

At **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Jan 1, Wed New Year gifts.

Among 201 gifts to the Queen: by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'A Book of the States in King William Conqueror's time';
 by William Absolon, Master of the Savoy: 'A Bible covered with cloth of gold garnished with silver and gilt and two plates with the Queen's Arms';
 by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'Two pictures, the one of Judith and Holofernes, the other of Julia and Sectra'.^{NYG} [Julia and Emperor Severus].

Jan 1: Henry Lyte dedicated to the Queen: 'A New Herbal or History of Plants, wherein is contained the whole discourse and perfect description of all sorts of Herbs and Plants: their divers and sundry kinds: their strange Figures, Fashions, and Shapes: their Names, Natures, Operations and Virtues: and that not only of those which are here growing in this our Country of England, but of all others also of sovereign Realms, commonly used in Physick. First set forth in the Dutch or Almain tongue by that learned Dr Rembert Dodoens, Physician to the Emperor..Now first translated out of French into English by Henry Lyte Esquire'.

'To the most High, Noble, and Renowned Princess, our most dread redoubtful Sovereign Lady Elizabeth...Two things have moved me...to offer the same unto your Majesty's protection. The one was that most clear, amiable and cheerful countenance towards all learning and virtue, which on every side most brightly from your Royal person appearing, hath so inflamed and encouraged, not only me, to the love and admiration thereof, but all such others also, your Grace's loyal subjects...that we think no travail too great, whereby we are in hope both to profit our Country, and to please so noble and loving a Princess...The other was that earnest and fervent desire that I have, and a long time have had, to show myself (by yielding some fruit of painful diligence) a thankful subject to so virtuous a Sovereign, and a fruitful member of so good a commonwealth'...

'From my poor house at Lyte's Cary within your Majesty's County of Somerset, the first day of January. 1578'. Divided into six books on 'The History of Plants', with many woodcuts. 779p. (London, 1578).

The Herbal was reprinted several times. Henry Lyte (c.1529-1607) had a garden at Lyte's Cary which contained all possible kinds of fruit. Now National Trust property, a herbal border was re-created based on the book.

Jan 5, Sun play, by Lord Howard's Men.

Jan 9, Greys [Rotherfield Greys, Oxon], Sir Francis Knollys (kinsman of the Queen and Privy Councillor) to Secretary Wilson, with advice for the Queen's safety and 'timely prevention' of danger. 'Her Majesty knoweth that I am loath to offend her, and I do know that her Majesty is loath to hear me'...

'Who will persist in giving of safe counsel, if her Majesty will persist in misliking of safe counsel? Nay, who will not rather shrinkingly...play the parts of King Richard the Second's men, than to enter into the odious office of crossing of her Majesty's will?'...

'If the Bishop of Canterbury shall be deprived, then up starts the pride and practice of the Papists, and down declineth the comfort and strength of her Majesty's safety. And then King Richard the Second's men will flock into court apace, and will show themselves in their colours'.

PS. 'I pray you hide nothing of my letter from her Majesty'. [Wright, ii.74-6].

Richard II was deposed in 1399; his men: flatterers, false counsellors.

Jan 9: Queen lost 'from a gown of black satin...small aglets of gold one pair one odd aglet' (and two pair on Jan 15). [Lost, 232,233].

Jan 12, Sun New Dutch Agent at Hampton Court for first audience. Charles de Liévin, Sieur de Famars, one of William of Orange's Councillors; he was in England three times in 1577 and was now sent by the States to beg the Queen to assist them at once with money and men, as already agreed.

Giraldi, Portuguese Ambassador, to King Sebastian, Jan 25, London: I was to have audience with the Queen on January 2, deferred to January 12. 'On that day, being Sunday, I went to Hampton Court, and after waiting a little while was informed through one of her gentlemen that she could not give me audience that evening, by reason of a syrump which she had that morning taken ...I know that she feigned this indisposition to me, because the same night that she last put me off came Monsieur de Famars, sent by the States and Orange'. [SPF.xii.474].

Jan 12, Hampton Court, Sir Francis Walsingham to Thomas Randolph, who is to go to Scotland to King James (age 11): 'For that the colour of your going thither is chiefly to visit the King to carry unto him a present, I pray you see if you can find any fit gift to be bought at London meet for his years and state. Some rare rapier or dagger were in my opinion the fittest present. To send him a jewel, unless it be of great price or very rare for workmanship (whereunto her Majesty I fear will not be brought) were but a scorn'. [BL Harl 6992, f.90].

Jan 13, Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Thomas Ramsey), 'to give order that one Drousiano, an Italian, a commediante, and his company, may play within the City and the Liberties of the same betwixt this and the first week in Lent'. [Drusiano Martinelli]. [ES.ii.262-3].

Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, paid 20s 'for a mattress, hoops and boards with trestles for the Italian tumbler'.^T [Sept 1577-Sept 1578].

Jan 16: Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: burial: 'Henry son and heir of Lord Burgh, slain at the court by Mr Holcroft'. [Henry Burgh was killed in a duel with Thomas Holcroft at Hampton Court].

Jan 19, Hampton Court, Dr Thomas Wilson to William Davison, in Holland: 'Monsieur de Famars hath once had audience'. [KL.x.239].

Also: 'Lost from her Majesty's back from a gown with roses of cypress set with bugle two pair of four square aglets enamelled black'. [Lost, 234].

Jan 19, Henry Killigrew to William Davison: 'Martha Howard, the Queen's Maid of Honour...had a child by Mr Bowser [Bourchier], Esquire for the Body, who is fled and she in the Tower. My Lady Susan is sent from the court to Warwickshire, there to remain until her mistress send'...

'Lady Stafford has slandered many ladies in court. Lady Stafford is sent to her house with a servant of the Knight Marshal to guard her'.

'A woman of late murdered secretly in court by some of the Black Guard. Mr Burgh, my Lord's eldest son, slain by Mr Holcroft, who lieth sore hurt also, and like to be hanged. These things be good warnings of God's displeasure'...

'The Bishop of Canterbury is like to be deprived'. [SP15/25/71].

Dorothy Lady Stafford was a Lady of the Privy Chamber, 1559-1603.

Martha Howard was a daughter of William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham.

George Bourchier, younger son of John Bourchier 2nd Earl of Bath, also went to the Tower. Lady Susan Bourchier, George's half-sister, was a Maid of Honour.

The Lieutenant of the Tower was ordered on June 8 to set George Bourchier and Martha Howard at liberty.^{APC} They married later in 1578, had a large family; George was knighted in Ireland in 1579, and had a distinguished military career.

Jan 22: Queen lost from a 'stitched taffeta gown' 'one odd aglet of gold'; and on Jan 28 from a black satin gown 'two pair one odd aglet'. [*Lost*, 235,236].

Jan 23, Thur Dutch Agent at Hampton Court for audience.

'Monsieur Famars came from the States to the court, and to remain here as Agent for the States'.^{WA}

Jan 23, Hampton Court, Dr Wilson to Lord Burghley, of 'Monsieur de Famars' audience, which he had this afternoon, with very good favour'...

'Her Majesty is much offended with the Archbishop...whom her Highness would have deprived for his contempt committed. But I answered that a deprivation of an Archbishop cannot be done so soon...I trust upon your coming her Majesty will be otherwise advised, and take that course which is more safe, more easy ...which is his resignation...Dr Beutterich is coming hither from Duke Casimir, and is thought will be at the court here within these two days'. [SP12/122/15].

Jan 23/feb 12, during Hilary law term: 'This term one Abraham, a Rider of the Queen's Stable, waiting for that purpose an hour at Charing Cross upon a great horse of the Queen's, and in her livery coat, assaulted the Recorder of London [William Fleetwood] riding on a foot-cloth to Westminster Hall about 9 o'clock, and with his sword struck him and sore wounded him in the head, in revenge of an imprisonment of him before in Newgate for misusing the Recorder in the highway near Tyburn, for which Abraham was after charged in the Star Chamber by Mr Attorney-General in a solemn presence of the Lords of the Privy Council, and there judged to be set in the stocks the next day at Charing Cross, with the Queen's livery on his back, and after to have imprisonment in the Tower for a time, and 100 marks fine to the Queen'. [Baker, ed. *Dyer's Reports*, ii.366-7].

Abraham Wyn was released from the Tower on June 29.

January 27: Arrangements for Lent preachers at court, who were no longer appointed by Edmund Grindal, the sequestered Archbishop of Canterbury.

Jan 27, Bishop of London (John Aylmer), to Earl of Sussex (Lord Chamberlain): 'Things fall out I see as I ever suspected, for my Lords the Bishops of Winton [Winchester] and of Norwich have by their letters signified unto me that they cannot come upon the days appointed for them to preach by reason of sickness. But my Lord of Chichester hath sent to know his day, but I could not give him any resolute answer before I had knowledge of her Majesty's pleasure, and if we should put out Redman and Blage being two of the Archbishop's Chaplains, I know not who should supply their places, for I am presently put to a shift by the not coming of the two Bishops, and the time is at hand'. [BL Harl 6992, f.92].

Jan 29: Kingston-upon-Thames Church: burial:
'Henry Cuttell, slain by Powell of the Guard'.

January-February: Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, with his men and horses, was sent by the Queen's commandment 'from Hampton Court to Westminster for two gowns and a cloak', and 'for a gown of pitch colour velvet and other stuff from the Silkwoman and Tailor's', and 'from Hampton Court to London to stay the making of a farthingale'.^T

February: proposed visit, Osterley, Middlesex; Sir Thomas Gresham. Osterley, Isleworth; owned by Gresham, the Queen's principal financial agent, to whom she had made numerous visits between 1564 and 1576.

John Wynyard of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, a Groom of the Wardrobe, their horses and two labourers 'going before by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain from Hampton Court to Osterley, Sir Thomas Gresham's house, to make ready there for the coming of her Majesty, who according to the time appointed came not but was deferred from day to day by the space of six days', 20s.^T

Feb 1, Sat Daniel Rogers 'returned out of Germany'.

He travelled with Dr Beutterich, one of Duke Casimir's Councillors.^{WA}
Rogers, Agent to the Low Countries 1576-1578, had been endeavouring to arrange a Protestant league of German States.

Feb 2, Sun play, by Earl of Sussex's Men.^T

February 3-April 13: Thomas Randolph was special Ambassador to Scotland.

Feb 3: 'Mr Randolph was dispatched into Scotland'.^{WA}

Feb 4, Tues Thomas Leighton at Hampton Court on return from a six week special embassy to the Low Countries.

On the same day news was brought of the Battle of Gembloux (Jan 31).

Laurence Tomson (Sir Francis Walsingham's secretary) noted:

'On Tuesday morning...Captain Leighton arrived at the court at Hampton Court, and early the same morning at 3 a.m. came Edward Whitchurch in post, with news of the overthrow of the States' whole camp near Namur, by Don John's forces'.

'In the afternoon Mr Secretary Walsingham was sent to London by her Majesty to assemble as many of her Council as were there at the Lord Keeper's house next morning. But next morning early a countermand was sent, that they should repair hither to court; and so on Wednesday' they 'met in Council about 4 in the afternoon. Nothing was resolved but to dispatch Mr Leighton again to inform himself of the state of things there since the overthrow'. [SPF.xii.487].

Feb 6, Thur Casimir's envoy at Hampton Court for audience.^{WA}

Dr Peter Beutterich (1545-1587), sent by Duke Casimir for financial aid, and to express Casimir's desire to serve the Queen and the Protestant cause.

Also Feb 6: Robert Beale 'returned out of Germany'.^{WA}
Beale had been special Ambassador to several German States,

Feb 7-23: Captain Thomas Leighton was again special Ambassador to the Low Countries, dispatched on February 7 to the States and the Prince of Orange.^{WA}

Feb 9, Shrove Sunday knighting: John Radcliffe, of Lancashire.^M

Also Feb 9: play, by Earl of Warwick's Men.^T

Feb 11, Shrove Tuesday play, by Countess of Essex's Men.

Earl of Leicester's Men went to court 'with their whole company and furniture to present a play', but 'the play by her Majesty's commandment was supplied by others'.^T

Feb 16, Sun Thomas Wilkes at Hampton Court on return from Spain.^{WA}
King Philip had promised to send an Ambassador, who arrived in March.

Wilkes was the last English Ambassador to have audience of a King of Spain until 1605, in the reign of King James.

Feb 19, Wed sermon, Hampton Court: William James, Archdeacon of Coventry.

Text: Ezra 4:1-3. This sermon inspired by Zerubbabel's rejection of the false friends of the new Temple was against the continuance of Papistry, and concealed Papists at court.

James asked: 'So is not Zerubbabel to admit such as mingle Christ and Belial, the Church of God and Idols, the Gospel and Popery, religion and mockery... Let them be narrowly looked into, how they grunt and groan at the preaching of the Gospel; how they carp at the doings of the godly learned...how open ears they have to hear, and how ready tongues to mislike the state of our Church'...

'God that is not deceived will vomit out all those lukewarm soldiers... Empty tubs do ever make the greatest sound...Bladders puffed up with wind are good for nothing but to make footballs'.

Dr James addressed 'Ye Samaritans'. 'Answer me O ye English Samaritans, O ye recusants that dishonour God and disobey the Lord's anointed, shall a strange proud Italian priest withdraw you: what hath the Church of England offended you?...Offendeth it you that the Scriptures are in our mother tongue, and are known to the lay people...That we deny Transubstantiation...That we deny the Pope to be universal bishop...That we preach against Purgatory... That we deny prayers and invocation of Saints...That we pull down images... That you may not have the Pope's pardon'.

Dr James concluded 'Let us...pray to God to bless Zerubbabel with long life, with a faithful Senate of Elders, with a quiet realm, with a happy peace, with an obedient people'.
Sermon printed, 24 April 1578.

Feb 22: 'A messenger came from the Marquis of Brandenburg to her Majesty'.^{WA}
The Queen 'lost from off a cap of black velvet with a band of crystal buttons and buttons of gold with emeralds one emerald out of a button'. [Lost, 246].

Court news. Feb 22, Henry Killigrew to William Davison: 'At the court Mr Holcroft was indicted of late for killing of Mr Burgh and condemned of manslaughter. One of the Guard at the same time for killing his host, and certain of the Scullery for murder of a woman condemned to die, as I learn'...

'There is hope that the Bishop of Canterbury will do better daily. Mr Wilkes has come out of Spain by way of France with a mild answer from the King of Spain, who sends one Mendoza to her Majesty'. [SP15/25/74].

In February 1620 Sir Thomas Holcroft 'that long since killed the Lord Burgh's elder brother, fell down a pair of stairs' and died next morning.^{CHA}

Feb 23, Sun Captain Leighton at Hampton Court on return from Low Countries.^{WA}
Leighton had been on a special embassy for two weeks.

Feb 25, Tues **PUTNEY**, Surrey; John Lacy.^{T, WA}
Kingston Church: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen went away, 6d'.

Putney house beside River Thames owned by John Lacy, clothworker, married. The first of the Queen's many visits to Lacy, 1578-1603; he died in 1606.

Richard Kellefet of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, a Groom of the Wardrobe, their horses and two labourers, 'going before by commandment of the Lord Chamberlain from Hampton Court to the Earl of Leicester's house without Temple Bar to make ready there for the coming of her Majesty, which being deferred from day to day by the space of 12 days was commanded to take down the said stuff there and to carry the same to Putney to serve her Majesty there against her coming thither', 100s.^T Fulham, Middx, churchwardens paid: 'For the Queen's Majesty's being at Putney for victuals for the ringers, 2s8d'.

Feb 27, Thur **LEICESTER HOUSE**, Strand.^{WA} Earl of Leicester.
'Leicester House at St Clement's'.^W Near St Clement Danes Church.
The Queen had planned to arrive earlier in February (see above).

March 2: Queen's gift: 'To Dr Beutterich, sent from Duke Casimir, a chain of gold, bought of Robert Brandon and Hugh Keal, our goldsmiths'.^{NYG}

Mar 3, Mon **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^{WA}

March 7-c.May 15: Daniel Rogers was *special Ambassador* to the States of the Low Countries, sent to explain that the Queen would aid them by assisting Duke Casimir with a loan to pay for men and horses. March 7: 'Mr Rogers and Dr Beutterich were dispatched into the Low Countries and into Germany'.^{WA}

At Gravesend, Kent, they found Ambassadors from Spain and from the Duke of Deux-Ponts, on their way to court. [SPF.xii.533,539].

March 9: *death. Margaret (Douglas), Countess of Lennox (1515-1578), widow of the Earl of Lennox, a former Regent of Scotland, died at Hackney, Middlesex. She was a first cousin of the Queen, being a grand-daughter of King Henry VII; she was the mother of the murdered Henry Darnley, King of Scots, and grandmother of King James and of Lady Arbella Stuart.*

Will: 'My body to be buried in the great church of Westminster'.

Bequests include: 'To the King of Scots for a remembrance of me, his grandmother, my new field bed of black velvet embroidered with flowers of needlework, with the furniture thereunto belonging, as curtains, quilt and bedstead'.

To the Earl of Leicester (an overseer): 'My tablet with the picture of King Henry the eight therein'. Most jewels and goods: to Lady Arbella.

The Countess died deeply in debt; the Queen paid for her funeral.

Funeral: April 3, Westminster Abbey. King James later carried out the Countess's wishes for a monument to be erected; she is depicted with eight children, Lord Darnley having a crown above his head. (Henry VII Chapel).

c. March 11-April 19: Marquis of Havrech in London from the Low Countries.

Charles Philippe de Croy, Marquis of Havrech, had been in England in September-December 1577 as special Ambassador from the States.

He now returned, seeking a loan and that the Earl of Leicester should be sent over to the Low Countries. The Queen at once gave him audience.

Those with Havrech included the young Count William of Nassau, eldest son of Count John of Nassau, and nephew of William Prince of Orange.

Richard Brackenbury gave attendance 'on the Countie of Nassau'.^T

March 12, in Scotland: Earl of Morton, Regent, was deposed.

No further Regent was appointed.

King James, aged 11, began to govern with the advice of a Council.

*March 12: **New Spanish Ambassador** arrived in London.*

Don Bernardino de Mendoza, a member of a very illustrious family, and a distinguished Captain of Light Horse; previously in England in July 1574.

The first resident Spanish Ambassador since De Spes left in January 1572 after being expelled; he was Ambassador 1578-1584, when he was himself expelled.

On March 11 he arrived at an inn in Gravesend, and after recovering from sea-sickness was escorted to London next day. Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, 'for his attendance with his men being sent by the Lord Chamberlain to Gravesend for Don Bernardino Mendoza, Ambassador from the King of Spain, and attending on him afterwards by the space of 15 days', 100s.^T Mendoza's dispatches are quoted here from the translations in Calendars of State Papers, Simancas.

Mar 16, Sun New Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for first audience.^{WA} Mendoza to Philip II, March 19: They tell the Queen 'that I am only here to entertain her with words whilst I try to stir up strife in Scotland and disturb her own country'. I had audience in the Privy Chamber, where the Queen made many complaints about Don John of Austria's conduct in the Low Countries.

After a time 'she ordered the chamber to be cleared of people and summoned thither the members of the Council who were at Court, to the number of six, to whom she repeated very fairly what I had said...She said she was glad to see me again in her country, although she had been told that the object of my coming was to plan many things to her prejudice'. [Span.ii.564-6].

March 16, Henry Killigrew to William Davison: 'Mendoza has arrived, but will do no good here, and I would he were at home again'. [SP15/25/78].

March 18, London newsletter: 'The Marquis de Havré immediately on arrival was received graciously in audience at our court, far more graciously than the Spanish Ambassador'. [Fugger, 17].

Mar 19, Wed Ambassador from the Duke of Deux-Ponts at Greenwich.
'Landeschadius, Ambassador from the Duke of Bipons, had audience'.^{WA}

The Duke was usually known as the Duke of Deux-Ponts, or of Zweibrucken. The Lord of Landschad was Great Master of the Household of the Count Palatine.

Dr John Sturm wrote to the Queen from Strasbourg, 16 Nov 1573, to recommend Christopher Landschad 'the most illustrious individual in the whole empire of Germany, and on terms of favour and intimacy with almost all the princes, having been diligently and actively employed for more than forty years in the councils of the Counts Palatine. He is moreover a man of discretion and piety, and most favourable to and zealous for pure religion...He is anxious to be one of the paid agents of your Majesty'. [Zurich, 451].

Court news. c.March 20, Henry Killigrew to William Davison: The Duke of Alençon 'hath presently a man here secretly to treat somewhat with her Majesty'. The Duke's unnamed envoy stayed about three weeks. [SP15/25/79].

Mar 21, Fri Marquis of Havrech at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}
Mendoza to Philip II, March 31: The Queen received Havrech in her Privy Chamber, with five Councillors present.

He told her 'the States were much grieved that the Earl of Leicester had not gone over with the troops he had promised them, but that since she had taken steps for so many soldiers to be raised here, and had provided the money which she was to lend them, they had taken fresh courage and hope'. [Span.ii.570].

March 22, Greenwich, Queen to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland:
We have ordered the dispatch of those who came to complain of the Cess (local Irish tax, in April 1577). You are to repair to our presence by May 10, and bring the Auditor with you. [SP63/60/23].

Henry Burnell and Richard Nettervill had complained. Sidney's secretary Edward Waterhouse came to court in May, Sir Henry in October.

March 23, Greenwich, Privy Council: 'A Letter Patent to all officers requiring them not only to suffer George, Baron of Stubinberg in High Germany, quietly to pass by them with seven men in his company, but to see him provided from place to place to Dover of so many horses as he shall need, but there also of a convenient vessel for his safe transportation'.

March 24: 'Passport for John Sigismonde, Baron of Hernestein in High Germany, for himself and seven persons of his company to pass over the seas'.^{APC}

Mar 24, Mon Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for second audience.^{WA}
Mendoza to Philip II, March 31: I met eight Councillors before the audience, and was told of the efforts the Queen had made for the pacification of the Low Countries. She proposed to me that I should go over to Don John, the Governor, with an English Ambassador, to try to negotiate a truce.

'I have found her much opposed to your Majesty's interests, and most of her ministers are quite alienated from us, particularly those who are most important, as although there are 17 Councillors, with the two Secretaries, Hatton and the new ones, the bulk of the business really depends upon the Queen, Leicester, Walsingham and Cecil'...

'Some of the Councillors are well disposed towards your Majesty, but Leicester, whose spirit is Walsingham, is so highly favoured by the Queen, notwithstanding his bad character, that he centres in his hands and those of his friends most of the business of the country and his creatures hold most of the ports on the coast'. [Span.ii.571-573].

March 24, Antwerp, Daniel Rogers to Sir Francis Walsingham: I had audience of the Prince of Orange on March 15. 'In departing from him I went into the Princess's chamber [3rd wife, Charlotte de Bourbon] and delivered the Queen's letter with her hearty commendations unto her, adding withal that the handkerchiefs which she had sent were acceptable and welcome unto her Majesty'. [KL.x].

March 26: christening. Queen was godmother to Mr William Norris's son. Parents: William Norris, 1st son of Henry 1st Lord Norris; wife: Elizabeth (Morrison), whose mother was the wife of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; his 1st son was Lord Russell. Piers Pennant went from the court at Greenwich 'to the Lord Russell's house at London' to make ready.^T Queen's gift, March 26: 'double cup of silver and gilt...it is more than ordinary'.^{NYG} Died in infancy.

Mar 27, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving. By the Queen, with John Piers, new Bishop of Salisbury, Queen's Almoner; to 44 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 44d in a white purse.^T

Also March 27: Ambassador from Duke of Deux-Ponts was dispatched.^{WA}

Mar 28, Good Friday Marquis of Havrech at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}

March 29, Council: Passport for John Jacob Breuning and four other 'gentlemen of Almain, to return into Germany with their bags, baggages and such mastiffs, dogs and bitches as they have'.^{APC} Baron Breuning came back to England in 1595 as the Duke of Wurttemberg's envoy.

Mar 31, Easter Monday, at Greenwich: The Queen lost 'from a gown of cloth of gold with roses and honeysuckles one diamond out of a clasp of gold, parcel of 18 clasps'. [Lost, 248].

March: Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes: 'Boathire from Greenwich to Westminster being sent for a gown of black satin and a nightgown of tawny satin, and baize to line gowns'.^T

April 4-29: Thomas Wilkes was envoy to the Low Countries. Wilkes, a Clerk of the Council, was dispatched on April 4 to Don John.^{WA} He was to urge Don John, the Spanish Governor of the Low Countries, to grant an armistice, so the question of a treaty of peace with the Dutch 'rebels' might be debated; otherwise the Queen threatened to intervene.

April 4: christening. Queen was godmother to Mr Rogers' child. Parents: Andrew Rogers; wife: Lady Mary Seymour, daughter of the Duke of Somerset ('Protector' Somerset; executed in 1552). Queen's gift, April 4, to 'Mr Rogers' child, who married the Lady Mary Seymour, one gilt bowl with a cover'.^{NYG} Child: died in infancy.

Apr 5, Sat visit, Leicester House, Strand; Earl of Leicester. Mendoza to Philip II, April 12: 'There is much talk here of a marriage between Philip Sidney, Leicester's nephew...and a sister of [William Prince of] Orange, who enters very willingly into the suggestion, and promises as a dowry to make him lord over Holland and Zeeland, by this means and other gifts gaining over Leicester...On the 5th the Queen, attended by two ladies, came to Leicester's London house, where Havrey presently joined her, and returned with her to Greenwich by land'. [Span.ii.575-6]. Sidney married Frances Walsingham, 1583.

April 9: Stationers entered 'A song of rejoicing wherein may be seen how much little England is bound to our Queen'.

Apr 10, Thur Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
 Mendoza to Philip II, April 12: The Queen was given a letter from Don John, advising of a victory. She said she had sent Thomas Wilkes to him 'and that if her requests were not acceded to she would help the States with all her strength, and this she said in a loud voice, that it might be heard by everyone present'. I told her 'that your Majesty had very long arms, and that if need arose their strength would be felt in any country upon which they were placed. She swallowed this with rather a wry face, and replied that she did not consider these people to be rebels. She ended by swearing three times in the name of God that if the Perpetual Edict was not granted she would help the States while she had a man left in England'...

