

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Sun New Year gifts.

Among 201 gifts to the Queen: by Francis Bacon: 'Two pendants of gold garnished with rubies and diamonds and three pearls pendant in each'.

by George Bishop, stationer:

*'One book of Ecclesiastical histories in French. Delivered to the Chapel';
by William Dethick, Garter King of Arms:*

'One book covered with crimson velvet containing the Arms of the Noblemen attending on her Majesty at the last Parliament in Anno 1597';

by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'One book of Italian covered with vellum'.^{NYG}

Also Jan 1: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Jan 2, Mon De Maise, French envoy, took leave of Lord Burghley, who said 'that the Queen was about to choose the Commissioners who would go to France'.

He also took leave of the Earl of Essex; the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral; and Noel Caron, the resident Dutch Agent.

Jan 4: De Maise learnt that Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Anthony Mildmay, Sir Thomas Wilkes were chosen. 'There was great talk in court of the nomination of Cecil'.

Mildmay, former Ambassador to France, was replaced by John Herbert.

King James's speech at the opening of the Scottish Parliament had been reported by George Nicholson to Cecil, 15 Dec 1597: He dwelt on the wrongs he had received in the execution of his mother, the interruption of payment of his gratuity, scornful answers returned to his temperate remonstrances, unjust imputations against him, but particularly in an attempt made recently in the English Parliament to defeat his title to that throne. [Tytler, ix.236-7].

Jan 4, Queen to King James, an angry and passionate letter complaining about untrue words derogatory to her, spoken by him in the Scottish Parliament in December 1597, words 'not more to my disgrace than to your dishonour'...

'I do wonder what evil spirits have possessed you, to set forth so infamous devices, void of any show of truth. I am sorry that you...will needs throw yourself into the whirlpool of bottomless discredit...The true sunshine of my sincere dealing and extraordinary care ever for your safety and honour shall overshadow too far the dim and misty clouds of false invectives'...

'Look you not therefore that without large amends I may or will slupper-up [tolerate] such indignities'. 'We have sent this bearer, Bowes...to signify such particularities as fits not a letter's talk'. [Camden Soc. 46, 121-3].

The letter was 'written with her own hand directed to the King of Scots, wherein her Majesty found herself grieved at the words spoken by the King to the lords of the Articles in his Parliament'.^{MK}

January 4-February: Sir William Bowes was special Ambassador to Scotland. Bowes found King James's mind preoccupied with his title to the English throne after the death of the Queen.

In response to the Queen's 'passionate letter' the King sent Edward Bruce to her at the end of March.

Jan 5: De Maise left London, embarking from Dover on January 8.

The Vanguard (Sir Robert Crosse, Captain) took him to France.

By January 5: *The Middle Temple* law students, who had chosen Richard Martin as their 'Prince d'Amour' to preside over their Christmas and New Year Revels, prepared 'for barriers and a masque to the court'. [Description of the Revels: J.A.Manning, ed. *Memoirs of Benjamin Rudyerd* (1841), 9-18].

Richard Martin (1570-1618) was the son of William Martin, of Exeter. Richard's monument is in the Temple Church, London.

Jan 6, Fri Gentlemen of the Middle Temple at court, led by their 'Prince'.
Fighting at barriers; masque: Nine Passions.

On Twelfth Night there rode from the Middle Temple to court, preceded by trumpeters and heralds, 11 knights, 11 squires, 9 masquers in 'cloth of gold and silver of the several colours, representing 9 several Passions', each masquer with a torch-bearer 'carrying his device, besides a hundred torches borne by servants. Never any Prince in this kingdom...made so glorious, so rich a show. When they came to court, the knights broke every man his lance and two swords; the nine masquers like Passions issued out of a heart: all was fortunately performed, and received great commendations'.

Also Jan 6: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

January 9: Sir *Robert Cecil's* preparations for his special embassy to France. Jan 9, Cecil's secretary noted that 'in a legation of this kind':

'To carry over coaches and horses is fit; no more than 20 horses can be got at Dieppe. Your carriages will be easily conveyed from Dieppe to Rouen by cart, yet it is necessary to have sumpter horses to carry bedding and plate'.

'The necessary carriages are linen for your own bed and table, vessel of your table rather than cupboard plate which is not the manner of France; tapestry hangings or any such furniture are needless. No more servants than necessary; 10 or 12 voluntary gentlemen accompanying you, and restrained to one servant apiece, will make sufficient show. Baggage of gentlemen and servants must be limited, and the horses furnished with bit and saddles after the French manner, to avoid derision. A minister must not be forgotten to say grace and such ceremonies, a matter that will be much expected'. [HT.viii.7-8].

Jan 10, Lord Mayor (Richard Saltonstall) to Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon:

Mr Wilford, the City of London's Chamberlain, is in the Queen's displeasure for neglecting to provide the French Ambassador [De Maise] with coaches for his conveyance to Whitehall, and suffering him to pay for the hire of them.

I find 'the information made to her Highness to be very untrue, and that the Ambassador paid no such money for the hire of those coaches', and ask you to inform the Queen and to move her that Wilford may 'be discharged as well of the fault as of his imprisonment'. With a bill for hire of coaches, each with a pair of horses, at 6s8d each, on 6 occasions; and a note that also 'there were divers of the Aldermen's coaches that served the Ambassador'. [HT.viii.11-12].

Jan 10: 'Hildebrand Roltman and Jacob Cleve, Deputies for the town of Groningen in Friesland, having been sent of late to her Majesty for some special affairs, are now to make their return back again over the seas', and are to have post-horses to the seaside.^{APC}

Jan 11, Wed: Parliament resumed after Christmas adjournment.

Jan 13, Fri new appointment: Lord Sheffield was made Governor of Brill, in the Low Countries, in succession to Lord Burgh. [Egerton Papers, 270].

Edmund 3rd Lord Sheffield (1565-1646) delayed his departure until April.

Jan 13, Whitehall Queen's Decree of Expulsion of the Hanse Merchants. The Hanse Merchants' London base since medieval times was the Steel-Yard; they were to be expelled in retaliation for Emperor Rudolf II's expulsion from the Empire of English Merchant Adventurers, who were to leave Stade on January 28.

Jan 13, Queen to Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, explaining the reason for her decree. You shall 'forthwith repair to the Steel-Yard, and give those who reside there knowledge of this our command, charging them that by the 28th of this month...they depart out of this realm'. You 'are to take possession of the said house on the 28th'. [SP12/266/14].

Jan 14 (I), Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing: 'This afternoon the Lord Mayor entered the Steel-Yard, and commanded the merchants to depart the Realm by the 28 of this month; their number was about 16. They stood much upon the privileges of the Steel-Yard; but they see it serve to small purpose'.

Jan 14 (II), Strand, 'Saturday night by post': 'Mr Secretary...hath gotten my Lord Sheffield's Patent signed for Brill'. He [Cecil] 'is now ready for his journey to Rouen...Sir Thomas Wilkes and Mr Herbert are joined in Commission with him'...

'My Lord Southampton goes with Mr Secretary to France, and so onward on his travels, which course of his doth extremely grieve his mistress, that passes her time in weeping and lamenting'. [Elizabeth Vernon, Maid of Honour]

'My Lady Huntingdon [Sidney's aunt] is at court. I do daily press her to move her Majesty for your leave...She promises to do it, and she may do it, for her access is good, and she very gracious with her Majesty...My Lady Leicester [Essex's mother] is now come to town, and many went to meet her'.^{SD}

Jan 14, Secretary Cecil's Memorial for Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon: 'A note of such gentlemen as have offered to go in my company into France'. [18]. 'Three or four gentlemen who are not courtiers, but friends and allies, desire to go, but before I resolve of any of her Majesty's ordinary servants, I desire to know her pleasure, that I may not give offence by carrying any away'. [HT.viii.16].

Jan 16: Lady Burgh was granted an annuity of £400 for life.^P Widow of Lord Burgh, Lord Deputy of Ireland, with five young children.

January 18-December: Earl of Thomond in London from Ireland. *Donough O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Thomond, arrived at Whitehall in post, being specially chosen by the Council in Ireland 'to particularise the state of Ireland' to the Queen. Jan 8, Dublin, Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Lord Burghley: 'His Lordship affecteth English customs, both in ordering his private house and family, and reducing his country to the rules of law and justice'. [SP Ire].*

Jan 19: Queen's gift to Adam Viman 'a gentleman sent from the Duke of Wurttemberg, one chain of gold'.^{NYG}

By January 19: Dispute at Whitehall Palace, occasioned by a game of cards. A dispute arose between Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton (1573-1624) and Ambrose Willoughby, one of the Queen's Esquires for the Body.

Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain of the Guard, and John Parker, a Gentleman Pensioner, were playing at cards with the Earl.

Jan 19, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'I heard of some unkindness should be between 3000 [Earl of Southampton] and his mistress, occasioned by some report of Mr Ambrose Willoughby. 3000 called him to an account for it, but the matter was made known to my Lord of Essex and my Lord Chamberlain, who had them in examination..I see 3000 full of discontentments'.^{SD}

Court news. Jan 21, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'The quarrel of my Lord Southampton to Ambrose Willoughby grew upon this: that he with Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr Parker being at primero in the Presence Chamber, the Queen was gone to bed; and he being there as Squire for the Body desired them to give over. Soon after he spoke to them again, that if they would not leave he would call in the Guard to pull down the board, which Sir Walter Raleigh seeing put up his money and went his ways. But my Lord Southampton took exception at him, and told him he would remember it; and so, finding him between the tennis court wall and the garden, struck him, and Willoughby pulled off some of his locks'.

'The Queen gave Willoughby thanks for what he did in the Presence, and told him he had done better if he had sent him to the Porter's Lodge, to see who durst have fetched him out'.^{SD}

[A portrait of the Earl of Southampton, 1594, by Nicholas Hilliard, features his flowing auburn locks. Reproduced in *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, 112].

Jan 23: Stationers entered a book published as: 'A Discourse of the Felicity of Man: or his Summum Bonum'. By Sir Richard Berkeley.

Epistle Dedicatory: 'To the most renowned and virtuous, learned and prudent' Queen. In the lengthy Epistle Berkeley refers to 'this little book of small value, the first fruits of my studies'. 618p. (London, 1598).

The Queen visited Berkeley in Essex, 1590, and in Gloucestershire, 1592.

Court news. Jan 25, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

Lady Huntingdon 'is at court, and every day private with the Queen, but I see no fruit come to you by it, though none so fit as herself to do it'.^{SD} Sidney, the Countess's nephew, desired leave to return from Flushing.

Jan 26: As the Hanse merchants had petitioned for a later departure date, and as debts were owing by them, the Queen prolonged the departure date to Feb 28, or later. [Egerton Papers, 273-4]. They eventually left on August 4.

January 26-27: Developments over Sir Melger Leven's Challenge to Sir Charles Blount (sent on 26 December 1597), described by Leven, a Dutchman:

Blount sent Leven a letter of challenge; Leven answered it; they met at court, where Leven found that Blount was preparing to go abroad with Sir Robert Cecil.

Leven wrote to Blount, who sent 'a long boorish letter', writing that 'whereas by your challenge I have liberty to appoint both place and weapons I summon you to Middelburg in Zeeland...You shall find me at the Hague'.

Jan 26, Leven sent an answer by John Tott, to tell Blount that 'Sir Melger challenges him to come out of the town before 12 o'clock, and hath sent him his rapier to take the length'. Blount sent word to Tott that 'he would accept neither letter, message, nor rapier that came from him'.

Jan 27: Leven: 'The next day after, imagining he would not have refused a letter by a more worthy person, I entreated the Lord Marquis of Baden to carry him this last that ever I wrote to him'. I wrote that I will be constrained 'to publish your dealing to the world to your disgrace and shame. And to this end I have sent you my single rapier once again which I choose for my weapon, and leave you to make choice of the place'.

With the Marquis Blount 'would neither speak nor receive the letter, so he threw it into the house and came away'. [BL Lansdowne 98/16].

Blount left for France; later in 1598 Leven was also in Paris, where Blount challenged him again. Leven refused on the ground that the King had forbidden duels. The dispute ended only when Blount died in October 1599.

