

## 1583

At **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.

Jan 1, Tues New Year gifts.

'Feats of tumbling and activity', by Lord Strange's Men, led by John Symons.  
 Revels: 'For which was bought and employed 21 yards of cotton for the Matachins,  
 3 ells of sarcenet and 8 pair of gloves'. *Matachins: sword-dancers.*

*January 4: Duke of Lennox arrived in London on his way to France.*

*Esmé Stuart, 6th Baron d'Aubigny and 1st Duke of Lennox (c.1542-May 1583),  
 cousin and favourite of King James. He had been ordered to leave Scotland; he  
 was suspected of secretly working for the restoration of Mary Queen of Scots.*

*John Case and William Selby 'conducted' Lennox from Berwick to the court  
 'and from thence to Dover by her Highness's commandment'.<sup>T</sup>*

Jan 4, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham, Ambassador to France:  
 The Duke 'has taken his journey through this realm, with her Majesty's safe-  
 conduct...He is accompanied all the way from Berwick hither by two gentlemen  
 specially appointed to see that he has no extraordinary conference with any  
 stranger or other, from the time of his first entrance into the realm until  
 he be shipped to take his passage for France. [SPF.xvii.4].

[Jan 4], London, Spanish Ambassador, Mendoza, to Philip II:

'He is accompanied by two Scots gentlemen and some captains from Berwick,  
 who do not allow either him or his companions to speak to anyone'...

'The French Ambassador instantly left here for the court on the news of  
 d'Aubigny's arrival'.

King James separately sent John Colville to the Queen; on the way he met  
 the French special Ambassador to Scotland, La Mothe Fénelon, who told him  
 'he was going simply to give his master the title of King'.

Colville assured him that James 'had been a King for years past', and if  
 his mission was to make or renew an alliance 'the King would conclude no such  
 arrangements without the consent of the Queen of England'. [Span.iii.434,440].

Audiences: January 8.

Jan 5, Sat, Windsor, Privy Council to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Edmund  
 Grindal), sending a Genevan envoy, Jean Malliet, to him; with letters to be sent  
 to the Bishops, describing how Geneva was brought into 'great extremity and need  
 of relief', and asking for a collection to be made to relieve 'that poor town'.  
 The Archbishop sent these as requested, with a note of what had already been  
 given, viz. by himself 100 marks, Bishops of London and Salisbury 50 marks  
 apiece, Deans of St Paul's and Windsor 20 marks. [Grindal, 432-5].

One mark: 13s4d. A national collection was made for Geneva.

Also Jan 5: masque of Ladies 'at Twelfth Eve at night'.

Revels: 'prepared and employed (beside the stuff of this Office) 15 yards  
 of black and white lawn or cypress for head attires and vizards, 11 ells of  
 sarcenet, 8 pair of gloves for boys and Torch-bearers, and one pair of white  
 shoes'. 'The boy that pronounced the speech before the masque of the Ladies;  
 Mr Cardell for devising the dance which Mr Cardell came in with'.

Cardell: Thomas Cardell: lutenist and dancing-master.

Jan 6, Sun play: *Ferrar*, by Earl of Sussex's Men.<sup>T</sup>

Revels provided: 'divers new things, as one city, one battlement of canvas,  
 3 ells of sarcenet and 10 pair of gloves'.

*Jan 7, in the Low Countries: Duke of Alençon's men treacherously attempted to seize Antwerp and other towns, to garrison them with Catholics, crying 'The Duke and the Mass'. This was dubbed 'the French Fury' or 'Antwerp Folly'.*

Jan 7: John Colville 'came from the King of Scots'.<sup>WA</sup>

Jan 8, Tues Lennox and Colville at Windsor for separate audiences.  
 'The Duke of Lennox had access unto her Majesty. Mr Colville had audience'.<sup>WA</sup>  
 The Queen told King James that 'for the King's sake she had treated the Duke otherwise than he deserved'. [Calderwood, iii.700].

Court news. [Jan 10], London, Mendoza to Philip II:

'At daybreak today there arrived news here of a great disturbance that had taken place between the French and the townspeople of Antwerp respecting the attempts of the former to take possession of the land'.

Marchaumont and Bacqueville (French envoys) 'had already taken leave of the Queen, and were booted and spurred for their journey to go on board a ship which the Queen had ordered to convey them to Antwerp'...

'The Queen has sent orders to Captain William Russell, who commands the ship which was ready to carry Marchaumont and Bacqueville across, that he is to sail instantly and bring Alençon to England'. [Span.iii.434].

Court news. Jan 11, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham, sending what passed between the Queen and the Duke of Lennox 'at the time of his access to her, which she was content to grant him to gratify the young King'...

'It is thought he will be at Dover on Sunday or Monday next [January 13 or 14], ready to take his passage for France'.

'Strange news...we received yesternight of a very dangerous accident supposed to have happened at Antwerp, which...cannot but breed some dangerous alterations both in that country and elsewhere'. [SPF.xvii.32].

[Jan 13], Mendoza to Philip II: At Antwerp 'the number of Frenchmen killed by the burgesses exceeds 2000...What has become of the Duke of Alençon is not known...The Queen has sent the eldest son [William, 4th son] of the Earl of Bedford to visit Alençon, and to beg him in any case to come over...The design of the Duke of Alençon was to get possession of the country'. [Span.iii.435].

Jan 13, Sun knightings: Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Philip Sidney.<sup>M</sup> Prior to acting as proxies for two Garter Knights.

At St George's Chapel, Windsor: Installation of Knights of the Garter: King Frederick II of Denmark, who was elected in April 1578 and invested by Lord Willoughby in Denmark in August 1582; installed by proxy, Willoughby.

Queen's silkman and embroiderer worked on a banner, helmet and sword 'for our dear brother the King of Denmark at his installing at Windsor'. [Arnold, 99].

Also installed: John Casimir, Count Palatine, who was elected and invested in February 1579 on his visit to England; installed by proxy, Sir Philip Sidney.

*Jan 13, Sun: 'Great mishap' at the bear-baiting arena in Southwark, Surrey. Dr John Dee noted: 'On Sunday the stage at Paris Garden fell down, all at once, being full of people beholding the bear-baiting; many being killed thereby, more hurt, and all amazed. The godly expound it as a due plague of God for the wickedness there used, and the Sabbath day so profanely spent'.<sup>D</sup>*

c. Jan 14, Mon dinner, Colnbrook, Bucks.<sup>T</sup> [At an inn].

c. Jan 14, Mon **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.

Works, at Richmond, 1583: 'making ready of tables, forms, trestles... for the musicians'; work on 'the gallery towards the pineapple tree'.

*Jan 14, London, Lord Mayor to Lord Burghley, of 'a great mishap at Paris Garden, where by ruin of all the scaffolds at once yesterday a great number of people are some presently slain, and some maimed and grievously hurt. It giveth great occasion to acknowledge the hand of God for such abuse of the Sabbath day'.*

*Jan 15, Richmond, Burghley to Lord Mayor: 'I think it very convenient to have...profane assemblies prohibited on the Sabbath day'. [ES.iv.292].*

Court news. [Jan 16], Mendoza to Philip II: The Duke of Lennox 'and his people were closely guarded...until he saw the Queen, which he did four days after his arrival. She received him well, and ordered him to be covered, as he was the first Duke [of Scotland] but he refused. She complained greatly of him in many respects', making seven principal accusations, including 'that he had generally endeavoured to weaken the new alliance between England and Scotland, and to renew the old relations with France'. The Duke replied to each point.

'The Queen thanked him...The next day Lennox returned to London, coming to lodge near the house of the French Ambassador...He was treated with less suspicion than before, being banqueted by the French Ambassador, and his people free to go about as they liked'. [Lennox sent his secretary twice to speak to Mendoza to give him an account of affairs in Scotland]. On January 14

'He sailed...the Queen having ordered for him a ship with 50 arquebusiers'.

[Mendoza gave more news of Alençon's plots, and his failure to pay his troops with money the Queen had sent]. He had assured the Prince of Orange 'that the Queen was his wife in the eyes of God and the world, and could not abandon him in the war' but he expressed 'a desire to avenge himself for the slight she had put upon him by refusing to accept him as her husband'.

The Prince thought the Duke's plan 'was aimed directly at injuring the Queen'. 'She is perfectly furious with the news, and says dreadful things about Alençon and everyone who persuaded her to the marriage, as she says he is a faithless tyrant like his mother, for they neither keep faith with God or man'...

'Marchaumont is here (and Bacqueville as well), although the Queen has taken leave of him and given him his present (a casket of 200 crowns), and he dares neither see her again nor set out on his journey'. [Span.iii.436-442].

*The Achates* (William Borough, Captain) took the French from Dover to France.<sup>N</sup>

Alençon took refuge in France; he later came to terms with the Dutch.

*Jan 16, St Mary Woolnoth Church, burial: 'John Burton, Salter, and Clerk of this Parish Church, who was slain at the Paris Garden'.*

*Jan 17: John Field completed A Godly exhortation, describing the fall of the galleries at Paris Garden as more than a thousand people watched bear-baiting.*

*John Burton and six others were killed outright, including a baker, a pewterer's wife, a water-bearer's daughter, various servants.*

*They were from London, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, and Southwark.*

*More died later, including: 'William Greene being hurt by the fall of the scaffold at Paris Garden'; buried at St Nicholas Cole Abbey Church, Feb 7.*

*Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Blanke) to the Privy Council, July 3: At Paris Garden 'in great contempt of God the scaffolds are new builded, and the multitudes on the Sabbath day called together in most excessive number'. [ES.iv.219,295].*

Jan 17, Thur John Colville at Richmond to take leave.<sup>WA</sup>  
 Richard Astley, Jewel-house Officer, 'for his boat-hire to and from the court at Richmond to London one day for fetching a chain of gold given to Mr Colville a Scot'.<sup>T</sup> Colville left on January 21 to return to Scotland.<sup>WA</sup>

Court news. Jan 19, London, Thomas Norton to Sir Francis Walsingham, of the Russian Ambassador: 'For the Ambassador's coming on Sunday, this bearer is sent expressly to inform Mr Vice-Chamberlain and your Honour, viz. that he shall tomorrow come by barge to Putney, and there break his fast, and thence by water also to Richmond to be there between one and two at afternoon. They pray to have coaches to meet them at the landing-place. He shall back the same night to London, though it be late'. [SP12/158/20].

Jan 20, Sun Russian Ambassador at Richmond for audience.

Feodor Pissemsky, in England since September 1582; from Tsar Ivan IV.

Simon Bowyer and his men made ready at Richmond 'for the Ambassador of Muscovia two several times', and attended on him.<sup>T</sup> Works: 'New matting... the Lord Chamberlain's lodging appointed to receive the Muscovite ambassador'.

The Queen received the Ambassador privately, alone with her, to discuss Tsar Ivan's wish to have Lady Mary Hastings as his bride. She objected to his selection of her, as wanting in beauty of person, but on Pissemsky's insisting, consented to him having an interview with her, and discussed the conditions of the proposed marriage. She wished the interview to be delayed, as Lady Mary had only of late recovered from smallpox; and pleaded the consequent blemishes of her features as excuse for not allowing the painting of her portrait.

*During these delays news arrived that the current Tsarina had given birth to a son, Demetrius. Pissemsky was not disconcerted, refusing to give credence to this news, treating it as the malicious invention of opponents of an English alliance. [Bond, Russia at the Close of the Sixteenth Century, 1].*

*Lady Mary's portrait was later painted for the Tsar.*

*The Ambassador eventually met her: May 18.*

*c. January 20-March 2: Edward Darcy was special Ambassador to the Low Countries, having audiences with the Duke of Alençon and the Prince of Orange.*

Court news. Jan 30, London, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon, his brother: 'Sir Philip Sidney shall marry Mr Secretary's daughter [Frances Walsingham] and the Queen will be at Mr Secretary's at the first motion of the matter which shall be on Shrove Monday [Feb 11]'. [Bacon, ii.236].

Jan 30, Lambeth, Archbishop of Canterbury (Edmund Grindal) to Lord Burghley, of the reasons which have until now stayed him from offering his resignation.

'But now understanding...that her Majesty's pleasure is that I should resign, and thereby enjoy her Majesty's favour, which I esteem above all other worldly things; having also...an honourable pension assigned, I will with all my heart prepare myself to satisfy her Majesty's pleasure therein'.

Will her Majesty permit me to continue in place till Michaelmas [Sept 29], when the audit of the See is kept? [Grindal, 397].

Grindal was still Archbishop when he died on July 6.

Jan 31: 'Setting of elms in St James's Park'.

Works: 'For certain young elms provided for St James's Park, viz for searching in divers places about the country and conveying them thither to be set for a walk to be made for her Majesty, viz...210 young elm trees at £7 the hundred; labourers for their travail in seeking them about in the country, 10s'.

*In all for 21 days ended 31 January, £15.4s.*

Court news. Feb 3, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham: The Queen wishes you to 'thank Allard, servant to the King of Sweden, for the offer of his service, and acquaint him with the mishap that has befallen her Majesty in losing the cipher he sent her, which by oversight of one of her maids was burnt among certain other waste papers; wherefore she desires another'. [SPF.xvii.94].

[Feb 9, Antwerp], *Pietro Bizarri to Sir Francis Walsingham, sending 'two copies of my Persian History, one for her Majesty and the other for yourself. I am infinitely sorry that time did not permit me to send them bound, as I should have wished, since the last leaf was barely finished printing this morning...So I must humbly beg you to excuse me to her Majesty, and to show her where mention is made of her and her most glorious reign, with the greatest testimony of my service and reverence that was possible to me on a subject and in a matter diverse from my object. I have done it in treating of the Emperor Theodosius II, as the index too will show'. [SPF.xvii.114: Italian].*

*'Persicarum Rerum Historia in xii libros descripta'.*

*[History of Persia described in 12 books].*

*Dedicated, Antwerp, February 1583, to Duke Augustus of Saxony. Latin. 450p. (Antwerp, 1583).*

Feb 10, Shrove Sunday play, history: *Telomo*, by Earl of Leicester's Men. Revels provided: 'one city; one battlement of canvas; 3 ells of sarcenet; 8 pair of gloves...sundry other garments of the store of the office'.

Feb 11: Dr John Dee of Mortlake, Surrey, noted:

'The Queen lying at Richmond went to Mr Secretary Walsingham to dinner. She coming by my door graciously called me to her, and so I went by her horse side as far as where Mr Hudson dwelt'. [In Greek]: 'Her Majesty asked me obscurely of Monsieur's state. I said "He will die a violent death".<sup>D</sup>

Hudson: James Hudson, Scottish Agent; Alençon died of illness, 1584.

Feb 11, Shrove Mon dinner, Barn Elms, Surrey; Sir Francis Walsingham. Barnes manor-house, Barn Elms; leased from 1579 by Sir Francis Walsingham (c.1532-1590), the Queen's Principal Secretary.

2nd wife: Ursula (St Barbe), widow of Sir Richard Worsley; she died 1602. With their only surviving child Frances Walsingham (c.1567-1632).

The Queen learnt of Frances's proposed marriage to Sir Philip Sidney. Also: knighting, Barn Elms: Thomas Sondes, of Kent.<sup>M</sup>

Feb 12, Shrove Tuesday play: *Ariodant and Genevora*, by Merchant Taylors School. Revels provided for the play 'enacted by Mr Mulcaster's children'; 'one city; one battlement of canvas; 7 ells of sarcenet; 2 dozen of gloves'.

Richard Mulcaster, Headmaster of Merchant Taylors School.

Also Feb 12, Richmond: The Queen lost from 'the gown of purple cloth of silver one great diamond out of a clasp of gold given by the Earl of Leicester, parcel of upon the same gown 17'. [Lost, 357].

[Feb 20], Mendoza to Juan de Idiaquez (King Philip's Secretary):

A picture 'they sent from Flanders represents a cow, signifying the States, with his Majesty mounted thereon and spurring it till the blood flows. Orange is depicted milking the animal, whilst a lady, to represent the Queen of England, is giving it a little hay with one hand, and holding out a porringer to Orange with the other, and Alençon is holding on by the tail'. [Span.iii.449].

Several variants of this picture circulated. A version of c.1586, in an English collection, is reproduced in *Dynasties*, ed. Karen Hearn, 87.

Feb 20,21: News of John Leonard Haller in Scotland, after his visit to the Queen at Windsor in December 1582 and her gift to him of a gold chain.

Feb 20, Richmond, Sir Francis Walsingham to Robert Bowes, Ambassador to Scotland: 'There was here of late one Haller, an Almain, sent from the Duke of Petit Pierre, one of the house of the Princes Palatine, with certain books of the Bishop of Ross to her Majesty. Who having received an honourable reward from her Majesty in recompense of his travail, and being upon his return, here pretended that he would make a voyage into Turkey and Persia'.

The Queen gave Haller a letter of recommendation to the Great Turk, but he 'has secretly directed his course into Scotland'. [Scot.vi.299-300].

Feb 21, Edinburgh, Robert Bowes to Walsingham: 'One John Leonard Haller, a German, is come hither with letters from John George, Count Palsgrave and cousin to Lodovic the Elector. His errand is to offer the eldest daughter of the said Palsgrave in marriage with the King, wherein he hath had conference with the King, and is returned with the King's letters and thanks to his master'...

'At his coming to Berwick he gave out that he was robbed by five or six gentlemen 16 miles from York, where a chain worth eightscore pounds given him by her Majesty, and 800 French crowns, with some other jewels, were taken from him. And at his meeting with me he told me that he was robbed at Morpeth by six Scottish men in blue caps, that had hurt his servant so sore as he was driven to leave him at Morpeth and to come hither alone'.

'He had almost moved me to have compassion of his distressed estate; and the rather because he let me know that he had done very acceptable service to her Majesty...But finding him halting and varying in his tale, I pursued the matter so with him as I found that he had not been robbed at all, neither that he had any man hurt or left at Morpeth'...

'He confessed simply at length that his servant had lost the said chain given by her Majesty, and 500 crowns, betwixt Doncaster and Wetherby...But he still affirmeth that he was sent by his master aforesaid, both with commission to her Majesty, that gave him the chain, and also with the letters and with a clock to the King, which clock (he also saith) was lost with the chain and gold'.

'The King hath rewarded him with a chain of gold weighing 110 crowns, requiring nevertheless to understand with some speed whether he were thus employed to her Majesty, and what opinion you have of him and his behaviour'.

[Bowes, 363-4].

Feb 22, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham (Ambassador) to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'There is come to me Signor Gabriel Strozzi, by whom I have been requested to offer to her Majesty a device he has to bring great sums of money into her purse, and that with the contentment and profit of her people; whereby also the excess of usury shall be abolished. Because this first demonstration is so plausible and shows to be for her Majesty's service, I have promised to signify this much to her...I have also received from him this enclosed copy of a privilege which he desires may be granted under the Great Seal'...

'Upon notice given to him of her Majesty's pleasure, he will repair to England at his own costs and charges, or will send his kinsman Piero Strozzi to treat on these affairs. Though I know all strange and extraordinary devices are not greatly welcome to her Majesty...yet because the promise of his device is so reasonable in appearance, and she will be put to no charge. I have the willinglier assented to inform it'. [SPF.xvii.142-3]. Sequel: March 28.

Feb 24,Sun La Mothe Fénélon at Richmond for audience.<sup>WA</sup>  
On his way back to France from a special embassy to Scotland.

[Audience described in Mendoza's dispatch, March 7].

February 26-March: Consultations on Calendar Reform.

Feb 26: Dr John Dee noted: 'I delivered my book to the Lord Treasurer for the correction of the calendar'.<sup>D</sup> Treatise in support of changing from the Julian Calendar, of Julius Caesar, to the new Gregorian Calendar, of the Pope:

'A plain discourse and humble advice for our gracious Queen Elizabeth, her most excellent Majesty, to peruse and consider, as concerning the needful reformation of the vulgar Calendar for the civil years and days accounting or verifying, according to the time truly spent'. Dee includes a rhyme:

'As Caesar and Sosigenes  
The vulgar Calendar did make,  
So Caesar's peer, our true Empress,  
To Dee this work she did betake'.

Dee discusses the history and science behind the proposed reform, advising in favour, and that ten days should be dropped during May-September 1583.

Lord Treasurer Burghley consulted other mathematicians, who approved of Calendar reform, as did other Councillors and the Queen. On March 18 Walsingham wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking him to confer with the bishops and reply 'with all convenient speed, for that it is meant the said calendar shall be published by Proclamation before the first of May next'. Sequel: April 4.

[Dee's Treatise: Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1789, ff.1-62].

