'.

Gratulation, the second Boy...

'A subtle sneak of late, with supple sugared words,
 Hath slyly crept in breasts of men, and drawn out naked swords,
 And with his wrangling tales hath stored up strife enough,
 And drawn the merchant from his trade, and ploughman from the plough.
 Dissension is his name, that all this mischief breeds,
 Who still with dross and Romish dregs blind people's humour feeds,
 And makes them mortal sick, and sway sometimes aside,
 With wicked wars, and wilful brawls, that should with peace abide.
 But yet, O peerless Prince, a true and loyal flock
 Against the proud presumptuous minds are bent to stand the shock,
 And swear by sacred gods, no one within this soil,
 But ready are with loss of life to give thy foes a foil.
 For proof the feeble youth, and babes of tender age,
 Dare draw their swords in this attempt to curb disorder's rage.
 Since England's hope is come, to payse [weigh] these things in breast,
 We dare not stay her longer here whose travail craveth rest'.

'Obedient Goodwill, the third Boy...could not speak, time was so far spent'.

'After these speeches were ended 300 soldiers well appointed waited on her Highness to her lodging, and there she being settled they shot off their pieces in passing good order, at which warning the great artillery went off, 130 cast pieces. And so the Watch charged, and 100 shot appointed for her Guard, her Highness rested that night, where she lay all the season, in Sir John Young's house'.

Aug 15, Sun Queen at service in Bristol College [Cathedral].

Dr Richard Cheyney (1513-1579), Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester 1562-1579.

Thomas Churchyard: 'The Queen went to the College to hear a sermon, where was a speech to be said, and a hymn to be sung; the speech was left out by an occasion unlooked for, but the hymn was sung by a very fine boy'.

'O happy hour of bliss, O College thou dost see,
 The shadow gone, the substance come, nay Sun doth shine on thee.
 Away you bosom snakes that sow dissension here:
 Go make your nests where serpents breed, this soil and coast is clear.
 Enchant no man with charms, ye shall receive checkmate
 If that you play with paltering pawns, before so great a state.
 She hateth Hydra's heads, and loves the harmless mind.
 A foe to vice, a friend to grace, and bent thereto by kind
 Which grace and gracious God now guide her where she goes
 With treble grace through troublous time to tread on all her foes'.

Also Aug 15: The Queen composed a prayer beginning by thanking
 'Thee, O merciful and heavenly Father...specially for thy mighty protection and defence over me, in preserving me in this long and dangerous journey, as also from the beginning of my life until this present hour'.

Aug 16-18: Bristol entertainment for the Queen (*summarised by Adams*).
 'During her abode here (among other things devised for pleasure) there was 400 soldiers mustered of one suit of apparel, whereof 300 were arquebusiers and 100 pikemen in white armour. Also there was made a great large fort in Treenmill meads over against Gibtailer, which was assaulted by land and water three days; and also another lesser fort called the base fort, standing upon the hill beyond it, which was won the first night that the assault was given'.

'And the Queen was present at every assault during the said three days; for whose standing there was built a large scaffold of timber in the marsh, where she had the full sight of every action, which was performed by the best experienced men in martial practice about this city, with very great charges, especially of gunpowder, whereof was no spare made to give content; which delighted and pleased our Queen and nobility very well, who commended it and gave the Mayor and his brethren great thanks for such entertainment'.

Aug 16, Mon Bristol entertainment, first day (*described by Churchyard*).
 'A Fort was made beyond the water in a ground fit for that purpose, and to the same as a friend (called Feeble Policy) joined a little Bastillion built on a hill...to the which...the soldiers of the main fort did repair'...

'Dissension passing between Wars and Peace (Wars being placed in sight) had certain speeches...which speeches could not be said in the hearing of the Prince, wherefore they were put into a book and presented'...

'A scaffold...was set up full over against the Fort, and the Prince being placed the speeches should have been spoken for the better understanding of the devised Triumph'...

'Dissension to Peace (which was the main Fort) speaketh in a fury... Now Dissension went to the Wars, which was set out in open view (with all orders of martial manner)...On these words was Wars in such a stir that you might see the field all over spread with soldiers, and so they marched down a hill, and made a goodly show full against the little Fort (called Feeble Policy), and repulsing in all the soldiers of the same, won it with great fury, and so razed it, and overthrew it down to the earth'.

'The main Fort in the meanwhile did send such succour as they might; but prevailing not, they were in like sort driven back, and their Fort besieged, and much ado about the same, which drove out that day, and then by torch-light the Prince from her scaffold went to her lodging, and in the mean season some fireworks were seen, and so the Watch was charged'.

Aug 17, Tues Bristol entertainment, second day (*described by Churchyard*).
 'The second day was there made a new approach to the main Fort. For a better order of War, and to the aid of the Fort, came divers gentlemen of good calling from the court, which made the show very gallant, and set out the matter much. Now served the tide, and up the water from Kingroad came three brave galleys, chasing a ship that came with victuals to the Fort'.

'The Fort seeing that their extremity within was great sent a gentleman to the Prince for aid, who brought her a book covered with green velvet, which uttered the whole substance of this device'.

'The gentleman had a speech of his own making...After he had swum over the water in some danger, clothes and all, he spoke his part to the Prince'.

Master John Roberts, of the Temple.

'Escaped from weltering waves, from sword and fire, and enemy's sleight,
From storms and sturdy flaws, from roaring shot and fearful fight,
I come to quiet land, where noble Prince doth pastimes view,
And bring a book in hand of all the shows and matter true
That must by practice pass before your Highness as it falls;
And surely sent I was, by those that keep your warlike walls,
To crave your courteous aid, in their defence that peace desires
Whose state is made afraid by false Dissension's kindled fires.
As your poor people have through peace possessed great gain and good,
So still such peace they crave as may avoid the loss of blood.
As here I came amain, so have I promised, if I may,
For to return again through salt sea foam the same self way'.

'So he departed, and all this while the business was great about the Fort (which hazarded the gentleman's life), and in a wondrous bravery the broil continued, with a show of fight on land and sea, till the very night approached, at which time the Prince departed, and stood marvellously well contented with that she had seen'.
John Roberts was of the Temple, to the south of Bristol.

Court news. Aug 17, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent of France:
'The Deputies who are negotiating here for the King of Spain on the differences with the Low Countries have agreed to almost everything the English wanted, except for one point only, on which they and the principal London merchants have gone to the Lords of the Council at Bristol'. [vi.212].

Aug 18, Wed Bristol entertainment, third day (*described by Churchyard*).
'Now you must conceive that Wars (with bloodsheds, miseries, and other hurly-burlies) waxed aweary, and that neither the Fort, nor the wickedness of the world (which Wars represented), was desirous of further troubles, but rather glad to have the matter taken up in any reasonable conditions, for the which purpose was devised that Persuasion should go and tell his tale, and unfold what follies and conflicts rise on civil broils, and what quietness comes by a mutual love and agreement'.

'This Persuasion had a speech...to the City, called the main Fort'.

[*Answered by the City*].

'This was to be done and put in exercise before the Queen came to the knitting up of the matter, but, Persuasion being dismissed, the battery was planted before the Fort, and they within so straitly enclosed that they must needs abide the mercy of the sword and cannon'.

'At which instant, in the afternoon that present day, the Prince was in her scaffold to behold the success of these offers of War; and so went the battery off, and the assault was given in as much order as might be'.

'The enemy was three times repulsed, and beholding new succours coming from the court to the Fort's great comfort the enemy agreed on a parley, wherein was rehearsed that the curtain was beaten down, and the Fort made assaultable, and yet the enemy, to save the lives of good citizens and soldiers thereof, would give them leave to depart with bag and baggage, as order of wars required'.

'To the which the Fort made answer that the curtains [walls] nor bulwarks was not their defence, but the courage of good people, and the force of a mighty Prince (who sat and beheld all these doings), was the thing they trusted to, on which answer the enemy retired, and so conditions of peace were drawn and agreed of. At which peace both the sides shot off their artillery, in sign of a triumph, and so crying "God save the Queen", these triumphs and warlike pastimes finished. The Prince, liking the handling of these causes very well, sent 200 crowns to make the soldiers a banquet'.

'Now here is to be considered that the Prince went into the galleys, and so down to Kingroad, ere these things were brought to an end'.

Aug 21, Sat **Treaty of Bristol.**

Treaty with Spain for restitution and compensation to be made by both England and Spain for ships and goods arrested, mainly in 1568-1569.