Court news. Jan 28, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing: 'The Parliament draws towards an end...Here is no kind of speech of creation [of peers]; my Lord of Buckhurst hath exceedingly travailed to have some called...but her Majesty will not consent unto it'...

'The Governor of Ostend [Sir Edward Norris] hath oft access to the Queen'... 'My Lord Southampton is now at court, who for a while, by her Majesty's command, did absent himself'. Jan 30: 'My Lord Compton, my Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, my Lord Southampton, do severally feast Mr Secretary before he depart, and have plays and banquets'.^{SD}

Jan 30: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Windsor's son'.^T [daughter]. Parents: Henry 5th Lord Windsor; wife: Anne (Revet). 'At his house in London'. Queen's Deputy: Countess of Derby.^T Queen's gift, January 30: cup with a gilt cover.^{NYG} Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher, with a Groom of the Chamber and a Groom of the Wardrobe, made ready and attended on the Countess of Derby, and asked to be paid for boathire 'and other charges to and fro'. [Henslowe, 212].

Jan 30: St Olave Silver Street register: 'Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Windsor, baptised in his house'. [Windsor House, Noble Street; an elder daughter also called Elizabeth had also been baptised at home in 1595].

Court news. Feb 1, Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'My Lord of Essex moved her Majesty very earnestly to call you to be a baron, showing unto her the necessity of having such nobles as were able to do service. That when her Majesty had occasion to send any embassage of moment she was forced to employ knights. Her Majesty's answer was that she was resolved of your worthiness and fidelity towards her, of your ableness to serve her'.

"But" said she "what shall I do with all these that pretend to titles? I could be willing to call him and one or two more, but to call many I will not. And I am importuned by many of their friends to do it"...

'My Lord of Southampton is much troubled at her Majesty's strangest usage of him...Mr Secretary hath procured him licence to travel. His fair mistress doth wash her fairest face with too many tears'...

'My Lady Huntingdon is at court and with her Majesty very private twice a day. I cannot see what good she doth for her friends'...

'It is daily advertised that the Spanish Navy is strong both in number and men. I hear that as soon as the Parliament is ended all the nobility and gentlemen shall be commanded away to their countries'.

Feb 2, Whyte: 'The Lords [of the Council] sat very long yesterday about the defence of the land. Our Navy shall be with all possible speed prepared... Commanders will be shortly sent to attend any invasion...It is secretly said that my Lord Southampton shall be married to his fair mistress'.

Feb 4: 'The Parliament draws to an end, and no hope of any creation; yet is the Queen greatly laboured to call some [new peers]...Mr Secretary goes away hence upon Thursday next, takes his leave at court upon Tuesday [Feb 7]'.^{SD}

Feb 6: Earl of Southampton had licence to travel beyond seas and remain for two years, with 10 servants, 6 horses, and £200. [SPD].

He left with the Ambassadors, returning secretly in August to marry Elizabeth Vernon.

Feb 8, Wed Burgomasters of Middelburg at Whitehall for audience. Whyte to Sidney, Feb 11: 'The Burghers of Middelburg were brought to the Queen, being in the garden, upon Wednesday last, where they received very gracious usage. They dined with my Lord of Essex in his chamber, who did them so much honour that he brought them as far as their coach at the Court Gate'...

'Upon Monday or Tuesday they will away'.^{SD}

Feb 9, Thur Queen at Closing of Parliament.

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid for ringing the 9th of February at her Majesty's going to the Parliament, being the last day of the same Parliament, 12d'.

Journal of Hayward Townshend, M.P. (c.1577-c.1603), law student:

'After dinner...all of us appeared at the House to go with the Speaker unto the Queen, who came to the Parliament about three o'clock and was set in the House before four. We waited at the Upper House door some half an hour and then were let in (where was the greatest thrust and most disorder that ever I saw)'.

Christopher Yelverton, Speaker of the Commons, introduced into his oration much praise of the 'most sacred and most renowned Queen'.

He posed a question: 'What is in the power of God to give, either more gracious or more glorious to a country, than a Prince that is good?'.

He declared a Kingdom to be the best of all forms of government, being 'freest from ambition, safest from dissension, and least suspected of corruption ...It is a wonder to other countries, amid the tempestuous storms they be tossed with, to behold the calm and halcyon days of England, that possesseth a princess in whom dwelleth such undaunted courage...such singular wisdom..and such sincere justice...If Plato now had lived he should not only have seen the mind of a philosopher in the Majesty of a Queen, which he only wished, but the perfection of a Christian in a princely Virgin, which he could not have imagined'.

Your Majesty has restored 'the golden world of Saturn' and 'the peace and flourishing prosperity of Solomon. But I fear...it will hereafter be said of you, the honour and happiness of peace, amongst us of England...began and ended in your Majesty'.

Journal of Roger Wilbraham, lawyer: Yelverton 'made a most fine and well filed speech...somewhat imitating but bettering Euphues'. He presented a Subsidy 'as an assured token of their bodies, lands and lives to be entirely devoted to princely pleasure of so sacred and sovereign Queen. Hereupon he entered into discourse of her Majesty's manifold virtues', and that she 'did not delight in sumptuous buildings, too great a fault in many subjects...that she had been princely temperate in apparel...likewise in banqueting praised her temperance'..

'Then he in the name of the House rendered thanks for that her Majesty had reformed noisome licences, and privileges called Monopolies...This speech was full of elegancies, sweetly delivered; but thought too full of flattery'.

Townshend's Journal: Lord Keeper Egerton replied on behalf of the Queen, and first thanked the Commons for 'their free gift of Subsidy'.

'Secondly, touching the Monopolies her Majesty hoped that her dutiful and loving subjects would not take away her prerogative, which is the chiefest flower in her garland, and the principal and head pearl in her crown and diadem, but that they will rather leave that to her disposition. And as her Majesty hath proceeded to the trial of them already, so she promiseth to continue and that they shall all be examined to abide the trial and true touchstone of the law'.

After Egerton's speech the 'titles of the statutes were read by the Clerk of the Crown and they were answered according to her Majesty's pleasure by Mr Smith, Clerk of the Upper House'. After the Subsidy Bill was presented

'The Queen rose up and bended herself to the commonalty, opening her arms and hands and then the commonalty kneeled and then she sat down and they stood up again'. To the clergy 'she did as to the commonalty'.

After the customary thanks for the royal Pardon 'the Queen rose up and did as before, and so she standing still Mr Smith said *Dieu donne à la Reine bonne vie longue* [God give long life to the Queen]. At which all the Commons gave a loud Amen. So with that her Majesty bended herself as before and sat down'.

Lord Keeper Egerton said 'It is her Majesty's pleasure that this Parliament shall be dissolved during her pleasure and that it shall be lawful for all men to depart home into their countries, and so, God save the Queen. And the Commons said a loud Amen'.
[Parl.iii.240-243; Wilbraham, 10-12].

New Acts of Parliament included: For the Relief of the Poor.

For erecting of hospitals or abiding and working houses for the poor.

'Act for Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars'; including:

'All Fencers Bearwards common Players of Interludes and Minstrels wandering abroad (other than Players of Interludes belonging to any Baron of this Realm, or any other honourable Personage of greater Degree, to be authorised to play, under the Hand and Seal of Arms of such Baron or Personage)...shall be taken adjudged and deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars'.

Punishment: to be whipped, then returned to the parish of birth or of last dwelling, there 'to labour as a true subject ought to do'. [ES.iv.324].

See also Feb 14, Egerton's oration. Next Parliament: October 1601.

John Norden, c.1598, described St Pancras Church, Middlesex, and rogues:

'Although this place be as it were forsaken of all, and true men seldom frequent the same but upon divine occasions, yet is it visited and usually haunted of rogues, vagabonds, harlots and thieves, who assemble not there to pray, but to wait for prey, and many fall into their hands clothed that are glad when they are escaped naked. Walk not there too late'. [BL Harl MS 570].

Feb 10, Fri: Sir Robert Cecil departed for Kent.

Cecil's fellow Ambassadors, John Herbert and Sir Thomas Wilkes, had already left for Dover. Accompanied by the Earl of Southampton and many others, Cecil 'took barge at the Duchy House and went to Gravesend by water. Then he took coach and horses and rode the same day to Sittingbourne...to The George, being the Postmaster's house, where he was lodged. Here Mr Meredith's man overtook us and delivered to Mr Secretary a jewel from the Queen'.

Feb 11: 'He rode to Canterbury where he dined at The Saracen's Head, being the Postmaster's house...In the afternoon he rode to Dover...He was lodged at one Kemp's house near the Castle'. [Cecil's Instructions, and this account of his embassy: in 'Mr Secretary Cecil his negotiation into France'. HT.xxiii.10-74].

Court news. Feb 11, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of Cecil's departure:

'My Lord Thomas Howard, Sir Walter Raleigh, and divers others are gone with him to Dover...He went away yesterday' and 'before his going got the Queen to sign a Privy Seal for my Lord of Essex for £7000 to be paid unto him out of the cochineal, as her Majesty's free gift unto him'.

'I heard it said in very great secret that...he had no fancy to go, till 1000 [Essex] did assure him that in his absence nothing should be done here that might be disagreeable unto him. His fear was that some such might be advanced in his absence that he could not like of'.

Feb 12, Whyte to Sidney: 'Mr Secretary is still at Dover, expecting a wind, to whom hourly letters are sent from hence'...

'Sir Henry Lee came to court some seven days ago out of the country... I hear that he is encouraged to stand to be Vice-Chamberlain'...

'I know you will be sorry to hear what grieves me to write of: it is spied out by envy that 1000 is again fallen in love with his fairest B. It cannot choose but come to 1500 [the Queen's] ears: then is he undone, and all they that depend upon his favour...Sure I am that b.b. [Countess of Essex] hears of it, or rather suspects it, and is greatly disquieted'.^{SD} 'Fairest B': Elizabeth Brydges (1578-1617), attending on the Queen.

Feb 12, at Dover: 'Order was taken for placing the gentlemen in her Majesty's ships in this sort': Sir Robert Cecil and the Earl of Southampton to be in The Vanguard; John Herbert in The Answer; Sir Thomas Wilkes in The Quittance; most of Cecil's servants in The Tramontana.

Feb 13: 'The Moon her Majesty's pinnace served to transport Mr Secretary's trunks and other provisions', shipped on Feb 13.

Feb 14, Tues, Star Chamber: Lord Keeper Egerton's oration on the Queen's behalf, the day after Hilary law term ended:

'The day after term the Lord Keeper in full assembly said he was commanded by her Majesty to deliver such things as herself if time had permitted meant to have uttered in Parliament: that all should repair to their houses...that they should keep hospitality for relief of poor; that the laws...might be executed; that many Justices of Peace were basket Justices, to gather hens and capons...but not to distribute justice to the relief of the subjects'; that if Justices of Assize 'neglected the public service she would correct them...That principally her Majesty's pleasure was each should guard his own quarter: look to musters and armour for provision...And as preparation was wisdom, so her heart feared nothing, but assured of victory by God's hand'.

[*Wilbraham*, 12-13]. Hilary law term, 1598: Jan 23-Feb 13. 'Basket Justices' allowed themselves to be bought over by presents, e.g. of poultry.

Court news. Feb 15, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'During Mr Secretary's being at Dover he had every day posts sent unto him of all things done, were they never so private; surely he hath great and inward and assured friends about the Queen'...

'Sir Gelly Meyrick made at Essex House yesternight a very great supper. There were at it my Ladies Leicester, Northumberland, Bedford, Essex, Rich, and my Lords of Essex, Rutland, Mountjoy, and others. They had two plays, which kept them up till one o'clock after midnight...The Queen removes on Tuesday [Feb 21] to Richmond'.^{SD} She moved to Greenwich on May 2.

Feb 15: death. John May, Bishop of Carlisle since 1577, died at Rose Castle, Cumberland, and was buried on the same night in Carlisle Cathedral.

Will: bequest to wife Amy: the Queen's last New Year gift to him. [ODNB].

[Feb 16], Lord Admiral Nottingham to Lord Burghley, having received that night a letter from Sir Robert Cecil to Burghley, Essex, and himself, warning of Spanish ships at Calais and at sea, 'and seeing the gallows upon it, I opened it myself, and send it you. I am going in haste down to the ships, to prevent any mischievous intent against them, as also to make ready two or three ships to go to the Narrow Seas. You may perceive they [the Spanish ships] are dispersed, and this wind will not suffer those that be not already gotten into Calais to join, so that they must either put into the Downs, or go roam, or put into the [Isle of] Wight'. The Admiral gives advice on action to be taken, and whether it is wise for Cecil to go over to Dieppe. He himself is going to Gravesend.