[Feb 28], London, Mauvissière to Sir Francis Walsingham, asking him to present to the Queen this gardener. He is the one that M.de Bacqueville promised to bring her from Normandy, and is held in France to be one of the rarest and most excellent in his art that can be found. He has left all other work to come and serve her Majesty, if she finds him acceptable. He undertook the late King's gardens at Charleval. [SPF.xvii.164]. A gardener was appointed: April 23.

February/April: visit, Bermondsey, Surrey; Earl of Sussex.

Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex (c.1525-June 1583), Lord Chamberlain; wife: Frances (Sidney) (c.1530-1589). From autumn 1582 the Earl was in his lengthy last illness, spent partly at his Bermondsey house.

Lambeth churchwardens, year beginning February 25: 'For ringing when the Queen's Grace came from Richmond to Barnsbie House, 3s4d'.

March 1, Ludlow, Sir Henry Sidney (Lord President of Wales) to Walsingham: a long autobiographical letter. He says of Wales: 'A happy place of government it is, for a better people to govern, or better subjects to their Sovereign, Europe holdeth not'. [Carew, ii.334-360].

Mar 2, Sat Edward Darcy at Richmond on return from Low Countries.<sup>WA</sup>  
Darcy was back from a six week special embassy.

March 4, Lord Paget [to the Earl of Northumberland]:

The Queen should be informed of the practice between the Earl of Leicester and the Countess for the Lady Arbella. [For Arbella Stuart, aged seven, to be betrothed to their infant son, Lord Denbigh, aged one]. [SP12/159/8].

Court news. [March 7], Mendoza to Philip II, of La Mothe's audience, Feb 24:

The Queen received him 'alone in the Privy Chamber, the only persons in the room being the two Ambassadors and a few Councillors'.

'When La Mothe approached to kiss her hand she showed great coldness, but ordering the Ambassador [resident Ambassador, Mauvissière] to be covered at once, had a seat brought for her. She then addressed La Mothe very harshly and stiffly, and said that she was astonished that a man of his age with his white beard should have proceeded in Scotland differently from what he had promised her'. [La Mothe gave an explanation satisfactory to the Queen].

'With this the Queen told him to be covered and instantly tamed her anger, which was only make-believe'.

Robert Bowes and William Davison have informed King James 'on behalf of Leicester and Walsingham, that if he will marry Dorothy [Devereux, Leicester's step-daughter]...and will assure them that he will not change religion' they 'will have him declared by the judges to be the heir to the Crown of England. Notwithstanding this offer, Leicester still perseveres in the marriage... of his son' with 'the nearest heiress [Lady Arbella Stuart]...He is thus trying to get his son made King in right of his wife'.

On another matter: 'By order of the Council, the so-called bishops here, the ministers, and companies of merchants, have been asked to grant money for the relief of Geneva, and although the demand is ostensibly for voluntary gifts, they really are almost obligatory. Two Aldermen and two other persons, who were deputed to manage it, summoned the persons separately, and made them a long harangue; after which, if the sum given was small, they frightened the givers by saying that the Queen and Council would be very angry at their conduct in refusing to help generously so charitable a work. They keep secret the amount they have collected'. [Span.iii.449-452,454]. There are lists in the State Papers of noblemen, Councillors, clergy and laity who contributed.

Mar 10,Sun The Queen's Men: a company of actors to be chosen for the Queen. Earlier in her reign the Queen had maintained 'Interlude Players'.

Revels Office payment: 'Edmund Tilney esquire, Master of the Office, being sent for to the court by letter from Mr Secretary [Walsingham] dated the 10th of March...To choose out a company of players for her Majesty; by money by him laid out for horse-hire to the court and back again, 10s; for his own charges, his men's, and horsemeat there two days, 10s'. [Revels, 359].

'Comedians and stage-players of former time were very poor and ignorant... but being now grown very skilful and exquisite actors for all matters, they were entertained into the service of divers great lords, out of which companies there were twelve of the best chosen, and at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham they were sworn the Queen's servants, and were allowed wages and liveries as Grooms of the Chamber...Among these twelve players were two rare men, viz. Thomas [Robert] Wilson, for a quick, delicate, refined, extemporal wit, and Richard Tarlton, for a wondrous plentiful pleasant extemporal wit he was the wonder of his time'. [Stow, *Annals* (1615 edition, ed. Edmund Howes)].

Licence for the Queen's Men: Nov 28; first court performance: Dec 26.

Mar 15,Fri The Queen's 'token' for Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, of Devon (1537-Sept 1583), a half-brother of Walter Raleigh, was at Southampton preparing for a voyage to Newfoundland.

[March 15], 'Richmond this Friday morning', Raleigh to Gilbert:

'Brother, I have sent you a token from her Majesty, an anchor guided by a Lady, as you see, and further her Highness willed me to send you word that she wished as great good hap and safety to your ship as if herself were there in person... Further, she commandeth that you leave your picture with me'...

'So I commit you to the will and protection of God, who send us such life or death as he shall please or hath appointed'. [Latham, no.6].

Gilbert received this letter on March 18, with a jewel, described in detail by Maurice Browne: see May 3. Both men were to drown in the Atlantic.

March 17-April 20: John Somers was special Ambassador to the Low Countries.<sup>WA</sup> He had audiences with Alençon, the States-General, and the Prince of Orange.

March 18: Payment to the English Ambassador in Scotland:

'To Robert Bowes, esquire, for the army, £3000'. [Scot.xiii.202].

Court news. [March 18], Mendoza to Philip II: 'Two nights recently three very shabbily dressed Frenchmen have been in the secret gallery with the Queen, on the first occasion only Lady Stafford and another being present, and on the second Frances Howard, a lady, and Mr Sennet of the Chamber. I have not been able to discover who these people are, but I hear that after the Queen had seen them, she asked the French Ambassador to tell her truly whether any Frenchmen had come hither secretly, whereupon he replied in great surprise that he had not heard of any such. It may therefore be concluded that they come from the French Huguenots and the Queen asked the question she did in order to find out whether it was a ruse'. The Frenchmen are not named. [Span.iii.457].

March 18, Mon Mr North at Richmond with the Queen, on return from Poland. Dr Dee noted, March 18: 'Mr North from Poland: after he had been with the Queen he came to me. I received salutation from Alaski, Palatine in Poland; salutation by Mr North who came before to the Queen, and next to me was his message'.<sup>d</sup>

Sir Christopher Hatton described George North as one of his servants.

Court news. March 18, Lord Burghley to Sir Christopher Hatton, from my house at Westminster: 'I perceive that a Count of Polonia named the Palatine Laschi is either arrived, or shortly will, at Harwich to come to her Majesty; and if he be the very Count Palatine of that House of Laschy, he is a personage of great estimation, such as few are subjects to any monarch in Christendom, few in the Empire of the greatest exceeding him in sovereignty and power... This I write unto you, wishing that her Majesty might please to command some noblemen in Essex, as my Lord Rich or Lord Darcy, with the attendance of some gentlemen, to conduct him to the City, where it were good he had some lodging on the waterside, as Baynard's Castle'...

'Another matter is, that I find by my Lord of Leicester that her Majesty hath a disposition to leave her own stately palaces, and to vouchsafe to survey my poor house after Easter; which I am sure, if it had sense as the Master hath, would stoop down with so much pride to be possessed of her Majesty, as hereafter it would scantily know the Master. I confess it is my comfort to have anything that may like her Majesty, but in very truth I know there is nothing worthy of her steps but only the goodwill of the owner, who will yield both soil, house, and all appurtenances to be serviceable to her Majesty'. [Nicolas, 325].

March 19, court at Richmond, haste, Sir Christopher Hatton to Lord Burghley, concerning Alasco: 'Her Majesty deferreth all her direction for order to receive him until she be more fully informed both of his quality and occasion of access. She seemeth to doubt that he departeth from his Prince as a man in displeasure, because in one sentence of his letter to her Majesty he calleth her the refuge of the disconsolate and afflicted'...

'Her Majesty accepteth in most gracious and good kind part the offer of your Lordship's house, unto the which (although yet she will give us no order to lay in her provisions), I assuredly think she will come in the Easter week, but as I learn the more certainty, so will I readily advertise your good Lordship'.

[Nicolas, 326]. Alasco arrived in London on April 30, and the Queen arrived at Lord Burghley's house, Theobalds, Herts, on May 27.

[March 21], Antwerp, William Prince of Orange to Sir Francis Walsingham: *The bearer, Arnoult de Haersolt, Doctor of Laws, has written a book entitled 'Adversaria de actionibus tam civilibus quam criminalibus', which he has dedicated to the Queen, with the intention of going himself to present it to her. I beg you to have him in good commendation.* [SPF.xvii.202].

*Latin text-book on Civil and Criminal actions, with a Latin Preface to the Queen of England, 14p, praising her peaceful rule. 716p. (Antwerp, March 1583).*

Mar 28, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Sheen House, Surrey.  
By John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury, Queen's Almoner:  
to 49 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 49d in a white purse.<sup>T</sup>

Works: 'making ready for the Maundy at Sheen House...not only in making of trestles, forms, tables, and cupboards, but also of doors, and closing up sundry places with boards to avoid the throng of the people'.

March 28, Richmond, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham, of Gabriel Strozzi's 'device', offered on February 22: 'Touching the device offered by Strozzi, for the execution of which he desires a privilege, though generally as it is propounded it carries a very plausible show of great profit to redound from it to her Majesty, yet since she has heretofore found by experience that many other like devices which have been moved to her have in the end come to nothing...she cannot resolve to yield her good liking and consent to this, unless by someone to be sent over on purpose by the gentleman the substance and particulars of the device might be made better known to her than yet they are'.  
[SPF.xvii.216]. Reply: April 15.

March 28, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Walsingham: 'Il Signor Gabriel Strozzi has had his patent granted and passed by this King'...

'Il Signor Doctor Jordano Bruno, a professor in philosophy, intends to pass into England, whose religion I cannot commend'. [SPF.xvii.214].

Giordano Bruno arrived in April.

March 31: At Whitehall the Works completed 151 days' repairs and alterations to the Banqueting-house, including a painter 'laying the Arms over the porch in oil mixed with white and black'.

March: proposed visit, Somerset House, Strand; Crown property.  
Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, 'being commanded by the Queen's Majesty at Richmond to make ready for her Highness at Somerset House certain chambers there, and for taking down the said stuff and making it clean'.<sup>T</sup>

April 3: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Wolley's son'.<sup>T</sup>  
Parents: John Wolley, the Queen's Latin Secretary; wife: Elizabeth (More), daughter of Sir William More of Loseley, Surrey. Piers Pennant went 'from the court at Richmond to Sir William More's besides Guildford' to make ready, March.<sup>T</sup> Queen's gift: a standing cup with a cover of silver gilt to 'Mr Wolley one of our Secretaries his child'.<sup>PS</sup> Queen's Deputy: Countess of Lincoln.  
Godfathers: Earl of Lincoln; Earl of Leicester.

April 3, St Nicholas Church, Guildford: baptised: Francis Wolley.  
Francis Wolley (1583-1609) married (1594) Mary Hawtrey.

April 4: The Archbishop of Canterbury (Edmund Grindal) and three bishops signed a report against following the lead of the Pope in changing the Calendar, until consultation could be had with the rest of the clergy and with other reformed Churches. The Church of England could not accept a Bull from a Papacy held to be 'Antichrist'.

A Proclamation (665) had been drafted 'declaring the causes of the reformation of the Calendar and accounting of the year, hereafter to be observed to accord with other countries next hereto adjoining beyond the seas'.

The Proclamation was not published.

Britain changed to the Gregorian Calendar in 1752, 'losing' 11 days that year; also in 1752 January 1 became the first day of the year, instead of March 25.

April 6: Robert Beale was 'dispatched to the Queen of Scots'.<sup>WA</sup>

At Sheffield. Mary had continued to complain about her treatment, and had various proposals to make concerning herself and her son King James, with a view to obtaining her liberty. Beale carried detailed answers from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he sent a report; he returned to court at the end of April.

Apr 7, Sun Alençon's envoy, Jean du Bex, at Richmond for audience.<sup>WA</sup>  
Mendoza to Philip II [April 12]: 'Bex has arrived from Dunkirk with letters from the Duke of Alençon to the Queen...to ask her for the £25,000 balance of the sum she promised...The Queen has replied...that her own need will not allow of her giving him any money...The Queen exerted all her blandishments on Alençon's gentleman to discover whether his master was carrying on any negotiations with the Prince of Parma'. [Span.iii.462]. Du Bex returned to France by May 2.

April 10: False prophecies at Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex. Thomas Tusser, of Tolleshunt, gentleman, published the following fanatical and false prophecies:  
'Seek a cross of stone between Gloucester and the forest but they shall not find it, then shall they go to London and there shall the lion do great harm and destruction, and then he shall go into Norfolk and there shall be slain of an elephant. And then the poor commonalty shall take the white horse for their captain and rejoice because there shall come into England one that was dead and with him shall come the royal E. and the dead man shall set the crowns of England on his head. And then the laws shall turn and then the people shall rejoice the dead man's coming because sorrow and care shall be then almost past. And then shall the royal E., which is the best blood born in all the world, root out all heresies clean out of this realm, restoring the Church and the Catholic Faith. A lion, a horse, a leopard shall crown E. by the help of the great Eagle'.

Tusser was found not guilty; bailed to next Assizes. [Assizes, Essex, 241].  
Tusser: a kinsman of Thomas Tusser, of an Essex family, author of best-selling books on Good Points of Husbandry, who died in 1580.

Apr 12, Fri William Davison at Richmond on return from Scotland.<sup>WA</sup>  
Davison had been a special Ambassador to King James since December 1582.

Court news. April 13, Roger Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury:  
'It is thought that the Queen's Majesty will go upon Tuesday [April 16] to Reigate my Lord Howard's house to the marriage of Mistress Elizabeth his daughter to Mr Southwell'. [LPL 3198/128]. (See April 16,17).

April 15, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Sir Francis Walsingham:  
'Signor Gabriel Strozzi cannot for the present pass into England to solicit his affairs for her Majesty's letters patent of grant to enjoy the benefit of his inventions, which are so plausible in appearance. Now he has sent Signor Piero Strozzi, this bearer...to give her Highness convenient satisfaction in the doubtful points which may be objected...He is desirous to kiss her Majesty's hands, special on St George's Day, when he might see the magnificence of the court and the solemnity of that feast'.

[April 15], Paris, Tommaso Sassetti to Walsingham, recommending the bearer, Piero Strozzi, a Florentine gentleman, come from Italy to see France, England, Flanders, and Germany. [SPF.xvii.267-8]. No more is heard of Strozzi's device.

Apr 16, Tues: death. Lady Paget died in London. She was Nazareth (Newton), widow of Thomas Southwell and wife of Thomas Lord Paget. She was formerly a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber. Her marriage to Lord Paget was unhappy; they had separated in 1582.

*Apr 17, Wed: marriage, at Reigate, Surrey: Robert Southwell (1563-1598), Lady Paget's son by her 1st husband Thomas Southwell; he married Elizabeth Howard (1564-1646), daughter of Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham.*

*In Reigate Church register. The Queen had been expected to attend her god-daughter's marriage, but there is no evidence that she went to Reigate. She became godmother to Robert Southwell's daughter (April 1584).*

April 18: Dr John Dee, of Mortlake, noted: 'The Queen went from Richmond toward Greenwich, and at her going on horseback, being new up, she called for me by Mr Raleigh his putting her in mind, and she said "Quod defertur, non aufertur" [what is deferred will not be taken away], and gave me her right hand to kiss'.<sup>D</sup>

Apr 18, Thur dinner, Clapham, Surrey; Mr Worsopp.<sup>T</sup>  
Clapham manor-house; owned by John Worsopp, died c.1594; wife: Martha.

Lambeth Church: 'For ringing for the Queen's Majesty when she dined at Clapham and went to Greenwich, 3s4d'.

Apr 18, Thur **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer 'for the hire of three long carts laden with plate from the court at Greenwich to the Tower of London, for his boathire between the said court and the Tower with plate received out of her Highness's Privy Chamber and sundry offices of her Majesty's Household to be amended, and returning therewith to the court again five several times, and for the hire of two horses for the service of her Majesty from Oatlands to Sir William More's [Loseley] and Sunninghill for like purposes', £7.<sup>T</sup>

The Queen stayed at Loseley and Sunninghill in August-September.

Apr 20, Sat John Somers at Greenwich on return from the Low Countries.<sup>WA</sup>  
Somers had been a special Ambassador for a month.

Court news. April 20, The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:  
'I have been with Mr Secretary, who is somewhat troubled that her Majesty conceives no better of the marriage of his daughter with Sir Philip Sidney, but I hope shortly all will be well. It is thought her Majesty will not tarry at Greenwich, for she liketh not the mending of the house'...

'Mistress Elizabeth Howard is married to Mr Southwell, whose mother is now departed, to the great grief of my Lord Paget'.<sup>RT</sup> [An ironical remark].

*The Queen initially objected to the proposed marriage between Philip Sidney and Sir Francis Walsingham's daughter, because of the disparity in rank, and because she was not previously informed. May 7, court, Manners to Rutland:*

*'Her Majesty passes over the offence taken with Mr Sidney concerning his marriage'.<sup>RT</sup>*

*The marriage was on September 21.*

Apr 21, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Dr John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury.

Jean Malliet, the envoy sent to obtain aid for Geneva, noted that, after begging the gentlemen to remember St George's Day, the Bishop preached a sermon before the Queen and the lords of the court, having chosen a text expressly to recommend to them this charitable contribution, and insisting on it for a very long time. [Malliet, 186].

*April 21, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Walsingham: Signor Ottavian Cornaro, a nephew of the Venetian Ambassador to France, is coming to England, and hopes to have occasion to move his friends in Venice 'to have an ambassador sent as accustomed to England...I could wish her Majesty's portraiture in gold were bestowed on him, if so good a mind should appear to be in him'. [SPF.xvii.281].*

*Cornaro was at court by May 25.*

Apr 22, Mon Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

*Herald's description:* Twelve Garter Knights met in the Presence Chamber.

'These Lords being there in their robes about 6 o'clock were called into the Privy Chamber to the Queen's Majesty where she held a Chapter. The Chancellor [of the Garter] did then read the Commission before her and delivered it unto her. When he had done her Majesty called my Lord of Bedford unto her and thereby made him her Lieutenant, who with all the Lords and every officer in his place went down to the Chapel (leaving her Majesty in her Privy Chamber) to evening prayer. That being ended the Lords went up as before to the Chamber where they supped, which was the Great Chamber on the Queen's side as it is called'.

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Francis Russell 2nd Earl of Bedford. Russian Ambassador was present. The Queen was in processions and at service, in Garter robes.

'Service being ended, her Majesty went up straight to the Great Chamber called the Queen's side where her Majesty dined. And that day the Ambassador of Muscovia and the Secretary dined in the same chamber at a board by themselves over against the Lords of the Order. After dinner was done the Chancellor, the Register, the King at Arms and the Usher of the Order were all sent for to come in their mantles and wait. Her Majesty did talk long with the Ambassador.

'After dinner, the talk ended, she went to her Privy Chamber, with all the Lords and officers before her'.

The Lords later went to evening service.

*April 23: 'A certain Frenchman very skilful in planting and setting' has been appointed 'to reform our gardens and orchards at Hampton Court'; a warrant for expenditure of £100 was issued on April 23. The gardener, John Markye, also received £10 'towards his charges of coming over into England'; with him were five men including an interpreter. A total of £420 was spent in three years, including purchases of arbour poles, box for hedges, holly trees, one bay tree, one musk tree, lavender, double primroses, and daisies. The Works provided 24 new carved beasts on posts, eight for the garden, 16 for the 'Mount Garden', and laid pipes for watering the garden. [King's Works, iv.142-3].*

Apr 24, Wed Final 1583 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

No new Knights were elected.

[Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

*April 24: Jean Malliet, Genevan envoy, noted that the Bishop of Salisbury (John Piers) showed him a list of those who had agreed to subscribe to the appeal for aid for Geneva, viz. Lord Burghley 40 marks, Earl of Leicester £30, Earl of Bedford £40, Earls of Huntingdon, Pembroke, Warwick, £20 apiece, Lord Grey £15, Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Walter Mildmay, Walsingham, £10 apiece; others had not yet signed. [Malliet, 186].*

*April 24, at Constantinople: William Harborne, Ambassador to Turkey, presented to Sultan Murad III, 'the Grand Signor', on behalf of the Queen, gifts paid for by the Turkey Company, costing £1082.6s7d. (See also 20 November 1582).*

*Gifts for 'the Grand Signor' were described as: six pieces of rich material; satin and fringes to garnish the same; an embroidered scutcheon with the Queen's Arms and tassels of silver and gold; a very fair clock; plate.*

*Also 3 fair mastiffs in coats of red cloth, 3 spaniels, 2 bloodhounds, one common hunting hound, 2 greyhounds, 2 little dogs in coats of silk.*

*For the Viceroy, and for the Admiral: cloth and plate.*

*For the Janissary Aga and three Bashas: cloth.*

*For Mustapha the Dragoman: cloth and a gilt cup.*

The clock for the Grand Signor: 'A very great and fair clock, set upon a rock of mine-ore of silver and other metals, quadrate in proportion; on the one quarter whereof were to be seen men and women labourers, some drawing water out of wells, some digging metal, some carrying the same on wheelbarrows, others purifying it in furnaces, others washing it; having all the instruments belonging to that science. On the other side hunting the hart in a park with greyhounds and also in the forest with hounds, wherein were dragons, lions, panthers, leopards, serpents, adders, snakes, grasshoppers, worms and other sorts of other creeping beasts'.