Queen's Commissioners: Dr William Aubrey; Dr David Lewis.

King of Spain's Commissioners: Jean de Boisshot; François de Halewyn, Sieur de Sweveghem (who was at Plymouth, Devon).

Also Aug 21: 'The Earl of Oxford came before her Majesty'.^{WA}

Lord Burghley noted: 'He and I went to the Queen's Majesty to Bristol'.^B

The Earl was restored to favour after going abroad without leave.

Also Aug 21: knightings at John Young's house, Bristol:

Richard Berkeley, of Gloucs; William Morgan, of Monmouthshire;

Thomas Porter, Sheriff of Gloucestershire; John Tracy, of Gloucs;

John Young. [Adams, *Chronicle of Bristol*].

Aug 21: Queen's departure from Bristol (*described by Thomas Churchyard*).

'At her Highness' departure a gentleman in the confines of the Town's liberties spoke this speech that follows'.

The Doleful Adieu.

'Our joy is joined with grievous groans, our triumph turned to tears...

In house and street where mirth was heard is moan and mourning noise.

The summer day is dimmed with clouds, eclipsed are our joys...

Adieu dear lady of this land, the living Lord thee speed'.

St Mary le Port Church: 'Paid because there was no ringing when the Queen rode out of the city to Bath, 5s4d'. A fine paid to the Queen's Almoner.

Bristol Chamberlains' payments for the entertainment included:

'For riding to the court to Windsor and sending for Captain Shute, £3.15s; setting up a gallery in the marsh for the Queen's Majesty to see the triumphs, £19.4s3d; arquebuses and drums, and for an ensign with a white cross, £5.7s6d; to Edmund Roberts, John Hopkins and John Sothfield, Captains, £173.10s11d; charges of drum-players and for caps for soldiers, £25.1s; to Mr Dominic Chester for charges of the two forts, £81.8s4d; John Field for his pains in dressing the marsh, £1; Captain Shute for his travail, who was general of all the army, £16.13s4d; Mr Churchyard for his travail, both in the forts and concerning orations, £6.13s4d; 85 pioneers who wrought at the forts, £4.5s'.

Also for cornpowder, galleys and barges, victualling soldiers.

Other payments by the Chamberlains before and during the Queen's visit:

'Gilding and painting the High Cross and making new benches, £66.13s7d; rough casting and plastering of Lawford's Gate on both sides, Newgate, and both the Frome Gates, and setting up of scaffolds and taking down the same, £9.6s1d; setting up the Queen's Arms and the Town's Arms in freestone in the Guildhall wall, £10.14s1d; setting up a scaffold at the High Cross for the oration, 8s3d; the purse of gold, silver and silk wherein the 200 angeletts was presented, £1.12s; the lighter men that brought 53 lighters of sand for the streets, £6.19s10d; mending the way in Magdalen Lane where the Earl of Lincoln lay, 6s8d; to the Queen's Clerk of the Market and to the Yeoman of the Bottles, £5; for making the Queen's way through Temple Mead at her going away, 14s3d; new making and dressing the scabbard with pearls, £4.9s10d'.

'Mr Thomas Kelke [Mayor] for 200 angeletts that he presented to the Queen's Majesty, £100; for certain fees that he paid to the Queen's officers, £32; Mr Dunne schoolmaster of the Barthilmews [St Bartholomew's School] toward his charges of his stage at the school door, £1.7s6d'.

Bristol Chamberlains' receipts included:

'Received of Mr Pacy of the College towards the railing and sanding of the way at St Austen's Back and evening the ground, £5; sold the canvas that was left which covered the High Cross when it was in gilding and painting, whereof half was rotten and part of it stolen, 24s3d; received for the canvas that was left, which covered the two forts, £1.19s9d'. [Bristol Record Office].

Aug 21, Sat dinner, Keynsham, Somerset.^T
Keynsham Abbey; owned by Henry Brydges, kinsman of Lord Chandos of Sudeley, Gloucs; he died in 1587; wife: Anne.

Aug 21, Sat via Morecroft [near Bath].
Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Morecroft for her Majesty to shift her'.^T

Aug 21, Sat **BATH**, Somerset; Mr Bush.^{C,W}
Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, with nine men, made ready at Bath.^T

Aug 22: 'Lost from off the Queen's Majesty's back the 22nd of August... tortoises with pearls upon their backs, at Bath'. [Lost, 173].

Bath Chamberlains' payments included: 'To the Choristers of Wells at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 10s; for two gallons of beer for them that mended the way at Westgate, 6d; the painter of Salisbury for his work done at Westgate, the King's Bath, and at Northgate, £4.13s4d; dressing of Southgate, 6s; dressing the Northgate, 6s8d; painting the Guildhall door, 4s; to one that kept clean the walls of the city at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 2s; to the tapster of The Hart for the Gentleman Usher's and his company's dinner, 12s8d; making the oration place, 12d; glazing of Stalls Church window at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 4s4d; John More the freemason for making of the ring of the Westgate against the Queen's Majesty's coming, 8s2d'. [Wardle, 24-28].

There had been a Proclamation (593) in April 1573 licensing collections for a church and hospital in Bath 'upon the foundations of the late abbey church of the late dissolved monastery of Bath'.

Description by John Harington, of Kelston, Somerset (1596):

'The City of Bath...being both poor enough and proud enough, hath since her Highness being there wonderfully beautified itself in fine houses for victualling and lodging, but decays as fast in their ancient and honest trades of merchandise and clothing. The fair church her Highness gave order should be re-edified stands at a stay, and their common sewer, which before stood in an ill place, stands now in no place, for they have not any at all'.

[Harington, Metamorphosis of Ajax].

Aug 23, Mon dinner, Hazelbury, Box, Wilts; Mr Bonham.^{WA}
Hazelbury manor-house, Box parish; owned by John Bonham, born 1552; wife: Mabel (Basket).

Knightings, of Somerset men: John Clifton; John Horner; Henry Portman; George Rogers; John Stowell; John Sydenham. [Shaw].

Aug 23, Mon **LACOCK**, Wilts; Mr Sharington.^{C,W}
Piers Pennant made ready 'at Lacock and two several standings in the forest'.^T
Lacock Abbey; owned by Henry Sharington, knighted September 9; died in 1581; wife: Anne (Paget), daughter of Robert Paget, a London Alderman; she died 1607. Sharington's gift: 'A dolphin of mother-of-pearl, garnished with gold, having a man upon his back, garnished with divers sparks of diamonds and rubies, hanging by two short chains of gold and a cluster of ragged pearls pendant'.
[BL Sloane 814].

Aug 26, Thur, Lacock: 'Passport for two Italians to pass from the court and to London and so to Dover, to take shipping into Brussels'.^{APC}
 'Lost from off the Queen's Majesty's cap of black velvet...one button of gold enamelled white and blue the 26th of August at Lacock'.
 'Given by Mary Scudamore'. [Lost, 175].

In Wiltshire: Post-horses were in readiness for the Queen's service. Certificates for providing post-horses. Robert Gascoigne, Post of the Court, was charged in 1578 with 'evil dealing'. With the Articles objected against him were 4 certificates, dated July 1578, relating to the 1574 progress. [SP12/125/58].

i). 'Be it known that at such time as our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty made her abode in the County of Wiltshire Robert Gascoigne paid unto Mr Anthony Daston at that time Mayor of the Borough of Marlborough...for the charges of the post-horses within the said Borough during her Majesty's abode within the said county the sum of 15s'. [Sealed with the town seal].

ii). Three Bristol men 'do confess that at the time of the Queen's Majesty's being here within the City of Bristol the aforesaid parties did ride post in the Queen's Majesty's affairs, and had not anything for their pains and charges during the said time that they waited her Majesty's abode in Bristol'.

iii). The Bailiff of Marshfield and two Constables 'did at the time of the Queen's being at Bristol and at Bath take up and appoint 4 post-horses for the service of her Majesty always in a readiness'.

iv). Three Chippenham men 'do confess that at the time of the Queen's Majesty's being at Bristol and Lacock...Mr Gascoigne gave them in charge to be in a readiness to ride post and that they received nothing for their pains and charges that they waited her Majesty's abode in Wiltshire'.

[ii,iii,iv each have two signatures and one mark].

Gascoigne answered these complaints. For the principal Articles objected against him see 'Miscellaneous': Post of the Court: Complaints about.

Aug 28, Sat **ERLESTOKE**, Wilts; Mr Brouncker.^{C,W}

Erlestoke manor-house; owned by William Brouncker, died 1596;

wife: Martha (Mildmay), daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, Privy Councillor, and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1559-1589; she died 1614.