'I hope her Majesty will bear with me that I go without her order, but time is precious'. [SP12/166/66]. A gallows sign (sketch of a gallows) warned the Posts to make haste.

Feb 17: Queen ordered preparations against invasion, and that the Earl of Essex should go at once to Dover and along the coast. [*Egerton Papers*, 275].

Friday [Feb 17], Earl of Essex to Lord Ambassador [Cecil]: 'I have read your letter to the Queen, who has ordered my Lord of Cumberland to put to sea and go to Calais road, or where else he finds the Spanish fleet to be...She sends my Lord Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon] to the Isle of Wight, Lord Cobham to Dover, Lord Mountjoy to Portsmouth, Lord Thomas [Howard] to help the Lord Admiral to set out more ships, Sir W.Raleigh to provide sea provisions along the coast, and myself to the coast, in order that no attempt be given for which we shall not be provided. For yourself, her express command is that you do not put to sea, and that if you be at sea you return, for she will neither venture you on such a service, not can spare your present service on land...Her commands are very direct and peremptory, that you by no means go to sea'. [SP12/166/65].

Countermanded. Sir Robert Cecil received this in France on March 21.

Court news. Feb 18, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

The Queen has been 'not half well three days together'...

'Yesterday morning came the advertisement to the court that upon Tuesday was sennight there came 38 ship from the Groyne [Corunna, Spain]...that transported treasure for the Cardinal and 4000 soldiers to reinforce his army...There is 28 of these ships safely arrived in Calais, the rest by tempests were severed'.

'Once yesterday Mr Secretary was commanded to stay at Dover, but by night word was sent he should go forward; and being desirous to be gone while the wind served there was no shipping to transport him'...

'My Lord of Essex made himself ready to go to the sea coast of Kent and Sussex, and had a Commission hastily signed, for to command and gather forces to withstand the enemy, if need required. My Lord Cobham was commanded to the Cinque Ports, my Lord Chamberlain to the Isle of Wight, my Lord Mountjoy to Portsmouth, Sir Walter Raleigh to Cornwall. And here were all the Captains of the town assembled...But before night all was cold again, and all the Lords are stayed, for now that the enemy is gotten to Calais he is no danger'.

'My Lord Admiral is at Chatham, and all the shipwrights and workmen that possibly can be got are trimming and rigging up the Queen's Navy'...

'My Lord of Essex gives very diligent attendance upon the Queen, and in some sort takes upon him the dispatching of all business in the absence of Mr Secretary...and he shows himself most careful in it'...

'Monsieur Caron [Dutch Agent] was this morning long with the Queen in the garden; her Majesty seemed to be offended that the Low Country ships, lying upon those coasts, did not hinder the enemy's going to Calais'...

'Lord Berkeley is married to my Lady Townsend the fair'.

'Mr Secretary lives very honourably at Dover, his charge comes to £500'.^{SD}

[Henry 7th Lord Berkeley married (2) Jane, Lady Townshend, 9 March 1598.

He died in 1613; his monument is in St Mary's Church, Berkeley, Gloucs].

February 18: Three Ambassadors Extraordinary arrived in France.

Sir Robert Cecil, Dr John Herbert, and Sir Thomas Wilkes, were sent to attempt to divert the King of France from making a separate peace with Spain.

Cecil embarked at Dover on February 17, arrived at Dieppe next day, and was joined by Herbert and Wilkes. They moved on February 22 from Dieppe to Rouen, where Wilkes was taken ill. When Cecil and Herbert left for Paris he remained in Rouen; he died there on March 2.

Court news. Feb 23, Whyte to Sidney: 'The greatest news here at court is an expectation that my Lady Leicester shall come to kiss the Queen's hands ere she return to Staffordshire: it is greatly laboured in, and was thought should have been yesterday, but this day a hope is it will be'.^{SD}

Essex's mother, the Countess of Leicester, is not known to have met the Queen since her secret marriage to the Earl of Leicester was revealed to her in 1579.

Feb 25, Whyte to Sidney: 'My Lord Willoughby was with the Queen, and she hath bestowed upon him the government of Berwick; he prepares to go down the next week, and sends his things by water, but as yet his Patent is not signed'...

'My Lord of Essex doth exceeding carefully attend her Majesty...and very honourably takes the pains to see all matters dispatched as if Mr Secretary was here'.^{SD}

Feb 26, Shrove Sunday knightings, Whitehall:

George More, of Loseley, Surrey; William Strode, of Devon;
Jonathan Trelawny, of Cornwall.^M

Also Feb 26: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Court news. [Feb 27] Shrove Monday, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'Yesterday being Shrove Sunday it was a very great court, but my Lord Marshal [Essex, Earl Marshal] kept his bed and his chamber very private. I cannot learn any cause, unless it be that her Majesty will not yet admit my Lady his mother to come to her presence, having once given some hope of it'...

'Yesterday did Mistress Radcliffe wear a white satin gown, all embroidered, richly cut upon good cloth of silver, that cost £180'.^{SD}

Margaret Radcliffe, Maid of Honour, was courted by Lord Cobham.

Feb 27, Shrove Mon Queen's proposed visit to 'shrove', St James's Park. At the Tilt End house of Sir William Knollys, Controller of the Household; 1st wife: Dorothy Lady Chandos, widow of Edmund Brydges, 2nd Lord Chandos.

At St James's Park the Works repaired 'the gate next unto Sir William Knollys entering into the Park'. Sir William's sister was Lettice (Knollys), Countess of Leicester, mother of the Earl of Essex. (See March 1).

Feb 28, Shrove Tues knighting: George Carey, of Devon.^M

Also Feb 28: play, by Admiral's Men.

Richard Brackenbury, 'waiting and attending at the plays'.^T

Court news. [March 1] 'Our St Davies Day, being Ash Wednesday', Strand, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney: 'I acquainted you with the care had to bring my Lady Leicester to the Queen's presence. It was often granted, and she brought to the Privy Galleries, but the Queen found some occasion not to come'.

'Upon Shrove Monday the Queen was persuaded to go to Mr Controller's at the Tilt End to shrove, and there was my Lady Leicester with a fair jewel of £300. A great dinner was prepared by my Lady Chandos, the Queen's coach ready and all the world expecting her Majesty's own coming, when upon a sudden she resolved not to go, and so sent word. My Lord of Essex, that had kept his chamber the day before, in his night-gown went up to the Queen the privy [private] way, but all would not prevail, and as yet my Lady Leicester hath not seen the Queen. It had been better not been moved'.^{SD}

Mar 1, Ash Wednesday sermon, Whitehall: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.

Text: Psalm 78:34: 'When He slew them, then they sought Him; and they returned, and enquired early after God'.

Dr Andrewes preached of a Christian's responsibility actively to seek God, and not to delay like the Foolish Virgins or the death-bed penitent. [Printed, 1629].

Court news. March 2, Strand, Whyte to Sidney, Governor of Flushing:

'Your leave was this evening granted...My Lord Admiral very willingly and speedily granted me his letter for one of the Queen's ships...I stay to have Baynard's Castle made ready for you, and to put in beer, wood, and coal'...

'My Lady Leicester was at court, kissed the Queen's hands and her breast, and did embrace her, and the Queen kissed her'.

'My Lord of Essex is in exceeding favour here'.^{SD}

March 2, in France: death. Sir Thomas Wilkes (c.1545-1598), a Clerk of the Council and one of three Ambassadors Extraordinary, died at Rouen.

March 3, in Paris: Sir Robert Cecil and John Herbert had news of his death. Cecil 'gave order for the embalming of his body to be sent into England'.

In his will (January 18), Wilkes, of Rickmansworth, Herts, had requested:

'If I should die abroad, to be buried there without pomp'.

Cecil and Herbert continued on their journey to Brittany to meet Henri IV.

Court news. March 4, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:

'I was at court of purpose to enquire what is said of this unexpected leave... Some do imagine that you shall be Vice-Chamberlain, yet they say you are too young and too amorous to be conversant with and amongst the ladies'.

'As soon as I hear of your landing, and my Lady's, I will come with my Lord Essex's coach to meet you as far as Sittingbourne, for you may have coaches in the country about to bring you so far...I pray you come well accompanied, for truly Sir Edward Norris [Governor of Ostend] came gallantly'.

March 7, Strand, Whyte: 'Sir Thomas Wilkes died in Rouen upon Thursday last; here is great suitors for his two places, the Clerkship of the Council and the Muster-master General of the Low Countries'.^{SD}

c.March 8: John Harington noted: 'News from the Ambassadors to France. Wilkes died at Paris; God speed Cecil and Herbert, or we shall ill speed at home. It is a base matter in Henry of France, to make peace without his allies and friends. I could wish her Highness could once round him in the ear about this matter; she seemeth in apt sort for such business, for she called him in my hearing "the Antichrist of ingratitude"'. [Nugae Antiquae, i.176].

By March 9-May: **Dutch Deputies** in London.

Deputies from the States-General of the United Provinces: Jan de Duvenvord, Admiral of Holland; Jan van Holtinga; Jan van Warck, Doctor of Law, and Councillor of Middelburg; with Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent in England.

The Deputies came to request the Queen to support them in not making peace with Spain. Audience: March 16. Deputies also went to the King of France.

Mar 10, Fri sermon, Whitehall: Dr Thomas Playfere, of Cambridge.

Text: John 20:27: 'After said he to Thomas, Put thy finger here, and see my hands, and put forth thy hand, and put it into my side, and be not faithless, but faithful'. Sermon on the four causes 'why Christ hath his wounds yet to be seen in his body'. Printed, 1610, entitled *Christ's wounds our health*.

Also March 10: Burgomasters of Dort at Whitehall for audience.

Court news. March 10, Strand, evening, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, of the Earl of Essex (Steward of the Honour of Grafton, Northants):

'My Lord of Essex an hour since went towards Grafton, where he means to overtake his mother this night, as late as it is. She, as you have understood, was graced by the Queen, and departed from court exceedingly contented, but desirous again to come to kiss the Queen's hands it was denied, and as I heard, some wonted unkind words given out of her'...

'The Burgomasters of Dort were this day with the Queen in the garden, Monsieur Caron with them. It is about the trade of our merchants; and the Commissioners of the States are arrived'...

'I do prepare Baynard's Castle for you, where you shall have all the rooms upon the water side for my Lady and the children...The Queen removes to Greenwich. I have there bespoken your old lodging at Mrs Wondrel's'.^{SD}

March 15: *News of the Duke of Holstein's visit to England and Scotland. Prince Ulrik of Denmark (1578-1624), a brother of King Christian IV, travelled through England in March en route from France to Scotland, where his sister Anne was Queen. March 15, Edinburgh, George Nicholson to Burghley: 'He came through England quietly known but no further taken knowledge of than he liked, he says. Yet he says it was freely offered him that if he would be known he should have the honour and entertainment appertaining him. But he chose rather to pass quietly without any such note and as a private traveller. This I hear he says with good report of the country'. [Scot.xiii.172]. (See May 11).*

Mar 15, Wed sermon, Whitehall: John Overall, one of the Queen's chaplains.

Court news. March 15, Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney:
 'The Commissioners of the States are desirous of audience, and as yet have it not, but do expect it tomorrow'.^{SD}

Mar 16, Thur Dutch Deputies at Whitehall for first audience.

March 18, Whyte to Sidney: 'The States have had audience here, and are desired to put down in writing what they delivered unto her Majesty in words, which are the reasons why they hold it not safe for her Majesty nor themselves to enter into this Peace intended with Spain'.^{SD}

Mar 20, Mon visit, Charterhouse, Middlesex; Lord Thomas Howard.

Lord Howard de Walden (1561-1626), still known as Lord Thomas Howard, his title until 5 December 1597; son of the Duke of Norfolk (executed 1572).

2nd wife: Katherine (Knyvett), widow of Richard Rich; she died in 1638.