'On the other two sides were shepherds keeping sheep and driving them to very fair fountains with cisterns and running conduits, ploughmen at tilling the earth, soldiers both horse and foot in action; and over all these a quadrate castle with a drawbridge, compassed about with running water, etc'.

'In which clock for a quarter of an hour after it had struck all these exercises had their moving'. [SPF.xv.653-4; xvii.683].

Hakluyt has a full description of the ceremonies when the Sultan received his gifts; his chief officials had already received theirs. [iii.108-113].

By April 25-September 27: **Alasco of Poland** in England.

Albertus Alasco, Count Palatine of Siradia (1536-1604); also known in England as Lasco, Laski, the Palatine, the Polonian (and other variants).

Arthur Throckmorton noted in his Diary:

April 25: Lord Darcy, Lord Rich, three others 'and myself were commanded to fetch in Laski. We set from London and lay at Brentwood'.

April 26: 'We went and lay at Colchester when as I first looked and liked Anna Lucas' [whom Arthur married in 1586].

April 27: 'We met Laski two miles beyond the town and came back and lay at Colchester'.

April 28: 'Laski and we all dined at Sir Thomas Lucas's and rested at Colchester'.

April 29: 'We came to Chelmsford and supped at Sir Thomas Mildmay's house where as we lay that night'. [At Moulsham].

Chelmsford churchwarden noted: on April 29 'came a prince of Polonia (as they say) into this town, at whose coming we were requested to ring our bells'.

April 30, Throckmorton: 'We all came to London and lodged Laski at Winchester House. I came to the court'.<sup>TH</sup>

April 1583-October 1585: **Giordano Bruno** in England.

Giordano Bruno (1548-1600): Italian philosopher, astronomer, mathematician.

He lived in London, in the household of the French Ambassador, from where he addressed a Latin Epistle to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, describing himself as 'Giordano Bruno of Nola, the God-loving, of the more highly-wrought theology doctor, of the purer and harmless wisdom professor. In the chief universities of Europe known, approved, and honourably received as philosopher. Nowhere save among barbarians and the ignoble a stranger. The awakener of sleeping souls. The trampler upon presuming and recalcitrant ignorance, who in all his acts proclaims a universal benevolence toward man'.

Bruno took part in a disputation at Oxford at Alasco of Poland's visit there in June; he was often at court with the French Ambassador; he became a friend of Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville, and wrote and published in London some of his most important works. [Wallace, 298-301].

Bruno left for France when the Ambassador was recalled, October 1585. For his books see: 1584, end; 1585 Oct 2.

May, first week: Alasco of Poland at Greenwich for audiences.

Greenwich Works account: 'making ways for the Queen and the Polonian at Blackwall, Limehouse and Ratcliff to pass out and into barges'.

Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon, April 30 [*sic*]: 'Of all other embassages or voyages there is one addressed hither worthy of your knowledge. And that is of a nobleman of Polonia, that is come of desire he hath only to see her Majesty and this country. He is called Alasco, a Count Palatine and Duke of that country. His family you shall read to be the best there and of which the Kings have heretofore been most commonly elected, and for his personage very rare, and surpassing all that I have seen of his years...He hath been General in more than forty fought battles, and yet is of that lustiness and strength that he is able to lead as many more...He is very civil, and speaketh the Italian and Latin very well, but the Slavonian and other languages thereabouts very naturally. He hath in his time greatly annoyed the Turk'.

'He is of great revenues, and liveth here at his own charges, having refused her Majesty's offer in that behalf, who taketh great delight to talk with him, and hath already in one week since his coming given him her presence twice. It is thought he will stay here this summer, being desirous to travel into some parts of this country. And her Majesty meaneth this next week to carry him to Nonsuch, and some other such places, where he shall be feasted and entertained according to his quality. After which we shall learn further of his estate and purpose of coming hither'. [LPL 647/70].

*Camden: Alasco was 'a learned man, of a comely feature of body, a very long beard, and very comely and decent apparel'.*

*Holinshed: 'Albertus Alasco, free Baron of Lasco, Vaivode or Palatine of Siradia in Poland, arrived at Harwich in Essex, and on the last of April came by water to Winchester House in Southwark, where he remained for the most part of his abode here...His ordinary attire scarlet, but when he presented himself to her Majesty a robe or gown of purple velvet'.*

*Stow: 'A Prince of great wisdom, learning, gravity, and of long experience in war, having been a great Commander in seventeen set battles against the Turks... came of his...earnest desire only to see her Majesty, saying: he had heard and read so much of her rare virtues, and high perfection...He had many conferences and discourses with her...in Latin, French, or Italian'.*

Court news, of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh, his half-brother.

c.May 3 [London], Maurice Browne to John Thynne (of Longleat, Wiltshire), concerning Gilbert (at Southampton preparing for a voyage to Newfoundland):

'Sir Humphrey's brother Water Rawley (who at this present hath her Majesty's favour above all men in the court) hath at his own cost and charges bought a new ship...Sir Humphrey doth go in her and is the Admiral...The Queen's Majesty hath used Sir Humphrey with very great favour, with promise unto him that...he shall not want anything that may be for his assistance in this action'.

'After Sir Humphrey had taken his leave of her Majesty and gone down to Hampton, the Queen sent Sir Humphrey as a token of her especial good favour a very excellent Jewel. The device was an anchor of gold set with 29 diamonds with the portraiture of a Queen holding the ring of the anchor in one hand, the flux of the anchor in the other hand. In the breast of which picture there is set a very great pointed diamond, and in the Crown that stands on the head is set a very great ruby, and at each end of the anchor a great pearl. On the back side of the anchor is written as followeth, *Tuemur sub sacra ancora* [*safe under the sacred anchor*]. Which jewel doth hang at two small chains devised with roses set with rubies and diamonds, which was tied with two points of hair colour tagged with gold and enamel, and a scarf of white silk cypress edged with a fair lace of gold and silver. And herewith received a letter of very great favour'...

'Sir Humphrey never had her Majesty's favour more highly'...

'Master Water Rawley is in very high favour with the Queen's Majesty, neither my Lord of Leicester nor Master Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Christopher Hatton] in so short time ever was in the like, which especial favour hath been but this half year. But the greatest of all hath been within this two months'.

'I have heard it credibly reported that Master Rawley hath spent within this half year above £3000. He is very sumptuous in his apparel, and as I take it he hath his diet out of the Privy Kitchen, but all the vessel with which he is served his at his table is silver with his own arms on the same. He hath attending on him at least 30 men, whose liveries are chargeable, of which number half be gentlemen, very brave fellows, divers having chains of gold. The whole court doth follow him'...

'I did one night sup with him and did lie with Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Master Rawley's lodging. His lodging is very bravely furnished with arras; the chamber wherein himself doth lie hath a field bed all covered with green velvet laid with broad silver lace, and upon every corner and on the top set with plumes of white feathers with spangles. He hath all other delights and pleasure abundantly, and above all he behaveth himself to the good liking of every man... He doth use me with all the kindness that may be'. [D.B.Quinn and N.M.Cheshire, ed. *The New Found Land of Stephen Parmenius* (Toronto, 1972), 203-206].

*May 3-27: Scottish special Ambassadors at London and Greenwich.*

*King James needed help either from France or from England. He had secretly assured La Mothe that 'although he had two eyes, two ears, and two hands, he had but one heart, and that was French'. He determined however, before giving further encouragement to France, to come to an understanding with the Queen, to whom he wrote from Holyroodhouse, April 23, sending two gentlemen to negotiate a complete union and amity between them; he has privately communicated to Stuart certain matters for her secret hearing. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 6].*

*Colonel William Stuart, Captain of the King's Guard, and John Colville led the special embassy, to ask for an alliance, for money, and to propose marriage to the Queen, or to have her advice on the King's marriage.*

*There were 18 persons in all, including David Lindsay, a noted preacher, and George Young, Secretary of the Privy Council of Scotland.*

*May 5, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Lord Mayor, Thomas Blanke, haberdasher.<sup>M</sup> [Description, Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.184, relates to 6 May 1582].*

*May 6, Mon Scottish Ambassadors at Greenwich for first audience.*

*Sir Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, May 7, London:*

*'Colonel Stuart and Mr Colville had audience yesterday, who did assure her Majesty of the King their master's sincere good will and affection towards her and the amity of this Crown, and that he meant wholly to depend upon her good and friendly advice and counsel in his greatest and most important causes. Some requests they did also propound unto her Majesty'. [Bath, v.42].*

*May 6, Greenwich, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon (abroad):*

*'Your brother Mr Francis is sometimes a courtier'...*

*'It is feared that there will be a great mortality among us this summer, for that the infection is already very great both in the city and country, especially in all great towns throughout the realm. And I hear of certainty that the sweating sickness is on foot in London, or some such like contagious and pestiferous disease. But of hot fevers, that be little better, all the world complaineth already, so as her Majesty will not long sojourn so near London'...*

*'The Muscovite Ambassador is ready to depart, having spent all the winter in England with rewards and satisfaction'.*

'Here is newly arrived an honourable embassy out of Scotland to her Majesty. The chief person is Mr William Stuart of the King's blood, Captain of his Guard, Councillor, and a principal favourite about him. He did at my being in the Low Countries serve the States as chief over 3000 Scots, and yet is commonly called Colonel Stuart, being to return thither again shortly...His train are of choice persons, and some of good quality. What his message shall be, few yet know'...

'Sir Humphrey Gilbert is once again crossing sail towards a part of America not yet perfectly discovered, with whom Mr Raleigh, the new favourite, has made an adventure of £2000 in a ship and furniture thereof'.

'Malliet, the agent for Geneva, is yet here, but looketh shortly to be ready to depart, and his long abode hath not been fruitless, for the collection is very forward, and will in the whole amount to seven or eight thousand pounds sterling at the least, whereof there is yet but a third part brought in, but very sure, and good order for the rest'. [LPL 647/72].

Court news. [May 6], London, Mauvissière to Henri III:

'There has arrived in this town the Palatine Lasqui, who has sent to visit me, and sent word that he will come himself after seeing the Queen, who until now is in doubt of what brings him to her kingdom. There has been much discourse about his life and past acts, and the diverse fortune which he has found with many princes and many countries. The English, who are very suspicious by nature, and are always fearful and jealous for their State, do not yet know to esteem Lasqui, seeing that he is strongly Catholic, has a priest and has Mass said, and has sought favours from the Pope and offered to serve him. Notwithstanding, they have provided a very good lodging for him, and until now he has been well received and treated by those charged with receiving him'.

'He says that he comes of English blood, of the house of the Earls of Lincoln, of which a cadet branch married into Poland and bears its arms, and says that his greatest desire was to see the Queen and her kingdom'...

'They say that she will take him with her in a little progress, which she is going to make for 10 or 12 days, to see several lords, without going more than 15 or 20 miles from here'...

'Mr Beale, Walsingham's brother-in-law, who went to the Queen of Scots from this Queen on propositions which I made and put forward for her liberty, has returned after staying some time with the Queen of Scots to treat on these affairs and if possible to learn her decisions'...

'Those from Geneva are drawing from the churches in this kingdom more than 100,000 crowns, because each has contributed to it'. [Chéruel, 239-243].

May 6, at Greenwich: death of Lady Tailboys; she was Margaret (Skipwith), widow of (1) George 2nd Lord Tailboys (c.1522-1540); (2) Sir Peter Carew (died 1575); wife of (3) Sir John Clifton (died 1593).

May 8: Lord Burghley, the Queen's 'spirit'. Burghley withdrew from court for a time after the death in April of his daughter Elizabeth, the young widow of William Wentworth. Lord Bulbeck, new-born son of his other daughter Anne, Countess of Oxford, was buried in Essex, May 9.

On May 8 Lord Burghley received from the Queen a brief letter of support beginning 'Sir Spirit, I doubt I do nickname you' and ending 'God bless you, and long may you last, Omnino, E.R'. [Wright, ii.201]. *Omnino*: entirely.

After Burghley died John Clapham, one of his clerks, noted that he 'ordered for the most part all public affairs of state, which he dispatched with such dexterity as the Queen commonly termed him her Spirit'. [Clapham, 80].

May 8, Anthony Marten dedicated to the Queen: 'The Commonplaces of the most famous and renowned Divine Doctor Peter Martyr, divided into four principal parts: with a large addition of many theological and necessary discourses, some never extant before. Translated and partly gathered by Anthony Marten, one of the Sewers of her Majesty's honourable Chamber'.

'To the most excellent, mighty, and religious' Queen. Epistle (5p), describing Martyr, who 'behaved himself not only as a right Evangelist, but... as a very Apostle. Wherefore, I most humbly beseech your Majesty...to be partaker of these fruits of his, and protector of these labours of mine, sown and sprung up, ripened and gathered, begun and ended within the walls of your Highness's Court, by your most most faithful and loyal subject and servant'...

'O that blessed day, wherein your Majesty was placed in your royal seat, to restore the decayed church...from superstition to religion; from idolatry to true worship; from the heathenish mass to a Christian Communion; from papistical rites to apostolical ceremonies; from beads to prayers; from legends to sermons; from bondage to liberty; and even as it were from hell to heaven'.

'O that all Christian English hearts would celebrate that happy day with all joyful solemnity, with all praises to God, and prayers for you...So renowned is your name and honour among all godly Princes...so truly do your people love you...so wise and circumspect is your Council...so strong is your Kingdom, so well furnished your munition, so terrible your navy, and so steadfast your fortune'. 'At your Majesty's Court in Greenwich the 8 of May 1583'.

Epistle 'To the Christian Reader' (10p), describing Marten's method of work: 'Five years continually have I travailed herein...I living in the Court, as it were in continual peregrination...had fit opportunity to confer...with sundry persons of great learning and judgement'.

Epistle 'To all godly Ministers being studious in Divinity' (4p).

Text, in four Parts: 1370p. Also several hundred pages of sermons and other works by Martyr, with a separate title-page: 'Another Collection of certain Divine matters and doctrines of...Peter Martyr'. Dedicated 'To her Majesty'.

Having found 'other things worthy the bringing into light...I thought it necessary...to translate these things also into English'. Your subjects may 'gather all the honey out of those flowers, which he hath planted in the garden of the Lord, and so joyfully carry the same into the hives of their heart that ...they may be found profitable bees unto the Lord their Saviour'.

Pietro Martire Vermigli (1499-1562), Florentine, evangelical reformer, was known in England as Peter Martyr. His *Commonplaces* are discussions on specific doctrinal topics relevant to the Biblical text being studied. Anthony Marten (c.1542-1597) Sewer of the Chamber by 1570, dedicated other books to the Queen.

May 9, Greenwich, Sir Francis Walsingham to Robert Bowes:

'The Scottish Ambassadors arrived here on Friday last and had audience the Monday following, which should have been sooner had not it been for the coming of a nobleman from Poland to see the Queen of England, to whom he was promised to have speedy access'. They conferred at Somerset House on May 7 with myself and Lord Hunsdon. 'On Saturday next [May 11] the ambassadors are appointed to have audience again, so that...by Wednesday or Thursday following they shall receive their dispatch'. [Scot.vi.450].

May 11, Sat Scottish Ambassadors at Greenwich for second audience. Mendoza to Philip II [May 25]: They submitted to the Queen 'the principal points of their mission, namely the importance of an offensive and defensive alliance ...and the granting of a loan to the King'. Next night the Queen told Walsingham 'that her own servants and favourites professed to love her for her good parts, Alençon for her person, and the Scots for her Crown, three entirely different reasons, but they all ended in the same thing, namely, asking her for money'.

Colonel Stuart 'was very indignant'. [Span.iii.472-3].

May 13, court, Earl of Leicester (Chancellor of Oxford University)  
 'To my very loving friends the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the  
 Convocation of the University of Oxon':

'The Queen's Majesty hath willed me to signify unto you that the Palatine  
 Laskey, the nobleman that is now here out of Polonia, mindeth shortly to come  
 down to the University of Oxford, and that her Highness's pleasure therefore  
 is that he be received of you with all the courtesy and solemnity that you may.  
 I mind myself to accompany him thither; the time we appoint to be there shall be  
 on Monday the 10th day of June, and there to remain that day, all Tuesday, and  
 all Wednesday, and on Thursday morning to depart. You must use all solemnity of  
 disputations, orations, and readings as you did at her Majesty's being with you  
 [in 1566]. Your scaffolds must also be set up for disputations as they were, for  
 so would her Highness have it. I wish Latin sermons to be provided'...

'I do think it fittest for him to lie in Christ Church'.

[*Records of Early English Drama: Oxford*, i.185].

Alasco and Leicester's visit duly began on June 10.

May 13, Mon: Dr John Dee noted: 'I became acquainted with Albertus Laski at  
 7½ at night, in the Earl of Leicester's chamber in the court at Greenwich'.<sup>D</sup>

Court news. [May 14], Mauvissière to Henri III:

Colonel Stuart 'has come accompanied with many gentlemen and John Colville...  
 and by the most eloquent and seditious minister in Scotland [David Lindsay]'...

'Stuart has found the Council so favourable to all his demands, and their  
 mistress so well disposed, that he has been received here as if he was a great  
 prince, and they treat very secretly with him'...

[PS] 'The Palatine Lasqui is moderately well entertained here'...

'Since my letter was written this morning the Colonel has dined in the Earl  
 of Leicester's lodgings, where were those deputed by the Queen to treat with  
 him (who are Lord Treasurer Burghley, Leicester, Lord Hunsdon, Hatton, and  
 Walsingham). They left without concluding anything nor coming to an accord  
 today, as they thought to do, so that the Scots are not too pleased, and it  
 seems they are not willing to conclude an offensive and defensive league for  
 religion unless they have a large sum of silver for their King, his Guard  
 well paid, and many pensions'. [Chéruel, 239-243].

May 15, Wed: Burghley noted: 'Alasco of Polonia feasted at Nonsuch'.<sup>B</sup>  
 Lord Lumley's house at Cheam, Surrey.

c. May 15: Duke of Alençon's secretary, Mathurin Chertier, arrived in London.  
 Mendoza to Philip II [May 25]: 'Alençon has sent hither a secretary of his,  
 who arrived ten days since, to inform the Queen that the rebels were again  
 approaching him with terms of settlement...He advises her thereof in order to  
 have her opinion as to the conditions he ought to grant'. [Span.iii.474].

16 May 1583-August 1585: John Herbert was special Ambassador, first to  
 Denmark, where in June 1583 he concluded a Treaty for trade and free navigation.  
 Herbert then went on to the Hanse Towns, Poland, and Prussia.

c. May 16, Thur Tournament: Tilt, for Alasco; \*Greenwich.  
 Mendoza to Juan de Idiaquez [May 25]: 'The Queen continues to make much of  
 the Palatine Lasqui, and a few days ago she had a joust got up expressly for  
 his gratification. He saw it from a window with the Queen and the French  
 Ambassador'. [Span.iii.474].

Court news, including a mention of the tournament in May.

Mauvissière to Henri III [June 3]: 'Monseigneur your brother sent to the Queen and her Council his own secretary, called Seigneur Chertier, and wrote to ask me to present him to them...The charge which his Highness gave him was principally to reconcile him with the Queen'...

'The day after Chertier arrived in London the Queen sent word to me that there were several adventurers who wished to run at lists, and that I would be welcome there. I escorted Chertier there and presented him to her as the man whom your brother had chosen to visit her to render an account to her of all his actions ...He presented letters to her, and showed his credence'. [He had audience].

'The rest of the day was spent in seeing the running at lists, where the Palatine Lasqui was present'...

'Since then Chertier has spoken twice to the Queen'...

'I beg your Majesty to send the coaches here, as they are so much spoken of, and the litter-mules which the Earl of Leicester has so often asked me for, which he has promised to his wife'...

'On the day of the tournament he asked me again, in front of the Queen, if the coaches which your Majesty is sending here would come very soon. Drawing me aside with the Countess of Warwick, his sister-in-law, he prayed me to write at once for the mules, and said he would furnish your Majesty with as many good hackneys as you pleased'. [Chérue], 258-264].

The coaches were a gift for the Queen promised in August 1582.