Aug 29: death. George Webster, of Greenwich, esquire, Queen's Master Cook, died 'at his house in Waltham', Herts.

Bequests included: 'To Mr Lewis Stockett Surveyor of the Queen's Majesty's Works my leathern jerkin embroidered with gold and pearl and 20 buttons of gold'. 'To William Herne Serjeant Painter my grey horse'.

Also 'Certain things given by Mr George Webster at his death, which should be joined to his will'. Including:

'To William Cockes, Yeoman of the Queen's Majesty's Pantry, a coat furred, and guarded with velvet'.

'To Rachel Webster my daughter my chain which I do wear'.

'To Margaret Webster my daughter certain gold in my purse, that is one portigue, four pieces of 15 shillings apiece, and one George noble'.

[Portuguese gold coin; noble (6s8d) depicting St George and the dragon].

Funeral: September 7, Cheshunt Church, Herts.

John Pigeon and Stephen Fulwell, of the Jewel-house, 'hiring of two horses for two days from London to Hampton Court for the survey of the plate in the Privy Kitchen after the death of George Webster late Master Cook to her Majesty. And for carrying plate the same time to the Pantry for her Majesty's service'.^T

New Master Cook of the Queen's Privy Kitchen: John Smithson alias Taylor, of Eltham, Kent.

*Aug 30: hunting, Devizes, Wilts.

Anthony Wingfield made ready 'a standing at the Vize Park'.^T

Earl of Pembroke owned 'Vize Park', also called 'Devizes Park'.

Aug 31, Tues **HEYTESBURY**, Wilts; Mr Hawker.^T

Heytesbury manor-house; owned by Hugh Hawker, died 1575;

wife: Elizabeth (Westley), widow of Henry Wheeler of Heytesbury.

Sir John Thynne's accounts: 'Received...for 12 bucks delivered to the Queen's officers at Heytesbury', August, 6s.

Mere churchwardens: 'Paid to one Powell, deputy to Henry Wilcox, Clerk of the Market, for his reward, sitting at Mere, the Queen being at Hatchbury, in the month of August last past, within the Verge, 20s'.

By Sept 2: Sir John Thynne's preparations for Queen's Longleat visit.

Lady Thynne bought a new russet taffeta and silk gown.

'For carriage from London to Longleat of one trunk wherein was apparel for yourself and my Lady before the Queen's coming into the country', 5s5d.

At the end of August Thynne's friends sent him numerous gifts, including partridges, pheasants, chickens, pullets, larks, flowers, plums, nuts, silver plates. 'In reward to the trumpeters by my Lady's commandment, 1st Sept, 20s'.

Thynne employed a cook 'qualified both in skill and good behaviour'.

'To Mr Seymour's cook...helping in the kitchen 2nd Sept when the Queen was at Longleat, 5s; in reward to two cooks helping Simon 2nd Sept, 2s; given in reward to the Officers of the Queen's Household, 6th Sept, £10'.

The Queen was accompanied by one of Sir John's daughters, described as a Maid of Honour. [David Burnett, Longleat (1978), 38; Thynne Papers, Longleat].

Sept 2, Thur dinner, Longleat, Wilts; Sir John Thynne.^T

Longleat House; owned and newly built by Sir John Thynne (c.1514-1580), formerly Steward to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

2nd wife: Dorothy (Wroughton), daughter of Sir William Wroughton; she married (2) Carew Raleigh, Walter Raleigh's elder brother; she died 1616.

Sir John's monument, with his 1st wife Christian (Gresham), is in Longbridge Deverill Church, Wilts.

Sir John Thynne's gift to the Queen, described in his account-book as:

'A jewel called a Phoenix, set with one great emerald, fifty other diamonds and rubies, with an appendant pearl of the same, which my Master gave to her Majesty being at Longleat 2nd September 1574, bought of Henry Pope of London for £140'.

Described by the Queen's Jewel-house Officers as: 'A falcon preying upon a fowl, with a great emerald in her breast, and a pearl pendant, with divers sparks of diamonds and rubies upon the wings and breast'. [BL Sloane 814].

Sept 3, at Mr Hawker's: 'Lost from off the Queen's Majesty's hat one small fish of gold with a diamond in it'. [Lost, 176].

Court news. [Sept 3], 'from Exeter, in haste', John St John to Sir Edward Stradling, his cousin: 'The late bruit of the Queen's Majesty's hasty return towards London is nothing so, as well appeareth both by letters lately written, as also by the report of Sir Harry Portman, who did yesternight come hither directly from the court; for yesterday her Majesty dined at Sir John Thynne's house, that night to one Mr Hawker's house, this day to my fellow Mervin's house, there to rest until Saturday, and then to my Lord of Pembroke's, where she will remain until Tuesday, from thence according as it was first appointed'.

[Stradling Correspondence, 124-5].

The Queen changed her plans.

Sept 3, Fri dinner, Lady Marvyn.^{T,WA} Fonthill Gifford, Wilts.
At Fonthill Abbey. Lady Marvyn: Elizabeth (Mompesson), widow of
(1) Richard Perkins; (2) Sir John Marvyn; she died in 1581.

With her stepson James Marvyn (c.1529-1611), lawyer, an Esquire for the
Body throughout the reign; knighted Sept 9; his wife Amy was an Extraordinary
Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber from 1559 (she died by 1590).

Sept 3, Fri **WILTON**, Wilts; Earl of Pembroke.^{W,WA}
Wilton manor-house, Wilton House; owned by Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of
Pembroke (c.1539-1601).

2nd wife: Katherine (Talbot), daughter of George Talbot 6th Earl of
Shrewsbury; a close friend of the Queen; she died at court in 1576.

George Brideman, Keeper of the Palace of Westminster, and two men, 'being sent
from Westminster to Wilton with certain stuff and for their attendance during
the Queen's Majesty's being there, and for the carriage of the same home again.
And also for the hire of a wagon for the same both coming and returning. And for
the hire of horses often times to draw the same'.

Richard Kellefet, Officer of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and his man
'being sent from Wilton to Bristol to receive certain stuff that came to Wilton
from George Brideman, Keeper of Whitehall, and there to give their attendance'.^T

Description by Rice Merrick (c.1520-1587):

'Her Highness was received by the...Earl, accompanied with many of his
honourable and worshipful friends, on a fair, large, and plain hill...about
five miles from Wilton, having a goodly band of men all in their livery coats
...well horsed; who being placed in one rank, in order, one from another about
7 foot, and about 15 foot from the highway, occupied a great way; and another
rank of the Earl's gentlemen's servants...about a stone's cast behind their
masters, stood on horseback in like order'.

'And when the Queen's Majesty had ridden beyond the furthest of the Earl's
men, those that began the rank by three and three rode another way homeward, on
the side of a hill, and in like order the rest followed, and lastly the gentle-
men's servants; so that the Queen's Grace stayed on the southern hill until all
were past, looking and viewing them as they passed by'.

'And when her Majesty entered in at the outer gate of Wilton House, a peal
of ordnance was discharged on Roulingtoun. And without the inner gate the
Countess, with divers ladies and gentlewomen, meekly received her Highness.
This outer court was beset on both sides the way with the Earl's men as thick
as could be, standing one by another, through which lane her Grace passed in
her chariot, and alighted at the inner gate'.

During all her time at Wilton 'her Majesty was both merry and pleasant'.

[Rice Merrick, ed. J.A. Corbett, *A book of Glamorganshire Antiquities* (1887)].

Gift to the Queen by the Earl of Pembroke: 'An eagle of gold enamelled green,
garnished with divers diamonds and rubies, hanging at three short chains of
gold, garnished with small sparks of diamonds, and three diamonds pendant'.

Gift by 'the Countess of Pembroke the younger':

'A mermaid of gold, having a maid upon her back, garnished with sparks of
diamonds, with three short chains set with sparks of diamonds and rubies,
with a diamond pendant, and little ragged pearls also'. [BL Sloane 814].

At Wilton: Oration by Simon Forman (1552-1611), whose birth-place was
Quidhampton, a hamlet adjoining Wilton Park. 'I came from Oxford to Quidhampton
to make an oration before the Queen, being then at Wilton'. Forman dates his
oration as Sept 12. He became a well-known physician and astrologer.

[A.L. Rowse, *The Case Books of Simon Forman* (1974), 284].