Visit for a christening, the Queen being godmother (a rare occasion on which she honoured a subject with such a visit). She had previously been a godmother by proxy to Lord Thomas's first son by his 2nd wife, 1584.

Diary of Richard Stonley of Aldersgate Street, March 20:

'This day the Queen's Majesty came to the Charterhouse London to christen the Lord Thomas Howard's child'. [Folger V.a.461].

St Botolph Aldersgate churchwardens paid: 'For money for ringing for the Queen's Majesty, 2s6d'. [25 March 1597-25 March 1598 a/c].

5th son: Robert Howard (1598-1653); married (1648) Katherine Neville.

Also March 20: new appointment: Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby: Governor of Berwick.^P Governor until he died in 1601.

March 21, in France: Sir Robert Cecil and John Herbert had their first audience with King Henri IV; next day Cecil met both the King and his mistress, now titled Duchess of Beaufort. Cecil reported that the King showed 'to divers the picture of her Majesty that I wore'.

Negotiations by both English and Dutch envoys to dissuade the King from making a separate Peace with Spain proved fruitless.

He was negotiating at the same time with Commissioners from the Spanish Netherlands, sent to procure such a Peace.

March 24, Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bath, of a private bath (formerly part of the Priory of St John's), adjoining the public Hot Bath:

It is 'often used and frequented by divers noblemen, both Lords and Ladies of great calling, for their private ease and commodity'. On Shrove Tuesday 'certain lewd and disordered persons...did dig up the spring and head of the said private bath'. It is to 'be presently repaired and restored at their cost and charges... which we wish to be done forthwith for that our very good Lady the Lady Marquis of Northampton is minded afore the end of the next month to go purposely thither to use the said bath'.^{APC}

Court news. March 25, London, Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:

'Sir Robert Sidney with his Lady is this day come to court, and is by common voice proclaimed Deputy of Ireland'...

'The Queen doth intend a little progress, which she will end at Greenwich, where it is thought she will long continue without remove'. [SP12/266/94].

No 'little progress' took place. Sir Robert Sidney, Governor of Flushing, who did not become Lord Deputy of Ireland, remained in England on leave from March 1598 until August 1599, when Rowland Whyte's letters resumed.

March-April: Scottish special Ambassador in England.

Edward Bruce (1548-1611). March 5, Edinburgh, George Nicholson to Burghley: 'He is a gentleman of good parentage, born at Culross, Abbot of Kinloss, one of the Lords of the Sessions and of the King's Council'. [Scot.xiii.170].

Bruce came for the Queen's annual gratuity to King James, which had not been paid in 1597, and also in response to her complaints of the King in her 'passionate letter' of January 4, taken by Sir William Bowes.

King James to the Queen, of 'the calumnious and untrue reports that came to your ears of me', which are causing me to send a man to your Majesty.

'No further will I answer particularly to your letter, since it becomes me not to strive with a lady, especially in that art wherein their sex most excels; but, believe me, I take not unkindly your passionate letter, both because it was but privily written to myself, as likewise because I perceive sparks of love to shine through the midst of the thickest clouds of passion that are there set down...I have sent unto you my Ambassador, the Abbot of Kinloss...for whose honesty and plainness I will be answerable'. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 124].

April 5, Whitehall: Privy Council: 'This day in the afternoon their Lordships sat in Council with the Deputies for the Estates of the Low Countries'.^{APC}

The Deputies returned to Flushing on May 10, just as further Dutch Deputies reached London from France on the same mission.

7 April 1598-March 1599: Francis Cherry was messenger to Russia.

Cherry, a member of the Company of Adventurers into Russia, described himself as 'having been brought up a long time in Russia, chiefly in the Emperor's court, and by experience learned the depth of the trade'. [HT.v.462].

Cherry wrote a description of his mission. He was sent to Tsar Feodor.

He left Harwich on April 20 and arrived in Russia in June to find a new Tsar, Boris Godunov, whom he met only on his Coronation Day, Sept 1, and was presented with 13 carts laden with victuals, including a barrel of rasp wine, 2 barrels of black and red cherry wine; 2 barrels of mead; 3 loaves; an elk, two live boars, 10 fat wethers [sheep], 10 flitches of bacon, 20 hens, 5 [live] hares, 10 ducks, 4 wild geese, 12 chickens; 'with divers dishes ready dressed'.

He left Russia on December 28. [Egerton Papers, 292-301].

Apr 13, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.

By Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Queen's Almoner; to 61 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 64d in a white purse.^T

April 14, in France: After their fruitless special embassy Secretary Cecil and John Herbert took leave of King Henri IV. Cecil was presented 'with a fair jewel wherein was the King's picture'. On the same day 'Mr Secretary's servants were embarked in a Scottish ship to go by long seas into England'.

April 15, Edinburgh, George Nicholson (English Agent) to Lord Burghley:

'It is regretted to me in quiet sort that the comedians of London should in their play scorn the King and people of this land and wished that it may be speedily amended and stayed, lest the worst sort getting understanding thereof should stir the King and country to anger thereat'. [Scot.xiii.172].

April 22 (o.s), in France: Treaty of Vervins. Henri IV secretly signed a Peace Treaty with Spain; the French recovered Calais and other territories.

The King waited for the English and Dutch special Ambassadors to leave before making the Treaty public a month later.

Apr 22, Sat Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

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

Apr 23, Sun St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

Queen's Lieutenant: Gilbert Talbot 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. Eight other Garter Knights. The Queen was not in the processions nor at the service.

Roger Wilbraham's description: 'Was I at St George's Feast kept at Whitehall; the Earl of Shrewsbury was Lord President of the Order for that day'...

'On the Eve about 3 o'clock were all the servants about London that attended on the Knights of the Order of the Garter in the base court, inner court, hall, and elsewhere. But now [on the 23rd] admitted into the Presence [Chamber]'.

'Then the Knights...in their robes: being purple velvet all and trailing on the ground, lined with white taffeta...the inner garments were their ordinary hose and doublet, with a side cassock beneath the calf of the leg of scarlet coloured velvet, and a hood of the same...turned on the right shoulder; and on their left arms the red cross embroidered on their outer robe. Each had a velvet cap and feather, saving the Lord Buckhurst, who belike doth not profess arms but a Councillor; he had no feather. The Bishop of Winchester was Prelate of the Order, only in a purple velvet robe; the Dean of Windsor in succession is Dean of the Order, and had a crimson satin robe. One of the Gentlemen Ushers, Mr Coningsby, is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (with which he useth to go before noblemen and peers that are attainted, or to suffer [execution])'.

'There were two Heralds Kings and about 12 more other Heralds in their richest attire, that went in procession and to Chapel before their Lords'.

'After each was thus richly attired, the Lords passed through the Presence to the Queen's Majesty, Sovereign of the Order, to wait on her to Chapel. Her Majesty went not, so they went after the Heralds to Chapel, the youngest Knights foremost, two and two in a rank, and the President last alone. Every two together made in the Chapel two solemn curtsies, one I think to her Majesty's place, the other to the President. Before they took their seats, ordinary prayers: one chapter read by the Prelate of the Order, the other by the Dean, the rest of prayers said by the Lord Prelate. Two psalms and two anthems sung with great melody, organs, voices, sackbuts, and other instruments. And so after two solemn curtsies departed the Chapel and returned in order to the Presence'.

'And there attending for supper the Lord President sat on the left hand close to the cloth of state, and the whole table about 40 dishes...all double gilt plate was for the Lord President's mess. Two tables more, whereto were three mess more, sat all the rest of the Lords and Knights of the Order, each one a yard and a half from another...served in silver with meat as much as could be couched on the board, as though each had a mess by himself; to each mess two courses and a banquet. The meat was brought up by the Guards, but the ordinary Queen's Sewers did not wait, but to each Knight one of the Gentlemen Pensioners and another gentleman appointed to attend'.

'Before and after supper standing water was brought, first to the President with three *congés*...after to each two Knights water brought again by other, and so in order each washed with their hats on. With like three *congés* two Chaplains said Grace. And so sat at supper, wherein they spent two hours and a half, and at ten o'clock departed to each one's lodging. During this time of supper all the tables in the Queen's house supped in their due order, and I supped at the Lord Chamberlain's board, where Sir John Poyntz was his deputy'.

Apr 24, Mon Final 1598 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

'Her Majesty went to Chapel in procession under a canopy carried with six, and that knights all'. No new Garter Knights elected. [*Wilbraham*, 15-17].

April 25: Council pass for the Lord of Kinloss to be provided with post-horses 'for himself, his train and company' to Scotland.

April 26: Pass for 6 trunks, 4 packs and 2 hampers for King James, and other baggage for Kinloss, to go by sea to Scotland.^{APC}

April 27, Edward Bruce (Abbot of Kinloss), to James Hudson:
 'I finished my whole business in 15 days... and I have now stayed 15 days upon
 [for] the receipt of my dispatch'. [Scot.xiii.199].

April 27: in *France*: Sir Robert Cecil and Dr Herbert embarked near Caen,
 Cecil in *The Adventure*, Herbert in *The Moon*.

April 29: They arrived at Portsmouth after their special embassy.

Apr 30, Sun knighting, at Whitehall: Lord Mayor, Richard Saltonstall, skinner.
 He was presented, as was customary, by the Recorder of London, John Croke;
 with reply by the Lord Keeper, Sir Thomas Egerton. Roger Wilbraham noted:

Croke: 'The subjects of England never more bound to so gracious a Sovereign'
 who 'hath preserved us from all dangers feared as invasion' and 'hath conferred
 upon her people all graces as peace, plenty, justice tempered with mercy'...

'The City according to the custom had chosen Mr Saltonstall Lord Mayor, humbly
 praying her gracious approbation to give life to their election'. They are
 'ready with all their lands, goods and lives to do all humble services'.

Egerton answered that 'her Majesty appointed him to declare that she accepted
 those praises not as merited by her, but as remembrances what virtues were to be
 embraced by one in her high place; yet she accepted it as an increase of God's
 mercy that those blessings had happened to her people under her government,
 being the weaker sex; that she desired no longer to live than might be for the
 welfare of the people; remembered them of their great bounties and privileges;
 required careful government of the people, in peace'. [Wilbraham, 17-18].

Also April 30, evening: Sir Robert Cecil at Whitehall on return from France.
 Secretary Cecil and John Herbert 'came to Staines about 9 at night, where a
 coach of my Lord of Essex attended for Mr Secretary, and brought him to the
 court between 10 and 11 o'clock at Whitehall. Mr Secretary went presently to
 the Queen, not staying long with her, but returned to his house in the Strand'.

May 1, Mon Sir Robert Cecil at Whitehall with the Queen.

Cecil made a full report to the Queen of his embassy to France.

May 2, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 2nd of May at her Majesty's remove
 from Whitehall to Greenwich, 12d'. Work at Greenwich, 1598-1599, included:
 'making and setting up a fair standing seat in the mulberry tree in the garden
 and a new seat with four pillars under the same tree for her Majesty'.

May 2: Earl of Argyll in England on his way from Scotland.
 Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll (1575-1638), going to travel abroad.

May 2, Berwick, George Nicholson to Sir William Bowes: 'The Earl of Argyll is
 passed through this town under Mr John Carey's passport for Mr George Erskine
 and his company. Whereof I thought it meet to give you knowledge that, notwith-
 standing this his Lordship's seeking to pass through England unknown, you may
 give notice of him and he may be acknowledged in court with favour and thanked
 for his goodwill shown her Majesty anent [about] her Irish causes'.

George Erskine, brother of Sir Thomas Erskine, is a 'chief guider of this
 good Earl of Argyll'. [Scot.xiii.203-4].

Court news. May 3, London, Sir William Bowes to Archbishop of York, Hutton:
 'The Scottish Ambassador [Bruce] hath had audience of her Majesty thrice, and
 once conference with the Lords of the Council...He hath obtained a warrant for
 £3000 of the gratuity to the King his Sovereign [for 1597]...and is dispatched
 hence...he hath got the opinion here of a wise and temperate man, and well
 affected to the peace of the two countries'. [Surtees Society, 17 (1843), 127].

May 6: Stationers entered the earliest work in English on tropical medicine: *'The Cures of the Diseased, in Remote Regions. Preventing mortality, incident in Foreign Attempts of the English Nation'*. [By George Wateson].