'The man who came here from Alençon has returned, accompanied by a merchant sent by this Queen with him to see the Prince of Condé'...

'The Ambassador [unnamed] sent by the Queen to the King of Sweden has returned. He was sent respecting the 100,000 ducats the King owes to her and others, and the answer he brings is far from satisfactory, being to the effect that the King does not owe the money and will not pay it'. [Span.ii.573-6].

Also April 10: Marquis of Havrech at Greenwich to take leave.^{WA}

April [11], Thomas Baldwin to Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The soldiers, being 2000, for the city of London, were trained in the fields these four days last past, and yesterday, being Thursday, they did pass by the lodgings of the Marquis of Havering, and every in order discharged his piece. The Marquis is Ambassador for the States and has obtained as I hear £140,000'. [Lodge, ii.15; mis-dated].

April 11, Harrow, William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Sir Francis Walsingham, of the evasions and digressions which hap when he deals with her Majesty. He sends remembrances for Walsingham to deal with on his behalf with her. [SP63/60/32,33].

Apr 12: Wardrobe account payment: 'For 11 yards of double grograin by us given to a woman that came from Berwick'. [BL Egerton 2806, f.126v].

Apr 13, Sun Thomas Randolph at Greenwich, on return from King James.^{WA}
 Randolph had been on a two month special embassy.

April 14, Greenwich: Council: Dr Thomas Wilson and Sir Walter Mildmay are to examine Antonio de Guaras 'being sequestered into the custody of the Sheriffs of London, who, under pretence of serving as an Agent for the causes of the King of Spain, was found to have been a dangerous practiser of sundry things prejudicial to her Majesty and the state'. Being sick, he was moved from Sheriff Bowyer's house to the keeping of Sir Rowland Hayward, May 18.^{APC} De Guaras, arrested 20 October 1577, was in the Tower from June 1578. His release: 10 May 1579.

April 19, London, the Marquis of Havrech acknowledged receipt of £5000, the Queen having already agreed to loan £100,000 to the States. [SPF.xii.623].
 The Marquis returned to Antwerp.

April 20: death. Lady Mary Grey (c.1545-1578) died at her house in St Botolph without Aldersgate parish, London, where she had lived since February 1573.

She was a cousin of the Queen, being sister of 'Queen' Lady Jane Grey and of Lady Catherine Grey; she was widow of Thomas Keys, Serjeant-Porter of Whitehall Palace, whom she married secretly in 1565.

Will (April 20): 'As for my body, I commit the same to be buried where the Queen's Majesty shall think most meet'. Funeral: May 14, Westminster Abbey.

Mary was buried with her mother the Duchess of Suffolk, who died in 1559.

Court news. April 21, Lord Burghley to Sir Christopher Hatton: 'I heard of her Majesty's indisposition by some pain in her head...not doubting but you are careful by the physicians to provide the remedy, which is said to be only the withdrawing of some one tooth that is touched with some humorous cause, and except that be removed, her Majesty's pain shall not be quit'. [Nicolás, 51].

Apr 22, Tues Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
 'Because her Majesty was not well at ease and would not go to the Great Closet they [Garter Knights] went into the Privy Chamber where her Majesty delivered over her commission signed with the seal of the Order unto the right honourable Thomas Earl of Sussex her Lord Chamberlain to be her Lieutenant for that time'.
 'His Commission was read there by the Chancellor of the Order. And that being done the Lords went straight to the Church every one in his place, and service being done they returned back again into the Presence Chamber and so went to their supper'. [BL Add MS 10110].

Apr 23, Wed St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
 Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Radcliffe 3rd Earl of Sussex. 12 other Garter Knights. The Queen was not in the processions nor at the service.
 'The Queen's Majesty came not abroad at this Feast'.

Apr 24, Thur Final 1578 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
 New Knights of the Garter elected: Emperor Rudolf II; Frederick II of Denmark.
 The Emperor was never installed; King Frederick was invested at Elsinore on 14 August 1582, and was installed at Windsor by proxy on 13 January 1583.

Apr 27, Sun French Ambassador, Mauvissière, at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}

Apr 28, Mon visit, Leicester House, Strand; Earl of Leicester.
 Mendoza to Philip II, May 5, London: 'The Queen had fixed the 28th for my audience with her, but as she was walking in the garden that morning she found a letter which had been thrown into the doorway, which she took and read, and immediately came secretly to the house of the Earl of Leicester who is ill here. She stayed there until 10 o'clock at night, and sent word that she could not see me that day as she was unwell. I have not been able to learn the contents of the letter'. [Span.ii.581].

Apr 29, Tues Thomas Wilkes at Greenwich on return from Don John.^{WA}
 Wilkes brought word that Don John desired peace, but if the Queen assisted the Dutch rebels he would turn his sword against her.

Also April 29: Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience with the Queen.
 Mendoza to Philip II, May 5: 'Thomas Wilkes had just returned from his mission to Don Juan, and the first words she uttered to me were to the effect that she was very sorry that he had not accepted her mediation'. [Span.ii.579].

April: *Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes: 'sent from Greenwich to Westminster by water...for two pieces of stuff, five gowns and one train kirtle'.*^T

May 1: *French special Ambassador at Greenwich.*
Jeronimo Gondi, a confidant of Catherine de Medici, the Queen Mother.
Sir Amias Paulet to the Secretaries, April 15, Paris, describing Gondi as 'a Spaniard by birth, a Spaniard of heart, a Guisard, and a traitor to this country'. He is coming 'for Scottish matters'. [SPF.xii.621].
Gondi arrived in London by April 22 but was kept waiting for audience. He sought permission to go to the Queen of Scots and to Scotland.

May 1, Thur French special Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}
 Randolph to Davison, May 3, London: 'Gondi, ambassador from the French King... solicited greatly his going to the Scottish Queen'. Queen Elizabeth gave him 'a plain refusal...He is courteous and of good behaviour, the son of an Italian, Spanish mother, brought up in France under Queen Mother'. [SPF.xii.661].

Mendoza to Philip II, May 5: 'After Gondi had been here for ten days the Queen received him, but with less ceremony than is usual with ambassadors. She told him loudly in the audience chamber that she knew very well he had come to disturb her country and to act in the favour of the worst woman in the world, whose head should have been cut off years ago...The Queen Mother, she said, must surely know what she [Mary] had attempted against her'. [Span.ii.581].

Court news. May 3, Charing Cross, Gilbert Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father: 'There is of late come from the King of France one Monsieur Gondi, who on May Day had audience in the Chamber of Presence and delivered his message to her Majesty, with the King's letter. I hear that the King sendeth him hither to have licence to have access to the Scotch Queen and from her to go into Scotland, and that the King's letter is only to that end; howbeit I hear her Majesty as yet hath denied him...He seemeth to be a man of great account and port, and was very richly apparelled in jewels this other day at the court'...

'On May Day I saw her Majesty, and it pleased her to speak to me very graciously. In the morning about eight o'clock I happened to walk in the Tilt-yard, under the gallery where her Majesty useth to stand to see the running at tilt, where by chance she was, and, looking out of the window, my eye was full towards her, she showed to be greatly ashamed thereof, for that she was unready, and in her night-stuff; so when she saw me at after dinner, as she went to walk, she gave me a great fillip on the forehead, and told my Lord Chamberlain, who was the next to her, how I had seen her that morning, and how much ashamed thereof she was'...

'My Lord of Leicester threateneth to come to Buxton this summer'...

'It is thought her Majesty will go in progress to Norfolk this year, but there is no certain determination thereof as yet'.

[PS]. 'On Monday or Tuesday next her Majesty goeth to my Lord Compton's house at Tottenham, and so to my Lord Treasurer at Theobalds, and there tarrieth three or four days; and thence to Mr Bashe's house [at Stanstead Abbots], and so to Wanstead, and there four or five days'. [Lodge, ii.96-99].

May 1, Sun knightings, Greenwich:
 Thomas Ramsey, Lord Mayor, grocer; Christopher Hilliard, of Yorkshire.^M

Also May 4: Two French ambassadors at Greenwich for audience.
 Jeronimo Gondi, accompanied by Mauvissière, resident French Ambassador.^{WA}

On May 7 Gondi 'was dispatched home into France'.^{WA}

Mendoza to Philip II, May 8, referred to his leave-taking, and the Queen's 'long conversation with him of over four hours'. [Span.ii.582].

Queen's gift delivered, May 8: 'To Monsieur Gondi, Ambassador sent from the French King, a chain of gold'.^{NYG}

May 6-16: Attendants on the Queen during her short progress.
Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, with two men and their horses 'riding before to the houses of her Majesty's progress, and for his waiting and attendance during the same time till her Highness's return to Greenwich', 15 days, £7.10s.

Four Grooms of the Chamber, 'being sent by the commandment of the Lord Chamberlain to wait and attend in that short progress', 11 days, £7.6s8d.

Francis Feavet, with his man and horses 'attending on her Majesty by her Highness's commandment from the time of her Majesty's going from Greenwich... until her Highness's return...to wit for 10 days', 50s.^T

May 6, Tues **TOTTENHAM**, Middlesex; Lord Compton.^{WA}

Henry 1st Lord Compton (1538-1589); a widower in 1578.

Lord Compton owned two Tottenham manor-houses: Bruces, later Bruce Castle, and Mockings; the visit was to Bruces. Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, was sent from Lord Compton's 'for a little fan of flowers to Westminster'.^T

Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Essex.

May 7, Wed **THEOBALDS**, Herts; Lord Burghley.^{WA}

Theobalds, Cheshunt; owned by William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598), Lord Treasurer; 2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589).

John Wynyard, of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, a Groom and two labourers 'going before from Greenwich to Theobalds to make ready there for her Majesty and for their attendance during her Majesty's abode there, and for taking down and sending away the said stuff after her Majesty was gone', six days, 40s.

Also 'going before from Theobalds to make ready at Wanstead', attending, taking down and sending away the stuff, 40s.^T

Court news. May 8, London, Mendoza to Gabriel de Zayas, King Philip's Secretary: 'The Queen left...on a progress which will last about a fortnight, she being about to hunt at various gentlemen's seats, and will return to Greenwich to stay, as the plague is increasing here'. [Span.ii.582].

May 10, Sat **STANSTEAD ABBOTS**, Herts; Mr Bashe.^{WA}

Stanstead Abbots manor-house, Stanstead Bury; owned by Edward Bashe (c.1507-1587), Surveyor of Victuals for the Navy 1547-1587.

2nd wife: Jane (Sadler), daughter of Sir Ralph Sadler, a Privy Councillor, of Standon, Herts, with whom the Queen stayed in July 1578; she died 1614. Edward Bashe's monument with wife and children is in St James, Stanstead Abbots.

Richard Kellefet, a Groom and four labourers 'going before to make ready all the whole lodgings at Mr Bashe's house against her Majesty's coming thither from Theobalds and for their attendance during her Majesty's abode there and for their staying behind to take down and send away the said stuff to Copt Hall', 40s.^T

May 11, 'in a petty progress', Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison, (in Antwerp): 'We are in consultation what were fit to be done in the Low Country causes, which we find subject to so many difficulties as we know not what to resolve...I find some disposition in her Majesty to send out of hand some personages of quality to the States to deal effectually with them in devising some good way for their safety, wherein I see some inclination in her to use my services...The Earl of Leicester doth labour greatly to be employed in this journey'. [KL.x.457]. In June Walsingham and Lord Cobham were sent.

May 12, Mon **COPT HALL**, Epping, Essex; Sir Thomas Heneage.^{WA}

Copped Hall manor-house, Copt Hall, Epping. Crown property.

Leased by Sir Thomas Heneage (c.1532-1595), Treasurer of the Chamber. 1st wife: Anne (Poyntz), Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, died 1593.

Richard Todd, of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, a Groom and two labourers 'going before from Tottenham the Lord Compton's house to Copt Hall to make ready there', attending there and sending away the stuff, six days, 40s.

Ralph Hope was 'sent to Mr Fisher's for a velvet cloak with a jewel of gold that Sir Thomas Heneage gave her Highness'.^T Jasper Fisher of 'Fisher's Folly', Bishopsgate, goldsmith.

May 13: *death*. Sir John Jeffrey (c.1524-1578), Chief Baron of the Exchequer, died in London. Funeral: Chiddingly Church, Sussex, where his monument remains, with members of his family.

May 13, Tues Edward Waterhouse at court from Ireland.

'Mr Waterhouse returned out of Ireland, and brought letters from the Lord Deputy and the Council there'.^{WA} Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, could not return to court by May 10, as the Queen had required; he sent Waterhouse, his Secretary (who had returned to Ireland in February), with instructions dated May 1 to explain 'the cause of my stay' and to deal with a number of matters.^{SD}

May 13, Tues **WANSTEAD**, Essex; Earl of Leicester.^{WA}

Wanstead manor-house, Wanstead House; purchased in February 1578 by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, widower; he remarried in September 1578.

Wanstead entertainment, by Philip Sidney.

Philip Sidney (1554-1586), son of Sir Henry Sidney and nephew of the Earl of Leicester, wrote for the Queen an entertainment in which a Forester and a Shepherd contended for the love of the May Lady.

Sidney's entertainment was first published in 1598; it received the title 'The Lady of May' in a 1725 edition.

Modern edition: Nichols, Progresses (2014), ii.542-565.

A portrait of the Queen, c.1578, known as the 'Wanstead Portrait', may depict part of the garden at Wanstead. By Marcus Gheeraerts the Elder.

Reproduced and discussed by Elizabeth Goldring, Robert Dudley, 120, 208.

May 14/15: 'The Lady of May' entertainment.

'Her most excellent Majesty walking in Wanstead Garden, as she passed down into the grove there came suddenly among the train one appparelled like an honest man's wife of the country; where, crying out for justice, and desiring all the lords and gentlemen to speak a good word for her, she was brought to the presence of her Majesty, to whom upon her knees she offered a supplication'.

'The Suitor' made a speech on behalf of her daughter, who had two lovers competing for her and could not decide between them.

'And with that she went away a good pace, leaving the supplication with her Majesty'... [an address in verse to 'Most gracious Sovereign'].

'Herewith, the woman suitor being gone, there was heard in the woods a confused noise, and forthwith there came out six shepherds, with as many foresters, haling and pulling to whether side they should draw the Lady of May, who seemed to incline neither to the one nor other side. Among them was Master Rombus, a schoolmaster of a village thereby, who being fully persuaded of his own learned wisdom, came thither with his authority to part their fray; where for answer he received many unlearned blows. But the Queen, coming to the place where she was seen of them, though they knew not her estate, yet something there was which made them startle aside and gaze upon her, till old father Lalus stepped forth'.

Lalus, a shepherd, and Rombus the schoolmaster, who used a mixture of Latin and English, in turn described the two young men's rivalry for the 'May Lady', until she herself cut short the 'Latin fool' and knelt before the Queen to do homage to 'the beautifullest lady these woods have ever received', and to describe the competing lovers.

Therion, a Forester, is 'the livelier' and Espilus, a Shepherd, 'of a mild disposition'. The question for the Queen to decide is 'whether the many deserts and many faults of Therion, or the very small deserts and no faults of Espilus be to be preferred...You shall hear what each of them can say for themselves in their rural songs...Thereupon Therion challenged Espilus to sing with him'.

Espilus began to sing, 'his fellow Shepherds set in with their recorders, which they bore in their bags like pipes, and so of Therion's side did the Foresters with the cornets they wore about their necks like hunting horns'.

[*At the end of their alternating verses they knelt, asking the Queen to judge between them*].

'As they waited for the judgement her Majesty should give of their deserts, the shepherds and foresters grew to a great contention whether of their fellows had sung better, and so whether the estate of shepherds or foresters were the more worshipful. The speakers were Dorcas an old shepherd, and Rixus a young forester, between whom the schoolmaster Rombus came in as moderator'.

[*After this long debate the May Lady again asked the Queen for her judgement*].

'It pleased her Majesty to judge that Espilus did the better deserve her... Upon the judgement given the shepherds and foresters made a full consort of their cornets and recorders'.

[*Espilus sang of his joy, Therion of his woe*].

'The music fully ended, the May Lady took her leave'...

'And so they parted, leaving Master Rombus, who presented her Majesty with a chain of round agates something like beads'.

Rombus told how their neighbour 'Master Robert of Wanstead' has beads with which 'every day, next after his *paternoster*' he says "and Elizabeth"'.

May 16, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE.**^{WA}

Anthony Wingfield made ready at Greenwich 'all the chambers against her Majesty's return from the little progress'; and made ready there 'for the French Ambassadors at sundry times', May.

Board wages for Simon Bowyer and three other Gentlemen Ushers in ordinary, 2s apiece per day; 4 Gentlemen Ushers quarter waiters and 4 ordinary Sewers, 20d apiece per day; 10 ordinary Grooms of the Chamber, 12d apiece per day; for 11 days 'for every of them for the time her Majesty was forth in her little progress from Greenwich and no chamber kept but gave attendance' from May 6-17.^T

Works: 'making a bridge...for the Queen's Majesty to pass from the low water mark to the shoreside at Blackwall'. [April 1578-March 1579].

Court news. May 16, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Palatine has sent a gentleman to the Queen, accompanying an Englishman who had been sent to the Palatine by her...They are coming about money matters'. [Span.ii.584].

Daniel Rogers had visited Duke Casimir; gift to his unnamed envoy: May 25.

May 16-June 13: Edward Stafford was *special Ambassador* to France. Stafford was dispatched on May 16 to King Henri III and the Duke of Alençon.^{WA} He was to do all he could to prevent the Duke from entering the Low Countries, and to assure him of the Queen's willingness to resume marriage negotiations.

May 20, Whit Tuesday Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience. Mendoza to Philip II, May 21: The Queen said she was sending Lord Cobham and Walsingham to the States. She 'repeated very carefully what had passed with Jeronimo Gondi, who had brought her a message from the Duke of Alençon, to which she had replied that she was astonished that, after two years of absolute silence, he should wake up to her existence...One of his gentlemen would come to see her within a week'. To Secretary Zayas: 'The Queen treated me with much consideration, because...she ordered a seat to be brought for me in the Presence Chamber, where dancing was going on, and entertained me for a long time, saying how pleased she was that I was here on this occasion'. [Span.ii.586-7].

The Duke of Alençon's envoy De Vray came to court on June 17.

May 20, at Antwerp: William Davison received £20,000 for Duke Casimir. Charges for transporting the bullion included: 'Making 17 chests in which the bullion was packed, 60s; labour in packing, and for hay, 2s6d; for watching the bullion 5 days and 4 nights, standing abroad in the Exchequer, 13s4d; freight from London to Antwerp, 3s4d per chest; carrying the chests from the waterside to the English house, 19s'. 'Two servants of Richard Martin, Warden of the Mint, appointed to see the weighing, delivery, and reckoning of the bullion, as well for their labour in making the reckoning as for their passage outwards and homewards [no payment listed]'. [SPF.xii.697-8].

May 21, Wed Captain Martin Frobisher at Greenwich to take leave.

Frobisher was about to leave on his third and last voyage in search of a North-West Passage to China, and for gold ore.

'The General with all the Captains came to the court, then lying at Greenwich, to take their leave of her Majesty, at whose hands they all received great encouragement and gracious countenance. Her Highness, besides other good gifts, and greater promises, bestowed on the General a fair chain of gold, and the rest of the Captains kissed her hand, took their leave, and departed every man towards their charge'. [Hakluyt, v.231].

May 21, Queen's gift: 'To Captain Frobisher at his departure in his voyage, a chain of gold, borrowed of Mr Rogers'.^{NYG} [Departure: May 31].

Richard Astley, Jewel-house Officer, 'for his boathire from Greenwich to London to and fro being sent four several times, viz. for a chain for Captain Frobisher, then to Colereshe [sic], after that with a desk to be mended and new gilded, lastly for a chain given to a French gentleman, 20s'.^T

c. May 22: Count of Emden's messenger at Greenwich with the Queen.

May 22, Queen's gift: 'To a gentleman of the Count of Emden's, a chain of gold'.^{NYG} John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for carrying of chains given to the Count of Emden and the French King's messengers'.^T

May 24, William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (in England since October 1577), to Sir Francis Walsingham: In consequence of her Majesty's displeasure at my stay, I have delivered a brief to the Earl of Leicester, showing how I have bestowed my time. Upon Thursday [May 22] the commission for Turlough Lynagh and the Lord Justice passed the Seal. Turlough Lynagh O'Neill was to be created Baron of Clogher and Earl of Clanconnell; and Sir William Drury, President of Munster, was to be Lord Justice of Ireland. [SP63/60/63].

May 25, Sun knighting: Edmund Trafford, of Lancashire.^M

Queen's gift: 'To a gentleman sent from Duke Casimir, a chain of gold'.^{NYG}

May 31-October 1: Captain **Martin Frobisher's third Voyage** in search of a North-West Passage to China, but primarily in search of gold ore. The Queen was among many 'adventurers' (investors or subscribers) in this early 'gold rush'.

The Queen's numerous Instructions for Frobisher's voyage of discovery to Meta Incognita ('unknown boundary', named by herself) included: To make way to Meta Incognita and the Countess of Warwick's Island and Sound in the Strait, which we name Frobisher's Strait, having been discovered by yourself two years since.

40 mariners, shipwrights and carpenters, 30 soldiers, and 30 pioneers [miners of gold ore], are to remain and inhabit Meta Incognita. [SP15/25/81].

Frobisher gave written orders to every Captain, beginning 'to banish swearing, dice, and card-playing'. The 'watch-word' (password) shall be 'Before the world was God'. Answer 'After God came Christ his Son'.

Frobisher left Harwich in The Aid, with 14 other ships. (Sequel: June 20).

May 31, Sat William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, at Greenwich.

Walsingham noted: 'I returned to the court. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland was dispatched with letters to the Lord Deputy and divers others'.^{WA}

Privy Council to Lord Deputy Sidney: 'For the nobilitation of Turlough Lynagh, his Lordship hath the instruments, so as her Majesty is pleased that you shall proceed therein as by you hath been thought meet'. [SP63/60/65].

June 1, Greenwich: Wardrobe account with payments for stuff for the Stables, including for: 40 coursers; 24 geldings and hobbies; 13 coach horses; the Stool horse; the Mall horse, including one mall saddle with great purses before, two mall pillions; 3 Bottle horses; the Pack horse; the Bessage horse; Sumpter horse of the Robes; Sumpter horse of the Closet [a chapel]; 6 carriage mules; the close carre of the Robes; the close carre of the Stables; the wagon for ladies and gentlemen; 4 litter mules; 18 Equerries and Riders. [TNA LC/5/35, 133-5]. Hobbies: ordinary riding horses; Stool horse: carrying close-stools, commodes; Mall horse: carrying malls, or bags; Bessage and Sumpter horses: pack horses.

June 1: birth: Madame Mornay, wife of the King of Navarre's Ambassador, had a second daughter; christened Elizabeth, godmother Dorothy Lady Stafford, godfathers Philip Sidney and Henry Killigrew.

[Memoirs of Charlotte d'Arbaleste, Madame Mornay].

June 2, Greenwich, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Deputy Sidney: 'The Chancellor departed the last of May and will shortly be with you'.

PS. 'This day the Earl of Leicester departed towards Bristol'.^{SD}

Court news. June 3, London, Mendoza to Philip II: 'They say the Earl of Leicester will leave this week for Buxton near Derby, ostensibly to take the baths there, the place being only 12 miles from where the Queen of Scotland is [Chatsworth]; great suspicion is engendered here about his going'...

'There is a ship here ready to go to Barbary with a great number of dogs and well trained horses on board, and some dresses, presents for the King of Fez... The assertion is made that they are going to bring back saltpetre, but there is a certain Julio here who claims to be descended from the Princes of Jaranto and who, it is thought, is a Morisco [Moor]. He speaks eight or nine languages beautifully and is closeted for hours every day with Leicester and Walsingham and sometimes with the Queen. I do not know what he is up to, but it is believed that he will go in this ship'. [Julio, a namesake of the Queen's Doctor Julio, left in *The Mignon*]. [Span.ii.590-591].

June 5, Greenwich: Privy Council sent letters to each of Philip Sidney, John Hawkins, Lord Henry Seymour, Henry Palmer, and William Gorges:

'Her Majesty intendeth forthwith to set certain of her ships to the seas wherein his service is to be used, he is therefore required immediately to make his repair to the court with all expedition, to receive such charge as shall be committed unto him in that behalf'.^{APC}

June 5: Seditious words at Grays Thurrock, Essex.

John Williams, of Grays Thurrock, clerk, speaking of the children of Israel, said 'God, being displeased with them, caused the chief rulers of the people to be called together and to be hanged up against the sun...If Elizabeth with the Council and other magistrates were hanged up against the sun, there would not be so much wickedness done as there was'. Verdict: Not guilty.

[Assizes, Essex, 176]. John Williams (who referred to the Old Testament Book of Numbers, 25:4), was Vicar of Grays Thurrock from June 1578 for a few months.

June 11, Lord Deputy Sidney sent Thomas Snagge, Attorney-General of Ireland, to court with instructions dated June 11, and Ludovic Bryskett with instructions dated June 14. Both are 'to declare the state of the country'.^{SYD}

June 13, Fri Edward Stafford at Greenwich on return from embassy to France.

Also: 'The Lord Cobham took his leave of her Majesty, being sent into the Low Countries'.^{WA} Council warrants to Cobham and Walsingham 'for the taking up of carts and horses for their carriages in their voyages to the Low Countries'.^{APC}

Court news. June 13, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Countess of Shrewsbury whose husband is guarding the Queen of Scotland has come to see the Queen, it is said on private business, but it is rather suspected that it is respecting the Queen of Scotland's affairs, as Leicester entertained her on the way and is lodging her here in his house. He, Leicester, is having a meeting with his brothers and kinsmen at the place where he is to take the waters [Buxton]'. [Span.ii.597].