Sept 4, Sat dinner, Clarendon Park lodge, Salisbury, Wilts.
Clarendon Park was Crown property. Keeper: Earl of Pembroke.

Piers Pennant made ready 'at Wilton a dining house in the park, a banqueting-house, and two standings'.^T

Rice Merrick: 'On the Saturday her Highness had appointed to hunt in Clarendon Park, where the said Earl had prepared a very fair and a pleasant banquet-house ...for her to dine in; but that day happened so great rain that, although it was fenced with arras [tapestry], yet it could not defend the wet. By means whereof the Queen dined within the Lodge, and the lords dined in the banquet-house'.

'And after dinner the rain ceased for a while, during which time many deer coursed with greyhounds were overturned. So, as the time served, great pleasure was showed'.

Court news. Sept 5, Earl of Leicester to the Earl of Shrewsbury (Keeper of the Queen of Scots):

The Queen 'for health was never better, and hath so hitherto overpast her progress, being now returned as far as Salisbury homewards'...

'The French Ambassador has been here at Wilton with her Majesty, rather to do some ordinary compliments from his Master than for any matter of any great importance'...

'The Queen's Majesty has seemed of late to receive such tokens as that Queen [of Scots] has sent her very kindly...and seems, ere it be long, that she will send some token unto her again'. [Lodge, ii.42].

By September 6: Salisbury preparations for the Queen's visit.

Council meeting, Aug 13: Queen's gift to be 'a cup of the value of 20 marks or upwards and £20 in gold to be put therein'. The Mayor and past Mayors 'shall be all clad in scarlet gowns, and all the number of the 48 to be in black comely citizens' gowns lined with taffeta or other like good silk'; a scaffold is to be set up at the further end of the outer shambles; gravel to be laid at Fisherton Bridge, Milford Street, Winchester Street, and in other places within the city.
[Salisbury Ledger Book C. f.30].

Sept 6, Mon **SALISBURY**, Wilts; Bishop's Palace.^{C,W}

Dr Edmund Guest (1514-1577), Bishop of Salisbury 1571-1577; unmarried.

Anthony Wingfield made ready for the Queen 'at the palace of Salisbury, alias Nova Sarum, and the church there'.^T [Salisbury Cathedral].

Gift: cup with £20 in gold; from the Cathedral: purse with money.

Salisbury was visited in 1562, whilst John Jewel was Bishop, by Herman Folkerzheimer, who wrote thence to Josiah Simler, 13 August 1562:

'We viewed the city, the churches, the little rivulets, one of which flows most delightfully through every street. But although the whole of the city belongs to the Bishop, his domestic arrangements delighted me more than anything else. His palace, in the first place, is so spacious and magnificent, that even sovereigns may and are wont to be suitably entertained there, whenever they come into these parts. Next, there is a most extensive garden, kept up with especial care, so that in the levelling, laying out, and variety, nothing seems to have been overlooked. A most limpid stream runs through the midst of it, which, though agreeable in itself, is rendered much more pleasant and delightful by the swans swimming upon it, and the abundance of fish'. [Zurich, 150].

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

'To the ringers for ringing the day of the Queen's Majesty's birth, 2s6d'.

Sept 7/8: dinner, Amesbury, Wilts.

*Amesbury Abbey; owned by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (c.1539-1621); widower. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house for her Majesty at Amesbury'. Anthony Wingfield and his ten men were paid 'for their attendance at Amesbury where her Highness was appointed to dine'.^T

Sept 9, Thur knightings, Salisbury:

John Danvers, of Gloucestershire; and three Wiltshire men:
Edward Herbert, the Earl of Pembroke's brother;
James Marvyn, one of the Queen's hosts at Fonthill Gifford;
Henry Sharington, the Queen's host at Lacock. [BL Harl 5177].

St Thomas's Church: 'Seven ringers for 5½ days at 12d apiece per day at the Queen's Majesty being here amounts to 38s6d'.

Salisbury Cathedral accounts, in Latin, have payments for a purse in which was placed money given to the Queen, 8s. Rewards: to the Black Guard, 13s4d; Bell-ringers, 5s6d; Queen's Musicians, 40s; her Footmen, £8, and Coachman, 10s; Yeoman of the Bottles, 10s.

Salisbury city expenditure: 'What money was given to her Majesty's Officers at her being at Sarum: To her Majesty's Bakers, 3s4d; Sword-keeper, 20s; Overseer of the Ways, 10s; the Trumpeters at the entering into the city, and for the Proclamations, £3; Porters, 20s; Knight Marshal, 20s; Litter men, 10s; King of Herald, 50s; ordinary Messengers of the Chamber, 40s; Yeoman of the Billets, 10s; Footmen, 40s; Serjeant at Arms, 40s; Black Guard, 24s; to her Majesty's Musicians, 10s'. [Council meeting, Oct 27. Ledger Book C.f.32v].

[Sept 9, Thur] dinner, Winterslow, Wilts.^T

*West Winterslow manor-house; owned by Giles Thistlethwaite (c.1524-1584).

Sept 9, Thur **MOTTISFONT**, Hants; Lord Sandys.^C

'At Motson'.^T Mottisfont manor-house, Mottisfont Priory (later called Mottisfont Abbey); owned by William 3rd Lord Sandys (c.1545-1623);

1st wife: Katherine, daughter of Edmund Brydges, 2nd Lord Chandos.

Court news. Sept 10, La Mothe's mémoire to the Queen Regent of France:

'The Queen gave me all the commodity which I could have wished to treat with her at leisure at the Earl of Pembroke's house near Salisbury, in a hunt where she wished me to accompany her'. I informed her that your Majesty had left for Lyons to meet your son, the new King Henri III, on his way back from Poland.

'After I returned from the Queen I found that M.de Méru had arrived in London...

He came to find me in the fields, where he told me that he had withdrawn to England to avoid giving any suspicion of himself to your Majesties...He has come to this kingdom...where he can at the least kiss the Queen's hands and beg her to intercede for his brother'...

'With him have come Captain La Porte and Captain Chat'. [vi.229,233-4].

Charles de Montmorency, Count de Méru (1537-1612), was brother of the Duke of Montmorency, K.G., a Marshal of France, who with Marshal de Cossé had been imprisoned in Paris since May for alleged plots against the Crown.

There were now rumours in France that Méru was hatching plots in Germany. Méru sent Captain La Porte and Captain Chat to the Queen at Winchester to ask for leave to pay his respects to her. He remained in England until June 1575.

[Sept 10, Fri] dinner, King's Somborne, Hants; Mr Gifford.^T

King's Somborne manor-house, called 'John of Gaunt's Palace'.

Crown property; leased by Henry Gifford, died 1592.

Sept 10, Fri **WINCHESTER**, Hants; Bishop's Palace.^{W,WA}
 Dr Robert Horne (c.1514-1579), Bishop 1561-1579; wife: Margery, died 1576.
 St Peter Chesil Church: 'For ringing at the Queen's coming, 8d'.

Sept 11, Gloucester Council meeting: 'Venison by the Queen':
 'Payments assessed for the charges of eating of a red deer sent by the Queen's Majesty and of a buck with the same', viz. 10 Mayors at 3s8d a piece, 4 Aldermen and Sheriffs at 3s4d, Sheriffs' pieces and Stewards, 10 at 3s, 14 Stewards' pieces at 2s8d, 4 of the Common Council at 2s8d. [Corporation Minutes].
 Gloucester Chamberlains: 'Paid to him that brought the red deer which the Queen's Majesty sent, 10s'.

Sept 12, Sun Oration to the Queen, Winchester.
 Also, c.1574, Winchester College boys dedicated 48 poems to the Queen, all in Latin except for three in Greek. [Bodleian MS Auct.F.5.13; Rawlinson poet.187].

Sept 13, Mon **ABBOTSTONE**, Itchen Stoke, Hants; Marquis of Winchester.^C
 'Aberston'.^T Abbotstone manor-house, Itchen Stoke parish;
 owned by John Paulet, 2nd Marquis of Winchester (c.1510-1576).
 3rd wife: Winifred (Brydges), daughter of Sir John Brydges, draper,
 Lord Mayor of London 1520-1521; widow of Sir Richard Sackville (a cousin
 of the Queen); she died in 1586.

[Sept 14, Tues] dinner, Herriard, Hants.^T
 Herriard manor-house. Occupied by George Puttenham (1529-c.1591);
 wife: Elizabeth Lady Windsor (c.1520-c.1589), daughter of Peter Cowdray
 of Herriard, and widow of (1) Richard Paulet, brother of William Paulet,
 1st Marquis of Winchester; (2) William 2nd Lord Windsor.