'To the Queen's most excellent Majesty. Sacred Sovereign, in my unjust imprisonment in Spain, it pleased God to afflict me with the Tabardilla Pestilence: whereof being in cure, by an especial Physician of that King, I observed his method for the same, and such other Diseases, as have perished your Majesty's people in the Southern parts. Which Remedies have since, by my direction, taken the like good effects. And of perfect zeal to your Majesty's service, and Country's weal, I therewith acquaint your Highness's subjects. Invocating God to preserve your Majesty, enable them in your services, protect your Kingdoms, and suppress your enemies'. 'Your Majesty's loyal Subject (G.W.)'

The book deals with 'the burning fever...the aching Tabardilla pestilent... fluxes violent...the Scurvy'. 20p. (London, 1598).

May 6: Seditious words in Kent. John Jenkins, of Boughton Monchelsea, labourer, said 'if the Queen did put down begging she is worse than Nan Bennett (meaning Agnes Bennett, widow, lately executed for witchcraft) which forsook God and all the world'. Guilty; to be pilloried with a paper above his head.

Agnes Bennett had been hanged in 1567 after being found guilty of bewitching to death a Boughton Monchelsea freemason. [Assizes, Kent, 423,71].

[John Jenkins apparently refers to a recent Act of Parliament].

May 11-June 12: further news of the Duke of Holstein's visit to Scotland.

May 11, Edinburgh, George Nicholson to Lord Burghley: 'Here is nothing but feasting and presenting the Duke with good cheer, fair shows of musters and sports'. May 22, Holyroodhouse, Roger Aston to Sir Robert Cecil: On May 25 the Duke 'is to get his last banquet...The God Bacchus is a great guider among us at this time...He is like to be a costly guest'. Nicholson sent news that the Duke of Lennox made Holstein a banquet on May 25; on May 28 the King made him an extraordinary banquet, with musters of his domestics; the King gave him a rich hat-band; both the King and Queen gave him gold, jewels, and horses.

Roger Aston to Cecil, June 12, Berwick: 'So long as the Duke of Holstein was here we had no other mind but of banqueting and drinking. He departed from hence June 3rd, and had cost the King £4000 sterling...I leave this Duke to his own exercise, which is to go drunk to bed'. [Scot.xiii.207,209,217,220].

May 11: Two **Dutch Deputies** arrived; the previous Deputies had left.

The second deputation sent in 1598 from the States-General of the United Provinces: Justin de Nassau, Admiral of Zeeland; Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, Advocate of Holland. Both had been in France endeavouring to persuade the King not to make peace with Spain. They arrived in London on May 11, and went to stay at Clapham, Surrey, with Noel Caron, the resident Dutch Agent.

They came in the hope of preserving their offensive and defensive alliance with England, although they were aware that the Queen's leading Councillors were determined on peace. The Queen was weary of the war, and was resolved to conclude a peace if she could, or otherwise to make as good a bargain with the States as possible, and to be reimbursed for some fourteen years of aid to them, which she calculated as nearly fourteen hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Dutch embassy is described by Motley, United Netherlands, vol.iii. Their Report is in M.L.van Deventer, ed. Gedenstukken van Johan van Oldenbarnevelt en zijn tijd (S'Gravenhage, 1862), ii.226-245. ('Deventer').

May 14: death: Countess of Hertford, a Lady of the Privy Chamber since 1569. She was Frances (Howard), 2nd wife of the Earl of Hertford.

Funeral: Westminster Abbey, where her monument remains. (St Benedict's Chapel). In May 1601 the Earl of Hertford married (3) Mrs Frances Prannell.

May 16, Privy Council to Lord Mayor: 'requiring him in her Majesty's name (all delays and excuses set apart) to provide and make ready some convenient lodging within the city for the Admiral of Zeeland, Justinian de Nassau, and Monsieur Barnevelt, Deputies for the States of the United Provinces (who are come unto her Majesty for special service), and the same to accommodate with all furniture and necessaries fit for their use, and not to use any backwardness in the accomplishing hereof (as sometimes heretofore upon like occasion hath been done), as he regards the peril of her Majesty's displeasure'.^{APC}

The Deputies continued to stay at Clapham with Noel Caron, resident Agent.

May 17, Wed Dutch Deputies at Greenwich for first audience.

'The Deputies of the States United, Monsieur de Nassau and Monsieur Barnevelt, had audience of her Majesty'.^{MK} The audience was in French.

The Deputies found the Queen in a very ill humour. Barnevelt recounted the failure of their mission to France. The Queen interrupted him with violent invectives against the King for his treachery. She had written with her own hand to tell him that she had never believed him capable of what had now proved true. Then she became abusive to the envoys, for not engaging in peace negotiations, at least to discover what the Spanish intentions might be; she considered that if Prince Maurice and others were left in office, and the Spaniards sent out of the country, there seemed no reason why the peace offers should not be accepted. Barnevelt replied that this was impossible, unless the Dutch accepted the King of Spain as their prince again (after thirty years of war).

The Queen here broke forth into mighty oaths, protesting over and over again by the living God that she would not and could not give the States any further assistance; that she would leave them to their fate; that her aid rendered in their war had lasted much longer than the Siege of Troy, and that she had been a fool to help them and the King of France.

Barnevelt endeavoured to soothe her, urging that as she had gained the reputation over the whole world of administering her affairs with admirable, yea with almost divine wisdom, she should now make use of that sagacity in the present very difficult matter. The States were determined to maintain their national existence, their religion, and their ancient liberties and laws. They did not pretend to be wiser than great monarchs or their counsellors.

The Queen's desire for peace and her determination to get back her money overpowered all other considerations. By the living God! by the living God! she swore over and over again as her anger rose, she would never more have anything to do with such people; and she deeply regretted having thrown away her money and the lives of her subjects in so stupid a manner.

Barnevelt strove calmly to stay her wrath, representing that her money and her pains had not been wasted, that the enemy had been brought to shame and his finances to confusion, and urging her to allow the Dutch to make levies of troops at their own expense, within her Kingdom. The Queen was obdurate, crying "How am I to defend myself? how are the affairs of Ireland to be provided for?; how am I ever to get back my money? who is to pay the garrisons of Brill and Flushing?". With these words she left, saying that her Councillors would confer with the envoys. [Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.458-460].

*May 19: Dutch Deputies at Greenwich for second audience.

The Queen was more benign in manner but quite as peremptory in her demands. Let the States either thoroughly satisfy her as to past claims and present necessities, or be prepared for her immediate negotiation with the enemy. Should she decide to treat she would not be unmindful of their interests.

On taking leave the Deputies met Lord Burghley, who made no secret of his opinion in favour of negotiations. It was the duty of sovereigns to seize the best opportunity for repose for their subjects and realms. [Motley, iii.462-3].

Court news. May 20, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton 'attending on the Lord Governor of Ostend': 'Barnevelt, the agent and advocate of the States, is here and hath had audience these two days together, but I fear we are deaf on that side, and no music will please us unless it be to the tune of peace'.^{CHA}

May 20-Dec 20: George Carew, Lord Keeper Egerton's secretary, was special Ambassador to the German States, Hanse Towns, Poland, Sweden, Denmark.

May 21: The two Dutch Deputies left in haste, without waiting for passports or letters of recall, and embarked at Gravesend in a gale.

May 22, court, Earl of Essex to Nassau and Barnevelt, in French, sending a courier to overtake them before they sail. He expresses his regret, and his surprise at their sudden departure.

'My mistress knows very well that she is an absolute Princess, and that when her ministers have done their duty, she wills what she wills'.

Also on May 22 the Queen wrote to the States-General. [Deventer, 245,247].

Barnevelt returned in July, with other Deputies.

c.May 23-late July: Dr Giles Fletcher was special Ambassador to the Low Countries. He was accompanied by members of the Merchant Adventurers' Company.

At Madrid a deed of cession had been signed, transferring the Spanish Netherlands from King Philip II to his daughter the Infanta Isabella and her future husband Cardinal Archduke Albert (as her dowry). The Cardinal renounced Holy Orders; they married by proxy in September at Ferrara, where the Pope was. In Albert's lengthy absence in Spain his cousin Cardinal Andreas took command. Isabella and Archduke Albert made a ceremonial entry to Brussels in summer 1599.

May 24: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lady Elizabeth Somerset's son'.^T Parents: Sir Henry Guildford; wife: Lady Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester; she was a Lady of the Privy Chamber.

'At Sir Henry Guildford's house in London'. Queen's Deputy: Countess of Derby.^T Queen's gifts, to Sir Henry Guildford's child, May 22: one basin and ewer gilt and one gilt stope [drinking vessel].^{NYG}

St Andrew's Church, Holborn, register: 'Edward Guildford son of Sir Harry Guildford, baptised May 24, but born May 10'. 1st child.

May 25,Thur knighting: Thomas Fane, of Kent.^M

May 26 (n.s), in France: Proclamation of Peace with Spain.

June 2,7: News of Dumb-shows in the Spanish Netherlands mocking the Queen, after the Proclamation there of Peace between France and Spain.

June 2, The Hague, Dr Giles Fletcher to the Earl of Essex:

'At Brussels of late was a dumb-show representing the French King and Cardinal who after long wars fell to a treaty. While they are conferring, in cometh a lady and conveys herself behind the French King and pryeth what they say, expressing much perturbation at it, sometimes fawning and sometimes flattering and plucking the French King by the sleeve. In the meantime one of the minions begins to chafe, enquiring what she is that presumes so near. Where it is gestured she is the Queen of England. So they whisper and laugh'...

'With that there come in four or five fellows dressed like boors, and begin to press to the place and interrupt the treaty...They are described to be boors of Holland...The Cardinal gestures that he will hang them all up'...

'So we are mocked by them while we treat of peace'. [HT.viii.90].

June 7 [The Hague], Mr Hungerford to the Earl of Essex:

'There hath lately been in Antwerp great feasting and solemnities to celebrate this new peace. Amongst others, to acquaint your Lordship with the jests of this country, one was a solemn meeting...of a Pope and Spanish King, whom the French King came likewise to visit and make friendship with, and was admitted without much ceremony...Next after him cometh a gallant and princely woman's person, clothed virgin-like all in white, royally crowned, holding in her hand a posy, which she showed herself willing to give them a smell and scent of, might she likewise be admitted to their feast and company, and so at last was with more difficulty than the first. Next unto her come two, both apparelled in blue, one better than the other, but with a cat upon his shoulder crying "maw, maw" to show who carried him [Maurice of Nassau]. The other, clown-like, with a great cheese under his arm. Both these...were with cords drawn out of the room, which the Hollanders censure as a sign of the King's meaning towards Count Maurice and themselves...Everyone's heart is here so obstinate against the Spaniard and hardened to continue the war'. [HT.viii.198].

June 7-July 3: Sir Francis Vere was special Ambassador to the Low Countries. Vere arrived at the Hague on June 16, and left again for England on July 3 with letters from the States-General to the Queen, informing her that they were again sending Deputies to England. [HT.viii.222,245].

By June 8: death. Ralph Bowes, Master of the Queen's Games. Bowes left his wife Lady Digby 'a diamond or a pair of bracelets' value £20; nephew Robert Hart 'my short cloak called a Dutch cloak', hose of silver lace, and 'my best white satin doublet, but not the buttons that are upon it, those I will to my brother Sir Jerome Bowes' (the principal beneficiary). New Master: August 11.

June 9: marriage. Robert Digby (1574-1618), son of Sir George Digby and Abigail Heveningham, a former Maid of Honour, whose 3rd husband was Ralph Bowes, married Lettice Garrett (c.1580-1658), Maid of Honour, only child of Gerald FitzGerald, Lord Gerald, an Irish peer, and Katherine Knollys.

Nicholas Hottoste, Jewel-house Officer, went from Greenwich to the Tower in June 'to make provision of plate to be given at a marriage'.^T

Queen's gift, June 9: gilt plate, to 'Robert Digby, Esquire, and Mistress Elizabeth Garrett'.^{PS} Also described as one gilt bowl with a cover, at the marriage of Mr Robert Digby to Mistress Lettice Garrett.^{NYG}

June 11, Theobalds (Herts), Lord Burghley to his son Sir Robert Cecil: 'I pray you to present my humble thanks to her Majesty for her frequent messages...Your loving sick father'. [Wright, ii.487].