June 14: St Margaret Westminster: burial: 'Alice Foxe, slain'.

Described in Latin in the Middlesex Sessions Rolls: On the night of June 9 Alice Foxe of Westminster was in the house of a vintner at Westminster, when Margaret Dorryngton alias Mason, also of Westminster, feloniously, diabolically and with malice aforethought assaulted Alice with a knife, giving her a wound of which she died on June 13. She thus slew and murdered her.

At her trial Margaret pleaded guilty, and that she was pregnant.

[Jeaffreson, i.115]. If a 'jury of matrons' found a condemned woman was pregnant execution was delayed until after the child was born. (See June 21).

June 15, Sun Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, June 17: The Queen said 'she desired nothing but peace, which would certainly be brought about if your Majesty would grant to the States the agreement of Ghent. She said...What did it matter to your Majesty if they went to the devil in their own way?'

'I have just been told that the Earl of Leicester has been with the Queen of Scotland for three days'. [Span.ii.601-2].

Agreement of Ghent: Pacification of Ghent, 8 November 1576.

Also June 15: Sir Francis Walsingham at Greenwich to take leave.

June 15-October 7: William Brooke 10th Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham were special Ambassadors to the States of the Low Countries, sent principally to work for a peace between the States and Don John, the Spanish Governor, as the Queen will no longer suffer the Low Countries to be overrun and laid waste.

If peace cannot be effected they are to look into what resources the States have in men and money to withstand Don John. If these are insufficient they are to promise to send English forces to their relief.

Their Instructions and most of the correspondence between the Ambassadors and the court are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol.x. [KL].

June 17, Canterbury, Lord Cobham and Francis Walsingham to William Davison: 'We were dispatched from the court the 15th...but in respect of the greatness of our train, being sixscore and odd persons in number, we doubt we shall not be able to reach to Antwerp before the 28th'. [KL.x.524].

The Achates (James Woodcote, Master) took Cobham and Walsingham 'sent ambassadors into Flanders'.^N They embarked at Dover on June 20, arrived at Dunkirk on June 21, at Antwerp on June 28, treated with much honour on the way.

June 17, Tues Du Vray, French envoy, at Greenwich for audience.
Jacques du Vray, Sieur de Fontorte, sent from the Duke of Alençon.

June 18, Dr Wilson to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'It pleased her Majesty yesternight somewhat late to declare unto me what had passed betwixt her Highness and Du Vray'. She had said that she would be glad to help Alençon, and the 'perplexed Low Countries...against the Spanish tyranny'. 'Du Vray is greatly contented with this speech, and has a letter from her Majesty to this end, presently to depart, with a chain of the value of £80'. [KL.x.523].

Queen's gift delivered, June 19: 'To Monsieur Vray, a gentleman sent from the French King, a chain of gold'.^{NYG}

June 18: Court news, of preparations for a progress to East Anglia, including to the Lord North at Kirtling, Cambridgeshire; his friend the Earl of Leicester was away at the baths at Buxton, Derbyshire.

June 18, Sir Christopher Hatton (Vice-Chamberlain) to the Earl of Leicester: 'Touching your Lordship's most earnest and careful dealing to remove us out of the passage to my Lord North's house, my Lord Chamberlain hath brought it well to pass...in respect he made her Majesty privy of the impossibility (the time considered) his Lordship found to furnish his house according to his duty and honourable good will'...

'Her Majesty standeth much grieved with your impaired state of health... She much misliketh that your Lordship had not Julio with you. I suppose she will send Mr Julio'...

'Since your Lordship's departure the Queen is found in continual great melancholy: the cause thereof I can but guess at...She dreameth of marriage that might seem injurious to her, making myself to be either the man or a patron of the matter...My Lord, I am not the man that should thus suddenly marry'.

[Wilts Arch Mag. 18 (1879) 36-37]. Queen stayed with Lord North, Sept 1-3.

To Dr Julio, 'one of her Majesty's physicians, for making his repair to the Earl of Leicester at Buxton in post by her Majesty's commandment and returning again to the court at Greenwich', with two men, a guide, 3 post-horses, £8.^T

Dr Julio took a message from the Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury: see the Earl's letter, July 4.

Leicester secretly married the Countess of Essex on Sept 21 at Wanstead; there was allegedly a previous ceremony at Kenilworth.

June 20: 'General' Martin Frobisher, on his voyage of discovery, 'descried land, and found it to be West Frisland, now named West England. Here the General and other gentlemen went ashore, being the first known Christians that we have true notice of, that ever set foot upon that ground: and therefore the General took possession thereof to the use of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, and discovered here a goodly harbour for the ships, where were also certain little boats of that country...We gave name to a high cliff in West England... and for a certain similitude we called it Charing Cross'.

There was much further exploration, and mining of what appeared to be gold; one mine was named 'the Countess of Sussex's Mine'.

The ship carrying a winter house was wrecked. Another house was built upon the Countess of Warwick's Island, but it proved not practicable to leave anyone to remain and spend the winter there.

The fleet left the Countess of Warwick's Sound on August 31, arriving home about October 1. [Hakluyt, v.230-269].

June 21: *St Margaret Westminster: burial: 'Margaret Mason, executed in the palace'. [Also known as Margaret Dorington].*

June 23: *Stationers entered: 'A lamentable Confession of Margaret Dorington, wife to Robert Dorington of Westminster, who was executed in the palace at Westminster for murdering Alice Foxe'.*

June 25: *Stationers entered: 'A tragical memory of the plagues of adultery by a late example of the death of four heinous trespassers, with the Confession of Margaret Dorington one of the four'. No details known of the others executed.*

In A View of Sundry Examples, reporting many strange murders (London, 1580), Anthony Munday describes 'Memorable Murders', including: 'Margaret Dorington who killed Alice Fox'. 'At Westminster...Margaret Dorington a woman of a wicked and naughty life murdered Alice Fox thrusting a knife up under her clothes, wherefore she suffered death not long after'.

June 28, Greenwich, Sir Christopher Hatton to Leicester (Master of the Horse):
'Of the matter of marriage...I hear no more; neither can I suspect reasonably otherwise than that it was some foolish woman's tale'.

'Her Majesty beginneth to stand doubtful of her progress, and indeed if her health be not more constantly assured to her it were not fit to take so long a journey. Her Highness most earnestly requireth your Lordship that you command some special provision to be made for geldings for her own saddle, she finding great want of them, and without she be better furnished she think it impossible she should pass the progress without her great travail and disease'...

'This court wanteth your presence. Her Majesty is unaccompanied, and I assure you the chambers are almost empty'. [Wilts Arch Mag. 18 (1879), 38-39].

June: Ralph Hope, Yeoman of the Robes, was sent from Westminster to London 'for a gown and other stuff', twice from Greenwich to the Tower 'for gowns and kirtles for her Majesty to give away', twelve times from Greenwich to London 'for necessaries from the Silkwoman, Mercers, and for stuff from the Tailors', and carried 'furred gowns from the court to the Tower'.^T

July, Queen to William Paulet, 3rd Marquis of Winchester:

'Where heretofore we have dealt with you for some good reconciliation between you and our cousin the Lady Marquis your wife, being induced thereunto through [*'this her continual sorrowfulness' deleted*] her dutiful and earnest desire to recover your favour, her constant promise wholly to submit herself unto you and so to continue in all respects, and for her manifest sorrow and for many other causes which we then alleged unto you. Forasmuch as we do not yet see that good fruit proceed of our dealing with you in that behalf, which we most earnestly wished...that you would [*'were it but for our sake being as we are your Sovereign' deleted*] have received our said cousin your wife into your house, reserving the increase of your further favour to be obtained by desert of her good usage and behaviour towards you, we are once again willing to move you herein'. The Queen again appeals to the Marquis on behalf of his wife. If he grants this request he will please God, will content the world, and the Queen will be as thankful as he could wish. [SP12/125/41, draft].

The Marquis of Winchester had married in the 1540s Agnes Howard, daughter of William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham. At his death in 1598 the Marquis left four sons by his mistress Jane Lambert. His widow died in 1601.

1 July 1578-early 1582: William Harborne was Agent to Turkey. A secret mission which secured trading privileges for English merchants.

July 2: *christening*. Queen was godmother to Mr Edward Wotton's son. Parents: Edward Wotton, of London and Kent; 1st wife: Hester, illegitimate daughter of Sir William Pickering. Anthony Light went from Greenwich 'to Mr Wotton's house at London' to make ready.^T [Pickering House, Aldgate]. Queen's gift, July 2: a cup of silver gilt.^{NYG} Child: died young.

July 3: Lord Burghley received a petition, partly in verse.
 'John Russell of the Chapel most humbly sueth unto your Honour for the reward of an inward Waiter's room giving attendance in the Custom House of London, per annum £4'. 'My Lord you are the only saint
 To whom I sacrifice...
 Help now my lord, help, or else never,
 Help this instant and help for ever'. [SP12/125/6].
 John Russell, a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal by 1563, died in 1579.

July 4, Sheffield, Earl of Shrewsbury to the Queen: 'May it please your most excellent Majesty, The comfortable letters I lately received, of your own blessed handwriting, made me, by oft looking on them, think my happiness more than any service (were it never so perfect) could merit'...

'It pleased your Majesty to write with assured confidence you have in my fidelity, and safe keeping of this Lady [the Queen of Scots]'.

My wife and I are 'the more bound to your Majesty, as well for the comfortable message Mr Julio brought us lately from your Majesty, as that it pleased your Majesty to vouchsafe our rude and gross entertainment of our dearest friend, my kinsman, my Lord of Leicester... the welcomest friend to us of all others'. [Lodge, ii.81-83; dated 1578 in MS].

See '*Proposed progresses: 1578*' for the itinerary for a progress to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; a report on the suitability of two Hertfordshire houses for the Queen; various locations for a progress to Suffolk and Bedfordshire; preparations at Colchester, Great Yarmouth, Ipswich, and King's Lynn.

July 8, Council to the Bishop of London (John Aylmer); Lord Wentworth; the Lieutenant of the Tower (Sir Owen Hopton); and 'Mr Judge of the Admiralty': 'Whereas her Majesty mindeth to remove into some parts distant from the City of London, which nevertheless her Highness's desire was to have in the meantime well governed...her pleasure was that they should from time to time be assisting to the Lord Mayor and officers of the city to see peace and good order'.^{APC}

July 8, court, Earl of Sussex and Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir John Thynne, requiring him to make 'your repair to us tomorrow at Sir Peter Mewtas's house in Ham where the Queen's Majesty then dineth'. [Longleat Thynne MS V, f.133].

July 9, Wed *dinner*, West Ham, Essex; Mr Mewtas.^T
 West Ham Abbey, also called Stratford Langthorne Abbey; owned by Hercules Mewtas, not yet married; died 1588. He was the son of Sir Peter Mewtas, a former Ambassador to France and Scotland, who died in France in 1562.

Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Essex, Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire.

July 9, Wed **HAVERING**, Essex.^T
 Havering House; Crown property; many Works payments at 'Havering-at-Bower', including making a 'boiling-house', 'making a seat in the garden'.

By July 9: Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, carried 'a cloth of state from Windsor to London to be delivered into the Removing Wardrobe to serve the progress'.^T

July 9, Buxton, Earl of Leicester to Sir Christopher Hatton:

'One thing hath troubled me not a little, to hear that her Majesty should come to Wanstead and her [eyes] not there to receive her. I fear that little liking to it she had before will through too too many more faults breed her less love hereafter. If my wishing could have served, yea, or a little sooner knowing of it had come, I think St Anne should have had a short farewell. But God grant I may hear that her Majesty doth both well rest, and find all things else there to her good contentment, and that the good man Robert she last heard of there were found at his beads, with all his aves, in his solitary walk'. [Nicolas,69].

St Anne: the patron saint of the wells at Buxton. Leicester referred to the Wanstead entertainment in May. The Queen, who called Leicester her 'eyes', next visited Wanstead in September.

July 12, Sat Havering: Privy Council meeting.

July 12, court at Havering, Dr Thomas Wilson to Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham: I received your letters of the 6th at the Queen's 'entering into her progress at Ham'. [SPF.xiii.58].

July 14, Havering, Council: 'A Commission for Mr [Robert] Gascoyne, the Post Master of the Court, to lay posts in every such town and place as he shall think meet for the conveyance of such letters as shall be brought to the court or sent from thence during the time of her Majesty's Progress'.^{APC}

For numerous complaints made by Thomas Randolph, Master of the Posts, against 'Gascoigne' in 1578, and his answers, see 'Miscellaneous': Post of the Court.

July 15, Havering, Council to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Thomas Ramsey): The Abbot of Dunfermline (Robert Pitcairn) 'a man of good credit, is sent out of Scotland to her Majesty, and maketh his repair shortly to London'. The Lord Mayor 'is required that by conference with some of his brethren there may be some meet lodging appointed for the receiving of him and his train'.^{APC}

July 15: Cambridge University preparations to meet the Queen at Audley End.

July 15, St John's College, Cambridge, Dr Richard Howland (Vice-Chancellor) to Lord Burghley (Chancellor): 'Understanding that her Majesty cometh to Audley End the 22nd of this month, I thought it my duty presently (after conference had with the Heads) [of the Cambridge colleges] to signify unto your Honour our determination, submitting it and ourselves to your Lordship's correction or further advertisement. For besides the oration to be uttered unto her Majesty by our Orator, we purpose to present a pair of gloves, and the New Testament in Greek of Robertus Stephanus in folio, fair bound, gilt and enamelled with her Majesty's arms upon the cover and her posy [motto], if your Lordship shall so think good, and let us understand what it is'...

'We have likewise thought of a short exercise and disputation in Philosophy to be had before her Majesty, if your Lordship shall think good of it'.

'The questions are these [in Latin]: 1. Clemency is more praiseworthy in a prince than severity; 2. What is said to happen by fortune happens by fate. The actors are such as I do not doubt but will greatly commend themselves and delight the hearers. The questions also (as your Honour seeth) not unfit, but most agreeing to that place'...

'We crave your Lordship's will and pleasure, as also whether your Honour would have us come before her Majesty in black gowns or in scarlet'...

'I thought it good also to let your Honour understand of our further purpose, to present unto your Lordship and the Earl of Leicester (being our High Steward) a pair of gloves'. [HT.ii.188-189].

July 15, Havering, Lord Burghley to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge:

'You do give me knowledge of your purpose to attend upon her Majesty with the Heads of your Colleges at Audley End, and to have in readiness some disputers upon two moral questions. For answer, I like well of your purpose to present yourselves, and of the two questions I like better the first...But yet I leave the further consideration hereof to yourselves'.

'The present to her Majesty I allow of, but you must have regard that the book have no savour of spice, which country bookbinders do seek to add to make their books savour sweet, but her Majesty cannot abide such a strong savour'.

'You shall do well to provide for my Lord of Leicester, my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] and my Lord of Oxford, some gloves, with a few verses in a paper joined to them...For myself I can spare them, so others may have them. If also Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Hatton] may have a pair, with some verses, it shall do well to conciliate his goodwill, being a lover of learned men'.

'I understand this night that her Majesty stayeth here three or four days longer than she meant, so as where it was appointed that she should have come the 23rd of this month to Audley End, it will be the 26th. So as your coming need not be until the 27th'...

'It is presently to be doubted whether her Majesty will go any further into Suffolk than the Master of the Rolls, and if she do not, then it is likely she will change her progress by returning by Cambridge, by Mr Hynde's, by Somersham, by Mr Cromwell's, and so by Justice Dyer, and the Lord St John's, and so return through Buckinghamshire towards Windsor. But...the intention is not settled'.

[CUL: Letters Eliz I, 9, B13a]. For the locations mentioned by Burghley see 'Proposed Progresses': 1578: Progress from Suffolk to Bedfordshire.

July 16, Wed John Somers at Havering for audience.

Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham sent Somers, a secretary, from Antwerp to report to the Queen.

July 17, Thur John Somers had private audience, Havering.

July 18, Havering, Lord Burghley to Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham:

Mr Somers 'came hither on Wednesday last, and being in the afternoon with her Majesty, he could not have full time to impart his whole charge to her Majesty; but when she perceived that the States required more money, I will not write how greatly she disliked thereof'...

'Yesterday her Majesty had again more talk with him privately, and being still offended, she called me before Mr Somers, and there flatly denied to lend any more money'. She decided that he 'should speedily depart to call you home', but 'if you have any just cause to stay longer she wishes you to do so'.

'Mr Somers can tell you how sharp her Majesty hath been with some of us here as Councillors, whereof you, Mr Secretary, was not free of some portion of her words, nor yet good Somers himself, for coming in message to require more money'.

'From Havering, where I am kept only to receive some chidings upon daily debate of these matters'. [KL.x.593-5]. John Somers returned to Antwerp.

July 20 [Havering], in haste, Earl of Leicester to Walsingham, of his grief to hear of the Queen's message sent by Somers: 'I came but yesterday to court'.

'God give us all here about her His grace to discharge honestly, faithfully and truly our duties; for never was there more need, nor stood this Crown ever in like peril, I mean this our only Queen, whom God alone must now defend and uphold by miracle. Other ordinary helps are almost past hope'. [KL.x.613].

July 20, Sun Havering: Privy Council meeting.

July 20: *Uncertainty about the progress caused Sir Christopher Heydon to write from Saxlingham, Norfolk, to his neighbour Nathaniel Bacon:*

'If your velvet coat be not made you may stay a little for fear it may somewhat be out of fashion ere her Highness come, if the bird sing truly that I heard this day'. [Bacon, ii.19].

July 21: *News of the arrival in London of a Scottish special Ambassador.*

July 21, Bacon House, William Fleetwood (Recorder of London), to Lord Burghley: 'Here have we come unto us the Abbot of Dunfermline, whom my Lord Mayor and I appointed to John Dymock's house in Fenchurch Street. My advice was to place him there, because it is neither near the waterside nor yet in any out corner, as Giraldis's lodgings is in the west, but in an open street'. [Wright, ii.87].

Giraldis, resident Portuguese Ambassador, lived at the Charterhouse.

July 21, Theobalds, Burghley to Thomas Randolph: 'Her Majesty will have the Ambassador of Scotland come to Hunsdon [Lord Hunsdon's house] on Thursday, and to Mr Sadler's on Friday, and considering their highway is by my house here at Theobalds, and that they must have a meeting place for a dinner time, I do pray you in my name to make the Ambassador an offer to dine here with me on Thursday ... My Lord of Hunsdon will also here meet with you at dinner. The Queen's Majesty is privy and well liking of this my offer'. [BL Harl 6992, no.52].

Thomas Randolph, Master of the Posts, a former Ambassador to Scotland, had been deputed to escort the Abbot to the Queen. First audience: July 25.

[July 21, Mon] dinner; Alderman Branch.^T [Theydon Garnon, Essex]. Theydon Garnon manor-house, Garnish Hall; owned by John Branch, draper, London Alderman; Lord Mayor of London 1580-1581, and knighted; died 1588.

2nd wife: Helen (Nicolson) (c.1504-1594), widow of John Minors.

At Lady Helen Branch's death an *Epicidium*. A *Funeral Song*, was published, consisting of 12 sonnets describing her life, and exhorting such poets as 'You that have writ of chaste Lucretia... Hither unto your home direct your eyes'. [Written by 'W.Har'. The earliest reference to Shakespeare's *Rape of Lucrece*].

July 21, Mon **MARK HALL**, Latton, Essex; Mr Altham.^T

Mark Hall, Latton parish (later part of Harlow); owned by James Altham, clothworker, former London Alderman; died 1583.

2nd wife: Lady Mary Judd (c.1516-1602). She was Mary (Matthew), widow of:

(1) Thomas Wolley; (2) Thomas Langton;

(3) Sir Andrew Judd, skinner, Lord Mayor of London 1550-1551.

In St Mary-at-Latton Church, Harlow, is a monument to James Altham and 'the Lady Judd his wife', with nine children by her previous husbands.

Dr Thomas Wilson to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I did receive this 21 at Havering my Lord Cobham's letters and yours... From the court, at Mr Altham's, this 21 of July, in the evening, 1578'. [KL.x].

July 23, Wed At Mr Altham's house: Privy Council meeting.

*July 23, Wed **STANDON**, Herts; Sir Ralph Sadler.^T

Standon manor-house, The Lordship; owned and built by Sadler (1507-1587), Privy Councillor 1558-1587, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster 1568-1587; widower.

His monument, with his family, is in St Mary's Church, Standon.

July 24: At Sir Ralph Sadler's house: Privy Council meeting.

Sadler made a rare Council attendance at this meeting in his own house.

July 25: *Scottish special Ambassador at Standon.*

Robert Pitcairn (c.1520-1584), Abbot or Commendator of Dunfermline, King James's Principal Secretary, came to thank the Queen for the special favour which she had shown him since his birth, to reopen negotiations for a league defensive (to which the Queen agreed), to request financial support (denied) and, as the Countess of Lennox had recently died, to endeavour to obtain the Lennox estates in England for James (not for his English cousin Lady Arbella Stuart). On this the Queen compromised, referring the matter to judges.

The Abbot's description of his week's negotiations is quoted from BL Cotton Caligula C.V. f.118-124v. Also in *State Papers Scotland*, vol 5.

July 25, Fri Scottish Ambassador at Standon for first audience.

Robert Pitcairn: 'I had audience first of the Queen's Majesty and then of the Council at Sir Ralph Sadler's house. And first after presenting of the King's highness's letter unto her declared unto her as also to the Council the matters committed to me'.

'That day I took my leave and passed to my lodging to Ware, where it was promised that I should be advertised in what place I should be further heard and get my dispatch'.

'Upon Saturday the 26th in the morning I was certified of the Queen's removing that day to Audley Inn in Essex, and that I should be provided of lodging near the court, whereunto I addressed me the same day and lay at night at Saffron Walden'.

July 25, Standon, Lord Burghley to Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University:

'I blame you not though you be uncertain what time to come and present your duties in the name of the University, for even here there hath been some uncertainty, but now it is certain that her Majesty will be at Audley End tomorrow at night'...

'I think Monday will be a meet day, and I think it fittest for you all to present yourselves in your long black gowns'.

'As for the matter of the oration to be uttered by your Orator, I know it must be...mixed with thanks and praise to Almighty God for his long blessings delivered to the whole realm by her Majesty's government, and particularly to the two universities, which are kept as by a nurse in quietness to be nourished in piety and all other learning, free from all outward troubles, as rebellions and such other innumerable calamities as other countries are now subject unto. And so end with thanks to her Majesty, and request to continue her favours'.

[CUL: Letters Eliz I, 9, B13b].

July 26, Sat dinner, Berden Priory, Essex; Mrs Avery.^T

Berden Priory; occupied by Mrs Mary Avery, daughter of Thomas Thacker and widow of Thomas Avery, of Berden (died 1576).

In the reign of King Henry VIII Thacker and Avery were both in the service of Thomas Cromwell, the King's Secretary.

July 26, Berden, Lord Burghley and Earl of Leicester to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University: 'You require us to give our advice concerning your repair to the court at Audley End. For answer whereof we like well of your intentions to do your duties to her Majesty there, and think it good that you be there tomorrow [*corrected from 'upon Monday'*] in the forenoon. So as in the afternoon you may be presented to her Majesty, when we both shall be ready to show you our good wills'.

[CUL: Letters Eliz I, 9, B13c].

July 26, Sat via Saffron Walden, Essex.

Corporation expenses: 'Given to the Queen's Majesty a cup of silver double gilt, with a cover, £14; paid for the Arms setting on, 18d; for a case, 4s; for wine at *The White Hart* for three of the Guard that came to see the state of the town, 20d; Queen's Clerk of the Market, 10s, for his supper at *The White Hart* and for meat for his 3 horses, 6s4d; the Queen's Trumpeter that proclaimed the prices of things, 6s8d; Knight Marshal's man for his fee, 6s8d; Flagoners, 10s; Surveyor of the Ways, 10s; Queen's Footmen, 20s; Porters, 10s; Trumpeters, 10s; Serjeant at Arms, 20s; Footmen of the coach and wagons, 5s; Cooks, 5s; Black Guard, 5s; Carrier of the Queen's robes, 5s; for a gallon of wine for the French Ambassador, 2s; for a sugar-loaf given to my Lord of Leicester, 17s8d'.

Total: £21.16s6d. [Corporation Account Book: Essex R0].

A commonplace book kept by Henry Ferrers (1549-1633), notes the places where the Queen stayed, from Audley End to Hengrave, and most of the houses at which Leicester stayed, if different. College of Arms Vincent MS 442; shown as ^v.

July 26, Sat **AUDLEY END**, Saffron Walden, Essex.^T Lord Thomas Howard.

'The Queen lay at a house which was formerly one the Lord Audley's, Chancellor of England, and shall now be the Lord Thomas Howard's, brother to the Earl of Surrey, in the right of his mother'.^v

Audley End, near Saffron Walden; owned by Lord Thomas Howard (1561-1626), son of Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk (executed 1572), by his 2nd wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, who built Audley End.

Lord Thomas Howard was already a widower, his 1st wife Mary Dacre having died on 7 April 1578 aged 14; he later remarried; he was a distinguished naval commander; he became (1597) Baron Howard de Walden; (1603) Earl of Suffolk.

Charles Smyth, Page of the Robes, was sent from Audley End to London 'for divers necessaries for her Majesty'.^T

July 27, Sun **Cambridge University** representatives at Audley End.

The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges came to Audley End.

Description in University archives: 'They came all to the court in their black gowns and hoods, where the Orator of the University, Mr Bridgewater of the King's College, in the afternoon about four o'clock the same day, kneeling before her Majesty, made in the name of the University an oration gratulatory, and behind him also kneeled all the scholars until her Majesty willed them to arise. About the end of his oration, the Orator making mention of a present, Mr Dr Howland, then Vice-Chancellor, making his three ordinary curtesies, and then kneeling at her Majesty's feet, presented unto her a New Testament in Greek, of Robert Stephanus's first printing in folio, bound in red velvet and limned with gold, the Arms of England set upon each side of the book very fair; and on the third leaf of the book, being fair and clean paper, was set and painted in colours the Arms of the University [with a Latin dedication]'...