*George Puttenham was violent and litigious, and notoriously unfaithful to his wife, whom he had married for her money; she left him in 1575 and was divorced from him in 1578. He was charged with numerous crimes against persons and property, was imprisoned at least six times, and excommunicated four times. He addressed to the Queen verses entitled 'Parthenaides' (New Year 1579). In The Arte of English Poesie (1589) he wrote:
 'Her Majesty hath been known oftentimes to mislike the superfluous expense of her subjects bestowed upon her in times of her progresses'.*

Sept 14, Tues **ODIHAM**, Hants; Mr White.^{C,W}
 Odiham manor-house and Odiham Park; Crown property; house occupied by Mr White.
 Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Odiham and a standing in the park'.^T

Sept 15: death. Dowager Countess of Southampton. She was Jane (Cheney), widow of Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton.
 Bequests included: 'To my daughter the Lady Katherine my best book of gold set with four diamonds on one side and a ruby in the middle, and four rubies on the other side, and a diamond in the middle, weighing about 9½ ounces, and the Queen's Majesty's handwriting in the same book'.
 Funeral: Titchfield Church, Hants, where her monument remains.
 Lady Katherine (Wriothesley) was wife of Thomas Cornwallis, of Surrey.

[Sept 16, Thur] via (or near) Crondall, Hants. Crondall churchwardens paid:
 'Drink for the ringers when the Queen's Majesty came into the country, 6d'.

Sept 16, Thur **FARNHAM CASTLE**, Surrey.^{C,W,WA}
 Bishop of Winchester's palace. Dr Robert Horne (as on September 10).

Sept 16: *death: Sir Robert Catlin, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench since 1559, died at Newnham, Bedfordshire. Funeral: Sept 30, Sutton, Beds.*

Sept 19, Sun, Farnham: Privy Council order: John Herbert is to have £40 for 'accompanying of Mr Swevingham [Sweveghem] to Plymouth, remaining with him 10 weeks, and appointed to go with him again by her Majesty's commandment, having had £20 in former imprest' [July 5].

Also: 'Passport for Melven [Sir William Melville], a Scottish gentleman belonging to the Count Palatine of the Rhine, to return to his master'.^{APC}

Court news. Sept 19, La Mothe to the Queen Regent: 'An Agent of the Count Palatine who recently arrived at court, and another German who is taken to be the Duke of Saxony's Agent, have made two sorts of legation to the Queen: the one openly...the other secretly, concerning how she and the other Protestant Princes should act on the return of the King your son...and asking her to favour those in France and Flanders who have taken up arms in defence of their religion...Mr [Henry] Killigrew returned two days ago in post from Scotland'...

'M.de Méru has gone to the Queen at Farnham Castle, where she has granted him audience today'. [vi.240-242]. Méru was with the Queen from September 19-26.

Sept 24: The Queen lost 'at Farnham one pair of aglets enamelled like esses white from a gown of black wrought velvet with a guard set with tufts of black and murrey'. [Lost, 174].

Sept 24, Fri **BAGSHOT**, Surrey. *The Bush Inn*.
Inn-keeper: Richard Cottrell, who was paid 66s8d.^C

Sept 25, Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^C
Works: 'mending of the bridges in the park and the standings for the Queen's Majesty'. 'Purveyor, viz. to John Symonds for his pains taken during the progress occupied in providing sundry kinds of provision and for hire of his horse, in recompense thereof, 60s'.^W

Charles Smyth, Page of the Queen's Majesty's Robes, and two men, 'riding before to make ready the Office of the Robes at divers places during all the time of her Majesty's progress', 63 days, £8.^T

c.Sept 26: September, Oatlands, Sir Thomas Smith to Sir John Thynne (of Longleat, Wilts, where the Queen dined on September 2):

'Her Highness...gave me very good words of you, esteeming much your good cheer and specially the great jewel you gave her, saying that for going but five miles she had such a gift of you as never an Earl in England had given her the like'..

'Now for your suit [to buy some Crown land amidst his own]...She said in her progress she would be troubled with no suits. When she came to Hampton Court or a standing house I might move it again'. [*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xviii (1879), 263].

Sept 27, Oatlands: Payment to Thomas Bedingfield, the Gentleman Pensioner who had been sent to fetch the Earl of Oxford back to England (July-August), 'For his posting, his transportation, and other necessary charges, as well going as returning, with two servants and a guide', £51.^T

Draft Orders for Posts, c.1574: 'That no man ride in post without a guide, who shall at all times blow his horn when he meeteth any company, to warn them to give way unto the Post, nor yet shall it be lawful for any other man that weareth a horn to blow his horn in the highway to cause other to give place, as many have used to do for their pleasure'. [SP12/96/193].

Court news. Sept 29, London, La Mothe to the Queen Regent of France:

'M.de Méru returned two days ago from the Queen, with whom he spent eight whole days. I hear that he was very kindly received by her, and that the lords at court did him much honour and many courtesies, entertaining him and taking him hunting, and giving him as much pleasure as they could'.

'One of them sent me word that...if the Queen had not been certain...that he only wished to ask her to intercede for the Marshals his brother and father-in-law, she would not have admitted him to her presence'...

'Lord Burghley, while Méru was still at court, withdrew for several days to his house in the country quite near London [Theobalds], where he feasted the Agents of the German Princes. I hear that the Count Palatine's Agent is a Scotsman, the brother of Mr Robert Melvin [Melville], and that the principal supporters and go-betweens of the new religion were there...I am told that these Agents have received their reply and their dispatch to return, but I still know little of what it contains, nor if the Vidame de Chartres, who was at the feast, knows it...The same feast by Lord Burghley has made me suspicious, because the Countess of Lennox was there, and Mr Killigrew and Melvin...conferred long and closely with her. I have since found that she is making ready to go to a house of hers in the North, and that from there she will go to Scotland to visit the young Prince her grandson, which I take to be to no other end than to try to get him into her hands, in order to bring him here'.

PS. 'As I was signing this Lord North sent to tell me by one of his men that the Queen having been informed by her Ambassador that the King your son had arrived at Lyons, she had at once ordered him to hasten his departure to go to him, and that he was planning to leave on October 4th or 5th, but that before that he would come to visit me, as he was commanded to do, and he prayed me to give orders that at Boulogne, and on the roads, he could find horses ready so as to make more haste'. [vi.248-250].

Oct 1, Fri **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.^{WA}

Oct 4, Hampton Court: Council: 'A commission for the taking up of two teams of horses or oxen, with their furniture, for removing of the Lady Lennox's stuff from Hackney unto her manor of Temple Newsam in Yorkshire'.^{APC}

Court news. Oct 5, La Mothe to the Queen Regent, Catherine de Medici:

'Most of those ordered to accompany this embassy [to France] have already left London, and Lord North, the Ambassador, will leave tomorrow'...

'The Agents of the German Princes have just left...The Vidame made all the haste he could to go with them, but things hindered his departure'...

'A Polish gentleman of the house of Alasco has been here for a long time'.

Oct 10: 'The Agents...have returned well content with the good words and promises the Queen gave them'. [vi.252-4,257].

October 6-December 5: Lord North was special Ambassador to France.

Roger 2nd Lord North left on October 6 to go to the new King Henri III 'to condole and congratulate', and to intercede for the imprisoned Marshals de Cossé and Montmorency; with secret instructions to find the disposition of the French court towards England. Lord Cobham was asked to provide two barks for his 'company and stuff'.^{APC} The Achates (Henry Palmer, Captain) was employed 'for the wafting over of the Lord North, her Majesty's Ambassador into France'.^N He crossed to Boulogne on October 14.

Oct 7, Thur, Hampton Court: for three Barons of Germany:

'Passport for John Alphonsus, a Baron of Almain birth, being come to see the Queen's Majesty and this realm, to return...The like for Hippolites Theherminus and Carolus de Hoberye, Barons of the same country'.^{APC}

Oct 10, Sun Flanders Commissioner at Hampton Court to take leave.
Jean de Boischot, Advocate-Fiscal of Brabant, who had been in England since February for the negotiations which led up to the Treaty of Bristol.

Oct 11, court, Earl of Hertford to Sir John Thynne (of Longleat, Wilts):
'Thanks be to God, her Majesty is well returned with good health and great liking her entertainment in the west parts and namely at your house, which twice since to myself, and the last Sunday to my Lady's Grace [Duchess of Somerset] she greatly commended'. [Jackson, Longleat, 17].