Chertier left late in May.

May 18, Sat Russian Ambassador's meeting with Lady Mary Hastings.

Tsar Ivan IV was seeking to marry Lady Mary Hastings, sister of the Earl of Huntingdon. Feodor Pissemsky, his Ambassador, was invited to York House, Charing Cross (official residence of Lord Chancellor Bromley), to see her.

*Jerome Horsey's description:* 'Her Majesty caused that lady to be attended on with divers great ladies and maids of honour and young noblemen, the number of each appointed, to be seen by the said Ambassador in York House garden. She put on a stately countenance accordingly. The Ambassador, attended with divers other noblemen and others, was brought before her Ladyship; cast down his countenance; fell prostrate to her feet, rose, ran back from her, his face still towards her, she and the rest admiring at his manner. Said by an interpreter it did suffice him to behold the angel he hoped should be his master's spouse; commended her angelical countenance, state, and admirable beauty. She after was called by her familiar friends in court the Empress of Muscovia'.

Lady Mary declined to become the latest of the Tsar's many wives; the proposed marriage 'by means of her inability of body, by occasion of much sickness, or perhaps of no great liking either of herself or friends, or both, took no place'. [Horsey, *Travels*, 196; Hakluyt, ii.258]. Sequel: June 22.

During May there was a banquet for the Russian Ambassador at Greenwich.<sup>T</sup>

May 18: Alasco visited Dr John Dee, of Mortlake, Surrey.

May 18, Dee noted: 'The Prince Albertus Laski came to me at Mortlake, with only two men. He came at afternoon and tarried supper and after sunset'.<sup>D</sup>

May 20, from my lodging, William Herle to Sir Christopher Hatton:  
At Winchester House yesternight 'I found the Count Palatine Laschy absent, who in the morning before was privately gone to Mr Dee's to recreate himself with the sight of his library'. [Nicolas, 331]. May 28: Edward Kelley (alchemist) and Dee 'sat discoursing of the noble Polonian Albertus Laski, his great honour here with us obtained, his great good liking of all states of the people, of them that either see him or hear of him'.<sup>D</sup>

c. May 23: Scottish Ambassadors at Greenwich to take leave.

During May: Richard Astley, Jewel-house Officer, for 'boat-hire to and from the court at Greenwich to London for fetching of three chains of gold given to three ambassadors from the King of Scots...and for fetching of plate given to a Preacher and to Mr Young'.<sup>T</sup> Queen's gifts delivered on May 23: To Davy Lindsay 'a preacher sent to her Majesty from the King of Scots': three gilt bowls with a cover. To Mr George Young 'Clerk of the Council to the said King of Scots': three gilt bowls with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

May 23: Queen's passport for William Stuart, Captain of the King of Scotland's Guard, and John Colville, returning to Scotland. [Scot.vi.466].

Mendoza to Philip II [June 1], of the Queen's reply to the Scots:

'With respect to the King's marriage, she said she thanked them much for placing into her hands a matter of such great importance...As for herself, she had decided to decline, as she thought she was better without a husband... At present, she would say no more but that there was no person in England with the necessary qualifications for the purpose'.

'After this, the Queen earnestly begged Stuart to tell her whether it was true that Leicester had negotiated through Davison for the marriage of the King of Scotland with the daughter of his wife. Although Stuart denied this, the Queen became so excited about it as to say that she would rather allow the King to take her crown away than see him married to the daughter of such a she-wolf, and if she could find no other way to repress her ambition and that of the traitor Leicester, she would proclaim her all over Christendom for the bad woman she was, and prove that her husband was a cuckold. She said much more to the same effect, and in order to mollify her Leicester is now making great efforts to marry the girl to a private gentleman'.

'The Queen gave Stuart a chain worth £60, and corresponding presents to the rest'. [Span.iii.477]. Dorothy Devereux's sudden marriage: July 19.

May 23, Greenwich, Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir William More (of Loseley, Guildford, Surrey): 'Her Majesty intending to make her progress shortly into Sussex, where haply in her way she may be pleased to take your house'...

'Her Majesty will be with you the 18th of July or thereabout'.

[Loseley MS 11/8]. The Queen arrived at Loseley on August 28.

May 23, Arundel House [Strand], Earl of Arundel 'to my loving servant Robert Buxton at Tippenham in Norfolk': 'I do understand the Queen's Majesty to take her progress into Sussex this summer and therefore cannot conveniently be absent there'... [PS]. 'Deal so as my coming into Norfolk be still expected (though making of provision stay) until I have more assurance of her Majesty's coming into Sussex'. [HMC.Various, ii.239]. The Queen did not visit Sussex in 1583.

May 24: John de Vignes, a messenger, was paid for bringing letters from France 'and for divers confitures provided by him at sundry times for her Majesty in France'.<sup>T</sup>

Court news. [May 25], Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Countess of Shrewsbury has again complained, through a son of hers, of her husband, in the matter of the Queen of Scots'. The Queen told him 'to give her a written statement of the allegations, which she promised should be seen by nobody. The substance of the complaint is that...the Earl of Shrewsbury...is in love with her; and this the Countess sets forth with a thousand absurdities and impertinences'...

'A Venetian gentleman of the house of Cornari...has come hither on the pretext of seeing the Queen...to endeavour to arrange with her for a Venetian Ambassador to reside here, in which case he will be the man. The Queen will be very glad of it, as she tried to arrange it some years ago'. [Span.iii.473-4].

Venetian Ambassador in Paris, to the Senate, Aug 16: 'Ottavian Cornaro, son of Signor Carlo...desiring to see the world, has gone into England. His amiable qualities open the road for him, and the Queen of England has been especially gracious to him, during his three months' visit frequently talking intimately to him'. [Ven.viii.65]. Cornaro was by then back in Paris.

No Venetian Ambassador was sent; an Agent came in 1603.

May 26, in Paris: death. Esmé Stuart, Baron d'Aubigny and Duke of Lennox (c.1542-1583) died after illness. He had met Queen Elizabeth in January on his way to France from Scotland, where he was formerly the chief favourite of his cousin King James; he had written a letter bequeathing his heart to the King; it was duly embalmed and taken to him. [SPF.xvii.371,394].

His son Ludovic Stuart (1574-1624) became 2nd Duke of Lennox; in November Ludovic was brought from France to live in Scotland; he also became a favourite of King James. He visited Queen Elizabeth in 1601.

May 27, Greenwich, Privy Seal account, 1582-1583, including: 'In reward to the Beadles for the Goldsmiths in London for their painstaking for the space of one whole year last past in warning and searching amongst the said goldsmiths for plate stolen out of our household at divers and sundry times the sum of 20s'.<sup>PS</sup>

A similar payment was made in some other years also.

May 27, court at Greenwich, Roger Manners (an Esquire for the Body) to the Earl of Rutland: I 'make myself ready to wait on her Majesty to Theobalds [Burghley's house], where it is thought my Lord of Oxford shall work some grace...We are not like to have any great progress this year'.

'My Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] yet liveth, but no great hope of his recovery'.<sup>RT</sup> Sussex died on June 9 after long illness.

[May 27, Mon] dinner, Edmonton, Middlesex; Lady Nicholas.<sup>T</sup>  
Edmonton house of Elizabeth, Lady Nicholas, widow of Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, Lord Mayor of London 1575-1576 (died 1578); she died summer 1583.

Lord Treasurer Burghley's preparations for the Queen's visit to Theobalds. 'Rooms and Lodgings in the two Courts at Theobalds, 27 May 1583'.

In the First or Base Court: Brewhouse, Bake-house, Laundry, Joiners; Grooms of the Privy Chamber; Officers of the Cellar and Pantry; Queen's Cooks; Clerk of the Kitchen; Squires for the Body; Gentlemen Ushers; Lady Lincoln; a Common Hall and a Buttery; Groom-Porter; a large room partly for the Wardrobe, partly for pallets for the Lords' servants that lack lodgings; other Gentlemen.

In the Inner Court: Porter's Lodge; The Robes; Presence Chamber; Queen's Great Chamber; Lord Admiral [Earl of Lincoln]; Earl of Warwick; Lady Marquis [of Northampton]; Lady Stafford; Lord Howard; Lord Hunsdon; Earl of Leicester's servants; Earl of Leicester; Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber, and their servants; Gentlewomen of the Bedchamber; the Queen, in 'a bedchamber in a turret'; Queen's Withdrawing Chamber; Queen's Privy Chamber; Mrs Blanche [Parry]; Sir Christopher Hatton; Mr [Fulke] Greville; Mr Raleigh; Sir Thomas Heneage; Mr Secretary Walsingham; Lady Cobham; Lord Treasurer's table, and his bedchamber; Lady Burghley. [No lodging is listed for Alasco of Poland].

Over the gate in the Inner Court: 'A gallery painted with the Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of England in trees'. [Murdin, 375-8].

[Printed in full: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.186-191].

'A total of the flesh and fowl to be provided for the Queen's Majesty at Theobalds 27,28,29,30 May' lists: beef, mutttons, veals, tongues, bacon, dried tongues, sheep tongues, pigs, green geese, capons, pullets, chickens, pigeons, herons, ducklings, godwits, pheasants, quails, rabbits, lambs. Also wine, beer, ale, bread, cream, butter, eggs, onions, herbs. Also for Wednesday (a fish day): fish, including seafish, pike, carp, tench, bream. [HT.MS 143/62].

May 27, Mon **THEOBALDS**, Herts; Lord Burghley.<sup>T</sup>  
Theobalds, Cheshunt, owned by William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598), Lord Treasurer; 2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589).

Simon Bowyer, Gentleman Usher, one Yeoman and four Grooms of the Chamber 'waiting and attending of her Majesty's service at Theobalds and Hackney'.<sup>T</sup>

May 28/30: dinner, Ponsbourne, Herts; Sir Henry Cock.<sup>T</sup>  
Ponsbourne manor-house, Hatfield; owned by Sir Henry Cock (1538-1610); wife: Ursula (Bury). Also of Broxbourne, Herts; their monument: Broxbourne Church.

Court news. May 29, Sir Francis Walsingham to Robert Bowes: 'The Scottish Ambassadors departed hence on Monday in some sort contented though not altogether satisfied'. They took proposals for a league, and for a yearly pension for King James; and a letter from the Queen to James, May 17, Greenwich, with thanks for his affection, and for a ring which she will not fail to wear.

King James replied, July 9, St Andrews, referring to the Queen's wise counsel and unfeigned affection for him; he describes her as 'the good woman with the red hat'. [Presumably a reference to the Queen's red hair.

Both royal letters are in French: *Scot.* and *HT.xiii.228,232*].

May 31, Fri At Theobalds: Earl of Oxford's reconciliation with the Queen. Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (Burghley's son-in-law), had been barred from court since March 1581 after he seduced Anne Vavasour, Maid of Honour.

May 31, Fri dinner, Hackney, Middlesex; Sir Rowland Hayward.<sup>T</sup>  
Kingshold manor-house, called King's Place; purchased in 1583 by Alderman Sir Rowland Hayward (c.1520-1593), clothworker, Alderman of London 1560-1593, Lord Mayor 1570-1571 and in 1591; 2nd wife: Catherine (Smith) (c.1564-1617), daughter of 'Customer' Thomas Smith. Hayward had 16 children by his two wives.

St Botolph Aldgate, London: 'Paid to sundry ringers for ringing when the Queen went to Hackney, 8d'.

May 31, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

May 31, court at Greenwich, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon:

'Monsieur [Duke of Alençon] remaineth yet at Dunkirk...One Chertier, Secretary unto Monsieur, having been lately here with her Majesty from his master, was in his return taken by La Motte, at Gravelines, and yet remaineth prisoner with his letters intercepted...General Norris is looked for here with the next wind out of Flanders, only to do his duty unto her Majesty, and to be present at the marriage of his only sister to Sir Amias Paulet's eldest son, at the Lord Norris's house, where will be present the Count Palatine and Duke of Polonia... and from thence he [Alasco] is to go to the Commencement at Oxford, and so to Killingworth [Kenilworth] with the Earl of Leicester. Her Majesty hath spent the last week at Theobalds, where my Lord of Oxford was reconciled and received to her Highness's favour, and now is here in court'. [LPL 647/73].

*Mathurin Chertier was captured by Valentine Pardieu, Sieur de la Motte, Governor of Gravelines. The Queen attempted to intercede for him, but he was tortured to reveal their negotiations, and was put to death.*

Court news. June [1], The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'Her Majesty came yesterday to Greenwich from my Lord Treasurer's. She was never in any place better pleased, and sure the house, garden and walks may compare with any delicate place in Italy'.

'The day she came away, which was yesterday, my Lord of Oxford came to her presence, and after some bitter words and speeches, in the end all sins are forgiven and he may repair to the court at his pleasure. Mr Raleigh was a great mean herein, whereat Pondus [Burghley] is angry for that he could not do so much'...[Oxford, Burghley's son-in-law, had seduced a Maid of Honour in 1581]

'My Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] groweth towards an end...Some think my Lord of Hunsdon shall be Lord Chamberlain...but I think her Majesty will not in haste make a Lord Chamberlain'...

'The best is, her Majesty, for my good waiting this little journey, with many thanks and good words is pleased that Mr Anthony Cooke shall be Squire and wait [as Esquire for the Body], and I shall take my ease and wait when I list or when her Majesty herself shall command me'.<sup>RT</sup> [Dated June 2].

June 1: At Sheffield: A Commissioner from the Queen, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by Robert Beale, arrived for discussions with the Queen of Scots, as a result of recent complaints and offers made by her, and a renewed request to be released.

A Treaty between Mary, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Mildmay, was drawn up, by which Mary was offered her liberty, but on terms unacceptable to her.

Difficulties were also made by the Scots.

Robert Beale came to court to report to Queen Elizabeth, June 22.

June 1: death: Dr George Carew (c.1497-1583), Dean of the Chapel Royal since November 1558. Funeral: July 3, St Giles in the Fields.

No further Dean was appointed during the Queen's reign.

June 4: News of a forthcoming royal visit to Farnham Castle, Surrey, one of the Bishop of Winchester's palaces.

June 4, Winchester, Bishop of Winchester (Dr John Watson), to Sir William More of Loseley: I have received a letter from Sir Christopher Hatton 'touching her Majesty's coming to Farnham. I am earnestly to pray you to give me that credit with Mr Morgan that I may have the use of his house for myself during her Majesty's abode there, otherwise I shall be destitute and know not where conveniently to place myself'. June 15, Wolvesey [Castle, Winchester], Bishop of Winchester to More: Mr Morgan and Mr Joye, who each have part of a house [in or near Farnham] agree to me using it. [Loseley MSS 11/10,11].

The Queen did not visit Farnham in 1583.

June 6, from Howard House, Lord Henry Howard dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham his book 'A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies: not hitherto confuted by the pen of any man, which...have been causes of great disorder in the commonwealth...very needful to be published at this time'.

In discussing the supposed effects of comets on events on earth Howard writes:

'I can affirm thus much, as a present witness by mine own experience, that when divers...went about to dissuade her Majesty (lying then at Richmond) from looking on the Comet which appeared last, with a courage answerable to the greatness of her state she caused the window to be set open, and cast out this word *Jacta est alia*, the dice are thrown, affirming that her steadfast hope and confidence was too firmly planted in the providence of God to be blasted or affrighted with those beams, which either had a ground in nature whereupon to rise, or at least no warrant out of scripture to portend the mishaps of Princes'.

332 p. (London, 1583).

Lord Henry Howard (1540-1614), dedicated several works to the Queen.

June 9: death. Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex (c.1525-1583), K.G., died at Bermondsey, Surrey. He was Lord Chamberlain, Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and a Privy Councillor. His will (1st April 1583) refers to the Queen's visit to him at his Essex house, New Hall, Boreham (September 1579):

'My meaning hath always been to have that house of New Hall to remain honourably furnished, as well for the receiving of the Queen's Majesty when it shall please her to come thither, as also for the honourable furniture of my heirs that shall succeed me'.

'I do therefore give and bequeath to my brother Sir Henry Radcliffe the whole suit of hangings which did hang in her Majesty's bedchamber at New Hall at her Majesty's last being there, and the whole suit of hangings which did then hang in her Majesty's inner lodging there, and the hangings which I bought of Horatio Palavicino to hang the Withdrawing Chamber and the Privy Chamber for her Majesty, and the hangings of gilt leather which did hang the chambers where Mistress Frances Howard did lie there, and the hangings of the Dance of Death which did then hang the Presence Chamber there, and the whole suit of hangings which did then hang my Lord of Leicester's outer chamber there, and the hangings of gilt leather which did then hang my Lord of Leicester's bedchamber there, and the bed of lozenges of cloth of silver and cloth of gold embroidered upon crimson satin which my Lord of Leicester then lay in, with the bedsteads, cupboards, boards, chairs, stools, cushions, andirons and all other furniture whatsoever which at that time was used for the full furniture of the bed and chambers of the Earl of Leicester there, and also all the chairs of crimson velvet embroidered with cloth of gold and silver, with the cushions, stools, chairs, tables, and all other things thereto belonging then used in her Majesty's Presence Chamber there, and the table-cloths, cupboard-cloths, carpets, chairs, tables, cushions, stools, andirons and window-cloths of crimson velvet embroidered with work of needlework or otherwise then used in her Majesty's Privy Chamber there, and all the furniture to them belonging, and the sparver of crimson velvet embroidered with hands and dragons and porpentine [porcupines, a Sidney badge], with the quilts, chairs, stools, cushions, carpets, cupboard-cloths, board-cloths, window-cloths, and all other furniture to them belonging which then was in her Majesty's Withdrawing Chamber there'.

The papers of Sir William Petre, an executor, record that the Earl gave the Queen his Garter insignia; and to his brother 'by legacy to remain as an heirloom to the house of Sussex for ever five precious stones which were given by the Emperor [1567-8] in a rapier, valued at £2000'. [Essex RO: D/DPF 240/1].

Funeral procession: see July 8. Sir Henry Radcliffe (c.1532-1593) became 4th Earl of Sussex. The widowed Frances (Sidney), Countess of Sussex, died in 1589.

The Queen did not visit New Hall again.

June 9: marriage. Anthony Paulet (1562-1600), son of Sir Amias Paulet, Governor of Jersey, married Catherine Norris (c.1560-1602), only daughter of Henry 1st Lord Norris; at Norris's house, Rycote, Oxon.

Alasco of Poland, Lord Russell, Sir Philip Sidney, and others, had arrived at Rycote on June 8.<sup>TH</sup> The Queen became godmother to Anthony Paulet's daughter (January 1585).

June 10-13: Alasco, with the Earl of Leicester, visited Oxford University. June 10: 'The Palatine with the rest after dinner set towards Oxford, whereat in his way entering in the University Liberties met him certain Doctors, of the which Dr Westphaling made an oration'.<sup>TH</sup> Alasco stayed at Christ Church.

He received gifts of gloves and books; there were musicians, fireworks, disputations in St Mary's Church (including a disputation in which Giordano Bruno took part), sermons, dinners at All Souls, Magdalen, and New College, and two Latin plays by William Gager, 'Dido', a tragedy, and 'Rivales'.

[Description of the visit: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.168-180].

June 11: **Sir Humphrey Gilbert** began his voyage to Newfoundland. Gilbert endeavoured to 'plant' the first English colony in North America.

In June 1578 the Queen had granted Letters Patent to Gilbert 'for the inhabiting and planting of our people in America', with licence 'to discover, find, search out, and view, such remote, heathen, and barbarous lands, countries and territories not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people...and the same to have, hold, occupy and enjoy...for ever'.

On June 11 Gilbert left Plymouth for Newfoundland with five ships: *The Delight*; *The Hind*; *The Squirrel*; *The Swallow*; and Raleigh's *Bark Raleigh*, which turned back after two days. They took 'music in good variety', with 'Morris dancers, hobby-horse, and May-like conceits to delight the savage people, whom we intended to win by all fair means possible'.

At Newfoundland: see August 5. [Hakluyt, v.349-350; vi.12].

June 11-15: Royal watermen carried 'the Count Palatine Alasco and his train by water at sundry times'.<sup>T</sup>

June 13: 'The Palatine went from Oxford to Woodstock'.<sup>TH</sup>

June 14: He stayed overnight at Lord Russell's house at Bisham, Berks.

June 15, Sat: Dr John Dee noted: 'The Lord Albert Laski came to Mortlake to me. About five o'clock came the Polonian Prince Lord Albert Laski down from Bisham, where he had lodged the night before, being returned from Oxford whither he had gone of purpose to see the universities, where he was very honourably used and entertained. He had in his company the Lord Russell, Sir Philip Sidney, and other gentlemen; he was rowed by the Queen's men, he had the barge covered with the Queen's cloth, the Queen's trumpeters, etc. He came of purpose to do me honour, for which God be praised'. He left for London that afternoon.<sup>D</sup>

June 18, Tues Sir Jerome Bowes at Greenwich to take leave.