Lord Treasurer Burghley was back in London by the beginning of July.

Note: A letter from Sir John Harington to Sir Hugh Portman describing a visit to the Lord Treasurer at Bath is printed in Nugae Antiquae, i.236-7.

Dated by the editor May or June 1598, but it refers to Robert Cecil, who was Lord Treasurer from 1608 and was at Bath in May 1612, dying on his way home.

June 12: new appointment: Leonard Fryer: Queen's Serjeant Painter. £10 p.a.^P

c.June 12-August 1: Lord Zouche and Dr Christopher Parkins were Ambassadors Extraordinary to Denmark. Edward 11th Lord Zouche and Dr Parkins went to congratulate King Christian IV on his marriage in May to Anna Cathrin, the Marquis of Brandenburg's daughter; and also to complain about English ships detained by Denmark. June 12, Lord Zouche to Sir Robert Cecil: I have received from you 'the fairest picture in Europe. I would I could have as rich a box to keep it in as I esteem the favour great'. [HT.viii.208].

The Ambassadors sailed from Essex to Elsinore.

June 15, court, William Killigrew to Lord Burghley: 'Mr Fulke Greville has just brought me word of her Majesty's pleasure that I should write you that there is a Waiter's room of the Custom House fallen in, which she has long determined might be bestowed upon John Speed, who has presented her with divers maps; she therefore desires you will bestow the place upon him, whom she takes to be a very sufficient man to discharge the same'. [SP12/167/51].

June: proposed visit to *The Elizabeth Jonas*, Woolwich, Kent. Named by the Queen in 1559. In 1597-98 it was in dry dock at Woolwich, where Joseph Pett and other shipwrights worked on 'repairing and new building' it.^N 'About midsummer...was *The Elizabeth Jonas* launched out of Woolwich Dock, and sudden preparation made to have received her Majesty aboard the ship riding afloat; but upon some unknown reasons her Majesty came not at all, for even at that instant had one Mr Wiggs procured commission about examination of certain abuses in the Navy'. [W.G.Perrin, ed. *Autobiography of Phineas Pett* (1918), 10].

The Queen did make a visit to Woolwich during this summer: John Cockett and other watermen were paid 'for carrying divers of her Highness' train by water after her Majesty to Woolwich and back again to Greenwich', 20s.^T

c.July 1,Sat 'Dissension' between Queen and Earl of Essex, at Greenwich.

'There grew a sharp dissension between the Queen and Essex, none else being present but the Lord Admiral, Sir Robert Cecil and Windebank, Clerk of the Signet. For whereas she thought Sir William Knollys, uncle to Essex, the fittest man of all others to be sent to Ireland [as Lord Deputy], and Essex obstinately persuaded her that Sir George Carew was rather to be sent, that so he might rid him from the court, yet could not by persuasions draw her unto it. He forgetting himself...uncivilly turneth his back, as it were in contempt, with a scornful look. She waxing impatient, gave him a cuff on the ear, and bade him be gone with a vengeance. He laid his hand upon his sword, the Lord Admiral interposing himself, he swore a great oath, that he neither could nor would swallow so great an indignity, nor would have borne it at King Henry the Eighth's hands; and in great discontentment hasted from the court'. [Camden, *Annals*].

July 5,Wed dinner, Cecil House, Strand; Lord Burghley, in his last illness. St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 5th of July at her Majesty's coming to the Lord Treasurer's to dinner from Greenwich and at her going back the same day, 12d'. Burghley's last known letter with his own hand: July 10.

July 6,Thur, Star Chamber: Lord Keeper's oration on the Queen's behalf.

In the presence of the Judges, and of J.P.s, Sir Thomas Egerton delivered an exhortation commanded by the Queen 'on the last Sabbath day at the court'.

'The Queen had an especial care and regard that all this Long Vacation the peace of her Church and of her land should be in all manner of ways maintained and preserved; and she charged the Judges here', who 'are now to traverse all the realm in their several circuits for the common Justice of the realm... to preserve this according to the ancient laws of the realm, as they would render a strict and severe account thereof to her Majesty; and especially to regard the negligence of some Justices of the Peace, and the forwardness of others, and to punish the one and to recompense the other, and to make report of this to her Majesty; and since the peace of the Church (thanks be to God) is well preserved, but the disturbers of the peace of the land are sturdy rogues and idle vagrant beggars, these ought to have their punishment with great severity, according to the purpose of the new Statute'.

'Also the Justices of the Peace are to depart out of London to their rural habitations, and there to observe hospitality and to guard the Justice and good governance of the land...And to avoid the name of basket Justices of the Peace'.

The Queen had also warned of basket Justices on Feb 14. [Hawarde, 101-102].

c. July 8: Sir Francis Vere at Greenwich on return from Low Countries.

Vere to the Earl of Essex, July: 'I have brought nothing of certain to her Majesty but that the States' Deputies will be here by the 10th'...

'I had speech at large with her Majesty, was well heard. She was sensible enough of the danger their State was in'. [HT.viii.256].

July 10, Lord Burghley to his son Sir Robert Cecil: 'I pray you diligently and effectually let her Majesty understand how her singular kindness doth overcome my power to acquit it, who though she will not be a mother, yet she showeth herself by feeding me with her own princely hand as a careful nurse, and if I may be weaned to feed myself, I shall be more ready to serve her on the earth, if not, I hope to be in heaven a servitor for her and God's church'...

'Serve God by serving of the Queen, for all other service is indeed bondage to the Devil'. 'Your languishing father'. [Wright, ii.488: facsimile].

July 10-mid August: Dutch Deputies in England.

For the third time in 1598 the States-General of the United Provinces sent Deputies: Jan de Duvenvord, Admiral of Holland; Johan van Oldenbarnevelt; Sieur de Tempel, Advocate; Jan van Warck, Councillor of Middelburg; Jan van Holtinga; D'Hessels, Councillor of Brabant; they joined Noel Caron, resident Agent.

A final effort was to be made to resolve financial problems, and to defeat in argument those in England who wanted peace with Spain.

July 18: Dutch Deputies at Greenwich for first audience.

July 18, newsletter from London: 'The Deputies from the States-General arrived here this week, to arrange peace or war. They had an audience with the Queen today'. [Fugger, 309].

[c. July 19], Sir William Knollys to his nephew the Earl of Essex:

'Between her Majesty's running into her princely power, and your Lordship's persisting in your settled resolution, I am so confounded as I know not how nor what to persuade... This day her Majesty was pleased William Killigrew [Groom of the Privy Chamber] should have come to you as from himself, but instructed by her; yet, jealous that one of her Chamber's coming to you might be thought to be sent by her, she commanded him to stay'.

PS. 'The States have been with the Queen, Barnevelt, Vanderwercke, and Caron. She hath pressed them to open themselves, and hath told them that this their offer will not content her. All the answer, I hear, they have given, is that they will let the rest of their fellows know her pleasure'. [Birch, ii.389].

The Dutch had frequent conferences with Councillors. Financial offers were made and rejected, and new offers made.

Knollys also wrote to Essex: 'Remember, I beseech you, that there is no contesting between sovereignty and obedience, and I fear the longer your Lordship doth persist in this careless humour of her Majesty, the more her heart will be hardened; and I pray God your contending with her in this manner do not breed such a hatred in her as will never be reclaimed'. [Devereux, i.495].

July 20, at court, John Donne wrote a poem to Henry Wotton, beginning:

'Here's no more news', than 'That vice doth here habitually dwell'; ending:

'At Court, though From Court, were the better style'.

July 21 [Dublin], Lord Grey to Lord Cobham: 'Of late my Lord of Essex, doubting whereupon I should be so well favoured at court, and especially by her Majesty, has forced me to declare myself either his only, or friend to Mr Secretary and his enemy, protesting that there could be no neutrality'...

'Howsoever I have offended... this great patron of the wars, yet have I performed what I promised her Majesty, that I would never hold dependency save from her princely throne'. [HT.viii.269].

July 26 (I), George Coppin (attending on Lord Burghley) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'My Lord...desires you to send hither either Mr Baker or Mr Gooderus, the Queen's surgeons, with as much speed as may be. His Lordship has had a very evil night'. (II): 'Dr Gilbert and Serjeant Gooderus are now with him'.

George Baker: one of the Queen's surgeons; William Gooderus: her Serjeant-Surgeon; Dr William Gilbert became one of her physicians in 1601.[HT.viii.277].

July 27,Thur Queen sent Sir Edward Stafford to Lord Sheffield. Sheffield arrived at Brill in April as the new Governor, but by mid-July had returned from the Low Countries to his Yorkshire home, determined to resign.

He was in a 'melancholy humour' (his son had recently died, for which the Queen sent her condolences), and asked Sir Robert Cecil to inform the Queen that his resolution was to give over the world and all the vanities thereof, and betake himself wholly to God's service; despite the many honours and favours bestowed upon him, he was rendering up his Patent to her.

On July 27 the Queen sent Sir Edward Stafford from Greenwich to attempt to change Lord Sheffield's mind, or at least to persuade him to deliver his Patent to her in person. He found that Lord Sheffield was still resolved 'to think on God and nothing else', and asked that the Queen 'will not enforce my coming to the court'. [HT.viii.277-8,292,324].

July: hunting, Home Park, Eltham, Kent; Mr Lee.
Crown property. Keeper: John Lee, Clerk of the Buttery.

George Pollard made ready 'Mr Lee's Lodge in the hither park at Eltham against her Highness going thither to hunt'.^T

July: hunting, Little Park, Eltham, Kent; Mr Miller.
Crown property. Keeper: Hugh Miller, one of the Queen's Footmen, died 1616; wife: Elizabeth (Smithson), daughter of John Smithson alias Taylor, of Eltham, formerly the Queen's Master Cook of the Privy Kitchen.

George Pollard made ready 'Mr Miller's house in the Little Park at Eltham, and the standing, against her Highness going thither to hunt'.^T

c.July 31: Dutch Deputies at Greenwich with the Queen.

After all offers made by the Dutch had been rejected, the Queen sent for Barnevelt and Noel Caron, and demanded their final offer within 24 hours. Should it prove unsatisfactory, she would at once make peace with Spain.

August 1: The Dutch offered to pay £30,000 a year as long as the war should last, but claimed the right of redeeming the Cautionary Towns at £100,000 each. This was accepted by the Council, but as soon as the Queen heard of it she sent for Noel Caron, flew into a rage, and refused the terms.

Negotiations recommenced, and the States at last agreed to pay back in instalments £800,000. They were unable to obtain a promise to restore the Cautionary Towns in case of a peace between Spain and England.

By Treaty, if England was invaded by Spain the States would send to the Queen's assistance at least 30 ships of war, and 5000 infantry and five squadrons of horse. [Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii.466-7].

Aug 1,Tues Lord Zouche at Greenwich on return from Denmark. [Stow].
Dr Christopher Parkins also returned from their joint embassy, with Danish envoys.

During August Robert Cranmer, Jewel-house Officer, went from Greenwich 'to the City of London to her Majesty's goldsmiths for the providing of six chains given by her Highness to the Ambassadors of the King of Denmark'.^T

Aug 4: Hanseatic Merchants left the Steel-Yard, the London base of German merchants, in accordance with the Queen's decree of expulsion (13 Jan 1598).

Aug 4: **death.** William Cecil, 1st **Lord Burghley** (1520-1598), K.G., widower. His posts included: Lord Treasurer, Privy Councillor since 1558, Master of Court of Wards, Principal Secretary 1558-1572, Chancellor of Cambridge University.

'A famous Councillor to the Queen's Majesty all her reign, and likewise had been to Edward VI, who for his singular wisdom was renowned throughout all Europe, departed this mortal life at his house in the Strand. His body was conveyed to Westminster with solemn funeral, and from thence secretly to Stamford [privately], and there buried amongst his ancestors'. [Stow, Annals].

He bequeathed to his son Sir Robert Cecil 'all my writings concerning the Queen's causes, either for her revenue or for affairs of counsel or state'.

His will refers to his 'dwelling house called Cecil or Burghley House in Westminster', and to his Hertfordshire house Theobalds, and to 'all linen chested to serve on the Queen's access' to Theobalds. Funeral: August 29.