Oct 14: Queen's Fool. Wardrobe account includes for an unnamed Fool a grey cloth coat and hat and striped sack-cloth doublet. He was apparently the Fool named in April and September 1575 accounts as 'William Shenton our Fool', who received numerous gifts of clothes, including a red, green and yellow coat, and 'two cases for his instruments', a bed and bedding. He is not referred to later. The 1574 account includes a green cloth coat for 'John Smithson our Master Cook', and red cloth coats for four 'Masters of our Navy'. [Arnold, 105-6].

Court news. Oct 15, La Mothe to the Queen Regent: News has spread of an alleged league made by Catholic Princes, the Pope, and the Kings of France and Spain, against Protestants. The Queen 'has countermanded the Agents of the Protestant Princes who had already left, to enter into conference with them'...

'The Queen is working, as much as she can, to be back on good terms with the King of Spain, and to establish a steady trade between their subjects, and last Sunday she gave his dispatch to one of the Commissioners from the Low Countries, who has returned very satisfied with the accomplishment of their commissions... The other and principal Commissioner is still here as Agent for the King'...

'The Countess of Lennox is leaving court in five or six days to go to her house in the North, with the intention...of going to Stirling to visit the Prince of Scotland her grandson'. [vi.259,261]. The Countess took her son Charles, Earl of Lennox, with her; he married secretly soon after.

Oct 19: The Queen left Hampton Court. Rowland Maylard, Keeper of Hampton Court, was paid for 'eight persons one whole night making clean the Chamber of Presence and Great Chamber when the Queen's Majesty went to Nonsuch, and for the carrying of rushes and dirt out of the court'.^T

Oct 19, Tues **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey.^{WA} Earl of Arundel.
Built by King Henry VIII; now owned by Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel (1512-1580); widower.

Hugh Underhill and John Wynyard, Officers of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and their men, 'going to Nonsuch to make ready there for her Majesty'.

Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and his man hired a boat 'being sent from Hampton Court to Durham Place to fetch certain wardrobe stuff to serve her Highness at Nonsuch and for the return with the same to Durham Place again'.^T Durham Place, Strand, Crown property.

Court news. Oct 20, London, La Mothe to King Henri III:
'At the beginning of next week the Queen is making her first Master of Requests, Dr Wilson, cross to Flanders to renew, as much as he can, the old friendship between the King of Spain and herself'. [vi.263].

Oct 22, Fri **HAMPTON COURT**.^{WA}
John Wynyard, 'being sent from Hampton Court to London by her Majesty's express commandment about the altering and trimming of a rich cuff set with stones and also for a clock and still glass, at several times'.^T

c.Oct 25/30: dinner, Chiswick, Middlesex.

*Sidney House, Chiswick; to visit Lady Sidney in her sickness. She was Mary (Dudley), wife of Sir Henry Sidney; Earl of Leicester's sister; she died 1586.

Robert Cotton was sent from Hampton Court to Chiswick 'with certain wardrobe stuff to serve her Highness dining there and for the return of the same to Hampton Court again'.^T [Listed in the accounts with Nonsuch payment].

Lady Sidney had written on September 1st from Chiswick to Edward Molyneux, Sir Henry Sidney's secretary, saying 'as ill as I am in health', with an 'unrecovered unhealthful carcass', and asking after the Queen's health, and also after Mrs Edmondes and Mrs Scudamore of the Privy Chamber.^{SD}

Oct 26, Tues French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

Oct 29, London, La Mothe to Henri III (who had returned from Poland):
'I went on October 26 to Hampton Court, where on my arrival the Queen gave me to understand, quite openly and with little of the customary show of magnificence and grandeur, before most of the court, in her Presence Chamber, that she could not interpret as a sign of your good will towards her that since your return she had had no news nor a letter...as if you made very little account of her friendship. But, after I had very cordially saluted her on your behalf, and presented your letter to her, and explained the reason for the delay...she immediately, without moving from the place, and before the same assembly of her people, changed her manner, with a laughing face and joyful countenance'...

'They are thinking of diverting Mr Wilson's voyage to Flanders, or at least of delaying it'. [vi.270-1,277].

Oct 30: *The Vidame de Chartres*, who fled from France after the Massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572, left England. *The Achates* (Henry Palmer, Captain) was employed 'as well for the wafting over the Vidame of Chartres to Flushing, as for the apprehension of pirates', October 1-November 10.^N

La Mothe, Nov 3: He embarked 'with most of the Frenchmen who were staying here, and has crossed to Flushing towards the Prince of Orange'. [vi.280].

c.October: sudden marriage. Charles, Earl of Lennox (c.1556-1576), married Elizabeth Cavendish, at Rufford Abbey, Notts, one of the Earl of Shrewsbury's houses. The couple had met there for the first time a few days earlier; there had been previous negotiations for Elizabeth to marry Peregrine Bertie, the Duchess of Suffolk's son. Lennox, son of Margaret Countess of Lennox, was the uncle of King James VI, being the younger brother of the murdered Henry Lord Darnley, who married Mary Queen of Scots; he was required to obtain Queen Elizabeth's permission to marry. Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the Countess of Shrewsbury ('Bess of Hardwick') and stepdaughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Keeper of the Queen of Scots, died in 1582.

[See court news: November 17 (La Mothe), December 2,3,12].

Nov 1, Mon Flanders Commissioner at Hampton Court to take leave.^{WA}
The Sieur de Sweveghem, in England since February to negotiate the Treaty of Bristol; he had stayed on as the King of Spain's Agent. He had audience in the Presence Chamber. He had asked the Earl of Sussex to remember a request from the Duke of Aerschot for a little blood-hound for the Duchess. [KL.vii.343-4].

Nov 6, Mulbarton [Norfolk], John Saunders to Nathaniel Bacon, of Sir Thomas Gresham's preparations for the Queen to visit Osterley: 'My master hath sent down with Gilbert to this end that we should with all speed gather up as much money as we may get in and so to come to London, for the Queen's Majesty hath appointed to be with him the 20th of this present and therefore he would have us both to be with him the 15th'. [Bacon, i.131]. Nathaniel Bacon: Gresham's son-in-law; John Saunders and John Gilbert: two of Gresham's servants.

Nov 6, Sat: knighting, Hampton Court: Christopher Wray.
Sir Christopher Wray became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench on Nov 8.

Court news. Nov 7, Antonio de Guaras, of the Sieur de Sweveghem:
'He was well received at court...He has taken leave and hopes to depart in company with the Master of Requests, Dr Wilson'. [Span.ii.486].

7 Nov 1574-March 1575: Dr Thomas Wilson was *special Ambassador* to the Low Countries. Nov 7: He was 'dispatched towards Flanders'.^{WA}
Dr Wilson, who left with Sweveghem, was sent to Requesens, the Spanish Governor, with instructions concerning free navigation, mediation to pacify the Low Countries, and expulsion of English rebels from them.

Court news. Nov 8, La Mothe to Henri III: Sweveghem 'seeing that Dr Wilson's journey was being delayed and growing cold from one day to the next, pretended that he had obtained leave from the Grand Commander of Castile [the Governor of the Low Countries] to withdraw, and went to Hampton Court to get his dispatch from the Queen, in the hope that she would beg him to stay'.

Nov 13, London, La Mothe to Henri III: 'Although Sweveghem was not requested to continue to reside here he nevertheless obtained that the embassy of the Master of Requests, which had been broken off, should take place now'.

To Queen Mother: 'On November 6 something novel happened in London. After the first tide in the morning, as the water began to go down another tide suddenly came, which rose up, and came up so high that it flooded much of the country, a thing which has been taken for a great omen and interpreted in various ways'.

Nov 17, La Mothe to Henri III, of the sudden marriage of the Earl of Lennox and Elizabeth Cavendish: 'The Countess of Lennox, on her journey to the North, met the Countess of Shrewsbury, and proposed for the young Lord Lennox her son marriage with the Countess's daughter, although the Countess had come to terms with the Duchess of Suffolk for the Duchess's son. They went on to celebrate the marriage, without waiting to know the Queen's wishes. She is so offended that she has countermanded the Countess of Lennox and her son, and it is thought she will have them put in the Tower'. [vi.284,287,289,293].

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

St Dunstan in the West: 'To the singing men the 17th of November, 5s; to the ringers the 17th day of November, 8d'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'For ringing for the most prosperous reign of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth long to continue, 2s'.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 17th day of November at the reign of the Queen's Majesty, 4s'.