Tsar Ivan IV had requested the Queen to send an Ambassador to Russia.

The Queen had chosen Sir William Russell, the Earl of Bedford's 4th son, 'a noble, wise, and comely gentleman', who was unwilling. 'Then the Company of Merchants entreated for Sir Jerome Bowes, only for presence and person... He was well set forth most at their charge'. [Horsey, *Travels*, 196].

Bowes was 'a gentleman of her court, ordinarily attending upon her Majesty's person'. After he received his instructions, and after the Russian Ambassador 'was licensed to return home...being honourably entertained and rewarded, the English Ambassador being attended upon with 40 persons at the least, very honourably furnished, whereof many were gentlemen, and one Mr Humphrey Cole a learned preacher, took his leave of her Majesty'. [Hakluyt, ii.252].

June 18, Greenwich, Gerald Earl of Kildare's obligation in £2000 to remain within 3 miles of London and keep 3 miles distant from the court. [SP63/102/91].

June 19, Wed: Dr Dee of Mortlake noted: 'The Lord Albert Laski came to me and lay at my house all night'.<sup>D</sup>

22 June 1583-Sept 1584: Sir Jerome Bowes was special Ambassador to Russia. Bowes had instructions in May about Tsar Ivan's 'secret messages and requests ...for and touching the matter of marriage'.

You are to report that the proposed lady (Lady Mary Hastings) 'is fallen into such an indisposition of health...in case he should upon the report of his ambassador and view of her picture have any disposition to proceed therein. You shall therefore use all the best persuasions you can to dissuade him from that purpose, laying before him the weakness of the lady when she is in the best state of health', and that 'the lady and her friends...can hardly be induced to be so far separate one from the other'. [SPF.xvii.376].

Camden: When the Queen understood that the Tsar 'might by the laws of his country put away his wives at his pleasure, she excused it by the lady's indisposition of health...and that she had no power to give the daughters of her subjects in marriage without the consent of their parents'. [Annals].

On June 22 Sir Jerome Bowes and Feodor Pissemsky, the Russian Ambassador, described as 'an ancient discreet gentleman' of the Tsar's household, 'with their several companies, embarked themselves at Harwich'.

At Bowes' audiences early in 1584 the Tsar 'drew hotly again in question to marry some kinswoman of her Majesty's, and that he would send again into England, to have some one of them to wife, and if her Majesty would not upon his next embassy send him such a one as he required, himself would then go into England, and carry his treasure with him, and marry one of them there'.

[Hakluyt, ii.252,259]. Tsar Ivan the Terrible died on 18 March 1584. Lady Mary Hastings never married.

June 22, Sat Robert Beale at Greenwich on return from Sheffield. Beale reported on recent negotiations with the Queen of Scots. [Leader, 530].

Further plots were discovered later in the year in favour of the Queen of Scots, and she remained in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

June 23, Middelburg, George Gilpin to Sir Francis Walsingham, of Alasco:

'I am sure it cannot be unknown to you what religion and disposition the Polonian nobleman is of, and that he has been, and so thought still is, a great man with the Pope, the Emperor, and Popish princes of Italy and Germany, and among the Protestant noblemen reputed to be a dangerous personage...It is marvelled of many there what moved his coming into England'. [SPF.xvii.416].

June 27: in Scotland: King James, who had been in the custody of Protestant lords since the Raid of Ruthven (22 Aug 1582) escaped and regained his liberty.

He issued a Proclamation in July declaring the proceedings at Ruthven to be treason. In 1584 the Earl of Gowrie was executed, and the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Mar and the Master of Glamis fled to England.

June 29, Petworth [Sussex], W.[William] Cornwallis to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'My Lord of Northumberland [Henry, 8th Earl], understanding a new speech of her Majesty coming into the country, having disappointed now a great provision, which he had ordained for the receiving of her, hath sent up his servant, this bearer, to bring him as much certainty as he can learn of this matter, being now to begin again and to learn a new foundation for his promises, as well within the realm, as from beyond the seas, which I perceive which will be difficult, considering now the shortness of the time. But that which is greatest grief unto him is the want of health in my Lady, his wife, who stirred not out of her chamber this month, nor is not like to do in another'.

'Notwithstanding, Sir, this is very true, yet it may not be advertised, lest it might be thought to give impediment to her Majesty's coming, whereof I perceive my Lord very glad and desirous otherwise'.

'For my part, you giving me leave to speak my fancy, her Majesty will never thank him that hath persuaded this progress, nor those lords that shall receive her, how great entertainment howsoever they give her, considering the ways by which she must come to them, up the hill and down the hill, so as she shall not be able to use either coach or litter with ease, and those ways also so full of loose stones, as it is careful and painful riding for anybody, neither can there be in this country any ways devised to avoid those evil ways. In truth, Sir, thus I find it, and I wish some others knew it, so I were not the author, who though I write it for care of the Queen, yet might it be interpreted otherwise'.

[SP12/161/15].

The Queen did not visit Petworth.

c.June 30: John O'Reilly at Greenwich from Ireland.  
 O'Reilly, son and heir of Sir Hugh O'Reilly deceased, came with letters of recommendation dated June 4, Dublin, e.g. Edward Waterhouse to Walsingham:  
 'John O'Reilly...hath besought leave of the State here to repair to her Majesty's presence to show his right...to be successor to his father'...  
 'I do justly and truly commend him...above all the Irish of Ireland...  
 He hath been a builder, a planter, and a sower of the earth, and having a great part of the country, hath notwithstanding kept his people from disorder'.  
 Sir Henry Wallop to Walsingham: 'Although he live in an Irish country, yet hath he always maintained himself very civilly, liveth of his own lands and industry after the English manner, speaketh the English tongue, maintaineth no thieves nor idle men about him, nor hath at any time received or maintained any rebels'...  
 'Honest life is so rare a thing in these savage people'. [SP63/102/64,66].

c.June 30, Sun knighting, Greenwich: John O'Reilly.  
 June 30, Greenwich, Queen to the Lords Justices of Ireland, of her favour to the bearer, Sir John O'Reilly, whom she has knighted. [SP63/102/115].

July 2: The Queen lost from 'the gown of black striped taffeta two pair of gold aglets enamelled'. [Lost, 358].

July 4, Thur Sir Thomas Heneage's 'token' for the Queen.  
 Heneage, Treasurer of the Chamber, and a long-standing favourite, was at York.

July 4, Heneage House, W.Poyntz to Heneage: 'I delivered your letter to Mrs Scudamore and your token to her Majesty...and received this answer from her: that her Highness esteemed much of the jewel both for the rareness and device, because it was the best that ever she saw of that kind, but she esteemed much more of the goodwill of him that sent it, for whose sake she would wear it till his return on that ear that should not hearken to anything that should anyways hurt him that sent it; and as the word [motto] "amat iste sine fine" [this man loves without end] was yours to her, so would she have it hers to you "I love sine fine". And besides that, for so gently remembering of her she sent you ten thousand millions of thanks and will send you a token again before your return, which she prayeth may be soon, for she misseth you already'. [Finch, i.24-5].

William Poyntz was the brother of Anne (Poyntz), Sir Thomas Heneage's wife; Mary Scudamore was a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber. Heneage sent a bodkin and pendant; for the Queen's token for him see July 22.

July 5, Winchester, Bishop of Winchester (John Watson) to Sir William More: 'I have received your letter of the 3rd...whereby I perceive that a stay is made of all progresses, especially of that into Sussex'. [Loseley MS 11/107].

July 6: death. Edmund Grindal (c.1519-1583), Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been preparing to resign, died at Croydon, Surrey. Will (May 1583): 'First having nothing worthy to be presented to her Majesty, I humbly beseech the same to accept at my hands the New Testament of Jesus Christ in Greek of Stephanus's impression, as an argument of my dutiful and loving heart towards her Highness, whom I pray Almighty God to long prosper and preserve to the benefit of his Church'. To Lord Burghley: 'my standing cup which her Majesty gave unto me at New Year's tide last'. 'To the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge one standing cup double gilt which her Majesty gave unto me the first year after I was Archbishop of Canterbury'.

Funeral: August 1, Croydon. A New Testament in Greek printed by Henricus Stephanus in Geneva in 1576, which belonged to the Queen, is in the British Library. Pembroke College (formerly Pembroke Hall), Cambridge University, has the standing cup bequeathed by Grindal.

Court news. July 6, Sir Francis Walsingham to John Herbert (in Germany):  
 'The Palatine Alaski groweth not as yet to any resolution touching his departure  
 hence, which is found strange, having no other errand hither, as he giveth out,  
 than to see her Majesty and this country. The entertainment he receiveth here  
 is very honourable, and surely the gentleman hath many good parts, which maketh  
 him gracious towards all men'. [SPF.xviii.8].

July: Richard Todd, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe and Privy Lodgings at  
 Hampton Court 'making ready of the said lodgings with rich stuff against the  
 Duke Alasco should have come thither to see the said house and Privy Lodgings  
 (but did not)'.<sup>T</sup>

During his stay Alasco visited Rochester and Chatham in Kent, and went aboard  
 The Elizabeth Jonas, The Triumph, The Victory, and The White Bear.

'James Quarles, esquire, one of the officers of her Majesty's Household, for  
 money by him defrayed at Rochester and Chatham for entertainment of the Prince  
 Alasco of Poland...viz for poultry, fish, Rhenish wine, sack, ale, sugar, spice  
 of all sorts, rewards to officers', £58.4s4d.<sup>N</sup>

July 8: Funeral procession of Earl of Sussex (died June 9) left Bermondsey,  
 Surrey, for Essex. 'The Lord Mayor meeting the corpse at St George's Church  
 [Southwark] conducting the said corpse through London. Then the Aldermen and  
 Recorder in their violet gowns'. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 836, f.259].

July 8, Chelmsford, Essex, churchwarden noted: 'About 6 or 7 afternoon with  
 much royalty was the body of the right honourable Earl the Earl of Sussex and  
 late Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's Majesty brought through the town to New  
 Hall to be buried in Boreham Church'.

July 9: Funeral: St Andrew's Church, Boreham, where his monument remains,  
 with Robert 1st Earl of Sussex (died 1542) and Henry 2nd Earl (died 1557).

July 9: Scandalous words at Hertford. John Green, of Hertford, labourer, said  
 'That the Council, meaning the Queen's most honourable Council, have no more  
 mercy than a dog'. Guilty; to be whipped and pilloried. [Assizes, Herts, 48].

July 10, Wed via Lambeth, Surrey.  
 Lambeth Church: 'For ringing for the Queen's Grace the 10th of July, 3s4d'.

c. July 10: marriage. Thomas Scrope (c.1567-1609), son of Henry 9th Lord  
 Scrope (and himself later 10th Lord Scrope), married Philadelphia Carey  
 (1562-1627), daughter of Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon (the Queen's cousin);  
 at Somerset House, Strand, of which Hunsdon was Keeper.

Works did repairs at Somerset House, ending June 30, 'against the marriage  
 of one of the Lord Hunsdon's daughters'; with a mention of 'the first court  
 next the Savoy'.

The Queen was at the marriage of Lord Hunsdon's daughter Margaret at  
 Somerset House (May 1582), and it is probable that she was also at the  
 marriage of Philadelphia, one of her god-daughters.

She became godmother to her first child (August 1584).

July 14: Arthur Throckmorton (at Greenwich since July 2) noted:  
 'My horse came to the Queen's stables at after dinner'.<sup>TH</sup>

July 15: new appointment: Hugh Morgan (c.1530-1613), of the Grocers' Company,  
 became Apothecary-in-Ordinary to the Queen. £40 annuity.<sup>P</sup>

July 18: Complaints concerning young courtiers, in particular Henry Nowell, or Noel. July 18, William Fleetwood (Recorder of London) to Lord Burghley:

'Mr Nowell, of the court, hath lately been here in London. He caused his man to give a blow unto a carman. His man hath stricken the carman with the pommel of his sword, and therewith hath broken his skull and killed him'.

'Mr Nowell and his man are like to be indicted, whereof I am sure to be much troubled with his letters and his friends, and what by other means, as in the very like case heretofore I have been even with the same man'.

'Here are sundry young gentlemen that use the court, that most commonly term themselves gentlemen; when any of these have done anything amiss, and are complained of, or arrested for debt, then they run unto me, and no other excuse or answer can they make, but say - "I am a gentleman, and being a gentleman I am not thus to be used at a slave and a colion's [wretch's] hands". I know not what other plea Mr Nowell can plead. But this I say, the fact is foul... I think, in my conscience, that he maketh no reckoning of the matter'.

[Wright, ii.205]. A favourable description of Noel: 26 Feb 1597, his death.

July 19, Fri: *sudden marriage of Sir Thomas Perrot and Lady Dorothy Devereux, at Broxbourne, Herts.* Sir Thomas (1553-1594), was son of Sir John Perrot, later Lord Deputy of Ireland; Lady Dorothy (c.1564-1619), was daughter of the Countess of Leicester, by her first husband Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex; her guardian was Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon.

She married without the knowledge or consent of her mother, but had a Marriage Licence dated July 17, from the Bishop of London.

Lady Dorothy had been staying with Sir Henry and Lady Cock at Broxbourne. Examinations concerning the marriage were taken by Sir Henry Cock, July 22.

William Green, Vicar of Broxbourne, 'saith that' on July 19 at about 8 o'clock outside an ale-house in Broxbourne Street several men came to speak to him, and one [a Mr Lewis] 'told him that he was a Minister, and a Bachelor of Divinity... and asked him for his key of the church door, which must be opened for him, for he had a Commission...from the Council whereupon he must examine and swear men'.

'When he came to the church he found the door open, and Sir Thomas and my Lady ready to enter in...Then perceiving that they meant to proceed to a marriage he persuaded the minister to take heed how he dealt therein...and offered to show him an Injunction against it, which he also read unto them, but they refused either to read or to hear it, and told him he had a sufficient authority and showed him a licence under Seal, which he offered to read, but before he had read half of it Sir Thomas snatched it away from him, and offered him a royal [15 shillings] to marry them, but he refusing it Sir Thomas bade the other to go forwards'.

'Two of his men stood by the door, having their swords and daggers about them under their cloaks as most of the rest also had, to the number of five or six'.

'There was no bell rung nor surplice worn, but the minister married them in his cloak booted and spurred, and made a very speedy dispatch of it'.

Thomas Cock of Broxbourne gentleman had walked abroad with Lady Dorothy and Sir Thomas 'as he took it only to take the air...and the lady had a lute with her, and sent home for metheglin and other things for their breakfast, but before the return of the messenger' they walked on 'until coming near the church he saw the Minister and three other strangers with him'.

They asked Cock to be a witness, which he refused, 'and so departed from them, giving the Vicar of Broxbourne earnest charge neither to marry them himself nor to suffer the other minister to do it, if he could resist it'.

'His niece Lucy offering to run after him, Sir Thomas and my Lady took her and put her into the church. And there he left them, going with speed for his nephew Lucy'.

The examinations continued: Frances Lucy, wife of Edmund Lucy of Broxbourne esquire (and daughter of Sir Henry Cock), 'saith that Lady Dorothy rose earlier than she was wont to do and put on her best apparel, bestowing great labour in trimming of herself', saying "I know you marvel why I am so trim this day, the cause is for that the Earl of Huntingdon will be here by and by". Thinking this to be true, Lady Cock then 'went about to provide for the said Earl's dinner'.

'Lady Dorothy that morning hastened her to go a-walking with her, and called for her lute, and went up the hill to a seat...From thence they went towards the church...as they said to go to see the mill standing near to the church, but coming near the church they saw in the churchyard a minister and three others'. After Thomas Cock left, Sir Thomas Perrot 'pulled her [Frances] into the church and then bade his men shut the door, which two of them presently performed and stood still at the door, as she remembereth, until the marriage was done'.

Thomas Pennington of Broxbourne gentleman 'saith that he came into the church with Mr Lucy when the marriage was ended...and in the way homeward he heard Sir Thomas Perrot say that if he had been disappointed of going into the church he would have married my Lady in the church porch, the churchyard, or the highway, for to do it he had fully determined'.

[BL Lansdowne 72, f.10-11v. This includes the Injunction read by the Vicar: parties to be married should have the consent of their parents].

John Aylmer, Bishop of London, was 'blamed for his too hastily and negligently granting licences for marriage, without due examination concerning the consent of the parents, guardians, and friends of the parties to be married'. He and two of his officers were summoned by the Privy Council. [Strype, *Aylmer*, 130].

Sir Thomas Perrot and the minister, Lewis, were imprisoned, being released in September.

July 22: Queen's 'token' for Sir Thomas Heneage, her 'Sanguine' (at York).

July 23, Heneage House, London, W.Poyntz to Lady Heneage (in Kent):

'Yesternight...Mrs Scudamore...delivered me a token from her Majesty to my master. It was a butterfly of mother-of-pearl...with this message, that her Excellency knowing that her Sanguine was far in the cold north country where no flies were, did send him that butterfly to play with, that he might always remember her that sent it, and she herself did and would wear the bodkin and pendant that he sent her on that ear that should hear nothing that should hurt him'. The Queen 'prayed him to haste home that she might see you both, but she knew not to which of you he should be best welcome'...

'All the news that I can learn here is that Mr Perrot who stole away my Lady of Essex's daughter is committed to the Fleet'

PS. 'It is thought the Queen removeth on Tuesday next [July 30] to Syon, and from thence to Oatlands'. [Finch, i.25-6].

\*July 30, Tues dinner, Chelsea, Middlesex.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house for her Majesty at Chelsea'.<sup>T</sup>

Works: 'making a new timber bridge and gate betwixt Fulham and Chelsea and sundry other bridges towards Islington'. St Botolph Aldgate:

'Paid for ringing for the Queen's Majesty's going to Oatlands, 8d'.

July 30, Tues **SYON**, Middlesex.

Syon House; Crown property.

Works: 'making of a new bridge for the Queen to go over into the house'. Dr John Dee, of Mortlake: 'The Queen removed on Tuesday from Greenwich to Syon by water, and coming by my door she shaped her present'.<sup>D</sup>

July 30, Arthur Throckmorton: 'The Queen removed from Greenwich to Syon. My horse went out of the Queen's stable'.<sup>TH</sup>

July 31: Queen's gift to Dr John Dee. Dee: 'Her Majesty being informed by... the Earl of Leicester that whereas the same day in the morning he had told me that his Honour and Lord Laskey [Alasco] would dine with me within two days after, I confessed sincerely unto him that I was not able to prepare them a convenient dinner, unless I should presently sell some of my plate or some of my pewter for it. Whereupon her Majesty sent unto me very royally within one hour after 40 angels of gold, from Syon, whither her Majesty was new come by water from Greenwich'. [an angel: 10 shillings]. [Dee, *Rehearsal*, 13].

July 31, *St Johnston, Robert Bowes (Ambassador to Scotland) to Sir Francis Walsingham, of an audience with King James, who knew that Lord John Hamilton had come to England. He said that 'seeing the devil and his dam (Claud Hamilton and Archibald Douglas) were before and still are in England, he cared little for the resort thither of any other evil spirits'.* [Bowes, 529].

July 31, Wed **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.  
Kingston-upon-Thames churchwardens paid: 'To the ringers when the Queen removed to Oatlands, 12d; for oil then, 1d'.

July: via St George's Fields, Surrey.  
Vintners' Company: 'Paid for a dinner at Gregory's when we met her Majesty in St George's Fields, 25s'.

'Gregory's' is referred to elsewhere in the Vintners' accounts as an inn kept by Thomas Gregory. Jane Gregory, widow, in 1609 was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and was reported by the Company to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen so that she might be disenfranchised and her sign taken down.

July: proposed visit [dinner], Streatham, Surrey.<sup>T</sup>  
\*Dr Robert Forth's house, as in other years.

July: proposed stay, Nonsuch, Surrey.  
Richard Brackenbury made ready at Nonsuch.<sup>T</sup> Lord Lumley's house, Cheam.

August: proposed visit to Hampton Court. Crown property. Richard Brackenbury made ready in August 'a standing at Hampton Court to see a coursing'.<sup>T</sup>

[Aug 2], *The Hague, the States of Holland to Walsingham, sending Joachim Ortell as resident Agent in England [also Agent for Zeeland].* [SPF.xviii.52].