'Also with the book the said Vice-Chancellor presented a pair of gloves, perfumed, and garnished with embroidery and goldsmith's work, price 60s'.

[*Latin verses were given with the gloves*].

'In taking the book and the gloves, it fortun'd that the paper in the which the gloves were folded to open; and her Majesty beholding the beauty of the said gloves, as in great admiration, and in token of her thankful accepting of the same, held up one of her hands, and then, smelling unto them, put them halfway upon her hands. And when the oration was ended she rendered and gave most hearty thanks, promising to be mindful of the University. And so alleging that she was very hot, and faint after her journey, departed out of the Chamber of Presence into her inner chamber, sending forth answer by the Lord Treasurer "That if the University would keep and perform the promise and condition made in the oration, she of her part would accomplish their request and petition".

The Vice-Chancellor gave Lord Burghley a pair of perfumed gloves, price 20s, with his Arms in colour, and Latin verses; the Earl of Leicester also received perfumed gloves, and verses. Earl of Sussex 'was this day from the court, but there was left him a pair of Cambridge gloves price 4s2d with certain verses'. Earl of Oxford, Vice-Chamberlain Hatton, and four others also received gloves, with verses; five others received gloves.

'The lords and the rest of the nobility, and scholars of the University, went into a gallery, and there called for beer and wine to welcome the scholars; and from thence unto the chamber of my Lord of Leicester, where was handled a Disputation in Philosophy, kept and had by certain of the University, Masters of Art, namely Mr Fleming of the King's College, who maintained these two questions affirmative'. 1. Clemency is more praiseworthy in a prince than severity.

2. The stars do not impose destiny. [Both in Latin].

The opponents included Gabriel Harvey, of Pembroke College. Giles Fletcher of King's College was Moderator, but Lord Burghley 'did take upon him most to moderate the whole Disputation and...called upon them for brief arguments...This Disputation continued above three hours', when Dr Byng, Master of Clare Hall, 'learnedly and briefly concluded the said questions; and so the scholars, honourably dismissed, returned home to Cambridge that night about midnight, for in Walden they could get no lodgings'.

[MS at CUL; edited in full: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), ii.571-575].

Christ's College, Cambridge: 'To the Queen's Trumpeters at the plays', 15s. Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, of Trinity College, aged 12, paid for his expenses 'at the court at Walden attending upon her Majesty, 60s'. [Bath,v.250]. The University's expenses included: 'For the charges to the court concerning our present to her Majesty sundry journeys, 12s; binding her Majesty's Greek Testament, 30s; crimson velvet to cover it, 12s; a pair of gloves for her Majesty, 60s; two pair of gloves for the Lord Treasurer and the Lord of Leicester, 40s; 12 pair of gloves to the noblemen, 50s; her Majesty's Trumpeters, 5s; the musicians at the rehearsing of the comedy, 2s6d; for a marchpane provided for my Lord Treasurer, 10s; charges at Audley End, 53s4d'.

[CUL: University Audit Book, 1577-1578].

Gabriel Harvey, a native of Saffron Walden (c.1552-1631), after he met the Queen at Audley End, began to collect together verses entitled 'Gratulationum Valdinensium', which 'in the progress at Audley in Essex, he dedicated in writing to her Majesty'. Stationers entered, August 20: 'Gratulationes Valdinenses'. Harvey presented the printed verses to the Queen at Little Hadham, Herts. (See Sept 15).

Thomas Nashe (1567-c.1601), during a literary feud in the 1590s between himself and Gabriel Harvey, gave two descriptions of Harvey at Audley End:

Nashe: Strange News, of the Intercepting Certain Letters. (1592). 'The time was when this Timothy Tiptoes made a Latin oration to her Majesty. Her Highness as she is unto all her subjects most gracious; so to scholars she is more loving and affable than any Prince under heaven'. It pleased her to say "Tis a good pretty fellow, a looks like an Italian"; 'and after he had concluded, to call him to kiss her royal hand. Hereupon he goes home to his study, all entranced, and writes a whole volume of Verses; first...of the countenance of the Italian; and then...of his kissing the Queen's hand'.

'Which two Latin poems he published in a book of his called Aedes Valdinenses, proclaiming thereby...what favour he was in with her Majesty'.

Nashe: Have with you to Saffron Walden. Or, Gabriel Harvey's Hunt is up. (1596). 'I have a tale at my tongue's end...of his hobby-horse revelling and domineering at Audley End, when the Queen was there: to which place Gabriel...came ruffling it out, huffy tuffty, in his suit of velvet'. He 'thrust himself into the thickest ranks of the noblemen and gallants', and was 'at his pretty toys and amorous glances and purposes with the damsels, and putting bawdy riddles unto them. In fine, some disputations there were, and he made an oration before the Maids of Honour, and not before her Majesty...beginning thus'...

'A nut, a woman, and an ass are like,

These three do nothing right, except you strike'...

'This finished...he was brought to kiss the Queen's hand, and it pleased her Highness to say...that he looked something like an Italian. No other incitement he needed...but now he was an insulting monarch above Monarcho, the Italian that wore crowns on his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures...speaking our homely island tongue strangely'...

He then 'follows the train of the delicatest favourites and minions, which by chance being withdrawn a mile or two off, to one Master Bradbury's, where the late deceased Countess of Derby was then harbingered, after supper they fell to dancing'. [At Henry Bradbury's, in Littlebury; the Countess died Sept 1596].

At another time: 'His father he undid to furnish him to the court once more', where he presented himself 'in all the colours of the rainbow, and a pair of moustaches like a black horse-tail tied up in a knot, with two tufts sticking out on each side'. He was told 'he was fitter for the university than for the court'. [R.B.McKerrow, ed. Works of Thomas Nashe, (1958), i.276-7; iii.73-79].

July 28: John North (c.1551-97), son of Lord North, of Kirtling, Cambs, went to the court at Audley End. He kept a diary in Italian from Nov 1577-Dec 1579, with brief notes of his journeys and expenditure, and occasional references during the 1578 progress to the Queen's whereabouts. He went to and from the court and Kirtling, which the Queen herself visited in September. Information drawn from the diary is shown as ^{NH}. [Bodleian MS Add.C.193, f.39-40].

July 28, Mon Scottish Ambassador at Audley End for audience.

Robert Pitcairn: 'Being sent for I passed to the court and dined, and in the afternoon had long conference with the Queen and sundry of the Council'.

My 'overtures were advised upon [considered] on Tuesday all day'.

July 29, Audley End, Dr Wilson to Walsingham: 'M.Bacqueville comes tomorrow with the French Ambassador to have audience, and perhaps will tell a fair tale...God aid our most gracious Sovereign in this extreme dangerous world'.

July 29, Audley End, Lord Burghley to Lord Cobham and Walsingham: 'There are come to London, and shall be here tomorrow, two gentlemen from Monsieur, Sieurs Bacqueville and De Quissy; the latter zealous in religion, the other not malicious. As I hear, their errand is to break again into the matter of marriage, of which as I hear the French Ambassador here has been the cause, upon some conference lately with her Majesty, to me unknown'. [KL.x.660-662].

July 29, Antwerp, Sir Francis Walsingham to Thomas Randolph (after receiving the Queen's messages taken by John Somers, rebuking himself and Lord Cobham):

'It is given out, both there and here, that we shall be hanged at our return, so ill have we behaved ourselves here. The worst is, I hope, we shall enjoy our ordinary trial, my Lord to be tried by his peers, and myself by a jury of Middlesex. The most heinous matter they can charge us with is that we have had more regard to her Majesty's honour and safety than to her treasure'...

'If I may conveniently, I mean, with the leave of God, to convey myself off from the stage and to become a looker on'. Also, to Christopher Hatton, ending 'Written with a weary hand and a wounded mind'. [KL.x.664-5].

July 30, Wed French special Ambassadors at Audley End for first audience. Nicolas Martel, Sieur de Bacqueville, one of the Duke of Alençon's Councillors and Chamberlains; with the Sieur de Quissy; from the Duke of Alençon, to renew his suit to the Queen for marriage. With the resident Ambassador, Mauvissière.

Richard Brackenbury, Gentleman Usher, gave attendance 'upon Monsieur Bacqueville messenger from the Duke of Alençon, 70 days'.^T

Also July 30: Scottish Ambassador at Audley End to take leave.

Robert Pitcairn: 'I was willed to be at court at after dinner to receive my dispatch and take my leave of her Majesty, where coming I had first conference with the Council and then with the Queen herself, and my answer given me by speech like as it was delivered to me upon the morning in writing'.

Privy Council, Audley End: 'Placard for post-horses for certain gentlemen of the train of the Commendator of Dunfermline, not being present with him at his departure from Audley End'.^{APC}

July 31, Thur Audley End: Privy Council meeting.

The Queen's progress in Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Essex, August-September, is described by Thomas Churchyard in: 'A Discourse of the Queen's Majesty's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk: with a description of many things then presently seen. Devised by Thomas Churchyard gent. with divers shows of his own invention set out at Norwich, and some rehearsal of her Highness return from progress'. (London, 1578). Entered by Stationers: September 20. Thomas Churchyard (c.1523-1604) dedicated several books to the Queen, and contributed to several progress entertainments. Extracts shown below as 'Churchyard'. Modern editions: Records of Early English Drama: Norwich, 292-330, and Nichols, Progresses (2014), ii.715-771.

Aug 1, Fri dinner; Mr Millicent.^T [Linton, Cambs].
Barham Hall, Linton; owned by Robert Millicent, died 1609;
wife: Etheldreda, died 1618.

Aug 1, Fri Queen entered the county of Suffolk.

Churchyard: 'Albeit they had but small warning certainly to build upon, of the coming of the Queen's Majesty into both those shires, the gentlemen had made such ready provision that all the velvets and silks were taken up that might be laid hand on and bought for any money, and soon converted to such garments and suits of robes that the show thereof might have beautified the greatest triumph that was in England these many years'...

'There were two hundred young gentlemen clad all in white velvet, and three hundred of the graver sort apparelled in black velvet coats and fair chains, all ready at one instant and place, with fifteen hundred serving men more on horseback, well and bravely mounted in good order, ready to receive the Queen's highness into Suffolk, which surely was a comely troop, and a noble sight to behold: and all these waited on the Sheriff Sir William Spring during the Queen's Majesty's abode in those parts, and to the very confines of Suffolk'.

Rev. William Gurnall's sermon at Stowmarket, 1656: 'I have heard that Queen Elizabeth, coming in her progress into this our County of Suffolk, when she observed that the Gentlemen of the County who came out to meet her had every one his Minister by his side, said 'Now I have learned why my County of Suffolk is so well governed, it is because the Magistrates and Ministers go together'.

[William Gurnall, The Magistrates Portraiture, (1656) 37-8].

Aug 1, Fri **KEDINGTON**, Suffolk; Mr Barnardiston.^T
 Kedington manor-house; owned by Thomas Barnardiston (c.1543-1619);
 knighted on August 9 at Bury; 1st wife: Elizabeth (Hanchet) (c.1545-1584).
 There are numerous Barnardiston family monuments in Kedington Church.

The Queen was at 'Gildon Hall, Mr Barneston's'.

Earl of Leicester was at Blunt's Hall, Mr Turner's house.^V
 In Little Wratting parish.

Aug 2: The Queen went 'from Gildon Hall by Hundon and Poslingford to
 Mr Colt's of Colt Hall'.^V

Lord North's son John North went to the court at 'Mr Barneston's' house,
 and in the evening to Long Melford.^{NH}

Aug 2, Sat dinner, Colt's Hall, Cavendish, Suffolk; Mr Colt.^T
 Colt's Hall, owned by George Colt (c.1487-1579), widower; knighted at his own
 house.^M Sir George Colt made his will at Colt's Hall in March 1579, aged
 fourscore and twelve, thanking God for giving him many years longer 'than the
 common course of man's life is'.

Aug 2, Sat **LONG MELFORD**, Suffolk; Sir William Cordell.
 Long Melford manor-house, Melford Hall; owned and built by Sir William Cordell
 (c.1522-1581), Master of the Rolls since 1557; wife: Mary (Clopton), died 1585.

Sir William's monument is in Long Melford Church.
 Simon Bowyer made ready at Long Melford, and a banqueting-house there.^T

Churchyard: 'There was in Suffolk such sumptuous feasting and banquets, as
 seldom in any part of the world hath been seen before. The Master of the Rolls,
 Sir William Cordell, was one of the first that began this great feasting, and
 did light such a candle to the rest of the shire that many were glad bountifully
 and frankly to follow the same example, with such charges and cost as the whole
 train were in some sort pleased therewith'.

Cordell's gift to the Queen: 'A cup of gold, the cover and foot enamelled
 with eight coarse diamonds and in the top of the cover a fair pointed emerald
 and another knop of gold enamelled like the other emerald'. [*Jewels*, 1477].

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of two horses for himself
 and his man riding to the court at sundry times with plate for her Majesty's
 service, as at Havering, Sir Ralph Sadler's, and at the Master of the Rolls'.

Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, 'being sent from Audley End to
 Greenwich to fetch certain wardrobe stuff for her Majesty's service, and for a
 boat to carry the same stuff from Greenwich to London to be laden by cart there,
 and so to the court at Long Melford'.

Ralph Hope was 'sent from the Master of the Rolls' house to Westminster for
 a gown and other necessaries for her Majesty'.^T

Wardrobe account, 28 December 1581: Virginal cases:
 'Carriage of the same cases to the house of the late Master of the Rolls at
 Long Melford in the time of our progress'. [TNA LC/5/35, f.316].

Aug 3, Sun French Ambassadors at Long Melford for audience.
 Bacqueville, special Ambassador; with Mauvissière, the resident Ambassador.
 'Monsieur Bacqueville came to her Majesty at Melford, Sir William Cordell's
 house, about the marriage'.^B

Also: Privy Council meeting.

Aug 3, Long Melford, Dr Wilson to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'This day Monsieur Bacqueville and the French Ambassador had very long audience of her Majesty, both together and both severally'...

'The Scottish Ambassador has had audience, and his dispatch...He desired aid and relief for the King his master, but my Lords could not deal therein, referring him to her Majesty; and so far was he from getting any relief that he himself went away without any reward. Sir Alexander Hay and the Lord of Cleish, Master of the Household to the King, were served in the same manner. Hope is given that the King shall not want aid hereafter'. [KL.x].

Aug 4, Mon Long Melford: Privy Council meeting.

Also Aug 4: Queen's gift delivered: 'To the Abbot of Dunfermline, sent Ambassador out of Scotland, a chain of gold, being of three pieces'.^{NYG}

Aug 4, in Morocco, at Alcazar: Battle of the Three Kings, in which a Portuguese expeditionary force was defeated. Amongst the 20,000 killed at Alcazar were King Sebastian of Portugal, two Kings of Morocco, and an English adventurer, Sir Thomas Stukeley. King Sebastian's great-uncle Henrique (1512-1580), a Cardinal, became King Henrique of Portugal.

August 5: The Queen left Long Melford.

[August]: Sudbury Town paid: 'For wine and beer to the Queen's Harbinger, 10d; to the Master of the Rolls' butler at Melford, 12d; for the dues of the Clerk of the Market of the Queen's house and others at The Crown when they came to sit here, 12s4d; to the Queen's Majesty's officers coming with the Clerk of the Verge by order, 23s4d; the Yeoman of the Cellar his fee, 5s; the Groom-Porters their fees, 8s; her Majesty's Footmen their fees, 5s; for wine given the Lord Chamberlain, 4s8d'. [The Verge: 12 miles around the court].

[Sudbury Town Book 1, f.196v: Suffolk RO, Bury St Edmunds].

Aug 5, Tues dinner, Lawshall, Suffolk; Mr Drury.^T

Lawshall manor-house; owned by Henry Drury, died 1587; wife: Elizabeth (Isaac); Catholics.

Lawshall parish register: 'It is to be remembered that the Queen's highness in her progress riding from Melford to Bury 5 Aug...1578 dined at Lawshall Hall, to the great rejoicing of the said parish and country thereabouts'.

Later in August the Council gave orders for 'Papists in Suffolk', including Henry Drury, who was committed close prisoner to the Sheriff of Suffolk.

During 1579 he was sometimes in private custody, sometimes in prison.^{APC}

Aug 5, Tues **BURY ST EDMUNDS**, Suffolk; Mr Badby.

At Bury St Edmunds Abbey, owned by Thomas Badby.

'The Queen went at night to St Edmunds Bury where she lay in the old Abbey which now one Mr Badby hath. My Lord of Leicester and my Lord Treasurer lay at one Mr [Thomas] Andrews' house without the Abbey'.^V

Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at St Edmunds Bury'.^T

Bury town accounts: '£6.5s2d bestowed on repairing the West Gate at the Queen's Majesty's coming to the town of Bury; 38s4d likewise bestowed on the North Gate'. [J.Gage, *History of Thingoe Hundred* (1838), 188].

Aug 6, Bury, Earl of Sussex to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'The case will be hard with the Queen and with England if ever the French possess or the Spaniards tyrannise in the Low Countries'...

'Bacqueville here affirms that both in the case of the Low Countries and also for himself, her Majesty may dispose of Monsieur [Alençon] at her pleasure; and surely I think if she will make him her husband she may do so'. [KL.x].

Aug 6, 'St Edmunds Bury', Council:

'A post letter for Monsieur de Quissy a French gentleman, for horses and shipping to pass over the seas into the Low Countries with his company and servants with the Queen's Majesty's good favour'.^{APC}

Court news. [Aug 7], Bury, Earl of Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham: Her Majesty 'is more often troubled with her rheum and pain in her face than she was wont, yet, thank God, this week she has been very well...For the matter now in hand of her marriage, no man can tell what to say, as yet she has imparted with no man, at least not with me, nor for aught I can learn with any other'.
'In much haste, her Majesty ready to horseback'.

Aug 7, court, Leicester to William Davison, a note written 'the Queen being ready to remove and ride abroad'. [KL.x.680; SPF.xiii.123].

*Aug 7, Thur dinner and hunting, Hawstead, Suffolk; Sir William Drury.^T Hawstead manor-house, Hawstead Hall; owned by Sir William Drury (1550-1590; killed in a duel abroad), nephew of Henry Drury of Lawshall; wife: Elizabeth (Stafford), daughter of Dorothy Lady Stafford; both were Ladies of the Privy Chamber; Elizabeth married Drury at court, November 1573. Sir William's monument is in Hawstead Church.

'One day while the Queen lay at Bury she went to dinner and on hunting to Hawstead Sir William Drury's house'.^V

Churchyard: 'Near Bury Sir William Drury for his part at his house made the Queen's highness a costly and delicate dinner, and Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrooke feasted the French Ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesy they stood marvellously contented. The Sheriff Sir William Spring, Sir Thomas Kitson, Sir Arthur Higham, and divers other of worship kept great houses, and sundry either at the Queen's coming or return solemnly feasted her Highness, yea and defrayed the whole charges for a day or twain, presented gifts, made such triumphs and devices, as indeed was most noble to behold, and very thankfully accepted'. Spring was of Pakenham, Suffolk; the Queen stayed with Kitson at Hengrave on August 27-30.

Aug 7: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'the Lady Marquis of Northampton's daughter'.^T Parents: Thomas Gorges, a Groom of the Privy Chamber; wife: Helena (Snakenborg), widow of the Marquis of Northampton; she came to England with Cecilia of Sweden in 1565. Queen's gift, Aug 7: a double bowl of silver gilt.^{NYG}

Aug 7: *St Dunstan in the West, London, register: baptised: 'Elizabeth the daughter of Mr George which married the Marquis of Northampton'. Elizabeth Gorges (1578-1659) married (1) Sir Hugh Smyth; (2) Sir Ferdinando Gorges.*

Aug 8, Lord Burghley to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'from the court, in the house of Bury, where we find the people very sound, saving in some parts infected with the brain-sick heresy of the papistical Family of Love'.

Aug 8, St Edmunds Bury, Dr Wilson to Walsingham: 'This bearer Monsieur de Quissy...is well accounted of by her Majesty, and esteemed as one to be very well trusted'. He 'is dispatched at this present from hence to Monsieur, to know his resolute mind and determination in all things'. [SP83/8/18,21].
De Quissy returned to court from the Duke of Alençon at the end of August.

Aug 9, Sat knightings, Bury St Edmunds:

Thomas Barnardiston, Queen's host at Kedington, Suffolk.

Arthur Heveningham, of Norfolk and Suffolk, a kinsman of the Queen.

Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk.

Thomas Kitson, Queen's host at Hengrave, Suffolk.

Philip Parker; William Spring, Sheriff of Suffolk.^V

Aug 9, 'at our town of Bury', the Queen sent advice to Cobham and Walsingham.

Aug 9, Bury, Lord Burghley to Cobham and Walsingham, with 'a letter from her Majesty written by me in such haste there was no leisure to re-write it... She is greatly perplexed to think that the Low Countries may become French; and while she is in fear of this, she seems ready to hazard any expense. It is now determined that if upon your answer necessity shall induce her to send forces, Lord Leicester will come over without delay and the army shall follow'...

'The letter from the Queen's Majesty was written in haste while she was making ready to horse'. [SP83/8/23,25].

Aug 9, Sat **EUSTON**, Suffolk; Mr Rookwood.^{NH,T}

Euston manor-house, Euston Hall; owned by Edward Rookwood (c.1554-1633); wife: Elizabeth (Browne), niece of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; she died c.1589. Catholics. Rookwood was called before the Council at Norwich, August 22. [Topcliffe's description of the Queen's Euston visit: August 30].

During the Queen's visit to Euston the Earl of Leicester 'then lay at Rushford in Mr [William] Methwold's house, and his men went to Thetford'.^V

Gloves said to have been left by the Queen at Shadwell, Rushford, are preserved at Hatfield House, Herts, the home of Lord Burghley's descendants.

Aug 10, Sun: Sir Nicholas L'Estrange of King's Lynn left for the court.

Sir Nicholas was one of the Norfolk gentlemen who went to meet the Queen.

His servant kept a note of his 'Progress charges', from August 10 'which day he rode from Lynn to receive the Queen's Majesty into Norfolk' until August 25 'which day he returned again to Lynn'. Payments for Sir Nicholas included: 'Delivered to James Mann the 10th day of August which day my master rode to my Lord of Surrey's at Kenninghall there to meet with the Queen, £8; delivered to my master at Kenninghall in the tent, the 10th day, 20s; delivered to master at Kenninghall the 11th day in gold, £7'. [BL Add MS 27449, f.73].

Aug 11, Mon Queen entered the county of Norfolk.

Churchyard: 'The Norfolk gentlemen, hearing how dutifully their neighbours had received the Prince, prepared in like sort to show themselves dutiful, and so in most gallantest manner assembled and set forward with five and twenty hundred horsemen, whereof as some affirm were six hundred gentlemen, so bravely attired and mounted as indeed was worthy the noting, which goodly company waited on their Sheriff a long season...The banquets and feasts began here afresh, and all kind of triumphs that might be devised were put in practice and proof'.

Aug 11: Swaffham, Norfolk, churchwardens paid: 'The 11th of August to the Queen's Majesty's Clerk of the Market, and to the Trumpeter, sum 20s'.

[August] Pulham, Norfolk, churchwardens: 'Laid out for a plate of gold for to give our Sovereign Lady the Queen, £11'.

Aug 11, Mon **KENNINGHALL**, Norfolk; Earl of Surrey.^{NH}

Kenninghall manor-house; owned by Philip Howard, Earl of Surrey (1557-1595), son of Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk (executed in 1572); wife: Anne (Dacre) (1557-1630), daughter of Thomas 4th Lord Dacre of the North.

Anthony Wingfield made ready Kenninghall and 'a standing house thereby'.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, 'for the hire of six horses by the space of twelve days riding from London to the court at Kenninghall and Norwich by the commandment of the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, with certain rich cups, standing trenchers and salts of gold and other things'.^T

At Kenninghall there was 'great entertainment and there were certain devices showed her in the park and a jewel given her'.^V

Churchyard: 'The Earl of Surrey did show most sumptuous cheer, in whose park were speeches well set out, and a special device much commended'.

Aug 12, Tues, Kenninghall, Council's warrant to the Treasurer of the Chamber to pay £50 'to Thomas Randolph esquire, her Majesty's Post Master, or in his absence to Robert Gascoyne, for the charges of laying of posts in divers places for her Majesty's service during the time of the Progress'.^{APC}

c. Aug 13: visit to Redgrave, Suffolk; Nicholas Bacon.

Redgrave manor-house, Redgrave Hall; owned and built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper; occupied by and later owned by his eldest son Nicholas Bacon (c.1543-1624); knighted at Norwich, August 22; wife: Anne (Butts), died 1616.

Earl of Leicester to Sir Nicholas Bacon, September 2, from my Lord North's [Kirtling, Cambs]: 'What great laundes [praises] passed towards your Lordship by her Majesty to your son Sir Nicholas, and how well and graciously she used him withal I leave to his own report'. She had also used of a younger son, Nathaniel Bacon, 'very gracious and good speeches'. [Bacon, ii.20].

Nicholas's half-brother Francis Bacon (1561-1626) published in 1625 his *Apopthegms New and Old*, including: 'Sir Nicholas Bacon being Keeper of the Seal, when Queen Elizabeth, in progress, came to his house at Redgrave, and said to him, "My lord what a little house have you gotten?" said, "Madam, my house is well, but it is you that have made me too great for my house"'.

William Rawley, in the second edition of *Resuscitatio* (1661), included Bacon's apopthegm, but without explanation changed 'Redgrave' to 'Gorhambury'.

Thomas Fuller's *Worthies of England* (1662) followed Rawley in giving the place as Gorhambury. This has naturally caused it to be supposed that the Queen made her comment on one of her visits to Lord Keeper Bacon at Gorhambury, Herts (1571, 1576, 1577), which led to him enlarging that house.