His elder son Sir Thomas Cecil (1542-1623) became 2nd Lord Burghley.

Burghley's sons wrote in September to ask Sir John Stanhope to present to the Queen, as enjoined by their father, his last gift to her: 'We do presume to present the figure of his heart, with whom love and duty (beyond wit to utter) do lie entombed. On the back side are engraven his own words, which contain his last lessons to us. By the golden sheaf above the heart may her Majesty please to judge that his heart wished her a harvest of felicities, to accompany her infinite virtues...We beseech her (for our sakes) to vouchsafe it a place in Beauty's harbour, where both our loves and duties are only anchored'.

Burghley's motto: 'Cor unum, via una'. [One heart, one way']. [HT.viii.370].

Aug 4, Sir William Knollys to the Earl of Essex: 'Her Majesty hath been this afternoon made privy by Mr Chancellor of my Lord Treasurer's death, which she seemeth to take very grievously, shedding of tears, and separating herself from all company...She hath sent my Lord of Buckhurst and Mr Chancellor for the Seal, and such things as may concern her Majesty'. [Birch, i.390].

['Mr Chancellor': Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer].

John Harington noted: 'When shall our realm see such a man, or when such a mistress have such a servant; well might one weep when the other died'.

[*Nugae Antiquae*, i.173; undated].

Aug 6, Sun Queen signed **Treaty** of Alliance with the States of the United Provinces, in which the Treaty of Nonsuch (August 1585) was renewed.

Court news. Aug 7, London, Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain:

'I hastened to London, and have stayed to see some end of our long Treaty with the States'. There are many matters 'to be thought of on the Lord Treasurer's death. The Queen was so prepared for it, by his small hope of recovery, that she takes it not over heavily, and gives ear to her suitors. His greatest places were in a manner passed before his death. The Treasurership to Lord Buckhurst, and the Wards to the Earl of Essex, but now Mr Secretary puts in for the first, and it is doubted whether promise will be kept with the other. He is still from court, and vows not to come till sent for; but none is over hasty to entreat him...Lord Sheffield continues his religious melancholy, and some say is turned Papist'. [SP12/268/18].

In 1599 Lord Buckhurst became Lord Treasurer, and 'Mr Secretary', Sir Robert Cecil, became Master of the Court of Wards.

Lord Sheffield was created Earl of Mulgrave in 1626.

Aug 8, Tues Privy Council meeting at Lord Keeper Egerton's house, York House. The Earl Marshal [Earl of Essex] was present. ^{APC}

Aug 9: Philip Henslowe on behalf of the Admiral's Men lent Anthony Munday 10s 'in earnest of a comedy for the court...Mr Drayton hath given his word for the book to be done within one fortnight'. Apparently 'Chance Medley', for which payments were made to several playwrights on August 19 and 24. [Henslowe, 96-7].
It is not known if this play (not extant) was performed at court.

Aug 11: new appointment: John Dorrington, Gentleman Pensioner, to be Master of the Queen's Games, pastimes, and sports, that is of her bears, bulls and mastiff dogs; with authority to bait the bears; wages for his office, and for keeping 20 mastiff bitches, 10d a day, and 4d for his deputy.^P Richard Dorrington, John's father, was Master 1541-1573, and Ralph Bowes from 1573-June 1598.

Aug 14, in Ireland: Battle of the Yellow Ford.
Sir Henry Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland, and 2000 men, were killed in this defeat by the Earl of Tyrone. Aug 30, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton:
'We have lately received a great blow in Ireland...This is the greatest loss and dishonour the Queen hath had in her time'.^{CHA}

Aug 16, Wed 'The Contract between her Majesty and the States was signed by the Lords and the States' Deputies at York House'.^{MK}

Aug 17, Thur Council's passport 'to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace and others her Majesty's public officers and loving subjects': Jean de Duvenvord, Admiral of Holland, Jean van Oldenbarnevelt, and other envoys are returning to the Low Countries, and you are 'in her Majesty's name commanded to use them with all courtesy and favour...and to see them, their servants and followers, provided of good and able post-horses...to the seaside'.^{APC}

Also Aug 17: Queen's gift to Florence McCarthy, £133.6s8d as her 'reward'. McCarthy, an Irishman, had been in and out of prison in England for ten years or more; the money from the Queen paid some of his debts. [HT.viii.375].

Aug 18: Queen's gifts: chains of gold bought from two London goldsmiths for £400 were given to 'the Deputies of the States of the Low Countries'.^{PS}

Aug 21: Stationers entered a book entitled: Gemma Fabri.
Published anonymously. In Latin. [By William Smyth].
Dedicated to the Queen, as nurse of the Church. The book consists of extracts from the Bible, from Genesis to the Apocalypse; put into Latin verse, with facing notes in Latin prose. 133p. (London, 1598).

August 21: German traveller, Paul Hentzner, arrived in London.

Hentzner (1558-1623), a Brandenburg lawyer, was the tutor of Christoph von Rehdiger, a young Silesian nobleman, who was accompanied by several Danish and Bohemian nobles. These included Baron William Slavata (1572-1652), who was to become Imperial High Chancellor; he was a cousin of Baron Zeirotin, who had been in England in 1596. On August 19 they landed at Rye, Sussex, for a month's stay.

Hentzner published in 1612 a Latin description ('Itinerarium') of his travels in England and elsewhere; a translation of part by Richard Bentley junior was published in 1757 by Horace Walpole as Paul Hentzner's Travels in England.

Details of Hentzner's visit are quoted here from a revised translation, by W.B.Rye, in England as seen by Foreigners (1865) 103-113, and notes.

Dates given here are from the Latin original, with Hentzner's new style dates altered here to old style, to accord with English custom.

In London Paul Hentzner's party visited St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall Palace, Bartholomew Fair, and went to bear-baiting.

At the Tower of London they viewed the Wardrobe Tower:

'Upon entering, we were obliged to leave our swords at the gate, and deliver them to the guard...We were shown about 100 pieces of arras [tapestry] belonging to the Crown, made of gold, silver and silk; several saddles covered with velvet of different colours; an immense quantity of bed-furniture, such as canopies and the like, some of them most richly ornamented with pearl; some royal dresses so extremely magnificent, as to raise anyone's admiration at the sums they must have cost'. They were then shown the Armoury, and lions and other animals.

They were at Greenwich Palace on August 27.

Aug 25: Earl of Essex was elected Chancellor of Cambridge University.

Aug 26, Earl of Essex to the Queen: 'I had not gone into exile of myself if your Majesty had not chased me from you as you did...Your Majesty would neither endure that my friends should plead for me to you, nor by their visitations give comfort unto me, and...I heard your indignation did take hold of all things that might feed it...Yet when the unhappy news came from yonder cursed country of Ireland, and that I apprehended how much your Majesty would be grieved to have your armies beaten and your kingdom like to be conquered by the son of a smith [Earl of Tyrone]...I posted up and first offered my attendance and after my poor advice in writing to your Majesty. But your Majesty rejected both me and my letter. The cause, as I hear, was that I refused to give counsel when I was last called to my Lord Keeper's [August 8]...I am sworn to give counsel to your Majesty and not to your Council'. [HT.viii.318].

Aug 27, Sun Paul Hentzner and his companions at Greenwich Palace.

Hentzner's description: 'We were admitted, by an order Mr Rogers had procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence Chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay [rushes], through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to Chapel. At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the Queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her. It was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility'.

*'In the same hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of Councillors of State, Officers of the Crown, and gentlemen, who waited the Queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner: first went gentlemen, Barons, Earls, Knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed; next came the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one of whom carried the royal sceptre, the other the Sword of State in a red scabbard studded with golden *fleurs-de-lis*, the point upwards'.*

'Next came the Queen, in the 65th year of her age (as we were told), very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar); she had in her ears two pearls with very rich drops; her hair was of an auburn colour, but false; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Luneburg Table [in Saxony]; her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were slender, her fingers rather long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging'.

'That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness; instead of a chain she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels'.

'As she went along in all this state and magnificence she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another (whether foreign ministers, or those who attend for different reasons), in English, French, and Italian; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch. Whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand'.

'While we were there William Slavata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels - a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face as she was going along everybody fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, 50 in number, with gilt halberds'.

'In the Ante-chapel next the Hall where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of "God save the Queen Elizabeth!" She answered it with "I thank you, my good people". In the Chapel was excellent music. As soon as it and the service were over, which scarcely exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner'.

'But while she was still at prayers we saw her table set out with the following solemnity: a gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table-cloth, which after they had both knelt three times with the utmost veneration he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-cellar, a plate, and bread. When they had knelt as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first'.

'At last came an unmarried lady of extraordinary beauty (we were told she was a Countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times, in the most graceful manner approached the table and rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe as if the Queen had been present. When they had waited there a little while the Yeomen of the Guard entered, bare-headed, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of 24 dishes, served in silver, most of it gilt'.

'These dishes were received by a gentleman in the same order as they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady-taster gave to each of the Guard a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this Guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, 100 in number, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together'.

'At the end of all this ceremonial a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who with particular solemnity lifted the meat off the table and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court'.

'The Queen dines and sups alone, with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that anybody, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of some distinguished personage'.

Aug 29: Paul Hentzner's party left London to visit Theobalds, formerly Lord Burghley's Hertfordshire home; the household were in London at his funeral.

During the next week they visited: Cambridge; Oxford; Woodstock Palace; Windsor Castle; Hampton Court; Nonsuch Palace.

Their return to London: September 5.

Aug 29, Tues Westminster Abbey: Funeral of Lord Burghley.
'The dinner was kept at Cecil House in the Strand'.^{MK}

Aug 29, St Peter's Hill, Rowland Lytton to Dudley Carleton: 'I am called to London to be partaker of the sorrowful solemnity of my Lord Treasurer's funeral, where many great men, with their presence, testified at last the general allowance of his good deserts'. Lytton refers to 'our good friend Mr Henry Maynard [one of Burghley's secretaries], whose deserts are not unrewarded even from her Majesty's own hands. Already he is sworn her servant'. [SP12/268/31].

Aug 30, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend: 'On Monday I came posting to London with your cousin Lytton to be a beholder of the solemn funeral...The Lord Treasurer's funeral was performed yesterday with all the rites that belong to so great a personage. The number of mourners one and other were above 500 whereof there were many noblemen and among the rest the Earl of Essex, who (whether it were upon consideration of the present occasion, or for his own disfavours) methought carried the heaviest countenance of the company; presently after dinner he retired to Wanstead where they say he means to settle, seeing he cannot be received in court, though he have relented much and sought by divers means to recover his hold: but the Queen says he hath played long enough upon her, and that she means to play awhile upon him'...

'Mr Maynard is become the Queen's man, and that with such high favour that in good earnest he is thought to be nearest in election to be Secretary'.^{CHA}
Sir Robert Cecil remained sole Secretary.

Aug 30: News of secret marriage. Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton (1573-1624), married Elizabeth Vernon (1573-c.1656), a Maid of Honour; she was a cousin of the Earl of Essex. The Earl of Southampton returned briefly from France in August, Elizabeth Vernon being with child by him.

Aug 30, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton:
'Mistress Vernon is from the court, and lies in Essex House. Some say she hath taken a venue [thrust] under the girdle and swells upon it, yet she complains not of foul play but says the Earl of Southampton will justify it; and it is bruited underhand that he was lately here four days in great secret of purpose to marry her and effected it accordingly'.^{CHA}

August-December: Scottish special Ambassador in England.

David Foulis came to obtain a further gratuity for King James, and to press the Queen to take action against Valentine Thomas, a thief in the Tower by May, who had accused the King of employing him in a plot against the Queen's life.

The Queen had sent Sir William Bowes in July to inform James of the allegations, and to assure him that she did not believe them. James now sent Foulis to inform her what he wanted done to clear his honour from 'these slanders which that base villain hath raised upon me'. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 125-7].

c. Aug 31: Scottish Ambassador, David Foulis, at Greenwich for audience.
Aug 31, Foulis to King James, giving particulars of his first audience with the Queen, which had been delayed by preparations for Lord Burghley's funeral, and during which she showed great discontent with the King's proceedings.

Foulis had several further audiences. [HMC 4th Rep. 668-9].

The Queen made a Declaration concerning Valentine Thomas: December 20.