Aug 3: Arthur Throckmorton: 'I came to the court to Oatlands and set my horse into the Queen's stable'; Aug 5: 'I went to London upon hired horses'; Aug 7: 'I came to the court'; Aug 8: I went to London and carried my horse with me'.<sup>TH</sup>

Aug 4, Oatlands, Sir Christopher Hatton (Vice-Chamberlain) to Sir William More (of Loseley, near Guildford, Surrey):

'I perceive by her Majesty that she hath an intention about ten or twelve days hence to visit your house by Guildford, and to remain there some four or five days, which I thought good to advertise you of, that in the meanwhile you might see everything well ordered, and your house kept sweet and clean, to receive her Highness whensoever she shall be pleased to see it. I have been heretofore informed that you had some sick of the infection the last year, and of other dangerous diseases of late in it, which is now reported here as a misinformation...whereupon her Majesty is now the willinger for her recreation to spend some few days there, as you shall more particularly understand from time to time, as I shall find her to continue her determination'. [Kempe, 268].

Aug 4: Leverton, Lincs, churchwardens paid: 'For drawing the Queen's Majesty's Arms and Scripturing certain texts in the Church and pulpit, 45s'.

August 5: At St John's, **Newfoundland**, a fishing port, Sir Humphrey Gilbert 'caused his tent to be set upon the side of a hill, in the view of all the Fleet of Englishmen and strangers, which were in number between 30 and 40 sail; then being accompanied with all his Captains, Masters, gentlemen and other soldiers, he caused all the Masters, and principal Officers of the ships, as well Englishmen as Spaniards, Portuguese, and of other nations, to repair unto his tent. And then and there, in the presence of them all, he did cause his Commission under the Great Seal of England to be openly and solemnly read unto them, whereby were granted unto him, his heirs and assigns, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, many great and large royalties, liberties, and privileges'.

'The effect whereof being signified unto the strangers by an interpreter, he took possession of the said land in the right of the Crown of England by digging of a turf and receiving the same with a hazel wand, delivered unto him, after the manner of the law and custom of England'.

'Then he signified unto the company both strangers and others, that from thenceforth they were to live in that land as the Territories appertaining to the Crown of England, and to be governed by such Laws as by good advice should be set down, which in all points (so near as might be) should be agreeable to the Laws of England...Then he caused the Queen's Majesty's arms to be engraved, set up and erected with great solemnity'. [Hakluyt, vi.29,35-36].

Gilbert's ships set sail for home on August 20. Sequel: September 9.

Court news. Aug 6, Sir Francis Walsingham to Robert Bowes:

The Queen is sending me to Scotland 'though it be with as ill a will as ever I undertook any service in my life, finding...that things are now grown into so bad terms as I fear me I shall be able to do little good there, and therefore I would most willingly abide the journey if by any means I might do it without her Majesty's extreme displeasure'. [Read, Walsingham, ii.205].

[Aug 9], Mendoza to Philip II, of the Queen's decision to send a special Ambassador to King James: 'She resolved to send Walsingham to confer with the King. He strenuously refused to go, and went so far as to throw himself at the Queen's feet and pronounce the following terrible blasphemy. He swore by the soul, body and blood of God that he would not go to Scotland even if she ordered him to be hanged for it, as he would rather be hanged in England than elsewhere. The Queen therefore considered the sending of Lord Hunsdon'...

'In answer to his friends, who blame him for refusing the mission, Walsingham says that he saw that no good could come of it, and that the Queen would lay upon his shoulders the whole of the responsibility for the evils which would occur'.

It is now certain that a meeting of nobles will 'put the King into the possession of his government, as he has now entered his eighteenth year... This news has caused the Queen to re-adopt her first resolution to send Walsingham, and he is now making ready for the journey...He is to promise the King, in her name, that if he will not marry out of the island, and will bind himself to England, she will declare him her heir, and great hopes are to be held out to him also of the release of his mother'. [Span.iii.499].

Court news. [Aug 9], London, Mendoza to Juan de Idiaquez:

'The Queen has gone from Greenwich to Oatlands, where they say she will stay all this month hunting, instead of continuing her progress further. She continues to make much of the new favourite [Raleigh] very openly'. [Span.iii.501].

Aug 10, Woodhouse [Notts], Thomas Fowler to the Earl of Shrewsbury:

'My Lord the Earl of Leicester is grown lately in great favour with the Queen's Majesty, such as this ten years he was not in the like to the outward show, and yet not six weeks since he was in great disgrace about his marriage [in 1578], for he opened the same more plainly than ever before'. [Bath, v.44].

Aug 13, Tues Sir Francis Walsingham at Oatlands to take leave.

'Mr Secretary took his leave of her Majesty to go into Scotland and went to London. The Queen removed to Pyrford'.<sup>TH</sup>

Aug 13, Oatlands, Laurence Tomson (Walsingham's secretary) to Dr Hammond: 'This week will be spent here in removes'. [SPF.xviii.73].

Aug 13, Tues **PYRFORD**, Surrey. [Earl of Lincoln].

Pyrford estate of the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral, which the Queen visited on several previous occasions. Simon Bowyer, with seven men 'attending and waiting of her Majesty at Pyrford by the space of four days, August', £6.<sup>T</sup>

c. Aug 16, Fri **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.

Works, 1583, repaired 'the Coffer Chamber', and 'the Maids of Honours' Chamber'.

Aug 17-Oct 14: Sir Francis Walsingham was special Ambassador to Scotland.

Walsingham left London on August 17 with about 80 attendants, and after a slow journey reached Edinburgh on September 1. Robert Beale, a Clerk of the Council, was acting Secretary to the Queen in his absence.

James Melville, an old acquaintance, recalled: Walsingham was 'a Councillor of worthy qualities, and who had great credit with the Queen of England. But he was of a sickly complexion, and might not endure the post [post-horses]; therefore was long by the way, carried in a coach or chariot'. 'I was sent for to come to court, and was directed to ride and welcome him in his Highness's name'.

He told me 'that the great desire he had to establish an assured amity between the two princes and countries moved him to take the embassy in hand himself; his Majesty being the prince in this world that he loved, next unto the Queen his mistress, and wished rather to see and be acquainted with'.

After his audiences with the King he refused to speak to the Earl of Arran, who prepared 'a scornful present for him at his leave-taking, to wit a ring with a stain of crystalline, instead of a rich diamond, which his Majesty had appointed for him'. The Earl 'did what he could to displease him, and to make his commission in all points unprofitable'. [Melville, *Memoirs*, 308-311].

Walsingham had been treated with coldness, the young King insisting that he was an absolute monarch and would not take advice as to his Councillors.

Arran: James Stewart, 5th Earl of Arran, a favourite of the King, Captain of his Guard, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; Chancellor of Scotland 1584-1585; assassinated in 1595.

Aug 18: Funeral: St Martin in the Fields, Westminster: Anthony Crane.

St Martin's churchwardens' accounts: 'Mr Anthony Crane, Master of her Highness most honourable Household, best cloth 2s, the afternoon's knell and peals 22d'. The widowed Mrs Elizabeth Crane married (1589) George Carleton, who died 1590.

Aug 18: News of 'Throckmorton Plot': Duke of Guise's plan to invade England.

Henri Duke of Guise had sent an envoy to Rome to inform Pope Gregory XIII that during 1583, if possible, 4000 Spaniards were to land near the Scottish border, and expected to be joined by 20,000 local horsemen, e.g. 3000 from the Earl of Northumberland. The Duke ('Hercules') gave Instructions to Charles Paget ('Mopo'), his secret envoy to England, to ascertain which place would be best for the landing of the Duke's men, preferably within 50 leagues of Dover, and what munitions, etc. could be provided. 'Assure them, on the faith and honour of Hercules, that the enterprise is being undertaken with no other object or intention than to re-establish the Catholic religion in England, and to place the Queen of Scotland peacefully on the throne of England'. [Span.iii.503-6].

This plot was discovered in November 1583 and came to be known as the Throckmorton Plot, Francis Throckmorton being implicated. (See Nov 16).

Aug 24, Oatlands, Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir William More (of Loseley):

'Her Majesty finding the cold season of the year to grow on faster than she thought of, is now pleased to abridge the journey which first her Highness intended. In which respect, she is at this present resolved, upon Tuesday next, which shall be the 27th of this month, to dine at Woking, and that night to go to bed to your house, which I have thought good to give you notice of, to the end you may take order to see it made sweet and meet to receive her Majesty, and that in the meantime you may avoid [remove] your family, and prepare everything ready against the day prefixed as to your own discretion shall seem most needful for her Majesty's good contentation at her repair thither'.

[PS]. 'Her Majesty meaneth not in this journey that the Sheriff of the Shire shall attend on her; nevertheless, for that I take it she will pass through Guildford, it shall not be amiss that yourself, accompanied with Mr Lyfield [of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey] and some other gentlemen thereabout, do prepare at that time to give your attendance there on her Majesty'. [Kempe, 269-270].

Aug 25, Sun Arthur Throckmorton at Oatlands with the Queen.

Throckmorton had accompanied Sir Francis Walsingham at the start of his journey to Scotland before turning back. He noted: Aug 24: 'I came to the court by water'; Aug 25: 'I talked with the Queen'; Aug 26: 'I went to London'; Aug 29: 'Paid for a pair of boot-hose which I gave to Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Hatton]'.<sup>TH</sup>

Aug 27, Oatlands, Robert Beale to Sir Henry Cobham: 'Of late a certain Frenchman named Forges came hither with letters from Hallot de Montmorency, containing nothing but ordinary compliment for courtesies shown when he was heretofore sent hither [in 1579]. Wherefore the said Forges, being at the first supposed to be sent from Marshal de Montmorency, had access to her Majesty'...

'He is now departed from hence'. He had delivered a letter asking for aid to ransom a French nobleman. [SPF.xviii.83].

Aug 27, Oatlands, Beale to the Earl of Shrewsbury: Sir Walter Mildmay is 'appointed to attend here when her Majesty shall be returned about ten days hence, for so much time she mindeth to spend at Guildford, Dorking, and Sunninghill in hunting. And by that time we trust to hear somewhat of Mr Secretary's negotiation out of Scotland. I would to God that of your Lordship and Sir Walter Mildmay had taken better success'. [Bath, v.46].

Mildmay and Shrewsbury had been negotiating with the Queen of Scots.

Aug 28, court at Oatlands, Privy Council wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury.<sup>RT</sup>

Aug 28, Wed dinner, Woking, Surrey.<sup>T</sup>

Woking manor-house; Crown property. Works repaired 'the bridge going into the meadows; the bridge going into the park'.

**Start of SHORT PROGRESS** in Surrey and Berkshire.

Aug 28, Wed **LOSELEY**, Guildford, Surrey; Sir William More.<sup>T</sup>

Loseley manor-house, Loseley House, Guildford, owned and built by Sir William More (1520-1600); 2nd wife: Margaret (Daniel), died 1587.

John Smith 'for bringing of one Arthur Otole from the city of Coventry to the court at Loseley'. Payment, £4.8s, October 23.<sup>T</sup>

Aug 29: dinner and hunting, Guildford, Surrey.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'a dining house at the manor of Guildford' and 'a standing for her Highness in Guildford Park'.<sup>T</sup>

Guildford manor-house and Park: Crown property.

Aug 30, Fri **CHOBHAM**, Surrey; Secretary Wolley.<sup>T,W</sup>

Chobham estate of John Wolley, Latin Secretary to the Queen; died 1596; wife: Elizabeth (More)(1552-1600), daughter of Sir William More of Loseley and widow of Richard Polsted; she married (3) Sir Thomas Egerton.

Aug 30, Throckmorton: 'I came to the court at Chobham and my horse with me'.<sup>TH</sup>

Aug 31, Sat **SUNNINGHILL**, Berks.

Sunninghill manor and park: Crown property. Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593) was Keeper of Sunninghill Park 1557-1593.

3rd wife: Elizabeth (Bacon) (c.1541-1621), daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon (formerly Lord Keeper), and widow of Sir Robert Doyley.

Aug 31: 'The Queen removed to Sunninghill to Sir H.Neville's'.<sup>TH</sup>

*Sept 1, Christ Church, Oxford, Richard Hakluyt dedicated to the Queen his Latin translation from Aristotle: 'Analysis'. Latin dedication.*

*Divided into eight books. Presented to the Queen: see 5 October 1584.*

Sept 1, Queen to the Confederate Swiss Cantons, asking them to defend Geneva against the Duke of Savoy. [Dated from Oatlands].

Also Sept 1, to the four cities of Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhausen, commending the cause of Geneva to them. [Zurich, 536-539].

Sept 2, Mon Genevan envoy, Jean Malliet, at Sunninghill. Malliet had been in England since November 1582 to collect funds for Geneva. He noted that on Sept 2 he was at the court at Sunninghill; Leicester wrote of his regret that the amount collected was not greater. [Malliet, 195].

c.Sept 3/5: dinner and hunting, Windsor Forest.

Francis Coot made ready 'a dining house for her Majesty in Windsor Forest'.

Simon Bowyer and nine men made ready 'a standing for the shooting and coursing of stags in Windsor Forest'.<sup>T</sup>

*Sept 4: Malliet received a passport from the French Ambassador; he spoke with Whitgift, Archbishop-elect of Canterbury, about bishops and others in arrears with their promised donations. He left London on September 6, having received in total £5039.14s1d. Money continued to arrive in 1584. [Malliet, 195-6].*

Sept 6, Fri dinner, Egham, Surrey.<sup>T</sup>

'The Queen went from Sunninghill and dined at Egham and came and lay at Oatlands'.<sup>TH</sup>

\*Richard Kellefet's house, as on 8 September 1582.

Sept 6, Fri **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.

Court news. [Sept 6, London], anon newsletter:

'Duke Casimir hath a new messenger here, and so hath the King of Navarre... There is some great thing presently expected from the King of Navarre by his ambassador, for the personage is honourable and well accompanied that is come hither; it is the Baron of Pardillan, called Monsieur de Ségur'.

'Her Majesty came this night to Oatlands from the hunting, somewhat crazed [ill] with the cold. Young Kingsmill is grown into great favour at the court... De Reau and the French Ambassador shall have a second audience at the court on Sunday next [Sept 8], but the King of Navarre's man shall be received and dealt with tomorrow beforehand'. [Wright, ii.211-215: mis-dated].

*Sept 7, Sat: Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g. St Ethelburga Bishopsgate: 'Paid for ringing for the Queen in the day of her birth, 6d'. Kingston Church, Surrey: 'For the ringers on the Queen's birthday and for oil, 18d'.*

Sept 8, Sun King of Navarre's Ambassador at Oatlands for first audience.<sup>TH</sup> Jacques de Ségur-Pardaillan, the King's secretary, came to urge the Queen to make an open alliance with French and Dutch Protestants.

\*Also Sept 8: Two French Ambassadors at Oatlands for audience. De Reau, sent by Alençon, and the resident Ambassador, Mauvissière.

Sept 9: *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*, after claiming Newfoundland on August 5, had chosen to sail home in *The Squirrel*, a ten-ton frigate.

In storms in the Atlantic on September 9: 'The General sitting abaft with a book in his hand, cried out unto us in the *Hind* (so oft as we did approach within hearing) We are as near to heaven by sea as by land'.

That night 'the frigate was devoured and swallowed up of the sea'.

Maurice Browne (John Thynne of Longleat's agent), and a Hungarian scholar, Stephen Parmenius, had drowned previously. [Hakluyt, vi.42-44].

Sept 10, Queen to the Duke of Alençon, a letter in French in which she tells the Duke 'I will never cease to honour, love and esteem you, like the dog which being often beaten returns to his master'. Taken by De Reau. [HT.iii.11].

Sept 12, Thur King of Navarre's Ambassador at Oatlands.<sup>TH</sup> Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley, Sept 15, Durham: 'Touching Pardaillan's legation, I wish he were dismissed with good satisfaction'; Sept 25, Walsingham referred to such as are at our court 'for the King of Navarre, to solicit an association for the common defence of religion'. [Scot.vi.620-621].

15 Sept 1583-April 1589: Sir Edward Stafford was **Ambassador** to France. Stafford was knighted prior to leaving with his wife, Douglas (Howard), Lady Sheffield; they reached Boulogne on Sept 28.

Richard Hakluyt was appointed chaplain and secretary to Stafford, and crossed to France with him.

Sept 15: Given 'to an Irish gentlewoman one safe-guard of tuft velvet orange and white guarded with murrey taffeta laid with bone lace of Venice gold and silver and one doublet of orange satin embroidered all over with oaken leaves of silver lined with ash colour sarcenet and one pair of sleeves of ash colour satin laid in waves with a twist of ash colour silk and gold'.

Signed: Mary Scudamore; Bridget Chaworth; Jane Brussels. 'These things given by all the Gentlewomens' consent of the Privy Chamber'. [Lost, 362].

Sept 16, Seton, Lord Seton to the Queen of Scots: Walsingham has left; your son 'is fully bent to pursue the league and amity of this kingdom [with France] and to follow in all things the counsel of the Duc de Guise...Walsingham has been very ill received and entertained here'. [Intercepted and deciphered].

From George 5th Lord Seton (1531-1586). [Strickland, *Mary*, ii.65].

c.Sept 19: Edward Berkeley at Oatlands for audience.

Captain Edward Berkeley, of Somerset, who soldiered in Ireland from 1572-1586, was sent over to inform the Queen of the state of the country.

Sept 19, Oatlands, Privy Council to the Earl of Ormond: 'The Queen has at good length heard Mr Edward Berkeley's report of the deliverance of Munster from rebellion'. [SP63/104/88].

Court news. Sept 21, Arthur Throckmorton noted: 'I spoke with the Queen. My Lord of Leicester returned to the court from Portsmouth'.<sup>TH</sup>

Sept 21, court at Oatlands, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'My Lord of Leicester is returned from the survey of Portsmouth and hath been at the musters in that country'. Mr Secretary 'will be here shortly'...

'My Lord of Leicester groweth in great favour with her Majesty. Mr Raleigh increaseth daily...The Queen's Majesty accepteth in great good favour my lady your wife's present, and wore it upon Sunday last'.<sup>RT</sup>

Sept 21, Sat: marriage. Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586), son of Sir Henry Sidney and nephew of the Earl of Leicester, married Frances Walsingham (c.1567-1632), daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's Secretary.

The Queen became godmother to Sidney's daughter (November 1585).

Sept 21: Alasco of Poland began his homeward journey with Dr John Dee, Dee's wife Jane, their young children, and Edward Kelley, alchemist.

Camden: Alasco 'withdrew himself secretly, being run far in debt'.

Dee noted: 'We departed from Mortlake about 3 o'clock afternoon: the Lord Albert Laski...meeting me on the water, as we had appointed, and so brought night to London. And in the dead of the night, by wherries, we went to Greenwich to my friend Goodman Fern the potter his house, where we refreshed ourselves. And thither came a great tilt-boat from Gravesend to take us... to go to our ships, which we had caused to lie seven or eight mile beyond Gravesend, to which ships we came on Sunday morning by sunrise. In the greater of them (being a double fly-boat of Denmark) my Lord Laski, I and E.K. with my wife and children, etc. went. And in another ship (by me also hired for this passage) went some of my Lord his men, two horse, etc. That ship was a boyer, a pretty ship'.<sup>D</sup>

Their departure from England: Sept 27.

Sept 23: John Whitgift was confirmed as new Archbishop of Canterbury.

Whitgift had been Bishop of Worcester since 1577. Sir John Harington recalled: 'While he was Bishop of Worcester, though the revenue of it be not very great, yet his custom was to come to the Parliament very well attended, which was a fashion the Queen liked exceeding well. It happened one day, Bishop Aylmer of London meeting this Bishop with such an orderly troop of tawny coats, demanded of him "How he could keep so many men?", he answered, "It was by reason he kept so few women". [Nugae Antiquae, ii.22-23].

Whitgift never married.

Sept 26, Clerkenwell, Margaret Countess of Derby to Sir Christopher Hatton: 'Having, by means of your honourable favour, obtained that grace as to present myself to the view of her Majesty at what time her Highness removed from her house of Syon to Oatlands [July 31]...my request at this instant once again is that...I may come to the kissing of her Highness's hand, which would yield me that comfort as no earthly thing the like'. [Nicolas, 346-7].

Sept 27: Dr Dee noted: 'We sailed from Queenborough, and so by the land's end into the main sea'. Dee describes in detail the long and dangerous journey from Kent to Holland, Germany and Poland; they reached Cracow in March 1584.<sup>D</sup>

Dee lived mainly in Poland and Bohemia until he returned home, November 1589. Edward Kelley (1555-c.1597) remained abroad and had for a time considerable success as an alchemist at the court of Rudolf II, the Holy Roman Emperor.

Sept 30: Robert Bowes, Ambassador to Scotland, received by Privy Seal £1000 'for the army'. [Scot.xiii.202].

September: Commissioners at Hampton Court, after the recent death of Richard Todd, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe and Privy Lodgings there.