Gorhambury was built from 1563-68, and was already a mansion of considerable size, built around two courts, before it was enlarged still further in 1575-77. Redgrave was a much smaller house, built from 1545 onwards, before Sir Nicholas became Lord Keeper. The Queen's comment would therefore have been appropriate to Redgrave, but not to Gorhambury. Her summer progresses took her to the vicinity of Redgrave only in August 1578. Sir Nicholas was not there in person, so presumably the Queen's comment was made when they met later in the year.

Aug 13, at Antwerp: Peace Treaty between the States and the Duke of Alençon. Clauses include: The Duke shall assist the States with men and means for their deliverance from the unsupportable tyranny of the Spaniards, and from the wicked invasion of Don John and his adherents. The States accord the Duke the title of 'Defender of the liberties of the Low Countries against the tyranny of the Spaniards and their adherents'. [SPF.xiii.131-134].

Court news. Aug 14, London, Mendoza to Secretary Zayas:

'The Queen has greatly feasted Alençon's ambassador, and on one occasion when she was entertaining him at dinner she thought the sideboard was not so well furnished with pieces of plate as she would like the Frenchman to have seen it; she therefore called the Earl of Sussex...who had charge of these things, and asked him how it was there was so little plate. The Earl replied that he had for many years accompanied her and other sovereigns of England in their progresses, and he had never seen them take so much plate as she was carrying then'.

'The Queen told him to hold his tongue, that he was a great rogue, and that the more good that was done to people like him the worse they got. She then turned to a certain [Lord] North, who was there in the room, and asked him whether he thought there was much or little plate on the sideboard, to which he replied there was very little, and threw the blame on Sussex'.

[Away from the Queen's presence there followed a quarrel between the two lords, Sussex (the Lord Chamberlain) calling North 'a great knave'].

'The next day the Queen sent twice to tell the Earl of Oxford, who is a very gallant lad, to dance before the ambassadors, whereupon he replied that he hoped her Majesty would not order him to do so, as he did not want to entertain Frenchmen. When the Lord Steward took him the message the second time he replied that he would not give pleasure to Frenchmen, nor listen to such a message, and with that he left the room'...

'I am told that there are many Catholics in the north where the Queen is travelling, and that on her entering the house of a gentleman where she was to lodge, her people found an altar with all the ornaments thereupon ready for the celebration of mass, whilst the gentleman, his wife, and children received the Queen with crucifixes round their necks'. [Span.ii.606-7].

Aug 14, Thur **BRACON ASH**, Norfolk; Mr Townsend.^{NH,T} With Lady Style. Mergate Hall, Bracon Ash; owned by Thomas Townsend (c.1533-1591).

1st wife: Lady Style; she was Elizabeth (Perient) (1536-1580), widow of Sir Humphrey Style; Catholic; their monument: St George, Beckenham, Kent.

'Mr Townsend's house which was sometime Mr Appleyard's; my Lord of Leicester then lay at Mr Flowerdew's'.^V

Mergate Hall was formerly owned by John Appleyard (died 1574), half-brother of the Earl of Leicester's 1st wife Amy Robsart. Edward Flowerdew, Recorder of King's Lynn, owned Stanfield Hall, also formerly owned by John Appleyard.

Aug 15: Great Yarmouth Corporation appointed five men to go to Norwich with the Bailiffs 'to await upon them unto the Queen's Majesty and the Lords of the Council'. Queen's Jewel-house received: 'Three gilt bowls with a cover given by the township of Yarmouth in progress'. [Jewels, 1483].

By August 15: Norwich preparations for the Queen, June-August, included:

Assembly Book, June 24: Letters shall be sent to 'the Mayor of Lynn [King's Lynn] and other places to request them to...send certain masons hither that be good workmen to work for the beautifying of the city against the Queen's coming...Whereas the pathing is decayed against any man's houses that every man shall repair their defaults with so convenient speed as may, and whereas it cannot conveniently be pathed before her Majesty's coming then to gravel the worst and noisome places...Whitefriars Bridge...may be repaired and amended'...

'Butchers...that do kill any cattle in the city shall...convey the offal... and bury the same in some convenient place out of the city so as no annoyance may be'...

'The Cross in the Market to be painted, the posts in timber colour with oil and the rest to be new whited. And the pillory and cage to be taken clean away within three or four days before her Majesty's coming...The wall at St John's Churchyard to be clean taken down for the widening of the street...The way without St Stephen's Gates may be amended with gravel...The muck-hill at Brazen Gates may be clean taken away...The straitness of the way without St Giles Gates be amended, and the hills cast down and the way gravelled'.

'Every Inn-keeper shall be charged to have and to keep one good and able horse to serve for a post-horse or hackney horse and to be ready to serve as cause shall require...During the Queen's Majesty's abode in this city no milch neat [milking cow] shall be brought into the city to be milked'.

During August 'No person nor persons shall keep nor suffer to be kept any horse, mare, colt, cow or swine in the Castle dikes, town dikes or lanes... Every inhabitant do sweep and make clean their chimneys'.

At Norwich: St George's Guild orders, July 12:

'Certain persons assigned to have decent apparel and to attend upon Mr Mayor and to be in readiness eight days before the Queen's coming'.

Norwich Mayor's Court Book, July 16: 'Peter Peterson, Chamberlain of the City, is commanded that with speed he shall see the Queen's Arms and the Arms of City at the Guildhall gilded and beautified and likewise the Cross in the Market'.

Assembly Book, July 25: Four men appointed to 'provide and take up three boats and to convert and turn them into barges and to furnish them so as they may be in readiness against the Queen's Majesty's coming to be occupied as cause shall require. And also that other boats be provided with tilts [awnings] so many as may conveniently be gotten...Whereas present occasion do minister cause for the setting forth of shows at the Queen's Majesty's coming, rewards and presents to be given to certain of the Council, officers and servants to her Majesty, and many other causes, great sums of money are to be occupied, it is agreed...that four or five hundred pounds shall be taken up and borrowed'.

Mayor's Court Book, August 2: For 'the receiving of the Queen's Majesty it is thought convenient that 60 bachelors be appointed to attend and wait upon Mr Mayor, the Justices of Peace and Aldermen. And that they should apparel themselves with mandilion coats, hats and slivers [ribbons], all in one suit and one fashion...If any of them shall refuse to apparel himself...he so refusing to be committed to prison there to remain until such time as he shall pay to the use of the City 40s'. [Assembly Book, Guild Book, Mayor's Book: Norwich RO].

Norwich visit is described by Thomas Churchyard.

Also by Bernard Garter in 'The Joyful Receiving of the Queen's most excellent Majesty into her Highness' City of Norwich: the things done in the time of her abode there, and the dolour of the city at her departure'. (London, 1578).

Entered by Stationers on August 30. Extracts shown below as 'Garter' and 'Churchyard'. Modern editions: Records of Early English Drama: Norwich, 247-330; Nichols, Progresses (2014), ii.777-824, with the Assembly Orders.

Aug 16, Sat aft Queen left Bracon Ash for Norwich.

Garter: The Queen 'immediately after dinner set forward from Bracon Ash, where she had dined with the Lady Style, being five miles distant from Norwich'.

Anthony Wingfield made ready 'a house for her Majesty to shift her in before she came into Norwich'.^T [Not further located].

Aug 16, Sat Bishop's Palace, **NORWICH**, via Hartford Bridge.

Edmund Freake (or Freke) (c.1516-1591), Bp 1575-1584; wife: Cicely, died 1599.

A Deposition 5 Nov 1578 stated that: 'It is well known throughout all Norfolk that whatsoever Mrs Freke will have done, the Bishop must and will accomplish, or she would make him weary of his life, as he complained with tears, and if anyone came to the Bishop without a present she will look on him as the Devil looks over Lincoln'. ['The Lincoln Imp', in Lincoln Cathedral. SP15/25/119].

Anthony Wingfield made ready at Norwich, and 'the church at Norwich'.^T Earl of Leicester was at 'the Dean's lodging of Christchurch'.^V

St Stephen's Church: 'Paid to the ringers in bread and beer the same day the Queen came to Norwich, 17d'.

At Hartford Bridge, city limits: Edward Downes of Earlham delivered spurs and verses to the Queen. [See: 'Miscellaneous': Norfolk: Hartford Bridge].

At Hartford Bridge and in Norwich: civic welcome.

Garter: Robert Wood, Mayor of Norwich, 'at one o'clock...set forward to meet with her Majesty in this order: first there rode before him well and seemly mounted three score of the most comely young men of the city' in black satin and purple taffeta, going two by two. 'Then one which represented King Gurgunt, sometime King of England, which built the Castle of Norwich, called Blanchflower, and laid the foundation of the city'...

'After him a noble company of gentlemen and wealthy citizens in velvet coats and other costly furniture, bravely mounted. Then followed the Officers of the City every one in his place. Then Mr Sword-bearer with the sword and hat of maintenance. Then Mr Mayor, and four and twenty Aldermen, and Mr Recorder, all in scarlet gowns...There followed as many as had been Sheriffs...in violet gowns...Then followed divers other, to keep the people from disturbing the array aforesaid'...

'They all except Gurgunt...marched forwards to a bridge called Hartford Bridge, the uttermost limit that way, distant from the city two miles or thereabouts, to meet with her Majesty, who within one hour or little more after their attendance came in such gracious and princely wise as ravished the hearts of all her loving subjects and might have terrified the stoutest heart of any enemy to behold'...

'The acclamations and cries of the people to the Almighty God for the preservation of her Majesty rattled so loud as hardly for a great time could anything be heard. But at last...the noise appeased, and Mr Mayor saluted her Highness with the oration following, and yielded to her Majesty therewith the sword of the city, and a fair standing cup of silver and gilt with a cover, and in the cup one hundred pounds in gold'. [*There followed a Latin oration welcoming the Queen, and presenting the sword and the cup*].

'Her Majesty accepting in good part everything delivered by the Mayor did thankfully answer him in these words..."We heartily thank you, Mr Mayor, and all the rest, for these tokens of goodwill, nevertheless princes have no need of money, God hath endowed us abundantly. We come not therefor, but for that which in right is our own, the hearts and true allegiance of our subjects, which are the greatest riches of a Kingdom. Whereof as we assure ourselves in you, so do you assure yourselves in us of a loving and gracious Sovereign".

'Wherewith was delivered to Mr Mayor a mace or sceptre, which he carried before her to her lodging, which was in the Bishop of Norwich's Palace, two miles distant from that place. The cup and money was delivered to a gentleman, one of her Majesty's footmen, to carry...The cover of the cup lifted up, her Majesty said to the footman "Look to it, there is a hundred pound".

'With that her Highness, with the whole company, marched towards Norwich, till they came to a place called the Town Close...where the party which represented Gurgunt came forth' ready to make a speech 'but by reason of a shower of rain which came her Majesty hasted away, the speech not uttered'.

[*The Queen came to St Stephen's Gate 'which was enriched and beautified'*].

'At this gate the Waits of the City were placed with loud music, who cheerfully and melodiously welcomed her Majesty into the city. And then passed she forward, through St Stephen's Street, where the first pageant was placed'.

'The first Pageant was...built somewhat like the manner of a stage, of 40 foot long, and in breadth 8 foot...It was beautified with painters' work' depicting looms and weavers, and with the portrait of a woman and children.

'Upon the stage there stood knitting at the one end eight small women children spinning worsted yarn, and at the other end as many knitting of worsted yarn hose; and in the midst of the said stage stood a pretty boy richly apparelled, which represented the Commonwealth of the City. And all the rest of the stage was furnished with men which made the said several works...The child which represented Commonwealth did speak to her Highness'. [*Verses described the weavers' work, by which 'doth Norwich live, whose hearts and goods are thine!'*].

'This show pleased her Majesty so greatly, as she particularly viewed the knitting and spinning of the children, perused the looms, and noted the several works and commodities which were made by these means'.

'And then, after great thanks by her given to the people, marched towards the market-place, where was made a second device'...

'The second Pageant thwarted the street at the entrance of the Market... and was divided into three gates, viz. in the midst a main gate, and on either side a postern'. Over each postern was a chamber 'replenished with music'.

'Over all the gates passed a stage of eight foot broad, made in the manner of a Pageant, both curious, rich and delightful'...

'The Stage or Pageant was replenished with five personages apparelled like women. The first was the City of Norwich; the second Deborah; the third Judith; the fourth Esther; the fifth Martia, sometime Queen of England. At the first sight of the Prince, and till her Majesty's coming to the Pageant, the musicians...used their loud music, and then ceased. Wherewith her Highness stayed, to whom the personage representing the City of Norwich did speak'.

[Verse addresses by each 'personage', praising and welcoming the Queen].

'Herewith she passed under the gate...and the musicians within the gate upon their soft instruments used broken music'.

[One sang a Ditty, ending with a wish for 'long reign to Queen Elizabeth'].

'Herewith she passed through the market-place, which was goodly garnished, and thence through the other streets, which were trimly decked'.

Churchyard: There was a song 'sung on the great stage that was next the Market-place, by the Waits and best voices in the city', with a refrain beginning 'The dew of heaven drops this day'.

'The song ended, her Highness passed towards her lodging, and by the way in a churchyard...was placed an excellent boy, well and gallantly decked in a long white robe of taffeta, a crimson scarf...and a gay garland of fine flowers on his head, which boy was not seen till the Queen had a good season marked the music, which was marvellous sweet and good, albeit the rudeness of some ringer of bells did somewhat hinder the noise and harmony. And as soon as the music ended the boy stepped reverently before the Queen' [with a speech ending 'Thine own we are, in heart, in word, and deed']. 'The boy thereupon flung up his garland, and the Queen's highness said "This device is fine".

'Then the Noise of Music began again, to hear the which the Queen stayed a good while, and after departed to the Cathedral Church'.

Garter: *Te Deum* was sung. 'After service she went to the Bishop's Palace, where her Majesty kept [stayed] the time she continued in Norwich'.

Aug 17, Sun At Norwich.

Churchyard: 'Sunday, when Princes commonly come not abroad (and time is occupied with sermons and laudable exercises)'.

*Aug 17: Ambassador from Navarre took leave.

Philippe Duplessis-Mornay, King of Navarre's Ambassador since April 1577.

'Given by her Majesty and delivered at Norwich in the progress...a chain of gold borrowed of Mr Edward Stafford, Gentleman Pensioner, to Monsieur Plessis, a French gentleman'.^{NYG}

The Ambassador's wife recalled: 'The chief reason why M. du Plessis left England in a hurry arose from the negotiation for the marriage of the Duke of Alençon with the Queen of England', which Rambouillet was sent over to arrange.

'M. du Plessis heartily disapproved of this marriage...notwithstanding that the Queen did him the honour to discuss it with him confidentially. He decided that it would be wiser for him to leave the country and go to Flanders, where he would be able to do more for the service of his master'.

'He took leave of the Queen in the town of Norwich under cover of various matters of business in the Low Countries relating to the King of Navarre. The Queen bade him farewell with fine gifts, and above all with the highest marks of confidence by giving him a cipher to use in secret communications to her'.

[His wife joined him later in Flanders with their children.

Charlotte d'Arbaleste's Memoirs, translated by Lucy Crump as *A Huguenot Family in the Sixteenth Century* (1924), 170-171].

Aug 18, Mon At Norwich: Mercury in his coach.

Garter: 'Mr Churchyard brought Mercury in a gallant coach strangely apparelled into the green yard under the Privy or Bedchamber window, out of the which the Queen's Majesty looked; which Mercury, in verse made for the purpose, uttered to her Highness that if it were her pleasure at any time to take the air abroad there were devices to be seen to pleasure her Majesty'.

Churchyard: 'Upon Monday before supper I made a Device as though Mercury had been sent from the Gods, to request the Queen to come abroad and behold what was devised for her welcome...The Coach that Mercury came in to the Queen... had a Trumpeter with it, and the Coachman was made to drive so fast as the horses should seem to fly, which was so well observed as the people wondered at the swiftness thereof, and followed it in such flocks and multitudes that scarce in a great green (where the Preaching place is) might be found room for any more people. And when the Coach approached in the hearing of a trumpet, the Trumpeter sounded, and so came in to the green sounding, until the Coach was full placed before a window at the which the Queen stood and might be plainly seen and openly viewed'. [*Mercury, a boy in blue satin lined with cloth of gold, a peaked hat with a pair of wings, and wings on his heels, and a golden rod with little wings, made a long speech in verse to the Queen*].

Anon verses: 'To the sun covered with clouds, upon Monday, being the 18th of August'; the Queen is referred to as 'unespoused Pallas' and 'a Virgin pure'.

Aug 18, Norwich, Dr Thomas Wilson to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Monsieur Rambouillet the elder cometh hither tomorrow with a very plausible message, as I am informed and as I can guess, to advance the match so much as may be, which seemeth to me very forward here...But what the issue hereof will be God only knoweth, and no living creature else'.

'Monsieur de Plessis is coming to you, by whom you shall understand much, having had favourable hearing of her Majesty before his departure from hence'...

'Never was Sovereign more princely received than the Queen's Majesty hath been here, but in the midst of all this jollity it were good to provide for mischief hereafter, which I do fear is not far from us, except God's goodness be the greater'. [SP83/8/34].

Aug 18, Antwerp, Sir Francis Walsingham [to the Earl of Leicester]:

'To think that Monsieur could not be content to marry with our mistress were a vain opinion, being as she is the best marriage in her parish; but to say that he doth hope after it, considering his former trial in the attempt thereof, is very doubtful...The gentleman I find very wise, well spoken, and not so deformed as he was...If it were not for the expectation of the Crown of France that is likely to light upon him, which difficulty above all others I do weigh, knowing what it is to live under a Viceroy, the match were not to be misliked, seeing the necessity her Majesty and the realm hath of the same'. [KL.x.744].

Among letters taken to court by John Somers, who arrived at Norwich Aug 21.

Aug 19, Tues morn At Norwich: 'Show of Chastity'.

Garter: 'Before that day by means of the weather she went not abroad'.

Mr Churchyard 'performed a very pretty pleasant show before her Highness without St Benet's Gates as she went towards Cossie [Costessey] Park to hunt'.

Churchyard: 'Hearing the Queen rode abroad...I hastily prepared my boys and men, with all their furnitures, and so set forward with two coaches handsomely trimmed. The common people...followed...so that when we came into the open field there was as great a train and press about the Show, as came with the court at that instant'.

'The comedy in the field' was 'The show of Chastity'.

Churchyard described 'The show of Chastity', and the speeches and songs:

'Venus and Cupid were thrust out of heaven'. Cupid 'ran to the court', then 'wandering in the world, met with Dame Chastity and her maids, called Modesty, Temperance, Good exercise, and Shamefastness, and she with her four maids encountering Cupid in a goodly coach...set upon him...and took away his bow and his quiver of arrows...and so came to the Queen...and because (said Chastity) that the Queen had chosen the best life, she gave the Queen Cupid's bow, to learn to shoot at whom she pleased, since none could wound her Highness's heart'. Cupid 'went away with Wantonness and Riot'...

'Then Modesty and her fellows...came soft and fair in their Mistress's coach, singing a Song of chaste life'. Then Modesty 'spoke to the Queen a good season, and so the matter ended, for the which Show I had gracious words of the Queen openly and often pronounced by her Highness'.

Also Aug 19: dinner, Costessey, Norfolk; Lady Jerningham.^T
 Costessey manor-house, Cossey Hall. Lady Jerningham (1526-1583); Catholic.
 She was Frances (Baynham), widow of Sir Henry Jerningham (c.1510-1572), who had been Queen Mary's Captain of the Guard and Master of the Horse.
 The Queen hunted in Costessey Park.

Also Aug 19, at Norwich: Minister of the Dutch Church (Harmanus Modert) made a Latin oration and presented a cup to the Queen, thanking her on behalf of Huguenot refugees.

Garter: On the cup was engraved 'the history of Josephus, out of Genesis'. Inside were carved a serpent and a dove 'with this sentence of Christ, Matthew 10.16, Wise as the Serpent, and meek as the Dove'.

'The cup...I esteem to be worth £50, very curiously wrought'.

Queen's Jewel-house listed the cup as: 'A fair standing bowl with a cover of silver gilt given by the strangers at Norwich in progress...fair chased with inscriptions within the bowl and on the outer part of the cover, a man on the top with an escutcheon and a staff like a *fleur-de-lis*'. [*Jewels*, 1484].

The Queen gave £30 to the Dutch and the Walloons: delivered August 30.

Aug 19: Rambouillet arrived at Norwich.^B
King Henri III sent the Marquis of Rambouillet to continue his brother the Duke of Alençon's marriage negotiations.

c.Aug 19: Earl of Leicester, Lord Burghley, with 500 gentlemen, made a visit to Great Yarmouth (which had prepared to receive the Queen herself).

See 'Proposed progresses: 1578', for preparations at Great Yarmouth, and a description of Leicester and Burghley's visit.

Aug 20, Wed dinner, Norwich; Earl of Surrey.^T
 Philip Howard, Earl of Surrey. At Mount Surrey, his house on Mousehold Hill.
 With three French ambassadors.
 The Queen had stayed with the Earl at Kenninghall, August 11-14.

Also Aug 20: Show of 'Manhood and Desert' prepared by Thomas Churchyard.

Garter: 'Towards evening Mr Churchyard was...ready upon the water with another device, when her Majesty was without the gates towards Mount Surrey, but weather hindered it so as nothing was then done by him'.

Churchyard: 'Her Highness dined at my Lord of Surrey's, where were the French Ambassadors also, and a most rare and delicate dinner and banquet'.

'At which season I did watch with a Show (called 'Manhood and Desert') at my Lord of Surrey's back door, going to the Queen's barge, but the room was so little that neither the Shot, the Armed men, nor the Players, could have place convenient. Whereupon we took boats and conveyed our people down the water towards a landing-place that we hoped the Queen would come unto'.

'And there having all things in a readiness hovered on the water three long hours, by which mean the night came on, and so we were fain to withdraw ourselves and go homeward, trusting for a better time and occasion, which indeed was offered the next day after by the Queen's Majesty's own good motion, who told me she would see what pastimes were prepared'.

Also Aug 20, evening Schoolmaster's oration, Bishopsgate, Norwich. Stephen Limbert (c.1546-1598), Headmaster of Norwich Grammar School 1569-1598.

Latin oration, before the gates of the Great Hospital, founded in 1249. *Garter*: 'As she returned homeward, within Bishopsgate at the Hospital door, Mr Stephen Limbert, Master of the Grammar School in Norwich stood ready to render her an oration. Her Majesty drew near unto him, and thinking him fearful, said graciously unto him "Be not afeared". He answered her again in English "I thank your Majesty for your good encouragement", and then with good courage entered into this oration. After the beginning of the oration her Majesty called to her the French Ambassadors, whereof there were three, and divers English lords, and willed them to hearken, and she herself was very attentive even until the end thereof. And the oration ended, after she had given great thanks therefor to Mr Limbert, she said to him "It is the best that ever I heard, you shall have my hand", and pulled off her glove and gave him her hand to kiss, which before kneeling on his knee, he arose and kissed, and then she departed to the court, without any other show that night, but that she sent back to know his name'.

Aug 21, Thur At Norwich: 'Show of Water-Nymphs' and 'Show of Manhood and Desert' prepared by Thomas Churchyard, but both prevented by bad weather.

Churchyard: 'In the morning my Lord Chamberlain gave me warning the Queen's Highness would ride abroad in the afternoon, and he commanded me to be ready dutifully to present her with some Show...I caused a place to be made and digged for the Nymphs of the Water...In the same cave was a noble Noise of Music of all kind of instruments, severally to be sounded and played upon, and at one time they should be sounded all together, that might serve for a consort of broken music. And in the same cave likewise was placed twelve Water Nymphs disguised or dressed most strangely...Sundry took them to be young girls and wenches'...

'To keep that Show company (but yet far off) stood the Show of 'Manhood and Desert', as first to be presented, and that Show was as well furnished as the other. Men all, saving one boy, called Beauty, for the which Manhood, Favour, and Desert, did strive'...

'As the Queen's highness was appointed to come to her coach, and the lords and courtiers were ready to mount on horseback, there fell such a shower of rain (and...came such a terrible thunder), that every one of us were driven to seek for cover and most comfort, insomuch that although some of us in boat stood under a bridge we were all so dashed and washed that it was a greater pastime to see us look like drowned rats than to have beheld the uttermost of the Shows rehearsed...But what should I say of that which the City lost by this cause, velvets, silks, tinsels, and some cloth of gold, being cut out for these purposes, and could not serve to any great effect after...Man doth purpose, and God doth dispose...The next day was the Queen to depart the town, and I fearing that all my labour should be lost, devised to convert the Nymphs of the water to the Fairies on the land'.

Also Aug 21, evening masque of Gods and Goddesses, in Bishop's Palace.

Garter: 'There was an excellent princely masque brought before her after supper by Mr [William] Goldingham in the Privy Chamber. It was of Gods and Goddesses, both strangely and richly apparelled. The first that entered was Mercury. Then entered two torch-bearers in purple taffeta mandilions laid with silver lace, as all other the torch-bearers were. Then entered a Consort of Music', being six musicians in white sarcenet 'playing very cunningly'.

Also, each pair with two torch-bearers: Jupiter and Juno; Mars and Venus; Apollo and Pallas; Neptune and Diana; lastly Cupid.

'When they had once marched about the chamber, Mercury dischargeth his message in these words to the Queen. "The good meaning Mayor, and all his brethren... have not rested from praying unto the Gods to prosper thy coming hither; and the Gods themselves, moved by their unfeigned prayers, are ready in person to bid thee worthily welcome; and I, Mercury, the God of Merchants and Merchandise, and therefore a favourer of these citizens, being thought meetest and chosen fittest to signify the same. Gods there be also which cannot come, being tied by the time of the year, as Ceres in harvest, Bacchus in wines, Pomona in orchards. Only Hymeneus [God of Marriage] denieth his good will, either in presence or in person". [*Each God or Goddess made a speech and presented a gift to the Queen*].

Jupiter gave: 'a riding wand of whale's fin, curiously wrought';

Juno: 'a purse curiously wrought'; Mars: 'a fair pair of knives';

Venus: a white dove, which 'ran directly to the Queen, and being taken up and set upon the table before her Majesty, sat so quietly, as if it had been tied'.