St Mary Woolnoth: 'Paid the 16th of November for a baldrick for the great bell, 2s; paid and spent upon those that did ring in the said church for the Queen the said 16th of November, 6d; paid also and spent upon them that did ring on the 17th day of November being the first day of the 17th year of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 2s'. [St Mary thereafter usually rang on both Nov 16 and 17].

St Michael le Querne: 'Paid unto the ringers on the Coronation day, 3s; more for their breakfasts, 12d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'For candle and to the ringers the 17th day of November at the time the Queen's Majesty changed her reign, 12d'.

Battersea Church, Surrey: 'Laid forth on the ringers for ringing on the day of the Coronation of the Queen, 5s'.

Eltham Church, Kent: 'For mending the middle bell wheel the same they did ring for the Coronation of the Queen', 2d'.

Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: 'To the ringers on the day that begins the Queen's Majesty's reign, 6s8d'.

Mendlesham Church, Suffolk: 'To Rye's wife for drink for the ringers when they rang for joy of that day that the Queen's Majesty was crowned, 12d'. 1574: 'Paid to the musician that came to bring the sound of the bell, 3s8d'; meat and drink were bestowed on the musician.

Minchinhampton Church, Gloucs: 'To the ringers for ringing on the day that the Queen's Majesty entered the Crown of this realm, 16d'.

Oxford Chamberlains: 'The charges bestowed on the day of the change of the Queen's Majesty's reign: paid to a preacher, 10s; for wine and cakes, 5s6d; for two quarter of ale, 7s4d; dozen of bread, 4s; to the Waits, 5s'.

Oxford, St Michael: 'Paid to four ringers for the Queen, 3s'.

Wandsworth, Surrey: 'To the ringers that rang the day of the Queen's beginning of her reign, 16d; more paid for grease to the bells at that time, 2d'.

Nov 20: The Queen left Hampton Court. Rowlard Maylard, Keeper of Hampton Court, was paid for eight men making clean the Presence Chamber and Great Chamber 'when her Majesty went to Osterley'.^T

Nov 20, Sat dinner, Osterley, Middx; Sir Thomas Gresham. Osterley House, Isleworth; owned by Gresham (1519-1579), the Queen's principal financial agent, Founder of the Royal Exchange; wife: Anne (Ferneley), widow of William Read; she died in 1596.

Anthony Light, Gentleman Usher, 'making ready for such as her Majesty did appoint to give attendance of her Highness at Sir Thomas Gresham's, and for his attendance there...and for his boat-hire'.

Nov 20, Sat **LEICESTER HOUSE, Strand; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Wardrobe, with his man 'riding before to make ready the Office of the Robes at Leicester House one day'.^T*

A 'secret' visit (according to the Archbishop's letter, November 23).

Court news. Nov 22, London, La Mothe to Henri III:

'The Queen and her people are not at all frightened by the marvels which have appeared here, even though since the double tide on November 6 great fire-brands were seen in the sky, which made the nights of November 15 and 16 as light and clear as if it were day, even though there was no moon at all. These fires, in different shapes, continued from two in the morning until about eight, when the sun was already quite high. Some of this Kingdom's astrologers have been sent for, but I do not yet know what meaning they give to them'. [vi.298].

Nov 23, Archbishop of Canterbury (Parker) to Lord Burghley: 'Concerning that rude pamphlet which I promised your Honour, because I send but this morning one book to her Highness, I would her Highness should have the first, and put it to her pleasure. This last addition of Alfred's life I have added to such stories as before I sent my Lord Arundel...I send your Lordship one which is but meanly bound, as to certain others of my good lords I purpose to send the like'...

'Because her Majesty is come secretly to my Lord of Leicester, I know not whether I might offer myself to her Highness; but this week as soon as my book prepared for her Highness were finished, I purposed to journey to her at Hampton Court. The correcting of it, and the binding and printing, hath stayed me thus long only'. [Parker, 468].

Parker edited in 1573 Asser's Life of King Alfred, and in 1574 two works by Thomas Walsingham. On December 1st he sent Sir Henry Sidney 'one of my poor books of Thomas Walsingham's Story, lately set out', and referred to an unnamed book 'that I have of late caused to be printed'.^{SD}

c.Nov 25: **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Nov 26: *Thomas Blagrave esquire, Clerk of the Revels, paid 42s6d for 'horse-hire and charges by the way at Windsor staying there...in November for perusing and reforming of Farrant's play'. Richard Farrant, Master of the Children of Windsor Chapel, who played at court at New Year 1575. [Revels, 238].*

c.November: Ralph Hope and his man were sent 'from the court to Westminster for divers of her Majesty's apparel and silks from Mr Brideman there and other stuff from the Tower and for taffeta and sarcenet, fustian, silk, ribbon and other necessaries from the Wardrobe and other places'.^T

Court news. Dec 2, Sheffield, Earl of Shrewsbury to the Queen:

'I understood of late your Majesty's displeasure is sought against my wife, for marriage of her daughter to my Lady Lennox's son. I must confess to your Majesty, as true it is, it was dealt in suddenly, and without my knowledge... for my wife, she finding her daughter disappointed of young Bertie, where she hoped, and that the other young gentleman was inclined to love with a few days' acquaintance, did her best to further her daughter to this match; without having therein any other intent'...

'I wrote of this matter to my Lord of Leicester a good while ago'.

Dec 2, Shrewsbury to Lord Burghley: 'I am advertised the late marriage of my wife's daughter is not well taken in the court'. [*Lodge*, ii.43-45].

Dec 3, Margaret Countess of Lennox to Burghley, lamenting the heavy burden of the Queen's displeasure, and enclosing a letter to the Earl of Leicester, in which she explains how the marriage came about so suddenly. Her son 'had entangled himself, so that he could have none other'. [SP12/99/12].

The Queen had summoned the young couple and the Countess to London.

Court news. Dec 5, De Guaras to Secretary Zayas: 'The Queen has been unwell last week, and the secret murmurs in court, and amongst people all over the country, as to what will become of the country in case of the Queen's death were very remarkable...The Catholics wish in such case to proclaim the Queen of Scots, and the heretics to take up arms against her and proclaim the son of the Earl of Hertford'. [Edward Seymour, born 1561, son of Lady Catherine Grey].

December: De Guaras reported a very secret plot to 'put an end' to the Queen of Scots and her son, and marry the Earl of Hertford's son 'to a daughter of Leicester and the Queen of England, who it is said is kept hidden, although there are bishops to witness that she is legitimate'. [*Span*.ii.490-491].

Dec 5, Otto Duke of Brunswick to Lord Burghley, asking him to use his interest with the Queen (to whom he has also written) to be a godmother to his new-born daughter. [BL Lansdowne 18/86].

Dec 7, Tues Lord North at Hampton Court on return from embassy to France.

Court news. Dec 12, La Mothe to Henri III:

'Lord North arrived in London on December 5th, stayed there on the 6th, and went on the 7th to the Queen at Hampton Court...He is still there'...

'The Queen has summoned all the officers of the Navy to come to her to render an account of what they have done this year to make ready their ships'.

Dec 12, to Catherine de Medici: 'The Countess of Lennox has just arrived, and will be at court tomorrow. She very much fears the indignation of the Queen, and that she will be put back into the Tower because of this marriage, but she is relying on friends whom she thinks will save her from this blow'. [vi.316,319].

Dec 13, Mon Margaret Countess of Lennox at Hampton Court.
The Countess, now at her house at Hackney, Middlesex, was summoned after her son's sudden marriage. (See December 24, 27).

Dec 15, Wed French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.
La Mothe to Catherine de Medici, Dec 18: 'From one of my men whom I sent to Hampton Court to observe what Lord North reported of France...I heard that among good and very honourable things that he said of your Majesties he included such unpleasant and such unfortunate reports of the court that the Queen was extremely nettled and offended. When I went to her to take away this bad impression she began to pour out her heart and to show by what she said, with which I was not happy, that she had been sorely wounded'.

[Further descriptions of this audience: La Mothe's dispatches, Dec 28].

Court news. Dec 24, London, La Mothe to Henri III:
'Five days ago a personage of quality was dispatched to Germany, on the return of another of their men...with a new Agent from the Count Palatine'...
'Minister Calvert, Agent of the Prince of Orange, who has been at Hampton Court all this time, is soon going to his master in Holland'...
'The Countess of Lennox and her son and daughter-in-law are ordered not to stir from their lodgings, and it is forbidden for anyone to speak to them'. [vi.328].