John Wynyard, new Keeper, with two men and eight labourers 'for his and their attendance at Hampton Court as well before the coming of her Majesty's Commissioners as during the time of their abode there sitting in Commission as also after they were gone to take charge of all such wardrobe stuff, jewels and other instruments late in the charge of Richard Todd deceased, by virtue of her Highness's Commission granted to her Commissioners, the said John Wynyard his two men and eight labourers being there attendant to recarry, measure, lay abroad and to make up again and to take down the rich cloths then hanging and to make ready the lodgings with other coarse stuff against her Majesty should have come thither (and did not). And also for taking down the said coarse stuff again, and shaking, airing and brushing up both the rich stuff and coarse and all other wardrobe stuff', 28 days, September, £14.<sup>T</sup>

Oct 4, Fri **SYON**, Middlesex; Crown property.

Arthur Throckmorton: 'The Queen removes from Oatlands and lies at Syon'.<sup>TH</sup>

Oct 5, Sat **ST JAMES'S PALACE.**

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid to the ringers the 5th day of October when the Queen's Majesty came from Oatlands to St James, 20d'.

c.Oct 7: Ségur, Ambassador from Navarre, at St James to take leave.

St James was made ready 'for the Ambassador sent from the King of Navarre'.<sup>T</sup>

The Scout (Benjamin Gonson, Captain) took Ségur to Flushing.<sup>N</sup>

Edward Burnham 'riding post for her Majesty's service from the court at St James to Margate in Kent to the Ambassador of the King of Navarre aboard one of her Majesty's ships, and for other charges spent in following the said ship from thence by land to Dover, and for returning back again to the court'.

Payment £5, Oct 24.<sup>T</sup>

Oct 12, St James, Queen's Letters Patent, concerning the King of Denmark's grant of free trade for English merchants to Muscovy. [SPF.xviii.138-9].

c.Oct 15: Sir Francis Walsingham returned after his embassy to Scotland.<sup>TH</sup>

Mauvissière to Henri III, November, London: 'Walsingham has returned greatly dissatisfied with the King of Scotland and those who are at present of his Council, and he said to me all was owing to the intrigues of the Queen his mother'. Anonymous list, 1586, of 'Reasons for which the King of Scots is unacceptable to the people of England', includes: 'What entertainment Mr Secretary Walsingham had, being sent from her Majesty, will be a blot unto that country so long as the memory thereof remaineth'.

[Strickland, *Mary*, ii.66; HT.iii.211].

Oct 16: Will made by Ursula Hungerford, of Chelsea, Middlesex, widow of Thomas Hungerford, formerly a Gentleman Pensioner. The will (proved October 19) lists numerous pictures, including portraits of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary Tudor, two of Queen Elizabeth, one in the parlour; Leicester, and Burghley.

October 17: News of Swedish Ambassadors, in England October-November.

King John III of Sweden sent an embassy led by Ericson, Count of Wissenburg.

Queen Catherine of Sweden had written to Queen Elizabeth, June 9, commending the Ambassadors, who were about to leave Stockholm. [SPF.xvii.392].

Oct 17, at my house at Seething Lane, Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Blanke): 'Whereas there is a nobleman of great calling come hither in embassage unto her Majesty from the King of Sweden, her Majesty's pleasure and express commandment is that you should take order he may be provided of some fair and convenient house in the City, with three several lodgings well furnished for himself and two other personages of good quality that are come with him, as also that you cause your officers to be aiding unto the bearer hereof, one of her Majesty's Harbingers, in the well and convenient lodging of the rest of his train, and to provide stable room for 20 horse for them, and if any shall refuse to obey this her Majesty's commandment to be signified by you, then that you do presently advertise us thereof'. [Remembrancia, I.546].

Oct 19: Queen's gift: To John George Henrick 'a messenger sent from the King of Denmark, a gilt bowl with a cover'.<sup>NYG</sup> John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, went between the Tower and the court at St James and Westminster 'with plate given by her Majesty in reward to a messenger sent to the King of Denmark'.<sup>T</sup>

A trade Treaty negotiated by John Herbert in June was brought to the Queen.

Oct 25: Thomas Gorges and William Herle accompanied the Swedish Ambassadors to 'Alderman Hart's house their lodging by London Stone'. [BL Lansdowne 39/178].  
John Hart, mercer, owned Oxford House, formerly owned by the Earl of Oxford.

October 25: Commencement of the Arden-Somerville Plot.

John Somerville, of Warwickshire (1560-1583, known to contemporaries as Somerfield) was married to Margaret Arden, daughter of Edward Arden, also of Warwickshire, a Catholic (a second cousin of Mary Arden, mother of William Shakespeare). Somerville set off on October 25 to journey alone to London, telling guests at an inn that he meant to shoot the Queen with his dag, and hoped to see her head set on a pole, for that she was a serpent and a viper.

On October 28 John Doyley examined witnesses to these alleged speeches. [SP12/163/23]. John Doyley, esquire 'coming from Bicester to Oxford to apprehend John Somerfield gentleman and for bringing him from thence to the court at St James's, having in his company 11 men and 12 horses, and for his attendance 3 days at the court, and so returning back again', £13.6s8d.<sup>T</sup>

October: Archbishop and Bishop at St James's with the Queen. Whitgift, new Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Salisbury (John Piers) in the names of themselves and five other Bishops presented Articles to the Queen concerning the general government of the church. [SP12/163/31].

October-November: Swedish Ambassadors at St James's Palace for audiences. Camden: 'War growing hot betwixt the Muscovite [Tsar Ivan IV] and the Swethian, under the northern climate; John King of Sweden, being unable to sustain the power of so great an Emperor, sent Eric of Wissenburg his kinsman, Andreas Riche one of his Council, and Raschy his Secretary, on a noble embassy to Queen Elizabeth, and by his letters entreated her to mediate a peace with the Muscovite by her Ambassador; which she did without delay, and persuaded the Muscovite to a peace upon reasonable conditions'.

The Tsar again dealt with the Queen about a League, and about a refuge in England if any disaster should befall him, and for a wife out of England.

November: Swedish Ambassadors went hunting at Windsor. Richard Brackenbury and his men 'making ready at Windsor the Dean's house to lie at and two standings for the King of Swethland's Ambassadors and for their attendance on them till their return to the court at St James'.<sup>T</sup>

Nov 3, Sun knightings: Philip Butler, of Herts; William Heydon, of Norfolk.<sup>M</sup>

c.Nov 6: Sir Henry Cobham at St James's on return from France.  
Ambassador to France 1579-1583, reached Kent by November 4. [SPF.xviii.196].

Nov 7, from Charlecote, Warwicks, Thomas Wilkes, who had been sent to assist in examining those involved in the alleged Arden-Somerville Plot, reported that nothing could be learned except from the confessions of John Somerfield, his family, Edward Arden, and Hugh Hall, a priest. [SP12/163/54]. They were sent to the Tower. Payment to Thomas Wilkes, Clerk to the Privy Council, 'who hath been by her Majesty's special commandment employed 15 whole days for her Majesty's service within the county of Warwick with three servants attending on him and two other persons from London to the said county and back again', £30.<sup>T</sup>

Also Nov 7: Arthur Throckmorton noted in cipher: F.T. sent to Tower.<sup>TH</sup>  
[Francis Throckmorton, involved in another plot].

Nov 11, in Ireland: death. Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, 'the Rebel Earl', was killed. His only son James FitzGerald (1571-1601) was in Dublin Castle; for his move to the Tower of London see 9 July 1584.

Lords Justices of Ireland to the Privy Council, Nov 17, Dublin: 'For that we account Desmond's son here in the Castle to be a prisoner of great charge, and that many escapes have been made here hence...we wish...that her Majesty might be persuaded to remove him hence unto the Tower of London'.

Earl of Ormond to Lord Burghley, Nov 28, Kilkenny: 'I do send her Highness (for proof of the good success of the service, and the happy end thereof) by this bearer, the principal traitor Desmond's head, as the best token of the same, and proof of my faithful service and travail'. [SP63/105/70,83].

Treasurer of the Chamber paid £20 to Christopher Plunket for 'bringing over the head of the Arch-Traitor the late Earl of Desmond out of Ireland to the court at St James'; payment 17 January [1584].<sup>T</sup>

Nov 16: News of the Throckmorton Plot. A plot by France and Spain to invade England; named after Francis Throckmorton (1554-1584), one of many arrested.

[Nov 16] Mendoza to Philip II: 'Fresh gentlemen are being seized every day and the Catholics are quite cowed. One paper only was found on Throgmorton, containing a list of the principal ports in England and...the chief gentlemen and Catholics dwelling therein. For this they at once carried him to the Tower, and it is to be feared that his life is in danger'...

'I have written to the lady in prison [Queen of Scots] encouraging her'...  
'Hercules [Duke of Guise] has been duly warned in France'. [Span.iii.510].

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

At Paul's Cross, sermon by new Archbishop of Canterbury, John Whitgift.  
Text: St Paul's Epistle to Titus: iii: 1: 'Put them in remembrance to be subject unto principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, and to be ready to every good work'. [Printed, 1589, as 'A most Godly and Learned Sermon'].

Allhallows Staining: 'Paid the 17th of November for candles, 10d; spent upon the ringers, 1s8d; paid for a prayer sent from the Bishop to be read for her Majesty the same day, 3d'. [Bishop of London, John Aylmer].

Holy Trinity the Less: 'For a prayer for the Queen at the day of her Crowning, 2d; paid unto the ringers and for candles upon the said day, 9d'.

St Alban Wood Street: 'For ringers on the Queen's day, 2s6d; for four service books for the same day, 16d'.

St Alphage London Wall: 'For two books of prayers for the Queen, 6d; for bringing the same books the 17th of November 1583, 2d'.

St Benet Gracechurch: 'Ringers the 17th of November for the Queen, 2s6d; for a prayer book for the Queen, 3d; for oil and candles for the ringers the 17th of November, 9d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'Drink for the ringers on the Queen's Majesty's day, 2s'.

St Margaret Moses: 'Paid the 17th of November for one pound of candles for ringers and a book of prayers, 5d'. St Margaret Patten: 'To John Ellis for ringing for the Queen, 12d; paid to him for candles, 4d; for a prayer for the Queen which came from my Lord Bishop, 2d'. St Mary Aldermanbury: 'For books and songs of thanksgiving to God for the prosperous reign of her Majesty, 10d'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'For ringing upon the Queen's Majesty's day of Coronation, 2s; for a prayer for our Queen's Majesty upon the same day, 2d'.

Bishop's Stortford, Herts, St Michael: 'Paid for charges upon the Crowning day to the ringers, 8s8d; paid for candles for them to ring by, 4d'.

Bressingham Church, Norfolk: 'For bread and wine for the Communion on the Coronation day, 8½d'.

Canterbury Chamberlains: 'Paid to Fowler Colebrand for the Serjeants' dinner and other Waits at the dinner at the Coronation of the Queen's day, 3s6d'.

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'To the ringers of St Hugh's Day in bread and ale, 4s6d'. Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'For ringing on the Coronation Day, 5s; for a prayer book for the Coronation Day, 4d'.

Northill, Bedfordshire: 'Laid out the ringing day, 1s1d'.

Oxford Chamberlains: 'A gallon of wine and a pound of sugar given to Mr Dr Matthew on St Hugh's Day, 3s6d; the parson and clerk for the service on St Hugh's Day, 14d'. [Tobias Matthew, Dean of Christ Church, and of Durham].

Tilney Church, Norfolk: 'Paid for a kilderkin of beer upon the day of the Coronation, 3s'. Warwick, St Nicholas: 'To the ringers upon the Queen's holiday, 2s4d'. 'To the painters for drawing of the Queen's Arms, 4s'.

Nov 17, Sun **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1583. 12 pairs.

Earl of Cumberland	v	Sir Henry Lee
Henry Grey	v	Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Edward Norris	v	Thomas Knyvett
Fulke Greville	v	Edward Denny
Thomas Radcliffe	v	Ralph Lane
Ralph Bowes	v	Robert Knollys
George Goring	v	Edward More
George Gifford	v	Hercules Mewtas
Anthony Cooke	v	Henry Noel
Thomas Vavasour	v	Everard Digby
Edward Wynter	v	Richard Ward
William Tresham	v	John Tyrell.

Fees to Heralds for first Tilt: Earl of Cumberland gave the Officers of Arms £5 because he 'had not his colours to give the said Officers'; Lord Willoughby: 'six silk cypress scarves of his colours, which were watchet and murrey, the ends fringed with fine gold'. [College of Arms MS M.4,f.30; Pt.Bk.II, fees].

Payments by Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601) for this his first Accession Day Tilt are in his Household Account for November 1583.

'Necessaries for the Triumph' include: To a jeweller 'for things for the triumph', £34; 'two bits the one silvered the other gilt, and a pair of stirrups double gilt, by Mr Alexander', £5.10s; 'three great feathers and two small for horses, £7.9s'; 'for lining and making one of the boys' hose and doublet and the trumpeter's cassock, 14s6d; to Mr Hilliard goldsmith for divers things for a jewel, £7.11s; haberdasher for 8 scarves peach colour and watchet...edged at the ends with gold fringe, £6'; basketmaker and 2 men 'their labour about the fish's tail, 30s8d'; '11 pair of buskins, 40s'; Mr Smith 'for devising the fish's tail and his pains, 40s'; 'Mr Ambrose Smith mercer for 16 ells watchet taffeta at 13s4d the ell'. Payments for staves, and to painters, two saddlers, and an embroiderer. Also: 'Lost at shooting the 22nd, £16; paid to the fletcher for trimming and picking my Lord's bows, 2s; paid for the balls at the tennis court the 27th day, 3s'. [Ancaster MSS, Lincolnshire Archives Office: ANC/7/A7].

Nov 17, Paris, Sir Edward Stafford (Ambassador) to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Last Monday a foul picture of the Queen was set up here, she being on horseback, her left hand holding the bridle, with her right hand pulling up her clothes; upon her head written *La reine d'Angleterre*; verses underneath... Under it was a picture of Monsieur [Alençon], very well drawn, in his best apparel, on his fist a hawk'...

'These were set up in three places...But they were soon pulled down again', and 'were taken away before my folks came thither. Some would have had me complain of it, but...to strive in a filthy matter that was so quickly gone were but to make a laughing-stock for them that list'.

Nov 19, Stafford to Walsingham (part in cipher): 'It is given out that the Spanish Ambassador is of late greatly made of by the Queen, and has been in her courts feasted of late, especially by the Earl of Leicester...I hope, if there be any meaning of being friends that way, you will tell me what to do'.

'For the pictures, I have had much ado to find them out that I wrote to you of. Now I have had a sight of them, there is nothing to the dishonour of the Queen, their meaning having been greatly mistaken by them that reported on them to me'. [SPF.xviii.218-9,222].

Nov 19, Paris, Sir Edward Stafford to the Queen, of a secret messenger from the Duke of Alençon: 'I hear from Monsieur's court that Alfeyran has been lost these nine or ten days, and is suspected to have been sent secretly to your Majesty, to procure money for Monsieur's enterprises...Alfeyran's departure was so secret that he was away almost a sennight before anybody suspected he was gone; now they can only guess whither and why he is gone'.

Nov 19, Stafford to Lord Burghley: 'Here there is nothing sought but money, and God wot they employ it to little purpose when they have it'. [SPF.xviii.178,220-221].

Nov 23: *Complaints by the Master of the Posts.*

Nov 23, London, Thomas Randolph to Walsingham: *I desire reformation of many abuses and insults offered to the Posts. The Posts from London to Dover for one whole year remain unpaid. I enclose the names of such as charge the Posts with their private letters and commissions, at one penny the mile.* [SP12/163/76].

Court news. [Nov 25], London, Mauvissière to Henri III: 'The Sieur de Alferon came here, he said by chance, but it is very certain that it was by commission from your brother, and that he took back to him letters from the Queen'...

'He has returned here, crossing the sea eight days ago today, and has hidden himself from me, thinking that I did not know of his coming, and has shown himself afraid of me. He is lodging in a Fleming's small tavern, from where he does not move except to go to the Queen. He calls himself a Spaniard and has taken the name Francher Fernando...It does not appear that he has any great charge to treat of, more than to be the bearer of letters from your brother to the Queen, by which he still wishes to keep up correspondence with her'...

'I am informed today by Archibald Douglas, who is the cleverest man in Scotland, and who understands English affairs well, that an Ambassador from Scotland is coming here, whom they look for every day'. [Chéruel, 280-282].

Nov 25, Mon dinner, Brentford, Middlesex; Mr Wilkes.<sup>T</sup>

Brentford house of Thomas Wilkes (c.1545-1598), a Clerk of the Privy Council.

Wilkes had been in Warwickshire investigating the Arden-Somerville Plot. 1st wife: Margaret (Smith) (died 1596) daughter of Ambrose Smith, the London mercer who had provided taffeta for Lord Willoughby for the Accession Day Tilt.

Nov 25, Mon **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Kingston-upon-Thames Church: 'For ringing when the Queen came to Hampton Court, 12d'. The French Ambassador was with the Queen at Hampton Court.

John Wynyard, 3 men and 8 labourers 'taking down, airing, brushing, making clean and laying up all the hangings and other wardrobe stuff in the Privy Lodgings and others which were made ready against the coming of her Majesty from St James thither, and for airing, sweetening and making clean the said lodgings after her Majesty was returned from thence to St James, £4.12s.<sup>T</sup>

Nov 27: Queen's gifts delivered to three Swedish Ambassadors. Ericson, Count of Wissenburg, Ambassador sent from the King of Swetheland; Nicholas Raschy, 'Secretary to the said King'; Ericson Johnson 'a gentleman also sent from the said King'; each received a chain of gold bought from Alderman Martin.<sup>NYG</sup> [Richard Martin, goldsmith]. John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, went between the Tower and the court at St James and Westminster 'with chains given to certain Swithin Ambassadors'.<sup>T</sup>

Nov 27, Hampton Court, Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor of London: 'Now that it hath pleased her Majesty for her private recreation to take the air abroad this two or three days, and meaning upon Friday in the evening to return to her house again at St James, I have not thought it impertinent to give you notice of it in a word or two, wishing in case the people of the City shall be desirous to see her Majesty, that in some convenient sort they may know of her return, and have liberty that day to take the comfort of beholding her royal person, having determined to pass the same way which she did at her last repair to that place. And so I commit you to God'.

Nov 27, London, Lord Mayor (Edward Osborne, clothworker), to Hatton: 'With hearty thanks for your loving advertisement touching her Majesty's return to St James, which as it is to her lowly and faithful subjects of this City most comfortable, so I have imparted it to the several Companies to their great joy, and so I doubt not you shall see it accomplished. Both I and my brethren can be very glad to have part of this comfort to behold her Majesty, and would gladly ourselves be there also present with the rest, if your Honour would so advise us as which her Majesty will take in good part and shall be convenient, and in what manner you think best. For which cause I have sent this messenger to understand your counsel which I pray you I may receive. And so I leave to trouble you'.

[London: Remembrancia, I. 557-8].

Nov 28, Guildhall, Lord Mayor to London Livery Companies: 'After our hearty commendations. Where I have understanding that her Majesty intendeth tomorrow in the evening to return to her house at St James (and where the beholding of her royal presence cannot but be comfortable to us all and hath been found to be most graciously accepted of her Majesty), I have thought good to require you to give understanding thereof to your Company, permitting and willing as many as will to resort to the place and way where her Majesty passed the last time to the same house, in as joyful and comely manner for apparel and order as they can, and so as her Majesty may see the affections of her loving citizens'.

'And that at the least there be as many as were the last time so to attend her coming and as many more as will. And hereof I pray you fail not'. [Journal 21].

Nov 28: *City of London licensed the Queen's Men, being her new company of 12 players, to play at The Bull, Bishopsgate Street, and The Bell, Gracechurch Street. A year later the City informed the Privy Council that 'last year when such toleration was of the Queen's players only, all the places of playing were filled with men calling themselves the Queen's players'. [English Professional Theatre 1530-1660, ed. Wickham, Berry, Ingram (Cambridge, 2000), 300-301].*

Nov 29, Fri dinner, Brentford, Middlesex; Mr Wilkes.<sup>T</sup> [As on Nov 25].  
The French Ambassador rode with the Queen from Hampton Court to London.

Mauvissière to Henri III [Dec 9], London: I accompanied the Queen, with a party from London, to Hampton Court; she expressed great pleasure that I had seen her so privately. On our way back she said 'that she has discovered, and was discovering every day, great conspiracies against her; and that there were more than 200 men of all ages who had conspired...to kill her...and that several of the conspirators were in this city, and sometimes at her court'. She 'went on to talk to me, at great length...of the conspiracies against her'...

'Just at this moment, many people, in large companies, met her by the way, and kneeling on the ground, with divers sorts of prayers, wished her a thousand blessings, and that the evil-disposed who meant to harm her might be discovered, and punished as they deserved. She frequently stopped to thank them for the affection they manifested for her; being, she and I alone, amidst her retinue, mounted on goodly horses, she observed to me that she saw clearly that she was not disliked by all'. [Strickland, *Mary*, ii.75-78].