'Then after they had marched again about, Apollo presented his gift, which was an instrument called a bandonet, and did sing to the said instrument... as he played'. Pallas gave 'a Book of Wisdom': 'a Pallas thou';

Neptune 'a great artificial fish, and in the belly thereof a noble pike, which he threw out before her Majesty';

Diana gave: 'a bow and arrows...headed with silver', her speech beginning:

'Who ever found on earth a constant friend,

That may compare with this my Virgin Queen?

Who ever found a body and a mind

So free from stain, so perfect to be seen'.

Cupid: a gold arrow: 'shoot but this shaft at King or Caesar...he is thine'.

'Her Majesty received these gifts very thankfully. The Gods and Goddesses with the rest of the masque marched about the chamber again, and then departed in like manner as they came in. Then the Queen called to her Mr Robert Wood, the Mayor of Norwich, whom first she heartily thanked, and took by the hand, and used secret conference, but what I know not. And thus this delightful night passed, to the joy of all which saw her Grace in so pleasant plight'.

Aug 22, Fri, Norwich: Privy Council meeting. Councillors examined some recusants summoned to appear for refusing to go to church, including the Queen's recent host at Euston, Edward Rookwood, who was 'committed close prisoner to the gaol of the county of Norfolk'. Bishop of Norwich informed the Council, Oct 3, that he had released Edward Rookwood.

Also: 'Commission for my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] for four carts to carry his stuff from hence to London, and so to the Baths, and back again from thence to the court'.^{APC}

Also Aug 22: knightings, in the Bishop's Palace, Norwich. Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Suffolk, and four Norfolk men: Edward Clere (Queen's host at Thetford); Thomas Knyvett; William Paston; Ralph Shelton.^V

Aug 22: Queen's departure from Norwich.

Garter: 'For the time of her continuance there, Norwich seemed...a terrestrial Paradise. But...the frowning Friday followed, which called her Majesty thence'.

'Mr Limbert's oration...had been rehearsed [spoken] at her Grace's departing, but that she set late forward in her progress'...

'The streets towards St Benet's Gates were hanged from the one side to the other with cords made of herbs and flowers, with garlands, coronets, pictures, rich clothes, and a thousand devices. At the gates themselves there was a stage made, very richly appparelled with cloth of gold and crimson velvet, whereupon... was placed very sweet music'...

'The doleful hour of her departure came, she passed from the court to those gates, with such countenances, both of her Majesty's part and her subjects, now dolorous, now cheerful, as plainly showed the loving hearts of both sides'.

There was a verse speech of farewell, written and spoken by Bernard Garter. Then to music was sung a 'short ditty', asking 'What have we done, she will no longer stay?'. 'Then departed her Majesty out of the gates, within a flight-shot or little more whereof Mr Churchyard had another show'.

Also Aug 22: Show of Water-Nymphs or Fairies, outside Norwich.
Churchyard: 'I drew my boys unto me, that were the Nymphs on the water, and so departed the city, with such garments and stuff necessary as fitted my purpose and the matter I went about. Then chose I a ground by the which the Queen must pass, enclosing my company in the corner of a field'...

'I being resolved to do somewhat might make the Queen laugh, appointed that seven boys...should pass through a hedge from the place of our abode (which was gallantly trimmed) and deliver seven speeches...These boys...were dressed like Nymphs of the water, and were to play...the Fairies, and to dance (as near as could be imagined) like the Fairies. Their attire, and coming so strangely out, I know made the Queen's highness smile and laugh withal. And I...being appparelled like a water Sprite, began to sound a timbrel [tambourine], and the rest with me, all the twelve Nymphs together..sounded timbrels likewise...I led the young foolish Fairies a dance, which...as I heard said, was well taken. The Queen upon our retiring in hasted to her Highness' lodging, which was seven miles off, and at that present, when the Show ended, it was past 5 o'clock'.

Also Aug 22: at Earlham, city limits: knighting, Robert Wood, Mayor.
Garter: 'Her Majesty in princely manner marched towards the confines of the liberties of the city of Norwich, which I suppose almost two miles. Before she came there Mr Mayor broke to my Lord Chamberlain that he was to utter to her Majesty another oration, whereof my Lord seemed to have good liking. But before they came to the said confines Mr Mayor was willed to forbear the utterance of the same his oration, because it was about 7 o'clock, and her Majesty had then five miles to ride. Nevertheless he gave to her Majesty both his orations in writing, which she thanked him for. She also thanked the Mayor, every Alderman, and the Commoners, not only for the great cheer they had made her, but also for the open households they kept to her Highness's servants, and all other'.

'Then she called Mr Mayor and made him knight. And so departing said "I have laid up in my breast such good will as I shall never forget Norwich", and proceeding onward did shake her riding-rod and said "Farewell, Norwich", with the water standing in her eyes'.

St Gregory's Church: 'Paid to the ringers at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 2s6d; paid more to the ringers for bread and beer at sundry times at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 8d'.

St John Maddermarket: 'For charges laid out about the church and church walls as partly...by Mr Mayor's commandment against the Queen's Majesty's coming to Norwich, 43s1d; for amending of two baldricks for the bells against her Majesty's coming, 7d; given to certain ringers while the Queen's Majesty was here, 16d'.

Norwich city 'Rewards': Clerk of the Market of the Queen's Household, 40s; Gentlemen Ushers, 40s. 'To one that brought the City Sword from Hartford Bridge where her Majesty entered the liberties of the City and for carrying the same to Earlham Bridge where her Majesty departed from the City', 20s; Grooms of the Chamber, 20s; Yeomen Waiters, 20s; Porters, 20s; Officers of the Spicery, 20s; Serjeants at Arms, 40s; the 5 ordinary Messengers, 40s; Yeomen of the Mall, 20s; Yeomen of the Flagons, 26s8d; the Marshal, 26s8d; Footmen, £3.6s8d; Trumpeters, 53s4d; four Harbingers, 26s8d; Surveyor of the Ways, 20s; Officers of the Buttery, 20s; Cooks and boilers, 20s; Musicians of the Viols, 20s; Black Guard, 20s; Officers of the Cellar, 20s; the eight musicians that follow the tent, 20s; the Musicians cornets, 20s; Heralds at Arms, £5. [REED: *Norwich*, 241-2].

At Norwich Cathedral there were numerous payments before and after the Queen's visit, including payments for the organ, carpentry work, renovating coats of arms (several of the Queen's Boleyn ancestors are buried in the Cathedral), for crimson materials, silk, satin, velvet and taffeta; for a throne with a canopy and cushions for the Queen; for her gift: 20 gold sovereigns in a casket lined with crimson velvet; rewards to the Queen's Musicians, 40s, and to various Officers of the Household; the City Waits, 6s; Osbert Parsley, for songs composed by him, 6s8d. [Dean and Chapter Receivers' Account 1577-1578, in Latin: Norfolk RO. 'Queen Elizabeth I and Norwich Cathedral', by Marion Colthorpe, *Norfolk Archaeology*, xl.(1989), 318-323].

Aug 22, Fri **KIMBERLEY**, Norfolk; Roger Wodehouse.

Simon Bowyer made ready 'Kimberley Hall, Sir Roger Wodehouse's house'.^T

Kimberley manor-house; owned by Roger Wodehouse (1541-1588), a kinsman of the Queen through the Boleyn and Shelton families; knighted on Aug 27;

wife: Mary (Corbett); married (2) George Kemp; she died in 1609.

Earl of Leicester was at Downham Lodge, Mr [Oliver] Thornton's.^V

Churchyard: The Queen 'was well received and nobly entertained'.

Aug 23, Sat Kimberley: knightings: Thomas Gawdy; Henry Wodehouse, of Waxham.^V

The 'Kimberley Throne', traditionally used by the Queen at Kimberley, is in the Burrell Collection, Glasgow.

[Aug 23] Bartholomew Eve, London, Henry Killigrew to William Davison, in Holland: 'M. du Plessis goeth thitherward on Monday next [Aug 26]. I pray you make account of him as of a sound man...Our Papists here shall have small cause to brag, if that course be followed that is begun this progress, where divers of them are committed to prison, being recusants, etc'. [SPF.xii.91; mis-dated].

Aug 23, Sat **WOODRISING**, Norfolk; Lady Paget.^{T,V}

Woodrising manor-house. Lady Paget was Nazareth (Newton), formerly a Lady of the Bedchamber; wife of Thomas Lord Paget, and widow of Thomas Southwell, of Woodrising. Lord and Lady Paget separated in 1582; she died in 1583.

Aug 24, Sun Woodrising: Privy Council meeting.

One of the Norfolk recusants who came before the Council for refusing to go to church was Sir Henry Bedingfield, who was ordered to remain at Norwich until Michaelmas (Sept 29), to be conferred with by the Bishop.^{APC}

Bedingfield (c.1509-1583), of Oxburgh Hall, had custody of Elizabeth at Woodstock Palace, 1554-1555, during her imprisonment there in the reign of her sister Queen Mary. He was later Queen Mary's Vice-Chamberlain.

His monument is in the Bedingfield Chapel, Oxborough Church, Norfolk.

c.Aug 26: via Shipdham, Norfolk. Shipdham churchwardens:

'Paid to the ringers for bread and drink at the Queen's being here, 8d'.

Aug 26, Tues dinner, Breckles, Norfolk; Francis Wodehouse.^{T.V}
 Breckles manor-house, Breccles Hall; owned and rebuilt by Francis Wodehouse;
 second cousin of Roger Wodehouse of Kimberley; married; died 1605.

By August 26: Thetford preparations and disputes before the Queen's visit.

June 21: Mayor of Thetford (Peter Scott) ordered that Bridgegate street was to be mended and men were to 'trim and make fair their houses with speed and make fair the street afore their doors'.

July 3: Burgesses were to have 'a red gown and other decent apparel', commoners 'like decent apparel'.

July 28: 'John Hillary was committed for that he said Mr Mayor needed not to have suffered the Clerk of the Queen's house to sit in this borough, the Queen's Majesty being within the Verge'. [Verge: within 12 miles of the court].

Aug 14: 'At this hall for the Queen's coming it was talked of what would be done at her coming for the commodity of the town but nothing was agreed upon'.

Aug 16: 'At this hall it is demanded how the cup appointed to be given to the Queen shall be paid for, together with the mace made for that purpose, and Mr Mayor and the rest could not proceed for Mr Evans and Mr Allen, because they would be talking other matters'.

Aug 20: 'Mr Evans, Mr Allen absent and not summoned...At this hall Mr Evans and Mr Allen were put off by Mr Mayor'. 'Mr Betts said upon the putting off of Mr Evans and Mr Allen, upon their request and for other causes, that here is a right horse coursing'. Memorandum that on August 16 at the Assembly to make provision for receiving the Queen, the company could not proceed 'by reason of the disordered dealings and misbehaviour of Richard Evans and Thomas Allen, burgesses, which persons for that they could not then have their wills in their disordered dealings...prayed the Mayor and burgesses...that they might be dismissed from their burgess-ship, affirming that they would thank them that they might have their request granted them'...

'Therefore now...it is thought good by the Mayor and the most of the burgesses assembled' that they be dismissed 'and that other be chosen in their stead'.

'Mr Evans said in the hearing of Thomas Mobbs and others that he would pull him out by the ears that was chosen in his room'. [Thetford Corporation Minute Book No.1, 1578-1586, p.16-71. Extracts: HMC Various, 7 (1914), 129-134].

Aug 26, Tues **THETFORD**, Norfolk; Sir Edward Clere.^T

Thetford Priory; owned by Sir Edward Clere (1536-1606), also of Blickling, Norfolk; second cousin of the Queen, being a great-grandson of Sir William Boleyn; knighted August 22; regularly exchanged New Year gifts with the Queen, from 1577-1603 giving £10 in gold. 1st wife: Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, of Thetford; she died in 1580. At the Queen's funeral procession, 1603, he was listed separately as 'Sir Edward Clere, the late Queen's kinsman'.

Blickling Church, Norfolk, has a Clere family monument, and Boleyn brasses.

At Thetford, town's gift to Queen: 'a cup with a cover of silver gilt given by the townsmen of Thetford in progress...with an inscription about it *ultra posse non est esse*'. [What is beyond possibility cannot exist]. [Jewels, 1485].

Thetford Corporation expenses: Fees to the Queen's Officers, £6.14s8d; a cup given to the Queen, £6.7s6d; for one new mace that Mr Shering lost, for the silver 21s and the iron and making 9s; [note: 'This mace Mr Shering is to answer']; amending the other mace, 7s4d; for a scabbard and new dressing the sword, 22s6½d. [Corporation Minute Book].

Aug 27, at Norwich: 'This day Richard Todd for stealing of fish out of a trunk which was provided for the Queen's Majesty was whipped in the assembly chamber with a rod'. [Mayor's Court Book: Norfolk RO].

Aug 27, Wed Thetford: Privy Council meeting.

The only matter noted was a letter on behalf of the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth.^{APC} The Council also dealt with the controversies between Thetford burgesses. William Davy, a burgess and former Mayor, was to be removed.

Also Aug 27: knighting: Roger Wodehouse, the Queen's host at Kimberley.

Thetford controversies continued for years after the Queen's departure.

Aug 29: 'Mr Davy is discharged of the company by the Mayor and burgesses, according to the Council's commandment at the Council Board at Mr Clere's house in Thetford in the time of progress, viz. the 27th day of August'.

Sept 6: 'Assembly of burgesses...to know what men will give voluntarily towards the receiving of the Queen's Majesty'. Amounts given varied from 10s to 4d. 'Mr Evans will give nothing'.

Oct 6: [New Mayor, John Edwards]. 'Mr Evans was imprisoned by Mr Mayor for speaking disdainful words against him and the Recorder, viz. that he was as good a man as the Mayor, and with other opprobrious words'.

Thetford Assembly, 1579 Jan 19: 'It is agreed by this Assembly that the suit or supplication to the Queen's Majesty exhibited in her progress here be at this term prosecuted with effect. And the company require Mr Recorder to move the Council therein, and if need be to send for someone to come up'.

April 11: Richard Evans was re-admitted as a burgess. In 1580 he became Mayor, being succeeded as Mayor in 1581 by Thomas Allen. [Corporation Minute Book].

1581 Dec 4, Privy Council to Mayor and Burgesses: At their departure from Mr Clere's house in 1578 the Council 'left the state of their controversies amongst themselves in some reasonable quietness', having ordered William Davy, a burgess and 'the principal cause of the said controversies' to be removed. Now Davy is again a burgess, and is again to be removed. Dec 18: Mayor Allen and William Davy appeared before the Council. 1582 June 15: Six Norfolk and Suffolk men were to examine the controversies and report to the Council.^{APC}

Aug 27, Wed **HENGRAVE**, Suffolk; Sir Thomas Kitson.^V

Hengrave manor-house, Hengrave Hall; owned by Sir Thomas Kitson (1540-1603), merchant; knighted August 9; 2nd wife: Elizabeth (Cornwallis) (c.1547-1628).

Simon Bowyer made ready 'at Mr Kitson's' and 'a banqueting-house' there.^T Churchyard: 'In very deed, the fare and banquets did so exceed a number of other places, that it is worthy the mention. A show representing the fairies (as well as might be) was there seen; in the which show a rich jewel was presented to the Queen's highness'. Hengrave Church has a monument to Kitson and his two wives.

George Gower, who became the Queen's Serjeant Painter, painted portraits of Kitson and 2nd wife in 1573. Reproduced in *Dynasties*, ed. Karen Hearn, 102-3.

Aug 28, Louvain, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley: 'By your letter...I find that Venus is presently ascendant in your climate'.

As to Don John of Austria: 'Surely I never saw a gentleman for personage, speech, wit and entertainment comparable unto him'. [KL.x.766].

Aug 28,29,30: Hengrave: Privy Council meetings.

Aug 29, Hengrave, Queen to Lord Cobham and Walsingham, with instructions, taken by John Somers. We have 'heard him at sundry times'.

Letters from Tremayne and Heneage (below) were among those taken by Somers.

Aug 29, 'at Mr Kitson's house in Suffolk, beside St Edmunds Bury', Edmund Tremayne (a Clerk of the Privy Council) to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Leisure be never so scant unto me in this time of progress, where we consume half the day in riding to and from the court, and the rest not much better in places not apt to write in'. [KL.x.767,778].

Aug 29, court, Sir Thomas Heneage to Walsingham: 'Touching the court... he is not a courtier six days but can learn how to make himself acceptable'.

'The best thing I can send you word of is that my Lordships with the rest of her Majesty's Council have most considerately straightened divers obstinate and arch Papists that would not come to the church. And by good means her Majesty is brought to believe right and entreat well divers most zealous and loyal gentlemen of Suffolk and Norfolk whom the foolish Bishop had maliciously complained of to her Majesty as hinderers of her proceedings and favourers of Precisians and Puritans, as he calls them'. [SP15/25/113].

Aug 29: Earl and Countess of Sussex left Bermondsey, Surrey, for Bath. Bath Chamberlains gave the Lord Chamberlain an ox; paid 'to the trumpeters that blew at his coming, 5s'; also gave to Dr Julio: gallon of wine, pound of sugar.

Aug 30, at Norwich: 'Mr Henry Sackford, esquire, one of the Queen's Majesty's Privy Chamber, delivered to the hands of Mr Thomas Layour the sum of £30 which her Majesty did give towards the relief of the poor strangers that are remaining and dwelling in the City of Norwich. This day the said Thomas Layour brought into this court the said £30 which is paid over and delivered in the presence of Harmanus Modert, Minister of the Dutch congregation, and Leodowycus Maupin, Minister of the Walloon congregation, to the hands of the four Deacons... The poor of the Dutch to have £19 and the poor of the Walloons to have £11'. [Mayor's Court Book]. Henry Sackford: Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse.

Court news. Aug 30, Stamford, Richard Topcliffe to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The principal news is her Majesty's good health, and well liking her journey ...I did never see her Majesty better received by two countries in one journey than Suffolk and Norfolk now; Suffolk of gentlemen, and Norfolk of the meaner sort; with exceeding joy to themselves, and well-liking to her Majesty. Great entertainment at the Master of the Rolls [Long Melford], greater at Kenninghall; and exceeding of all sorts at Norwich'...

'Her Majesty hath served God with great zeal and comfortable examples; for by her Council two notorious Papists, young Rookwood (the master of Euston Hall, where her Majesty did lie upon Sunday now a fortnight) and one [Robert] Downes, a gentleman, were both committed, the one to the town prison at Norwich, the other to the country prison there, for obstinate Papistry; and seven more gentlemen of worship were committed to several houses in Norwich as prisoners'..

'This Rookwood is a Papist of kind newly crept out of his late wardship. Her Majesty, by some means I know not, was lodged at his house, Euston, far unmeet for her Highness, but fitter for the black guard; nevertheless (the gentleman brought into her Majesty's presence by like device) her excellent Majesty gave to Rookwood ordinary thanks for his bad house, and her fair hand to kiss...But my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex], nobly and gravely understanding that Rookwood was excommunicated for Papistry, called him before him; demanded of him how he durst presume to attempt her real [royal] presence, he unfit to accompany any Christian person; forthwith said he was fitter for a pair of stocks; commanded him out of the court, and yet to attend her Council's pleasure; and at Norwich he was committed'...

'A piece of plate being missed in the court, and searched for in his hay house, in the hay-rick such an image of our Lady was there found, as for greatness, for gayness, and workmanship, I did never see a match; and, after a sort of country dances ended, in her Majesty's sight the idol was set behind the people...Her Majesty commanded it to the fire, which in her sight by the country folks was quickly done, to her content, and unspeakable joy of every one but some one or two who had sucked of the idol's poisoned milk'.

'Shortly after, a great sort [company] of good preachers...long commanded to silence...were licensed, and again commanded to preach, a greater and more universal joy to the countries, and the most of the court, than the disgrace of the Papists; and the gentlemen of those parts, being great and hot Protestants (almost before by policy discredited and disgraced) were greatly countenanced'.

From the French King's brother first came 'Bacqueville, a Norman, a gallant Englished courtier and accompanied with four or five of Monsieur's youths (such like they were and be well entertained and regarded), he was in a sort recommended from the King...Secondly, is come from the King, as I take it, Monsieur Rambouillet'. [*Lodge*, ii.119-124]. Richard Topcliffe (1531-1604) became notorious as a cruel interrogator of Catholic and other prisoners.

Aug 30, Sat **CHIPPENHAM**, Cambs; Mr Revet.^T

Chippenham manor-house; owned by Thomas Revet (c.1519-1582), formerly a London mercer; 2nd wife: Griselda, 7th daughter of William 1st Lord Paget; Catholic; she married (2) Sir William Waldegrave; she died in 1600.

Thomas Revet's monument is at Chippenham Church.

His daughter Anne Revet married Henry 5th Lord Windsor; she died 1615; her monument and her mother's monument are at Stoke by Nayland Church, Suffolk.

John North noted in Italian in his Diary: On August 30 the Queen entered our county again, staying all Sunday in Mr Revet's house.

Churchyard: 'To Mr Revet's, where all things were well and in very good order, and meat liberally spent'.

Revet's gift to the Queen: 'A bowl of gold with a ring in the top and an emerald pendant heartwise and three small pearls pendant'. At New Year 1588 the Queen gave this bowl to Sir Christopher Hatton. [*Jewels*, 1479].

Sept 1, Mon 'At Mr Rivett's house': Privy Council meeting.

By September 1: Lord North's preparations for the Queen's visit to Kirtling. Kirtling Household accounts: week ending Aug 23: labourers, joiners, masons, carpenters, £4.15s8d; 'for a standing for the Queen made in the park, 25s'.

Aug 25,26: 'Given sundry of the Black Guard travelling by the way, 8s6d'; Lord Leicester's cook, 10s; the Scullery, 6s8d; Harbingers, 20s; the Usher, £3.6s8d; 'to cooks to visit me, 20s'.

[*Lord North's expenses: Archaeologia*, 19 (1821). The expenses from Sept 1 are printed in full in Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), ii.834-840].

Sept 1, Mon **KIRTLING**, Cambs; Lord North.

Kirtling manor-house, Kirtling Hall; owned by Roger 2nd Lord North (1531-1600). North had twice been abroad as a special Ambassador. In 1596 he became Treasurer of the Household and a Privy Councillor;

wife: Winifred (Rich), 8th daughter of Richard 1st Lord Rich and widow of Lord Henry Dudley (Earl of Leicester's elder brother); she died winter 1578.

Their son John North noted in his Diary merely that the Queen arrived on September 1st and left after dinner on September 3rd.

Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, with his nine men, made ready at Lord North's 'with a banqueting-house and a standing there'.^T

Lord North's gift to the Queen: a jewel, cost £120.

Sept 1: Lord North paid: 'Given sundry persons for fowls brought out of my purse, 29s'; Mr Pinner the Queen's Clerk, £3.6s8d; Lord Leicester's footmen, 20s, his cooks, £4.

Sept 2: At the Lord North's: Privy Council meeting.^{APC}

Sept 2, Tues dinner in banqueting-house, Kirtling, with French Ambassadors. 'A diet served to her Majesty at Catledge the Lord North's in the banqueting-house' included: brawn, capons, pigeons, partridges, chickens, ducklings, udders, quails, mutton in stew, veal, cold racks of mutton, young veal, swan, chine of beef, legs of mutton, pies, carp, venison, quinces, tongue dried, jelly, crane, pullets, bitterns, godwits, knots, fat peewits, turkey chicks, gulls, pheasant, crayfish, sturgeon, dotterels, curlew, gammons of bacon, orangeado, pippins, tarts, fritter. [BL Add MS 34320, f.103v].

Churchyard: 'There was an oration made by a gentleman of Cambridge, and a stately and fair cup presented from the University, all the ambassadors of France beholding the same: and the gentlemen of the shire (as in many other places), did bear the Queen's meat to the table'.

Court news. Sept 2, Sir Thomas Heneage to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'The Frenchmen this day took their leave of her Majesty, all save Bacqueville that will not give over his solicitation. Here have they been with her Majesty most honourably and plentifully cheered by my Lord North, where I think we take our leave of feasting for this progress, for the gestes [itinerary] be clean altered, and her Highness now cometh home through Essex. The cause is the plague, that scattereth much in London way, where it increaseth'. [SP15/25/114].

Mendoza to Philip II, Sept 8: The Queen on Sept 2 'dined with Rambouillet, Mauvissière who is the resident Ambassador here, and Bacqueville, at Lord North's house, and after dinner she was talking with them apart for more than an hour...in a low tone. After the conversation the Queen summoned Leicester and went with him into a corner of the same public chamber, where they were talking apart for nearly an hour'.

'After this the Queen asked the Ambassadors whether they would like to play at primero, to which they answered that they would do so if she wished. She said that it would be better that they should take the opportunity of the Councillors being there to speak to them on the dispatch of their business, and they were accordingly with the Council until eight o'clock at night'...

'When Leicester was leaving the Council he said to an Englishman "suffice it that these Frenchmen want to marry the Queen"'. [Span.ii.611-612].

Rambouillet left Kirtling for London and Dover.

William Tresham and Edward Lewknor 'gentlemen to the Queen's Majesty...for their riding charges accompanying and conducting of Monsieur Rambouillet from the Lord North's house in Cambridgeshire to Dover in Kent with 9 post-horses and a guide', 14 days, £28.^T

September 3: The Queen left Kirtling. Lord North's expenses for her visit: 'Declaration of all such provision as was spent at...Kirtling at the Queen's Majesty's coming thither' on September 1 to supper - September 3 after dinner.