Christmas: At Hampton Court there were 'charges done for the boiling of brawns against Christmas'. A frequent annual payment at this palace, although at Christmas 1570 the brawns were boiled at Richmond Palace.^w

Revels expenses for 'perusing and reforming' plays proposed for performance at court at Christmas or New Year. Thomas Blagrove, Clerk of the Revels, made payments: Dec 5: At Hampton Court to 'peruse Farrant's play there again'.

'Perusing and reforming of plays':

Dec 14: 'Expenses and charges where my Lord Chamberlain's players did show The history of Phedrastus and Phigon and Lucia together', 9s4d;
Dec 18: 'Where my Lord of Leicester's Men showed their matter of Panecia', 10s;
Dec 20: 'Where my Lord Clinton's players rehearsed a matter called Pretestus', 13s;
Dec 21: 'Where they showed two other plays, with 3s for torches and 4d for an hour-glass', 13s4d. 'To [blank] for his pains in perusing and reforming of plays sundry times as need required for her Majesty's liking, 40s'.

Lord Chamberlain Sussex's Men did not play at court in 1574 or 1575.

Dec 26, Sun play, by Earl of Leicester's Men, with boys.^T *Panecia.
Revels: 'gloves for my Lord of Leicester's boys that played at the court'.

Dec 27, Mon play, by Lord Clinton's Men.^T *Pretestus.

Dec 27: The Countess of Lennox was imprisoned in the Tower, until March 1575. The Countess of Shrewsbury remained at liberty. The only child of the young Earl and Countess of Lennox, Lady Arbella Stuart, was born by autumn 1575.

Court news. Dec 28, La Mothe's mémoire:
'Some English Captains have been summoned to Hampton Court to give them some maintenance, and to assure them that they will soon be employed, and that they should warn their men to hold themselves in readiness'...

'The Sieur de Méru went to Hampton Court with Captain La Porte and Captain Chat, both of whom I understand have taken Communion with the Protestants, but he remains a Catholic; and they were made very much of, very privately'.
[vi.339-340].

Dec 28, London, La Mothe to Henri III, of his audience on December 15:

'The Queen was extremely offended with the bad reports that Lord North made to her...and the unfortunate interpretation he put on them...As soon as she saw me she made me feel, openly and in the presence of her Councillors, her discontentment, and that Lord North had told her that in France they had taken pains to outrage and offend him; for except for Count de Charny, whom in truth she had to praise, he did not find any other French gentleman in your whole court who deigned to salute him nor talk to him, nor to take any notice of any of the English gentlemen who were with him; and that M.de Guise [Duke of Guise], in scorn of her, and to bring shame on these gentlemen, had ordered that they had to remove their hats in your chamber, although this was not the custom there'...

'The worst thing was that the Queen your Mother made a jester come in dressed in the English style, and said derisively to Lord North that this was the late King Henry of England; at which this Queen had a pang in her heart, and held herself to be more outraged than at any other thing that anyone had said or done to her since she was born. And then, raising her voice, to be heard better by her Councillors and ladies, she angrily continued'

I defended the Queen Mother and the rest of the French court, and the honour of King Henry VIII, and said that it was customary to be uncovered in the King of France's presence.

'The Queen, having taken my remonstrations in good part, was immediately, in everything else she said, very composed'. [vi.325-6].

Dec 28, La Mothe to Catherine de Medici: 'To no princess in the world has there been made such a regrettable and unpleasant report as Lord North and his company made to the Queen, on most of the things which they saw and heard in France; for in addition to the gibes I listed in my letter to the King your son, I know that they told the Queen that they saw in your Majesty's chamber two little dwarfs dressed like her, and that you and some of your ladies threw out words which could only be taken to be in derision and mockery of her; and that they knew that when, in speaking of her to the Duke your son, you appeared to praise her beauty and fine qualities, you were only mocking her'. [vi.330-5].

Catherine de Medici kept several dwarfs, all finely dressed.

Dec 29: marriage licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) for Sir George Carey (1547-1603), to marry Elizabeth Spencer (1552-1618), daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, Northants.

Sir George was a cousin of the Queen, being eldest son of Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon (and himself later 2nd Lord Hunsdon).

The Queen gave Lady Carey one of her own New Year 1575 gifts, viz:

'A fair jewel of gold containing three personages, as Mars, Venus, and Cupid, fully garnished with sparks of diamonds and rubies, with three emeralds, one ruby bigger than the rest, and one round pearl pendant with short chains of gold. Given by the Lady Cheney. The same fair jewel given by her Majesty to the Lady Carey, Sir George Carey's wife'. [BL Sloane MS 814].

The Queen was godmother to their daughter (June 1576).

In his will Sir George calls his wife 'the sweetest companion that ever man hath found in this life...my faithful true and loving wife'.

c.1574: William Blomfield, alchemist, physician, former Catholic priest and Puritan preacher, dedicated to the Queen a manuscript entitled: 'Blomefyld's Quintaessens', or 'The Regiment of Life'.

A treatise on medicine and alchemy, with a long dedicatory Epistle in which Blomfield describes himself, and makes petitions to the Queen.

'Although most redoubted Sovereign lady, I your faithful and obedient subject to the outward appearance seem to be very base and rude, yet is the precious jewel of God's word joined with other sublime cunning and knowledge secretly remaining in me (as ye would say) a precious pearl or diamond closed in lead. So in like manner is this fair jewel hid in me...by three sundry means'.

'First by my humbleness...Secondly for fear of danger of your Highness's laws abused by those who by false titles do call themselves your Highness's husbands. Informers and promoters who for these four years have sore molested me... And thirdly by the cruel papists of my late parish of Saint Simon and Jude in Norwich who so troubled and molested me for religion's sake'.

I 'seek for to fly under your merciful protection for succour...And having nothing that I may better pleasure your Highness withal than this hid treasure that God of his mercy hath given unto me, mine intent is to reveal the same'.

Blomfield beseeches the Queen to grant his three 'humble requests': 'First that I may freely preach God's word to the suppressing of papistry and maintaining true religion...Secondly to be set free from the forenamed husbands and informers and promoters...Thirdly...that I may receive a due recompense for my wrongs done unto me by the cankered caterpillars and papists in Saint Simon and Jude parish in Norwich who most cruelly abused me'.

[CUL.MS.Dd.3.83, no.6. Robert M.Schuler 'William Blomfield, Elizabethan Alchemist', in *Ambix*, The Journal of the Society for the Study of Alchemy and Early Chemistry, vol.XX, part 2, July 1973, 75-87].

1574: Edmund Freake, Bishop of Rochester, dedicated to the Queen: 'An Introduction to the love of God. Accounted among the works of St Augustine, and set forth in his name, very profitable to move all men to love God for his benefits received'. Epistle: 'To the most virtuous and noble' Queen.

By 'Edmund Rossen'. With four Latin poems to the Queen, and one to the Book. Also an Epistle 'To the Reader', and poem 'To the Reader'. Text: 75p. (London, 1574). The work is no longer attributed to St Augustine.

*1574: John Rainolds dedicated to the Queen a translation into Latin of Plutarch's De capienda ex inimicis utilitate.

Latin dedication, and Greek and Latin epigrams in praise of the Queen. In the Epistle Rainolds states that he addressed verses to the Queen on her visit to Oxford eight years earlier, and the reward he then received restored his fortunes, and in gratitude he presents this work. 29 folios.

[BL Royal MS 15.A.III]. In 1566 John Rainolds (1549-1607), of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, played before the Queen the part of Hippolyta in 'Palamon and Arcite', for which she rewarded him with 'eight old angels'.

1574: Elizabeth Lady Tyrwhit published: Morning and Evening Prayers, with Divers Psalms, Hymns and Meditations. (London, 1574). Including a prayer for the Queen, and part of Queen Katherine Parr's 'Queen's Prayers'.

By Elizabeth (Oxenbridge), Lady Tyrwhit, (c.1510-1578), wife of Sir Robert Tyrwhit. Both were in the household of Queen Katherine Parr, last wife of King Henry VIII, and Lady Tyrwhit was in charge of the young Elizabeth in 1549.

In 1566 the Tyrwhits were visited by Queen Elizabeth at Leighton Bromswold, Hunts. Stationers entered in 1569: 'Received of Christopher Barker for his licence for printing of certain prayers of my Lady Tyrwhit, 8d'.

The first book entered by Barker, who became the Queen's Printer. Reprinted, with additions, by Bentley, Monument of Matrons. (See 1582, end).