*Grocers' Company*: 'Paid for links and torches, white staves for whifflers, and to the saunderbeaters for waiting of the Company at three several times waiting to receive her Majesty, 9s6d'. [July 1583-July 1584].

Nov 29, Fri **ST JAMES'S PALACE.**

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 25th of November when her Majesty went to Hampton Court, 8d, and at her return back again the 29th of the same month, 8d'

November: Petition to the Privy Council by William Hunnis:  
'The humble petition of the Master of the Children of her Highness's Chapel'.

'First, her Majesty alloweth for the diet of 12 children of her said Chapel daily 6d apiece by the day, and £40 by the year for their apparel and all other furniture. Again, there is no fee allowed neither for the Master of the said children nor for his Usher, and yet nevertheless is he constrained, over and besides the Usher, still to keep both a man servant to attend upon them and likewise a woman servant to wash and keep them clean'.

'Also there is no allowance for the lodging of the said children, such time as they attend upon the court, but the Master to his great charge is driven to hire chambers both for himself, his Usher, children and servants'.

'Also there is no allowance for riding journeys when occasion serveth the Master to travel or send into sundry parts within this realm, to take up and bring such children as be thought meet to be trained for the service of her Majesty. Also there is no allowance nor other consideration for those children whose voices be changed, who only do depend upon the charge of the said Master until such time as he may prefer the same with clothing and other furniture, unto his no small charge'...

'There hath been withdrawn from the said children since her Majesty's coming to the Crown 12d by the day which was allowed for their breakfasts'...

'The burden hereof hath from time to time so hindered the Masters of the Children...that...some of them died in so poor case, and so deeply indebted that they have not left scarcely wherewith to bury them'.

'In tender consideration whereof, might it please your Honours that the said allowance of 6d a day apiece for the children's diet might be reserved in her Majesty's coffers during the time of their attendance. And in lieu thereof they to be allowed meat and drink within this honourable household for that I am not able upon so small allowance any longer to bear so heavy a burden'.

[SP12/163/88. Printed in full: *ES*.ii.37-38]. The allowance for the Children of the Chapel continued to be 6d a day until the next reign.

For Hunnis's book dedicated to the Queen, 1583, see the end of this year.

30 Nov 1583-March 1584: *Archbishop of St Andrews in London from Scotland.*  
*Patrick Adamson (1537-1592), a notable preacher; with three servants.*

*King James to the Queen, Oct 31: The Archbishop, 'one of our Privy Council, having a dangerous disease is to seek cure and remedy at Plombières, and has gone by land'; he recommends him and asks the Queen to give him audience.*

*Dec 1 [London], Archibald Douglas to Walsingham: 'The Bishop of St Andrews came yesternight to this town. He keeps himself quiet as yet in his lodging at the Sign of The Three Crowns in Broad Street'. [Scot.vi.645,665].*

*'Bishop of St Andrews in England about ecclesiastical affairs'.<sup>B</sup>*

*The Archbishop did not go to France, but remained in London four months.*

*Dec 1, Paris, Sir Edward Stafford to the Queen, of Ségur, who had been in England as Ambassador from the King of Navarre:*

*'Let me make an end with making your Majesty to laugh, at one that came the last day puffing to me in great haste, assuring me that it was certified that Ségur's going into England was to seek marriage of you for his master. And that...your Majesty gave attentive ear to it'. [Hardwicke, i.203].*

*King Henri of Navarre had a wife, and a series of mistresses.*

*Dec 1, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Edward Stafford: 'I am expressly willed by her Majesty to desire you to keep a very watchful eye on Lord Paget and Charles Arundel, who have lately gone over without leave, seeking very carefully to learn what they practise to the prejudice of this state'. [SPF.xviii.252].*

*Dec 2, in Paris: Lord Paget and Charles Arundel suddenly arrived at Stafford's house; both were Catholics, and on the same day Paget wrote to Lord Burghley that he had left mainly 'for the satisfying of my conscience'. [SP12/164/6].*

*In England the secret departure of Paget and Arundel caused a stir.*

*Dec 3, Tues Archbishop of St Andrews at St James's for audience.*

*Mauvissière to the Queen of Scots: The Bishop of St Andrews discussed with the Queen your relationship with your son. At the end 'she said, (for she spoke Latin with the bishop), "I am more afraid of making a fault in Latin than I am of the Kings of Spain, of France, of Scotland, or the Queen of Scotland"'.*

*'He gave himself forth for...ambassador from the King...When he was to get presence of the Queen, this famous ambassador pissed at the palace wall. The Porter was so offended at his incivility, that he beat him with a baton... After he got presence, he stayed two months, but got never presence again'.*

*[Raumer, 277; Calderwood, iv.61-62].*

*Dec 4, Archbishop [to Burghley]: 'The Queen's Majesty yesternight willed me to deliver in writing to your Lordship such other articles as I had in credit of the King...to be communicated with her Majesty'. [Scot.vi.667].*

*Dec 6, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon, his brother:*

*'There is a great falling out betwixt my Lord of Shrewsbury and his wife about the Scottish Queen and my Lady hath complained of my Lord, and both as is said shall come up, and Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir Harry Neville are ready to go and receive the Scottish Queen, and as yet it is thought she shall be brought to Hertford Castle and there kept'. [Bacon, ii.265]. (See December 19).*

*Dec 7: Sir James Croft, Controller of the Household, wrote 'Remembrances to my Lord Treasurer concerning Household causes'.*

*Details: Court: Royal Household Orders.*

[Dec 7], Antwerp, Pietro Bizarri to Walsingham: 'Hearing of the glorious deliverance given by God to her Majesty from her enemies, I lifted my hands to heaven, thanking the author of so great mercy'. I went to the new Burgomaster, Philippe de Marnix, Sieur de St Aldegonde. 'I said to him at once that for so great a mercy thanks ought to be given in the public prayers. He replied... that orders should be given to the ministers to do so tomorrow, which is Sunday, and moreover that for the future there should always be special mention of her Majesty in those churches where the sermons were preached in French, which he said had been given up, although in the churches where the preaching was in Flemish, it has been and is continually observed'. [SPF.xviii.261-2].

Dec 8, Sun knightings, St James's: George Heneage, of Lincolnshire; Robert Savile, also of Lincolnshire, 'bastard son of Sir Henry Savile'.<sup>M</sup>

Court news. [Dec 9], London, Mauvissière to Henri III: The Archbishop of St Andrews is here on his way to France, where he pretends to be going for the benefit of his health, to use baths and to consult eminent physicians.

'It is thought that he is going to France to negotiate some affair, under the pretext of recovering his health; but the Queen told him that it was very possible to do that here, and that there are very excellent baths in England'.

As to the young King of Scotland, the Queen 'is treating very secretly and assiduously for his marriage with the daughter of the King of Sweden...as she fears he will turn Catholic in order to marry the daughter of the King of Spain. And I have been assured that the said Queen has offered to the King of Sweden to pay the whole expense of his daughter's marriage'. [Strickland, Mary, 79-80].

Dec 11: 'The examination of the Lord Henry Howard taken by the Lord Hunsdon'. [Scot.vi.625]. Howard, one of the Spanish Ambassador's main informants, was already committed to the custody of Sir Ralph Sadler, at his house.

Court news. Dec 12, Edward Bacon to Nathaniel Bacon, his brother: 'Such as were suspected to have gone over besides my Lord Paget and his company [to France] have showed themselves since in court'. [Bacon, ii.267].

Dec 12: Further news of the Throckmorton Plot. Francis Throckmorton's first confession was on December 12. His confessions implicated the Queen of Scots, the Duke of Guise, the Spanish Ambassador, Lord Paget, and a number of other Catholics, in a plot for the invasion of England (landing in Sussex) for the release of the Queen of Scots, the removal of Queen Elizabeth, and the restoration of the Catholic religion. Lord Paget had already taken refuge in France. Mendoza, Spanish Ambassador, was expelled in January 1584.

Godfrey Goodman: Francis Throckmorton's treason 'was principally this, - that there was found in his study a note of some harbours and havens in England, what ships and of what burden they would carry, and how safely they might there abide...This being found with him, and he being known to be inclining to the Church of Rome, upon some pretence that it was for an invasion he was found guilty'. [Goodman, i.116]. Francis Throckmorton was tried in 1584 and found guilty of high treason. He was executed at Tyburn on 10 July 1584.

Dec 16, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Edward Stafford, in Paris: 'Yesterday the Earl of Northumberland was committed prisoner in his own house under the guard of Sir Thomas Leighton, being charged to have had conference with Charles Paget, sent over into this realm about September last to some ill purpose, which he confesseth, but denies knowing any cause for his coming than to confer with his brother Lord Paget on his private affairs; which carries no probability...The Earl of Arundel, also charged with the matter, confidently denies it'. [SPF.xviii.272].

Dec 16: Trial for conspiring to kill the Queen. (Arden-Somerville Plot). John Somerville, Edward Arden, his wife Mary, and Hugh Hall, a priest, were found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death.

Dec 17, The Savoy, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:

'Yesterday was arraigned Somerfield, Arden his father-in-law, and Arden's wife, and Hugh Hall, the priest. Somerfield there showed no token of madness, but confessed himself guilty, and so submitted himself to her Majesty's mercy'.

'Yesterday my Lord of Arundel and my Lord of Northumberland were before the council. The Lord of Northumberland is commanded to keep his house, and Sir Thomas Leighton to look to him. The other is commanded out of her Majesty's presence'.<sup>RT(4)</sup>

Dec 17, London, Sir Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Rutland:

'My Lord of Northumberland 'was found to have been a principal instrument in the envoying away of the Lord Paget and Charles Arundel'.<sup>RT</sup>

Dec 17: 'The Execution of Justice in England for maintenance of public and Christian peace, without any persecution for questions of religion'.

Anon, dated Dec 17. [By Lord Burghley]. The official justification of the treatment of Catholic priests. Translated into Latin, Spanish, and Dutch, 1584.

Dec 18: Queen's gift: To Andrew Keith, 'a gentleman sent from the King of Swetheland, a chain of gold'.<sup>NYG</sup>

Keith, a Scot, was married to a close kinswoman of the King of Sweden.

Dec 18: christening: Queen was godmother to 'Carew Raleigh's child'.<sup>T</sup>

Parents: Carew Raleigh, of Downton, Wilts, elder brother of Walter Raleigh; wife: Dorothy (Wroughton), widow of Sir John Thynne of Longleat, Wilts.

Queen's gift to Carew Raleigh's daughter, Dec 18: a gilt cup with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup> Also referred to as a daughter.<sup>PS</sup> Richard Brackenbury made ready, 'March 1584'.<sup>T</sup>

Child: not further identified. Carew Raleigh had a daughter and three sons. 1st son Gilbert was born c.1583.

Dec 19, Greenlands [Bucks], Sir Henry Neville to Nathaniel Bacon, his brother-in-law: 'For my going to the Scots Queen it is put off till the Spring, for that my Lord of Shrewsbury doth request to come up and was somewhat sickly'.

'Also my Lady sues to come up before him for that she would maintain her first complaint against my Lord, which is in some part that her husband hath gotten a child by the Scots Queen, some say two, but this matter must be answered, and when he comes up Mr Sadler [Sir Ralph Sadler] and I go thither not as some think to keep her there at his house but to bring her away. But this to yourself'...

'My Lady of Arundel very much detected of Papistry. My Lord Harry [Howard] is at Mr Sadler's whom I hope will after a while kiss the Tower. He deserves it well. He prays daily as loud as he can cry, "Ave Maria, Ave Maria".

[Bacon, ii.268-9]. Scandalous rumours about Mary and the Earl persisted.

Dec 19: John Somerville and Edward Arden were moved from the Tower to Newgate Prison; Somerville killed himself in his cell on the same day.

Dec 20: Edward Arden was executed at Smithfield.

Hugh Hall was released and went abroad in 1585.

Mrs Margaret Somerville, John's widow, was released in 1586, and Mrs Arden probably earlier.

Mrs Arden died in 1603. It had long been recognised that Somerville was not of sound mind, and that her husband's execution was a miscarriage of justice.

Dec 20, Fri     **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 20th of December for ringing at the Queen's Majesty's remove from St James to Whitehall, 8d'.

Works: 'new matting the dancing chamber'; carpentry work in the Great Chamber, including 'placing of boards to stand on to see the dancing'; also work on 'the banquet house in the orchard'.

Court news. Dec 20, Walsingham House, Sir Philip Sidney to Earl of Rutland: 'Her Majesty is well, but troubled with these suspicions which arise of some ill-minded subjects towards her...The consideration of removing the Scottish Queen [from the Earl of Shrewsbury] doth still continue...The Ambassadors of Spain and France be noted for great practisers [plotters]'.<sup>RT</sup>

Dec 20, Blackfriars, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland: 'The world is dangerous and the days are evil...The Earl of Shrewsbury sueth earnestly to come up and prayeth to be delivered of his charge'.<sup>RT</sup>

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury arrived at court in September 1584, leaving Sir Ralph Sadler as Keeper of the Queen of Scots, who had been the Earl's 'charge' since January 1569.

Dec 22, Whitehall: The Queen lost 'one pearl and tassel of gold wearing the gown of black network'. [Lost, 365].

Christmas 1583-Shrovetide 1584:  
Revels: 'Furnishing, making and setting forth of six histories, one comedy, one masque and other devices showed before her Majesty'.

Dec 26, Thur    play, by Queen's Men.

Dec 27, Fri    bear-baiting, at Whitehall.<sup>T</sup>

Dec 28, court, Roger Manners (an Esquire for the Body) to the Earl of Rutland: 'I have only to thank your Lordship for the £20, which this day is sore wasted at decoy'. I 'am here a daily courtier, and lie in the Squires' chamber'.<sup>RT(4)</sup>  
[decoy: a card-game].

Dec 29, Sun    play, by Queen's Men.<sup>T</sup>

[December] News from the Spanish Ambassador of a soldier or mariner at court. Mendoza's deciphered dispatch: An 'accident has occurred which has made a great disturbance in the kingdom'. A soldier or mariner returned from the Azores was asked by a mariner in the service of Don Antonio [former King of Portugal], 'to go to the court to give a letter to the Earl of Bedford and to see the Queen'.

'The soldier did so, and with such boldness that he found his way to the place where the Queen was with two other ladies. She...cried out angrily for him to be seized and carried to the chamber of the Earl of Leicester, where he was asked whether I had sent him to kill the Queen and if he bore arms, though he having nothing but a blunt knife. After giving him something to eat, they detained him in the Council Chamber, and questioned him anew, with caresses and promises, whether I had sent him thither...who replied that he had never seen me'.

The Queen 'has said publicly to the Ambassador of France that there are three hundred Catholics who have sworn to kill her; whence her Majesty judged me to be a fit instrument to meddle in anything'. [SPF.xviii.652-3].

Mendoza was expelled from England in January 1584.

1583: Bible dedicated to the Queen:

'The Bible translated according to the Hebrew and Greek, and conferred with the best translations in divers languages'. (London, 1583).

A copy was presented to the Queen by the printer at New Year 1584.  
Now at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

1583: William Fulke dedicated to the Queen: 'A Defence of the sincere and true Translations of the holy Scriptures into the English tongue, against the manifold cavils, frivolous quarrels, and impudent slanders of Gregory Martin, one of the readers of Popish divinity in the traitorous Seminary of Rheims. By William Fulke, Doctor in Divinity, and Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge'.

'Whereunto is added a brief confutation of all such quarrels and cavils, as have been of late uttered by divers Papists in their English Pamphlets, against the writings of the said William Fulke'.

Facing Fulke's title-page is the title-page of the book he is attacking, viz. 'A Discovery of the Manifold Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures by the Heretics of our days, specially the English Sectaries, and of their foul dealing herein, by partial and false translations to the advantage of their heresies, in their English Bibles used and authorised since the time of Schism. By Gregory Martin, one of the readers of Divinity in the English College of Rheims'.

Epistle Dedicatory by Dr Fulke: 'To the most high and mighty' Queen:

'Amongst the inestimable benefits wherewith Almighty God hath wonderfully blessed this your Majesty's most honourable and prosperous government, it is not to be numbered among the least, that under your most gracious and Christian protection the people of your Highness's dominions have enjoyed the most necessary and comfortable reading of the holy scriptures in their mother tongue and native language. Which exercise, although it hath of long time, by the adversaries of him that willeth the scriptures to be searched...been accounted little better than an heretical practice...yet now at length...they also at the last are become translators of the New Testament into English'...

'They which neither truly nor precisely have translated their own vulgar Latin' have set forth a treatise 'in which most slanderously and unjustly they accuse all our English translations of the Bible...of no less than most foul dealing in partial and false translations, wilful and heretical corruptions'...

'Against which most lewd and untrue accusation I have written a short and necessary defence'. 600p. (London, 1583).

Dr Fulke wrote in the form of a dialogue, with quotations from Gregory Martin and rejoinders by Fulke. Numerous English translations of the Bible had been made by Protestants. Martin was the first Catholic priest to translate it; his translation of the New Testament and his Discovery were published at Rheims in 1582; he died in October 1582.

Dr Fulke (c.1536-1589) wrote many replies to Catholics, and in 1588 dedicated to the Queen a book specifically attacking the Rheims New Testament.

1583: William Hunnis dedicated to the Queen: The Poor Widow's Mite.

Included in: 'Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin: Comprehending those seven Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, commonly called Penitential: framed into a form of familiar prayers, and reduced into metre by William Hunnis, one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's honourable Chapel, and Master to the Children of the same. Whereunto are also annexed his Handful of Honeysuckles; The Poor Widow's Mite; A Dialogue between Christ and a Sinner; divers godly and pithy ditties, with a Christian confession of and to the Trinity; newly printed and augmented'.

Hunnis includes music for some of his verses. The 'Seven Sobs' is dedicated to Frances, Countess of Sussex, a Lady of the Privy Chamber. (85p).

Also in Hunnis's Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin:  
 'A Handful of Honeysuckles: Gathered by William Hunnis', 'newly printed',  
 comprises prayers and meditations, including a prayer for the Queen. (26p).  
 'The Poor Widow's Mite': verse dedication to the Queen, including:  
     'Great gifts of gold, and gems of price,  
       poor Hunnis would present,  
     If he had them: instead whereof  
       he prays this may content'.  
 It comprises Meditations, and Verses upon the Lord's Prayer. (20p).  
 'Comfortable Dialogues between Christ and a Sinner, touching the soul's  
 health'. With another prayer for the Queen. (45p). (London, 1583).  
Seven Sobs went into seven editions by 1603.  
 William Hunnis was from 1562 Keeper of the Orchard and Gardens at Greenwich,  
 and was Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal from 1566-1597.

1583: first publication of Sir Thomas Smith's De Republica Anglorum.  
The Manner of Government or Policy of the Realm of England.  
 Sir Thomas (1513-1577) wrote this whilst Ambassador to France, 1562-1566.  
 He gives a complete survey of the workings of Elizabethan government, including  
 the role of the monarch.  
 In his chapter 'Of the Monarch, King or Queen of England' he states:  
 'The prince is the life, the head, and the authority of all things that be done  
 in the realm of England. And to no prince is done more honour and reverence than  
 to the King and Queen of England, no man speaketh to the prince nor serveth at  
 the table but in adoration and kneeling, all persons of the realm be bareheaded  
 before him: insomuch that in the Chamber of Presence where the cloth of estate  
 is set, no man dare walk, yea though the prince be not there, no man dare tarry  
 there but bareheaded'.  
 At the book's conclusion Sir Thomas states: 'I have declared summarily...  
 the form and manner of the government of England...as England standeth and is  
 governed at this day the 28th of March anno 1565, in the 7th year of the reign  
 and administration thereof by the most virtuous and noble Queen Elizabeth...  
 when I was Ambassador for her Majesty in the court of France'.  
 Sir Thomas, a distinguished scholar, became in 1572 the Queen's Secretary.  
 This book, published after his death, went into five editions by 1603.  
 Modern edition by Mary Dewar (Cambridge, 1982).

1583: 'Sieve Portrait' of the Queen, by Quentin Metsys the Younger.  
 Depicting the Queen holding a sieve, a symbol of chastity.  
 Signed and dated; discovered in Siena, Italy.  
 Commissioned by Sir Christopher Hatton, whose badge (a golden hind) is  
 shown on a courtier's cloak.  
 Reproduced in Robert Dudley, by Elizabeth Goldring, 115.  
 Other 'Sieve Portraits' include one of 1579 by George Gower, the Queen's  
 Serjeant Painter. Reproduced in *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, 82-83.  
 By tradition, one of the Roman Vestal Virgins proved her purity by  
 carrying water in a sieve without spilling a drop.