Provisions included: bread; 74 hogsheads beer; two tuns ale; 6 hogsheads claret wine; hogshead white wine; rundlet of sack containing 20 gallons; hogshead vinegar; 11½ steers and oxen; 67 muttons, 17½ veals, 7 lambs, 34 pigs, 32 geese, 363 capons, 6 turkeys, 32 swans, 273 mallards and young ducks; one crane; heronshaws, bitterns, shovellers, chickens, pigeons, peewits, godwits, gulls, dotterels, snipe, knots, plovers, stints, redshanks; 22 partridges, one pheasant; 326 quails, two curlews; 96 conies [rabbits]; 4 stags made into 48 pasties, 16 bucks made into 128 pasties; 8 gammons of bacon; 13lb lard; neats' [cows'] tongues, feet, and udders; 430lb butter; 2522 eggs, £3.3s; 3 cages sturgeon; crayfish, turbot; cartload and two horse-loads of oysters, £5; barrel of anchovies; pike, carp, tench, perch; 300 red herring; 6 Holland cheeses; 10 marchpanes [marzipan]; 6 gallons hippocras, 30s.

'Gifts and rewards to the Queen's Majesty's Officers and servants, £48.
Rewards to noblemen's servants, gentlemen's servants, and others, £41.

Sundry persons labouring and taking pains about this business, £7.7d.
Charge of the banqueting-house, the new kitchens and trimming up chambers and other rooms; baskets, hampers, casks; riding charges and furniture of horses; wax lights and torches; sugar; grocery ware, banqueting stuff, sallets, roots and herbs; keeping off wild-fowl; hiring of pewter vessel, keeping and scouring pewter vessel; charcoal; to the cooks of London, £21; candles; wheat flour, rye.

'The increase of expenses (above the ordinary charge) by the space of a fortnight, before and after her Majesty's coming, £20'.

'The Jewel given to the Queen's Majesty, £120'. Total £762.4s2d.

'My Lord's charges following the court' until his return to Kirtling on Sept 26: Horsemeat and stable charge, board wages, my Lord's diet, apparel, rewards for bucks. Total £11.16s10d. Oct 1: 'Vessel lost at the Queen's being here', 45lb, 32s2d. Oct 8 and 9: 'Paid for pewter at Cambridge which was lost at the Queen being here, 30s'. Pewter was one of many commodities on sale at Stourbridge Fair, on Stourbridge Common, Cambridge, each autumn.

Sept 3, Wed **HORSEHEATH**, Cambs; Sir Giles Alington.^{NH,T}

Horseheath manor-house; owned by Sir Giles Alington (1499-1586).

3rd wife: Margaret (Tolkarne), widow of Thomas Argall; she died 1592.

Churchyard: 'There things were well, and well liked'.

Sept 4, 'At Horshed': Council: 'A commission for eight carts to carry my Lord of Oxford's stuff from the court to London'.^{APC}

*Sept 5, Fri dinner; Mr Tyrell.^T [Ashdon, Essex].
Waltons, Ashdon; owned by Edward Tyrell, Warden of the Fleet Prison, London; died 1596; wife: Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Valentine Browne; she married (2) August 1596: George Reynell, who became Warden of the Fleet; she died 1601.

*Sept 5, Fri **HORHAM HALL**, Thaxted, Essex; Sir John Cutts.^T

Horham Hall, Thaxted; owned by Sir John Cutts (1545-1615).

2nd wife: Margaret, daughter of Sir John Brockett; she died 1610.

Their monument: Swavesey Church, Cambridgeshire.

Great Easton Church: 'To the ringers when the Queen lay at Horham, 3d'.

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

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For bread and drink and meat for the ringers when they rang for the birth of the Queen, 6s8d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'Paid to the bell-ringers on the Queen's Majesty's birthday and for bread and drink, 3s'.

Sept 7, Sun At Horham the French envoy, Bacqueville, received the Queen's answer over the negotiations for marriage to the Duke of Alençon.

Burghley's memorandum: 'At Horham. The Queen's Majesty, being minded to give her answer to Monsieur Bacqueville...commanded that the said Bacqueville should be brought to her in a withdrawing chamber, and that the Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Leicester and Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain, should be present and hear her Majesty's speech, and all other excluded'.

'Her Majesty said unto him that she could not but thank the Duke his master for his goodwill showed to her, in sending the said Bacqueville to renew the suit of marriage'...

'Concerning her match with any person in marriage, she continued in that mind wherein she had always been firmly determined, and so had answered no small number of princes, that she would never marry with any person whom she should not first herself see'...

'She concluded with earnest request that Monsieur [the Duke of Alençon]... would not adventure his coming but with such a determination as...if it should not succeed as he desireth, yet that he would not alter his goodwill to continue in friendship with her Majesty...And if the Duke should be disposed to come, her Majesty wished that it might be without outward pomp or excessive cost, but as privately as he might, with pretence to see her Majesty and her realm'.

Bacqueville took his leave.

[KL.x.798-801].

Also Sept 7, At Sir John Cutts' house: Privy Council meeting.
Queen's gifts: 'To Monsieur Rambouillet, Ambassador from the French King': a basin and ewer gilt; a pair of gilt pots; a pair of gilt flagons.^{NYG}

Sept 8, 'from the court at Horham Hall, Sir John Cutts', Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'Bacqueville, Ambassador here for Monsieur, was dispatched from hence the 7th...who at his leave-taking of her Majesty made this special request that you might not depart the Low Countries until Monsieur had digested her Majesty's answer addressed unto him'. [KL.x.802].

Court news. Sept 8, London, Mendoza to Secretary Zayas:

'This Queen has given Rambouillet two pieces of gilt plate, some people say of the value of 600 crowns, and some of a thousand'...

'During her progress in the north the Queen has met with more Catholics than she expected, and in one of the houses they found a great many images which were ordered to be dragged round and burnt. When she entered Norwich large crowds of people came out to receive her, and one company of children knelt as she passed, and said, as usual "God save the Queen". She turned to them and said "Speak up; I know you do not love me here"'.

Sept 8, Mendoza to Philip II: Junius 'has come from Casimir to this Queen... about the payment to him for having raised troops'...

'The Queen is tarrying on her progress in order not to approach London where the plague increases daily. It is understood that she will be at Windsor or Hampton Court on the 20th. She has not been at all gratified by the people in the north in consequence of the large number of Catholics that there are amongst them'. [Span.ii.610-613].

By Sept 8: Duke Casimir's envoy had audience with the Queen.
Dr Junius de Jongh, a Councillor, came from Casimir's Camp in the Low Countries, to inform the Queen of the straits he was in, and to beg for assistance.
[SPF.xiii.181].

Sept 9, court at Sir John Cutts, Dr Wilson to Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham: Dr Junius 'was lately here, and hath his dispatch to Duke Casimir without hope of any more money'. As for Monsieur [Alençon]: 'What will come of these wooings, God only I think knows...yet some think that Monsieur will come over this next month upon hope only'. [KL.x].

The Duke of Alençon first came to England in August 1579.

Sept 10, Wed Queen's gifts delivered:
'To Monsieur Quissy, a French gentleman, a chain of gold...To three gentlemen more that came with Monsieur Bacqueville, viz. Messieurs Saverny, Torsark and Ninsonan, two of the said chains being of Paris work, garnished with seed pearls and enamelled...and the other chain being of gold wirework'.^{NYG}

Court news. Sept 10 [Wanstead], Earl of Leicester to Sir Francis Walsingham:
 'We make certain account here of Monsieur's coming'...

'Duke Casimir's servant Junius had but a cold welcome, nor so good words for his master as no doubt he desires. The man is much grieved, and shall shortly be dispatched...but with little contentation'. [He remained some weeks].

'I am at present at Wanstead, and came hither Monday last, and this Wednesday morning am returning to the court'...

'In some haste, ready to horseback'. [KL.x.804].

Sept 11,Thur At Sir John Cutts house: Council: 'A commission for three carts to carry my Lady Derby's stuff from the court to her house at Thistelworthe'.^{APC}
 [Countess of Derby, at Isleworth, Middlesex].

September: James Harman, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Westminster, was paid for 'hanging and furnishing with rich stuff the Queen's Majesty's lodgings against the coming of a French lord to see the house'.^T

Court news. Sept 11, London, Mendoza to Secretary Zayas: 'Bacqueville has been entertained in this city by orders of the Queen, and has been taken to see the Tower and other things, with great ceremony. A present of jewels valued at 500 crowns has been given to him as well as some horses from Leicester'.

Sept 11, Mendoza to Philip II: 'He is going directly to M.d'Alençon, and the negotiations for the marriage are being taken up more warmly every day by the English'. [Span.ii.614].

Sept 12,Fri Horham Hall: Chancery warrant.

*Sept 13,Sat dinner; Mr Crawley.^T [Manuden, Essex].
 Manuden manor-house; owned by Thomas Crawley; wife: Margaret. Catholics.
 Thomas Crawley was called before the Council at Theydon Garnon on Sept 19.

*Sept 13: via Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
 St Michael's Church: 'Paid for ringing to the ringers when the Queen's Majesty came to Mr Capell's and from Mr Capell's through the town, 10s'.

*Sept 13,Sat **LITTLE HADHAM**, Herts; Mr Capell.^T
 Little Hadham manor-house, Hadham Hall; owned and built by Henry Capell, died 1588; 2nd wife: Lady Mary Grey; she was Mary (Browne), widow of Lord John Grey and sister of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; she died in 1614.
Churchyard: At Mr Capell's 'was excellent good cheer and entertainment'.

Sept 14,Sun Hadham: Privy Council meeting.

*Sept 14, Hoddesdon [Herts], John Somers, Bailiff of Hoddesdon, to Lord Burghley (Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire): 'There is one deceased of the plague out of The Bell at Hoddesdon, Mr John Squire's, the house being a common lodging for all passengers'. I commanded Squire 'to shut up his gates and not to lodge no more', but he 'still receives into his house such as passes to the court and from thence'. I ask for your Lordship's orders. [SP12/125/64].
 Plague had also broken out in Norwich, just as the court left.*

Sept 15, Little Hadham, Queen to Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham (special Ambassadors in the Low Countries): You can if you wish make your 'undelayed repair homeward'. [KL.x.823].

c.Sept 15: Gabriel Harvey, who had met the Queen at Audley End on July 27, and had rapidly completed Latin verses *Gratulationum Valdinensium* (printed, London, September 1), presented 'the same in print unto her Highness at the worshipful Master Capell's in Hertfordshire'. [Edmund Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, gloss to September Eclogue].

Gabriel Harvey dedicated to the Queen Gratulationum Valdinensium.
Dedication on title-page; frontispiece of the Queen enthroned; Latin verses to her. Divided into four books of verses, each separately numbered.
1. To the Queen; prefaced by Latin and Greek verses by other authors. (28p).
2. To Earl of Leicester. (12p); 3. To Lord Burghley. (9p).
4. To Earl of Oxford; to Sir Christopher Hatton; to Philip Sidney. (25p).
[Modern edition, with translation: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), ii.575-708].

*Sept 16, Tues via Bishop's Stortford. [churchwardens' account: see Sept 13]. Bishop's Stortford churchwardens paid, 1578: 'For a book for the plague, 3d'.

*Sept 16, Tues **HYDE HALL**, Sawbridgeworth, Herts; Mr Heigham.^T
Hyde Hall manor-house, Sawbridgeworth; owned by the Jocelyn family; occupied by Henry Heigham, died 1588; wife: Anne (Lucas), widow of Richard Jocelyn.
Churchyard: 'To Hide hall, where I heard of no great cheer or banqueting'.

Sept 16: News of Count Jerome Schlick, in England from Germany.
Sept 16, Odiham [Hants], Robert Beale (a Clerk of the Council, who was special Ambassador to the German States, 1577-1578), to Lord Burghley:
'At my last being in Germany with the second brother of the Landgrave of Hesse, it was my hap to be acquainted with this young nobleman, the Count of Schlick. One of his ancestors was Chancellor to three Emperors...This nobleman hath been a student in sundry universities of Germany, and when I was at Marburg was Vice-Chancellor or Rector...For his years he is both learned and well given in religion. He is now come hither (as I take it) to see the universities and this realm, and especially to kiss her Majesty's hands, to whom he hath letters of recommendation...from the elder Landgrave and Duke Casimir. I would have been glad to have introduced him unto your Lordship myself, but being not long since scared with the nearness of the plague to the house where I lay in London, I dare not be so bold as to come to the court as yet'. [SP12/125/65].
Duke Casimir to Sir Francis Walsingham, 17 Feb 1579, Dover, in Latin:
Some months ago I commended the promising youth Count Jerome Schlick to her Majesty, the Earl of Leicester, and yourself by letter. He has shown himself so kind and liberal in his innate regard for students of sacred literature as to give me great hopes that by the munificence of the English Bishops his studies, especially in theology, may be furthered by an annual pension. [SPF.xiii.419].

c.Sept 17, Wed **ROOKWOOD HALL**, Abbess Roding, Essex; Mr Browne.^T
Rookwood Hall manor-house, Abbess Roding; owned by Wistan Browne, died 1580; wife (married 21 April 1578 at Leyton, Essex): Elizabeth (Paulet), daughter of Lord Giles Paulet, kinsman of the Marquis of Winchester.
Wistan Browne, a Catholic, was called before the Council on Sept 19.

Sept 18, Thur Rookwood Hall: Privy Council meeting.

Sept 18 [West Chester], Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the Queen, who had recalled him: I am detained eight or ten days in my physician's house to take medicine. I have brought over the Earl of Clanricarde to prevent a rebellion in Connaught. [The Earl was in custody in England until June 1579].
To Lord Burghley: I send Edmund Molyneux to report the state of Ireland.
[Molyneux: one of Sidney's secretaries]. [SP63/62/11,12].

Sept 18, *Irish Bishops to the Privy Council: For leave from her Majesty for the Archbishop of Dublin or the Bishop of Meath to repair to England for common matters of the Irish Church. [Adam Loftus, the Archbishop, arrived in December; Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, also had leave]. [SP Ireland].*

Sept 19, Fri dinner; Sir William Fitzwilliam. [Theydon Garnon, Essex]. Richard Coningsby made ready 'a dining house at Sir William Fitzwilliam's park'.^T Gaynes Park manor-house, Theydon Garnon; owned by Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526-1599), whose main residence was at Milton, Northants; former Lord Justice and Lord Deputy of Ireland; wife: Anne (Sidney), sister of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland; she died in 1602.

Also Sept 19: At Sir William Fitzwilliam's house: Privy Council meeting. Essex recusants who were summoned for refusing to go to church included two of the Queen's recent hosts: Mr Crawley of Manuden was committed to a house in Colchester; Wistan Browne, of Abbess Roding, promised to go to church.

Sept 19, Fri **THEYDON BOIS**, Essex; Mrs Elderton.^T Birch Hall, Theydon Bois. Mrs Elderton, or Elrington, was Dorothy (Sadler), daughter of Sir Ralph Sadler of Standon, Herts, where the Queen stayed in July; she was widow of Edward Elrington, of Birch Hall, formerly Ranger of Waltham Forest and a Gentleman Pensioner, who died in April 1578.

He left each of his brothers a gold ring worth 40s engraved 'Dominus vidit', and each of his sisters a gold ring worth 30s engraved 'The Lord doth see'.

Sept 20, Sat **LUXBOROUGH HALL**, Chigwell, Essex; Mr Stoner.^T Luxborough manor-house, Chigwell; owned and built by John Stoner (or Stonard); died 1579; wife: Anne (Tyrell), daughter of John Tyrell and step-daughter of Sir William Petre (whom the Queen visited at Ingatestone, Essex, in 1561).

Sept 21, Sun At Mr Stoner's house: Privy Council meeting.

Sept 21: *Secret marriage of the Earl of Leicester at Wanstead.*
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (c.1532-1588), whose 1st wife Amy Robsart died in 1560, married the Countess of Essex.
She was Lettice (Knollys) (1543-1634), a cousin of the Queen, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Household, and widow of Walter Devereux 1st Earl of Essex.

Roger 2nd Lord North, who was present, deposed in 1581:

On Saturday September 20 'The Queen's Majesty then lying at Stoner's house in the forest, the Earl of Leicester went to his house at Wanstead to bed', taking Lord North with him. After supper Leicester told Lord North 'that he intended to be married the next morning'.

Humphrey Tyndall, the clergyman who performed the ceremony, deposed that on September 20 the Earl of Leicester 'broke with this deponent (being then attendant upon him at Wanstead near London as his Chaplain)...that he had a good season forborne marriage in respect of her Majesty's displeasure, and that he was then for sundry respects and especially for the better quieting of his own conscience determined to marry with the right honourable Countess of Essex; but for as much as it might not be publicly known without great damage of his estate, he moved this deponent to solemnise a marriage in secret between them ...next morning '.

Sept 21: Tyndall 'betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock of the next morning being Sunday was conveyed up by the Lord North into a little gallery of Wanstead House opening upon the garden, into which gallery there came within a while after' the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Warwick, and Sir Francis Knollys 'and within a little after, the Countess of Essex herself, attired...in a loose gown. And then and there he, this deponent, did with the free consent of them both marry the said Earl and Countess together in such manner and form as is prescribed by the communion book, and did pronounce them lawful man and wife before God and the world'. 'Sir Francis Knollys did at that time give the said Lady Lettice for wife unto the said Earl'. Also present: Richard Knollys (brother). [Depositions made in 1581 by Lord North, Sir Francis Knollys, and Tyndall. SP12/148/24. Tyndall's deposition: Bath, v.205-6].

The anonymous book known as 'Leicester's Commonwealth' (1584) refers to a previous marriage at Kenilworth. 'His late marriage with Dame Essex, which albeit it was celebrated twice - first at Killingworth and secondly at Wanstead ...and this exactly known to the whole court, with the very day, the place, the witnesses, and the minister that married them together - yet no man durst open his mouth to make her Majesty privy thereunto until Monsieur Simier disclosed the same (and thereby incurred his high displeasure)...for fear of Leicester'.

There is no corroboration that there were two marriage ceremonies, but the Countess of Essex had been at Kenilworth earlier in 1578: Leicester's Huntsman's Book notes that she gave a buck to 'Mr Raleigh'. The Queen was at Wanstead on September 23 but did not learn of the marriage until June 1579.

Anonymous description (c.1584) of the Countess after her marriage: 'She now demeaned herself like a princess, vied in dress with the Queen, till her Majesty, after sundry admonitions, told her as but one sun lightened the earth, she would have but one Queen in England, boxed her ears, and forbade her the court'. [SP15/28/113]. She was not again received at court until 1597.

The Countess of Leicester died on Christmas Day 1634. Her epitaph at St Mary's, Warwick, includes the lines:

'Look in this vault and search it well,
 Much treasure in it lately fell...
 There may you see that face that hand
 Which once was fairest in the land.
 She that in her younger years
 Matched with two great English peers,
 She that did supply the wars
 With thunder and the court with stars,
 She that in her youth had been
 Darling to the Maiden Queen,
 Till she was content to quit
 Her favour for her favourite'.

Sept 23, Tues dinner, Wanstead, Essex; Earl of Leicester.
 Date in Lord North's Deposition. Charles Smyth, Page of her Majesty's Robes, 'making ready the Office of the Robes for her Majesty at Wanstead, one day'.^T

Thomas Churchyard: 'The good cheer was revived, not only with making a great feast to the Queen and the French Ambassador, but also in feasting solemnly (at several times) the whole Guard on Sunday and Monday before the Queen came, at his own table, using such courtesy unto them for the space of two days, as was and is worthy of perpetual memory'.

Sept 23, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

Hugh Underhill, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, 'being sent by the Lord Chamberlain from Mr Stonard's to Greenwich to make ready the house against her Majesty's coming thither, for the charges of himself, his man and four labourers by the space of four days, to carry and to place the said stuff and to put it in a readiness'.^T

Court news. Sept 23, London, Mendoza to Philip II:

'It has been publicly announced that Alençon is to come here at the beginning of November to see the Queen in anticipation of the marriage. In view of this the Queen has ordered great preparations to be made and magnificent dresses for herself and her ladies'. [Span.ii.616].

Sept 23, Antwerp, Pietro Bizarri to Lord Burghley, of the reverence which he owes to her Majesty 'and the most sacred Crown of the most unconquered realm of England'. 'In the works I have previously published, especially the work printed at Basle, De Cyprio et Pannonico bello, I have testified my debt to you, so in my labour of the last three or four years, Annals of the Republic of Genoa, now printing at Antwerp by Mr Christopher Plantin, the King's Printer, I have testified my humble service to her Majesty'. [KL.x.837-8: Italian]. Bizarri had previously dedicated works to the Queen.

Sept 25, Greenwich: Order for payments for the Buckhounds:

Sir John Savage, Master of the Buckhounds, 12d a day; kennel servant, 2d a day; 2 ground keepers, 1½d each; food for 6 greyhounds and 24 running dogs, ½d each. Also wages for a ground-keeper in the 40 days of Lent. [SP15/25/115].

Court news. Sept 25, London, Thomas Randolph to Lord Burghley, of Mr Justice Manwood, passing this way homeward. 'He hath been at the court, and hath long talked with her Majesty, and departed with her gracious favour'. [HT.ii.206].

In November Roger Manwood was knighted, became Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

[Sept 25, Thur] via Tooting, Surrey.

Piers Pennant made ready 'a resting place for her Majesty at Tooting'.^T

*Tooting Bec manor-house, in Streatham parish; owned by Dr Robert Forth, Doctor of Civil Law, whom the Queen visited in several later years.

Sept 25, Thur **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^D

Sept 28, Sun Spanish Ambassador at Richmond for audience.

Mendoza to Philip II, Oct 7: 'On the 28th I saw the Queen at Richmond'. She 'welcomed me with much warmth and kindness...She turned the conversation on to the marriage with M.d'Alençon, and when I asked her when it was to be, she said she did not know, but asked me whether I thought she ought to marry him. I replied that I thought in this business, as in everything else she had done, she would act with prudence'. [Span.ii.618-9].

Also Sept 28, Richmond, Council to Justices of the Peace in Cheshire:

'The Queen's Majesty is given to understand that in sundry places within that county the people do assemble themselves under pretence of cheering and feasting, terming them wakes, where they do for the most part no good exercise, but fall to intemperate drinking and tippling'. The Council 'forbid those assemblies called wakes', so that 'they may not by abuse fall into such intemperancy of drinking and other wicked disorders that now grow thereby'.

Also to the Bishop of London (John Aylmer) 'to call unto him' five Yeomen of the Guard, 'persons noted to be of the sect called the Family of Love, and to confer with them for their reformation in religion'.^{APC} (See Oct 12).

Sept 28, Antwerp newsletter, of Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham, about to return home: 'The government have presented each of them with a handsome gold chain and hangings for one room'. [Fugger, 24].

c.Oct 1: Martin Frobisher, who took leave of the Queen in May before his third voyage in search of a North-West Passage to 'Cathay', and for gold ore, arrived at Bristol. Extensive tests were carried out on the ore, but the 'gold' proved worthless, and the investors, including the Queen, lost their money.

Oct 1: death: Don John of Austria (1547-1578), Governor of the Low Countries, died in his Camp near Namur, probably of the plague.

Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, already in the Low Countries, was at once declared General of the Army. King Philip later appointed him as new Governor.

Oct 3: Stationers entered, to be printed by Christopher Barker (the Queen's Printer): 'A psalm or song of praise and thanksgiving to be sung on the 17th day of November for the Queen's Majesty'. Printed as A Form of Prayer, with Thanksgiving. (See November 17, Accession Day). [Liturgy, 463-4].
[Similar to a Form of Prayer of 1576, with the addition of metrical anthems].

Oct 5,23,29: Allhallows London Wall: burials: 3 children of Richard Smyth, one of the Queen's Trumpeters, who died of the plague: Richard, Elizabeth, and Christopher. Their mother Martha died in 1592 'of an impostume', aged 50; Richard Smyth died in 1593 'of a surfeit', aged 72.

Lambeth churchwardens paid, 1578: 'For two books of the Order set forth by the Queen's Majesty for the plague, 6d'.

Court news. Oct 7, London, Mendoza to Philip II: There was some suspicion of the French in the Queen's mind 'as twice within the last few days she has refused to see the French Ambassador, on the excuse that she was ill, although she went to dine with the Earl of Leicester'. [Span.ii.619].

King Henri III's mother Catherine de Medici had recently taken a 'flying squadron' of 150 ladies to the court of the Huguenot King Henri of Navarre, at Nérac, now in the south-west of France. Her daughter Marguerite travelled with her, to return to her husband the King, from whom she had lived apart.

Oct 7,Tues Cobham and Walsingham at Richmond on their return. Lord Cobham's and Sir Francis Walsingham's special embassy to the Low Countries had begun in June.

The Achates (William Barnes, Master) brought them 'out of Flanders, attending and occupied in that service, by reason of delay in those weighty affairs, ten weeks 6 days'.^N

Oct 8,Wed Dr John Dee at Richmond with the Queen.
9-11 a.m. 'The Queen's Majesty had conference with me at Richmond'.^D

Oct 9, Richmond, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Christopher Hatton:
The Queen is 'continually troubled with the pain in her face'...

'The French Ambassador...requireth audience'...

'I would to God her Majesty would forbear the entertaining any longer the marriage matter. No one thing hath procured her so much hatred abroad as these wooing matters, for that it is conceived she dallieth therein'...

'Finding her Majesty daily subject to the pain in her face, she was content through my persuasion that her physicians should confer with some of the best experimented physicians in London, which was performed accordingly, but yet are they not resolved either touching the disease nor the remedy'. [Nicolas, 94].

Oct 11 [Richmond], Lord Cobham and Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison: 'The 7th of this present we arrived at the court, where we found, thanks be to God, her Majesty eased of the pain that the week before she had sustained by reason of an ache in her face. The day following being appointed to make report of our proceedings...her Majesty being again troubled with her former pain in more extremity than before, which continueth yet, we had not that commodity we desired, neither to acquaint her Majesty with our proceedings, nor yet to draw from her resolution touching the requests to be propounded by us in the behalf of the States, being more troubled with conference with physicians since my return, how her Majesty might be eased of the grief, than with any other matter of state. Though the disease is of no danger, yet considering that it taketh away both her appetite and bereaveth her of her sleep by the long continuance of the same uncured, it is doubtful what it may prove to, and therefore worthy both of speedy and good consideration'. [KL.xi.22].

By Oct 11: Sir Henry Sidney arrived at Richmond, on return from Ireland. Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Lord President of Wales, had been recalled to confer with the Queen; his wife Mary Dudley, the Earl of Leicester's sister, was already in England. Oct 11, Mendoza to Secretary Zayas: 'Harry Sidney, the Governor of Ireland, has arrived, summoned by the Queen'. [Span.ii.618].

Oct 11,13: Sir Henry and Lady Sidney's lodgings at court.

Oct 11, Chiswick, Lady Sidney to Edmund Molyneux (Sir Henry's secretary):

'I thought good to put you in remembrance to move my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex], in my Lord's name, to have some other room than my chamber for my Lord to have his resort unto, as he was wont to have; or else my Lord will be greatly troubled when he shall have any matters of dispatch'.

'My lodging, you see, being very little, and myself continually sick, and not able to be much out of my bed. For the night-time one roof, with God's grace, shall serve us; for the day-time the Queen will look to have my chamber always in a readiness for her Majesty's coming thither...Therefore I pray you, in my Lord's own name, move my Lord of Sussex for a room for that purpose, and I will have it hanged and lined for him with stuff from hence'.

[*13 Oct 1578], in haste this Monday, Lady Sidney to Edmund Molyneux:

'You have used the matter very well, but we must do more yet for the good dear Lord than let him thus be dealt withal. Hampton Court I never yet knew so full as there were not spare rooms in it when it hath been thrice better filled than at this present it is...If you go to my Lord Howard, and in my Lord's name also move his Lordship...I think he will find out some place to serve that purpose; and also if you go to Mr Bowyer, the Gentleman Usher, and tell him his mother requireth him, which is myself, to help my Lord with some one room, but only for the dispatch of the multitude of Irish and Welsh people that follow him; and that you will give your word in my Lord's behalf and mine it shall not be accounted as a lodging, nor known of, I believe he will make what shift he can; you must assure him it is but for the day-time for his business'.

[Collins, i.271-2].

Lady Sidney's second letter appears to follow that of October 11, but she writes as if the court was at Hampton Court.

Sir Henry Sidney's agent Robert Greenwood paid 2s on October 15 'for a boat to the court at Hampton to speak with Mr Philip Sidney according to your Lordship's appointment'. [De L'Isle, i.266]. All other evidence points to the Queen as remaining at Richmond in October 1578.

Oct 12, Richmond, Council: As the Bishop of London has informed the Council that 'those of her Majesty's Guard suspected to be of the Family of Love...are in all points of religion very sound...they shall enjoy their liberties at the court, and attend as they have done on her Majesty's service'.^{APC}

[William Camden's description of this sect: 3 October 1580].

Oct 16: Dr Dee noted 'Dr Bayley conferred of the Queen her disease'.^D
'My dutiful service was done in the diligent conference which by her Majesty's commandment I had with Mr Dr Bayley, her Majesty's physician, about her Majesty's grievous pangs and pains by reason of toothache and the rheum, etc'.

[Dr Bayley: Walter Bayley, Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford, 1561-1582].
[Dee, *Rehearsal*, 22].

Oct 16, Richmond, Dr Wilson to William Davison, of Dr Beutterich, Casimir's Councillor, who had been in England in February 1578:

'I did see an insolent letter written by drunken Beutterich, against my Lord Treasurer [Burghley] and me, and directed to you. I do think, if he do write in the forenoon he will be better advised, or else I will esteem him no better than a drunken beast all the day long'. [KL.xi.39].

Oct 17: Queen's gift delivered: 'To Dr Junius, Ambassador sent from Duke Casimir, a chain of gold'.^{NYG} Mendoza, 15 Jan 1579: Junius 'took back £8000 in cash and £14,000 in bills'. Casimir and Beutterich came in January 1579.

Oct 17, Greenwich, Edward Stafford (a Gentleman Pensioner) to Lord Burghley: The Queen had a letter from the Duke of Alençon 'full of the greatest courtesy in the world, in which he toucheth partly the voyage of Simier hither'.

'Her Majesty did scarce like of Simier's coming, because she did take it that he was sent to conclude all things, which she liketh nothing, till she had seen him that she would agree withal'. She asks that Simier's coming 'should be with as little show and speech of the world as might be, and as little company'.

[HT.ii.219]. Jean Simier arrived in January 1579 to negotiate a marriage.

Oct 17, Earl of Leicester to Lord Burghley, of the Queen:

For several days she was 'so marvellous ill of her pain in her cheek as it was one or two o'clock every night ere we went to bed, and the whole day before we were fain to be continually with her'.

Oct 18, Dr Wilson to Burghley: 'Her Highness was very well yesternight, although in the afternoon her Majesty complained of her pain, which in my opinion will fall out in the end to be the toothache'. [SP12/125/10,11].

By October 24-December: Countess of Shrewsbury at Richmond from Yorkshire. Elizabeth (Bess of Hardwick), wife of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, Keeper of the Queen of Scots.

Earl of Shrewsbury to Burghley, Oct 7, Sheffield: In respect that my wife may do her duty to the Queen's Majesty, and for some causes of great importance to us, I grant her this journey she takes to the court. [She set off on October 11, but dared not go to London for the infection there]. [HT.ii.211,213].

Oct 24, Richmond, Countess of Shrewsbury to Lord Burghley:

'My Lord of Leicester, before my coming to court, appointed one very good chamber, with some other little room, to be made ready for me, being part of his own lodging; whereof I rest very glad, for that I had rather have, albeit never so little, a corner within the court than greater easement further off'.

'Her Majesty vouchsafed most gracious acceptance of my duty'. [HT.ii.223].

Oct 27: Memoranda for Ireland, concerning the Countess of Desmond and Turlough Lynagh O'Neill, who was to be created Baron of Clogher and Earl of Clanconnell:

'It may please your Honour that the fore-parts of the Earl of Desmond's and O'Neill's wives' gowns may be sent', and 'that O'Neill's robes and coronet may be sent, and whether her Majesty will be pleased to bestow the same upon him, if he cannot be driven to pay for them, at or after his creation'. [SP63/63/9].
['Your Honour': Walsingham. O'Neill was not created a peer].

4 November 1578-c.Feb 1579: Dr John Dee's 'winter journey' overseas to seek a cure for the Queen. Dee noted: Oct 28: Leicester and Walsingham 'determined my going over for the Queen's Majesty'. Nov 4: 'I was directed to my voyage by the Earl of Leicester and Mr Secretary Walsingham'. On November 14 Dee arrived at Hamburg, on December 11 at Frankfurt-upon-Oder to confer with other physicians.^D

Dee: 'My very painful and dangerous winter journey, about a thousand five hundred miles by sea and land, was undertaken and performed to consult with the learned physicians and philosophers beyond the seas for her Majesty's health-recovering and preserving; having by the right honourable Earl of Leicester and Mr Secretary Walsingham but one hundred days allowed unto me to go and come again in, anno 1578'.
[Dee, Rehearsal, 22].

Nov 9, Paris, King Henri III to the Queen, in favour of his brother the Duke of Alençon: Heaven, which has made 'a work as perfect as you are recognised throughout the universe to be, has also endowed you with a wit so bright and surpassing all others, that you will be well able to make choice of him who having dedicated himself to your service vows himself to it more and more... I say this for a brother whom God has given me, who wishes by his affection to render himself acceptable to your perfection...If you honour him with your favour you will have no cause to repent it'.
[SPF.xiii.273-4].

Nov 9, court at Richmond, Dr Wilson to Earl of Leicester: 'The French Ambassador still soliciteth the suit of Monsieur [Alençon], and Monsieur de Simier, chief darling to Monsieur, is thought to be on his way hither for that purpose. This day the Spanish Ambassador had audience of her Majesty'...

'Tomorrow the Portingale Ambassador cometh with a new commission from the new King, as it is supposed'.
[Wright, ii.94-5].

Nov 10, Mon Portuguese Ambassador at Richmond for audience.
Francisco Giraldi's commission was previously from King Sebastian (killed in battle, August 1578) and was now from King Henrique. Giraldi left in 1579.

Nov 12: St Mary Magdalen Milk Street, London, churchwardens:
'Paid the 12th November to the Bishop's officer for two books and two ballads to be sung in the church for Queen's Majesty 17th November, cost 12d'.

Nov 15, Sat knighting: Roger Manwood, a judge.^M
Manwood, of London and Kent, became Chief Baron of the Exchequer on Nov 17.

Nov 15: Stationers entered to Richard Jones: 'A song for each subject that in England bears breath to praise God and say God save Queen Elizabeth'.

To Christopher Barker: 'An anthem or song beginning Lord save and bless with good increase the Church our Queen and Realm in peace'. Printed with a 'Song of Rejoicing', an acrostic, spelling 'God save the Queene'.
(See November 17).
[Liturgy, 560-561].

Nov 15: St Andrew by the Wardrobe: 'Four ballads to sing for the Queen, 4d'.

Nov 16: St Christopher le Stocks: 'Three books of prayer for the Queen, 1s'.

Nov 16, Sun [Richmond], Privy Council to Bailiffs of Kingston-upon-Thames 'to defer a Fair to be held at Cobham, within the liberties of that town, by reason of the present infection, and to have care to keep their town of Kingston free by their good heed to be taken for the prohibiting of the access of people from places infected, the rather for that her Majesty intendeth to make her next remove thither'.^{APC} The Queen changed her mind about moving to Hampton Court, near Kingston, and remained at Richmond.

Nov 16, at York: 'It is agreed that my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Privy Council of this City commonly called the 24, shall every one of them go to the Minster to the sermon on Sunday, being the 16th day of this instant November, decently apparelled, that is to say, my Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet gowns, and the Sheriffs and 24 in crimson, in laud and praise of God for the prosperous estate of our noble and most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth; and that her Majesty may long live and reign over us; upon pain of such fine or punishment as my Lord Mayor shall think good; and that warning be given unto every one accordingly'. [York Civic Records, viii (1953) 182].

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

'An Anthem or prayer for the preservation of the Church, the Queen's Majesty and the Realm, to be sung after evening prayer at all times'.

[Four stanzas, including]:
 'Like as thy grace our Queen hath sent,
 So bless her rule and government,
 Thy glory chiefly to maintain,
 And grant her long and prosperous Reign:
 All foes confound, and Rebels eke [also],
 That Prince or Church's harm would seek'.

With the refrain:

'Save, Lord, and bless with good increase
 Thy Church, our Queen and Realm in peace'.

Printed with: 'A song of rejoicing for the prosperous reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth'. To the tune of the 25th Psalm.

G	Give laud unto the Lord, And praise his holy name:	H	Her Majesty's intent, By thy good grace and will,
O	O let us all with one accord Now magnify the same.	E	Ever, O Lord, hath been most bent Thy Law for to fulfil.
D	Due thanks unto him yield, Who evermore hath been	Q	Quite thou that loving mind With love to her again:
S	So strong defence, buckler and shield, To our most Royal QUEEN.	U	Unto her as thou hast been kind, O Lord so still remain.
A	And as for her this day, Each where about us round,	E	Extend thy mighty hand Against her mortal foes:
V	Up to the Sky right solemnly The bells do make a sound:	E	Express and show that thou wilt stand With her against all those.
E	Even so let us rejoice Before the Lord our king;	N	Nigh unto her abide, Uphold her Sceptre strong:
T	To him let us now frame our voice With cheerful hearts to sing.	E	Eke grant with us, a joyful guide, She may continue long'.

'A Form of Prayer, with Thanksgiving, to be used of all the Queen's Majesty's loving subjects every year, the 17 of November, being the day of her Highness's entry to her Kingdom'. Including verses beginning:

'Lord keep ELIZABETH our Queen,
 Defend her in thy right:
 Show forth thyself as thou hast been,
 Her fortress and her might.
 Preserve her Grace, confound her foes,
 And bring them down full low:
 Lord turn thy hand against all those
 That would her overthrow'.

(London, 1578).

Allhallows London Wall: 'For two books and for two papers of song and prayers for the Queen's day being the 17th day of November, 10d; unto the ringers for ringing the same day, 3s'.

St Benet Gracechurch: 'For five books and ballads the 17th day of November set forth of prayer and thanksgiving for the Queen's Majesty, 22d; paid to five ringers that day, 2s6d; spent upon them in bread, cheese and drink, 16d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For two certain books of service for the Queen, 10d'.

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For two prayer books and two ballads that were set out for the reign of the Queen, 12d'.

St Dunstan in the West: 'For two books and two prayers for the Queen, 12d; to the singing men the 17th of November, being the day of the Coronation of the Queen, 5s; to the ringers also, 5s; for bread and drink for them, 4d'.

[Next year 3 singing men each received £4 'for his wages for the whole year'].

St Ethelburga Bishopsgate: 'For two books for the service appointed for the Queen's Majesty on the 17th day of November, 10d'.

St James Garlickhithe: 'For a book and a ballad to be read and sung for the Queen's Majesty's prosperous reign, 10d'.

St Margaret New Fish Street: 'For six books of prayers and six ballads to sing and pray for the Queen's Majesty, 21d'.

St Margaret Patten: 'For two books and two ballads at the Queen's day, 10d'.

St Mary Woolchurch Haw: 'For candles and ringing the 17th of November for the Queen, 1s4d; for books and songs for the same day, 1s5d'.

St Mary Woolnoth: 'For ringing at the day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 3s6d; for three ballads and books for the Parson and Clerk to sing on the day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 8d'.

St Matthew Friday Street: 'For two prayer books and a ballad at the commemoration of the Queen's Majesty on the 17th of November, 10d'.

St Michael le Querne: 'To the Sexton for ringing the bells for the Queen's Majesty, 4s; for the prayer book for the Queen, 3d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'For books and ballads to sing in the church 17th November, 12d'.

Bristol Chamberlains: 'Paid at the commandment of Master Mayor and the Aldermen to five trumpeters which came in the ships that came from Cathay, [Frobisher's ships] for sounding their trumpets before Master Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council coming from the sermon which was preached at the College [Cathedral] the 17 day of November in scarlet until they came to the High Cross, in remembrance of her Majesty's entry which made then 20 years, 10s; paid for two seam of dry wood and a penny in faggots to make a bonfire at the High Cross, 1s3d'.

At Cambridge University, by order of 17 January 1578, all Doctors were to wear scarlet gowns on Accession Day and other 'festival days', on penalty of a fine of 10 shillings. [Cooper, ii.359].

Coventry Chamberlains paid: 'In the Bishop street for a standing for Mr Mayor and the Masters at the plays on the Queen's holiday, 4s'.

Great Easton, Essex: 'To the ringers the 17th of November 1578 to ring in token of Queen Elizabeth's joyful entrance to the Crown of England, 20d'.

Kingston Church, Surrey: 'Paid for oil and candle to the ringers on the day that begins the Queen's Majesty's Reign and for ringing, 7s7d'.

Norwich, St Gregory: 'For money paid to the ringers upon the day of the Coronation of the Queen's Majesty Queen Elizabeth, 16d'.

Norwich, St John Maddermarket: 'Paid divers persons for ringing in anno 1578 upon the day of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 12d'.

Rowington Church, Warwicks: 'The Communion on St Hugh's Day, 8d'.

No Accession Day Tilt at court, at a time of plague.

[A tilt-list dated 1578 is a duplicate of the tilt-list for 22 January 1581. College of Arms MS M.4, no.3].

Nov 28: Duke of Alençon's Commission to Jean de Simier, his Councillor and Master of the Wardrobe, giving him full powers to negotiate, resolve, and conclude marriage with the Queen of England. [SPF.xiii.310].

Dec 1: John Anthony Fenotus, a physician, wrote a Latin letter of advice concerning the Queen's toothache. [BL Lansdowne 27/44].

Dec 2, Richmond, Sir Francis Walsingham to William Davison: 'These ten or eleven days I have moved nothing, by reason of her Majesty's indisposition, caused by the toothache, by means of a catarrh descending from her head. There is no danger, nor is her Majesty in a worse state of health, thank God'.

Dec 5, Richmond, Walsingham to Davison: The Earl of Leicester is sending Daniel Rogers to Duke Casimir since 'her Majesty by reason of her pain in her teeth might not be dealt with in the matter'. [SPF.xiii.318,325].

5 December 1578-January 1579: Daniel Rogers was envoy to Duke Casimir. Rogers and Casimir travelled to England together in January 1579.

A tradition in the family of John Aylmer, Bishop of London (1521-1594).

The Queen 'was once so disquieted with the toothache that it gave a concern to all the court. It was in the month of December 1578, when she was so excessively tormented...that she had no intermission day nor night, and it forced her to pass whole nights without taking any rest; and it came to that extremity that her physicians were called in and consulted. These differed among themselves as to the cause...and what means were properest to be used'.

At the Council's request John Anthony Fenotus 'an outlandish physician of some note' gave his advice in a long Latin letter [summarised], advising that 'it was best to have it drawn out, though with the incurring some short pain'...

'The pulling it out was esteemed by all the safest way; to which however the Queen, as was said, was very averse, as afraid of the acute pain that accompanied it. And now it seems it was that the Bishop of London being present, a man of high courage, persuaded her that the pain was not so much, and not at all to be dreaded; and to convince her thereof told her she should have a sensible experiment of it in himself, though he were an old man and had not many teeth to spare; and immediately bade the surgeon come and pull out one of his teeth (perhaps a decayed one) in her Majesty's presence. Which accordingly was done, and she was hereby encouraged to submit to the operation herself'.

[John Strype, *Life and Acts of John Aylmer*, 2nd ed. (Oxford, 1821), 192-3].

Dec 11: Stationers entered: 'A handful of honeysuckles given for a New Year's Gift unto the Ladies and Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber'.

By William Hunnis, Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal.

Printed in *Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin*, with 'The Poor Widow's Mite', dedicated to the Queen. (See 1583, end).

Dec 15, Harrow, Attorney-General Gilbert Gerard to Walsingham, concerning the Earl of Clanricarde (in custody since brought from Ireland in September):

I have perused all the examinations and writings sent touching the Earl. My opinion is that half the evidence would have served against any subject of England, that the Earl was a procurer of the rebellion committed by his sons, and aided them. [SP63/63/42]. For the Earl's own report of his services see 9 March 1579.

Dec 19, Ghent, Duke Casimir to the Earl of Leicester:

'The gentlemen who bear this having heard great praise of England in many points, and specially in regard to the courtesy of the nobility, have a great desire to go there, and have begged me to aid them with introductions'.

[Germans, but not named].

[SPF.xiii.350].

Dec 21, Sun knighting, Richmond: William Herbert.^M Of Monmouth.

Dec 21: Arthur Throckmorton at Richmond.

Arthur Throckmorton (c.1557-1626), as yet unmarried, was the son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, a former Ambassador to France and to Scotland, who died in 1571.

Throckmorton was well-to-do, with estates in several counties; he had been living in France, having accompanied Sir Amias Paulet, the English Ambassador, there in 1576. He returned to England in December 1578, was at the court at Richmond on December 21-22 and 26-29, and was subsequently often at court.

His sister Elizabeth secretly married Sir Walter Raleigh in 1591.

Throckmorton kept a Diary, of which two volumes from Queen Elizabeth's reign survive, 1578-1596, referred to here as TH. [Canterbury Cathedral Archives].

It was used by A.L.Rowse in Raleigh and the Throckmortons (1962).

Christmastime: proposed visit, Hampton Court, Middlesex.

Richard Todd, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Hampton Court, with four Yeomen and six labourers, 'making ready the Privy Lodgings for her Majesty against Christmas'.^T She changed her mind about moving to Hampton Court.

Dec 24, Council to the Lord Mayor, 'requiring him to suffer the Children of her Majesty's Chapel, the servants of the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Essex and the Children of Paul's, and no companies else, to exercise playing within the City, whom their Lordships have only allowed thereunto by reason that the companies aforementioned are appointed to play this time of Christmas before her Majesty'.^{APC} Essex's Men (his mother the Countess of Essex's Men) did not play at court.

By Christmas: Revels and Works preparations for plays and masques at Richmond. Revels: 'Boat hire to and from the court to carry the stuff for the Children of the Chapel to recite before my Lord Chamberlain; a carre...to carry two baskets of stuff to Bermondsey to show my Lord Chamberlain'. [Earl of Sussex].

Works, at Richmond: 'Setting up degrees and scaffolds, making partitions and barriers for plays, tragedies and revels there'.

Dec 26, Fri play, *The Three Sisters of Mantua*, by Earl of Warwick's Men.

Dec 27, Sat play, a history, by the Children of the Chapel Royal.

Dec 28, Sun play, *The Cruelty of a Stepmother*, by Earl of Sussex's Men.^T

Dec 28, Revels: 'Boat hire...to the court to show my Lord Chamberlain a pattern for a masque; boat hire to Whitehall for choice of stuff, to Bermondsey for choice of plays and conference about masques'.

Dec 29, Council to Lord Cobham: The Queen has appointed Edward Wotton to receive Monsieur de Simier, arriving Ambassador out of France (Alençon's envoy).

He is to be conducted to Canterbury by the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, from there 'to be brought by Mr Wotton unto London, and so to the court'.

Also: 'A passport to Monsieur Kentell, a gentleman of High Germany, to suffer him and his company quietly to pass into the parts of beyond the sea'.

'A letter to the Lieutenant of the Tower and the officers of the Ordnance and Armoury to show Monsieur Kentell...the Tower of London and such things as are usually showed therein'.^{APC}

Dec 30, Revels: 'Boat hire...to the court when my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] took a view of the stuff'.

Court news. Dec 31, Mendoza to Philip II: 'A house has been prepared where the Queen will entertain Simier and his people, and he will be served by the Queen's own household. They will be much feasted as the Queen has ordered the lords and gentlemen of the kingdom to be at court'. [Span.ii.625].

Dec 31, Earl of Leicester to William Davison, in Antwerp: 'Cousin Davison... There is a secret inkling that Duke Casimir hath a desire to visit her Majesty. I find she can be very well pleased it were so, and so hath very directly declared both to me and my Lord Treasurer and Mr Secretary Walsingham... I cannot but hope it may do much good, he being a prince so earnestly affected to religion...If it come to pass he will do so, let us have as soon warning as may be'. [KL.xi.237]. Casimir arrived in England on 18 January 1579.

1578: *Prayer book presented to the Queen: Prayers in eight languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, with illuminated letters. Frontispiece of the Royal coat of arms, dated 1578, with Latin mottoes, including 'If God be for us, who can be against us?'*. [BL Stowe MS 30].

c.1578: *William Borough (1536-1598), explorer, later naval administrator, dedicated to the Queen a set of maps, of Norway, Lapland, and NW Russia; originally annexed to a now lost map of Russia.* [BL Royal 18.D III, f.123].

Borough wrote a *Dedicatory Epistle to the Queen* 'annexed unto his exact and notable map of Russia. He described his voyages to Russia, from 1553 onwards, saying that 'I perceive that such attempts of new discoveries (whereunto this noble Island is most aptly situated) are by your royal maintenance so willingly furthered'. [Hakluyt, ii.168-170; undated].

1578: *Richard Day published 'A Book of Christian Prayers, collected out of the ancient writers, and best learned in our time, worthy to be read with an earnest mind of all Christians, in these dangerous and troublesome days, that God for Christ's sake will yet still be merciful unto us'*. (274p).

There are prayers for all occasions, with 'A Prayer for the Queen's Majesty'. It includes some of the same prayers and has the same frontispiece portrait of the Queen kneeling in prayer as a book published by Day's father John Day in 1569: *Christian prayers and meditations.* [See 1569, end].

1578: John Florio wrote: 'Florio his First Fruits: which yield familiar speech, merry Proverbs, witty Sentences, and golden sayings. Also a perfect Induction to the Italian and English tongues...The like heretofore never by any man published'.

Dedicated to the Earl of Leicester, by Giovanni Florio.

Manual for students of Italian, with dialogues in English and Italian in facing columns, arranged in 44 chapters, e.g. 'Familiar talk', including:

'What think you of this Realm? I will tell you the truth, methinks it is a good Realm, and very plentiful of all good things'.

'What think you of the Queen? As for the Queen, to tell you the plain truth, no tongue is sufficient to praise her enough, for she is in liberality, magnificence, courtesy, virtue, prudence, beauty, nobility, and in doctrine, gentility, wisdom, one only in the world, adorned with all those good virtues that appertain unto a Queen; she may rather be called celestial than terrestrial; she is learned, wise, gentle, courteous, noble, prudent, liberal, fair, loving, virtuous; she is gallant, merciful...She is worthy for to enjoy any great thing'...

'Doth she keep a great Court?...Very great, and sumptuous'...

'Doth she speak many languages? She speaketh eight languages. She speaketh Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Scottish, Flemish, and English; all these tongues she speaketh very well, and eloquent'...

'You make me rest almost astonished to hear you praise her so much'.

'The more I praise her, the more she deserves'.

Florio says of the English language: 'a language what will do you good in England, but pass Dover, it is worth nothing'. (London, 1578).

The first book by John Florio (1553-1625), language teacher, London-born son of an Italian refugee; he became a prolific author and translator.

1578: Thomas Lupton: 'A moral and pitiful Comedy, entitled All for Money. Plainly representing the manners of men, and fashion of the world nowadays'.

Many characters, including Money, Learning with money, Learning without money, All for money, Neither money nor learning, Moneyless and friendless, Moneyless, Sin, Satan, Godly admonition, Virtue, Humility, Charity.

Conclusion:

Virtue: 'Let us pray for the Queen's Majesty our sovereign governor,
That she may reign quietly according to God's will,
Whereby she may suppress vice and set forth God's glory and honour,
And as she hath begun godly, so to continue still.

Humility: Let us not forget to pray for the honourable Council,
That they maintain Justice and all wrong to expel.

Charity: And all the high Estates and Commons of this region,
With all that be here present, to have everlasting salvation'.

(London, 1578).

1578: Paul Melissus dedicated to the Queen: Ode Pindarica.
Addressed to the Queen, by 'P.Melisso Germano', Count Palatine.

Latin verses, with dedication in Latin, and portrait of the author aged 30.
6p. [Strasbourg, 1578].

Paul Schede, known as Melissus, visited the Queen in 1585.