Aug 31: new appointment: Sir Richard Bingham: Marshal of Ireland.
In succession to Sir Henry Bagenal, killed in battle on August 14.

Sept 1-December: Dr Christopher Parkins was special Ambassador to Denmark, from which he had returned a month earlier.

Sept 3 (o.s.), in **Spain: death. King Philip II** of Spain and I of Portugal (1527-1598). The second of his four wives was Queen Mary, half-sister of Queen Elizabeth. His son Philip (1578-1621) succeeded him as Philip III.

Sept 3, Burghley House, John Clapham (one of Lord Burghley's clerks) to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I am desirous to attend my Lord's corpse down to Stamford if I may understand your good liking thereof'. [HT.viii.328].

Burial: St Martin's Church, Stamford, Lincolnshire (dated August 29, the date of the funeral). There Lord Burghley's monument remains. Lady Burghley's monument is in Westminster Abbey, with her daughter Anne.

Sept 3, Sun 'Her Majesty had knowledge given her of the marrying of the Earl of Southampton and of his being here'.^{MK}

Sept 3, Greenwich, Sir Robert Cecil to the Earl of Southampton, in France: 'Her Majesty...knows that you came over very lately, and returned again very contemptuously; that you have also married one of her Maids of Honour, without her privity [knowledge], for which, with other circumstances informed against you, I find her grievously offended, and she commands me to charge you expressly (all excuses set apart) to repair hither to London, and advertise your arrival, without coming to the court until her pleasure be known'. [SP12/268/47].

Court news. [Sept 4, from one of Essex's men, to -]:

'Yesternight the Queen was informed of the new Lady of Southampton and her adventures, whereat her patience was so much moved that she came not to the chapel. She threateneth them all to the Tower, not only the parties, but all that are partakers of the practice. It is confessed the Earl was lately here, and solemnised the act himself, and Sir Thomas Jermyn accompanied him on his return to Margate'...

'You left my Lord of Essex sick at Essex House. Yesterday he took his litter towards Wanstead...He is in physic; we hope that presently, upon his recovery, he shall be recalled to court. The Queen hath sent her physicians to attend him, and this day he hath been visited by Mr Killigrew, Mr Greville, and Lord Henry from her'. [William Killigrew, Fulke Greville, Lord Henry Howard].

'Now the sixth time the remove is adjourned until Friday next [Sept 8]... I pity the poor Doctor [Dr Caesar, of Mitcham], but for his better comfort many of his good friends do purpose to visit him tomorrow night'...

'I now understand that the Queen hath commanded the *novizia* Countess the sweetest and best appointed lodging in the Fleet; her Lord is by commandment to return upon his allegiance with all speed'. [SP12/268/50].

[c.Sept 4], Sir William Knollys to his nephew the Earl of Essex:

'I met William Killigrew coming towards your Lordship with a message from the Queen that she looked for a better answer from you of submission; or else not to admit you to her presence. I thought it not amiss to take him back with me again to the court, whereby he might let the Queen know you had your fit yesternight; that it took you with a cold, and that you were not yet freed from it, so as understanding in what state you were, he thought good to know her pleasure before he would deliver any displeasing message'. She 'concluded that he might stay until she heard again from Dr Browne. And thus the case standeth now. Your Lordship may use your discretion; but if you have a meaning to come, do it as soon as you may...I would gladly speak with the doctor before he go up, because Mr Killigrew and he must agree in a tale'. [Birch, ii.391].

Dr Browne: Lancelot Browne, one of the Queen's physicians.

Sept 5: *Paul Hentzner and his companions returned to London. They visited theatres: 'Without the city are some theatres, where English actors represent almost every day comedies and tragedies to very numerous audiences; these are concluded with a variety of dances, accompanied by excellent music and the excessive applause of those that are present'.*

'Not far from one of these theatres...lies the Royal Barge, close to the River Thames; it has two splendid cabins, beautifully ornamented with glass windows, painting and carving; it is kept upon dry ground, and sheltered from the weather. There is still another place, built in the form of a theatre, which serves for the baiting of bears and bulls'. [Rye, 215].

Works, 1598: 'Making a new Barge-house to keep her Majesty's barge dry in near Paris Garden'. [At Southwark, for the Privy Barge].

Sept 6, court at Greenwich, George Lord Hunsdon (Lord Chamberlain) to Dr Richard Field, summoning him to preach at court:

'After my very hearty commendations. Whereas divers of her Majesty's Chaplains have been advanced to sundry ecclesiastical dignities and preferments, by means whereof they have and do discontinue their attendance at the court, and the duties of their places not so effectually discharged as were fit, her Majesty's pleasure being to have those places furnished and her service performed by sufficient men both for life and learning, in which kind you have been enabled unto me, by the report and judgement of such as seem to know you. These shall be therefore to pray and in her Majesty's name to require you to make your repair to court by the 23rd day of this instant month of September, at what time I wish that you will be ready to preach in that place, that upon better knowledge of your sufficiency you may understand her Majesty's further pleasure for your approbation and preferment to her service. And so I bid you heartily farewell'.

[Nathaniel Field, Some short memorials concerning the life of...Dr Richard Field (1717), 6-7]. Dr Field had already made his name as a speaker at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn; he duly preached at court on September 23.

Sept 7: *Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g. St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'For ringing for the Queen on Our Lady's Eve to the sexton and for ringing for her on the 17th day of November [Accession Day], 12s8d'.*

Sept 7: *Stationers entered a book published as: Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasury. By Francis Meres (c.1565-1647). 666p. (1598).*

In 'A Comparative Discourse of our English Poets with the Greek, Latin, and Italian Poets', Meres states that: 'Elizabeth, our dread Sovereign and gracious Queen, is not only a liberal Patron unto Poets, but an excellent Poet herself, whose learned, delicate, and noble Muse surmounteth, be it in Ode, Elegy, Epigram, or in any other kind of poem, Heroic or Lyric'.

Part of Meres' 'Discourse' is invaluable for his allusion to Shakespeare's 'sugared sonnets among his private friends', and his list of 12 of his plays (including 'Love's Labour's Won'). In his praise of the Queen however he is quoting without acknowledgement from Puttenham's Arte of English Poesie (1589).

Sept 9, Sat Draft Proclamation: Against idle Vagabonds 'wandering about many parts of the realm, especially about London and the court'. [SP12/268/54].

Sept 10, Sun Greenwich: Privy Council meeting, attended by the Earl of Essex. David Foulis, Scottish Ambassador, conferred with the Council.^{APC}

Sept 12: *Paul Hentzner's party left London, taking leave at Gravesend of 'the noble Bohemian David Strziela, and his tutor Tobias Salander'. They went on to visit Canterbury Cathedral, and on September 14 left Dover for Calais.*

David Strziela died in London and on October 11 was buried at St Olave Hart Street Church.

*Sept 12, Tues dinner, Newington, Surrey; Mr Sanderson.^T
 Newington Butts house of William Sanderson (c.1548-1638), a wealthy merchant;
 wife: Margaret (Snedale), Sir Walter Raleigh's niece; their seven sons included
 Drake Sanderson, Cavendish Sanderson, and Raleigh Sanderson.

William Sanderson had backed several voyages of exploration, including Martin
 Frobisher's voyages, and Raleigh's expedition to Virginia. He had also given much
 financial support to Emery Molyneux, maker of Terrestrial and Celestial globes;
 Molyneux presented his first globe to the Queen at court in July 1591.

Sanderson's eldest son, William Sanderson (c.1586-1676), described two undated
 visits by the Queen to his father, at which two further globes were presented,
 'the English great globes', Celestial and Terrestrial, with inscription and
 dedication to the Queen, and with the Sanderson coat of arms and name upon them.

'For which Garter, the principal King of Arms (by the Queen's command)'
 added to my father's crest 'a Globe Terrestrial, affixed to the sun in lustre,
 with this motto *Opera Mundi* [works of the world]'

'The Terrestrial being first presented to Queen Elizabeth, at an entertain-
 ment at my father's house (then Newington Butts) upon which she was pleased to
 descant "The whole earth, a present for a Prince, but with the Spanish King's
 leave", she said, alluding to his emblem, a Spanish genet, in speed upon the
 Globe of the Earth, his fore-feet overreaching, with this motto *Non sufficit*
Orbis [the World is not enough]'

'At her second entertainment there, she receiving the Celestial said
 "Thou hast presented me with the Heavens also: God guide me to govern my part
 of the one, that I may enjoy but a mansion place in this other".

[William Sanderson, *An Answer to a Scurrilous Pamphlet* (1656); the date of
 the Queen's other visit to Sanderson at Newington is not known].

Sept 12, Tues **MITCHAM**, Surrey; Dr Julius Caesar.

Mitcham house of Dr Julius Caesar (1558-1636), Admiralty Judge, a Master of
 Requests; his Italian-born father Cesare Adelmare (died 1569) was physician to
 both Queen Mary Tudor and Queen Elizabeth, and Julius was Queen Mary's godson.
 The two Queens always called his father 'Dr Caesar'; his son took that name.

2nd wife: Alice (Green) (1569-1614), widow of John Dent, of Mitcham; the
 Queen had stayed with Dent at Mitcham in 1592 and 1595.

Dr Caesar's unusual monument remains in St Helen Bishopsgate, London.

The visit had been postponed repeatedly.

Thomas Conway made ready 'Mr Doctor Caesar's house at Mitcham for her Majesty
 by the space of eight days by reason of her Majesty's alterations in coming
 thither; a Summer-house for her Majesty at Mr Doctor Caesar's garden'.^T

Works: 'Framing, fitting and setting up of the Robes in a gentleman's house
 over against Dr Caesar's house at Mitcham'.

John Manningham: 'Dr Caesar's wife was at first but a maidservant in London,
 till advanced by her first marriage. When her Majesty dined at Dr Caesar's
 she gave his wife a check, because in her widowhood she refused to speak with
 a courtier whom her Majesty had commended to her'. [Diary, 196].

For the Queen's anger with 'Widow Dent' see 1596 Jan 28-29.

Sept 12, Tues evening Queen's arrival at Mitcham.

Short speech 'at the delivering of the Petition'.

'Great Lady, your Master of Requests' offers 'these few lines, with a wish
 that you would be pleased to read them ere you sleep'.

The 'Supplication delivered to her Majesty' refers to the owner of the house
 as 'drawn out of the world into England in his infancy, taking his name of the
 Sea, in his riper years arbiter of the Sea, and now in your realm the eldest
 Judge, the youngest and the poorest'...

'His father, Physician to your Highness, was as Martha careful for your body, himself having the better part, solicitor of your mind, most happy in both, that your Majesty hath in your time reposed a trust in them of body and mind'.

'He presents his heart, his large and wide heart wherein all the rooms are only taken up for your Majesty furnished with no other tapestry than truth'...

'As for your old hostess, joy hath overtaken her with a strange accident, silence...In the meantime her eyes and hands must supply the want of her tongue, till she recover this happy trance'.

Sept 13, Wed morning Queen's entertainment at Mitcham.

'Speeches dialogue wise': between a Poet and a Painter, beginning:

Painter: 'Thou art the dullest poet that ever hatched invention... Didst thou not promise for every king to set down the years, the virtues, the life, as I shadowed them to life...

Poet: Tis true, Painter...But in our arts are as great odds as between seeing and understanding...

Painter: Why, what is to be seen, or conceived, that we cannot express... What unchristened words have of late crept into credit with new coined Poetry? ...So far-fetched circumlocutions, that it is high noon before one conceives the other meant to bid him good morrow. All the pearl taken up for women's teeth, the stars for their eyes, the coral for their lips, the ivory for their necks...

Poet: Fantastical Painter, if thou didst not suck all from Poetry, what difference were there between painting and daubing? What would thy colours serve for, but to white-lime walls, or to paint red and green lattices?...

Painter: If I be a fool, thou must be the father.

Poet: I confess. And it is not rare that wise men have fools to their children...

Painter: Let us shake hands, for by these arts we must both live...

Poet: But to the matter; hast thou drawn all these kings?

Painter: All; and I think excellent, for the attire and the countenance...

Poet: I account it presumption in a painter to shadow kings by copies, when (for Majesty) they cannot be expressed when they sit for it without fear and trembling. But what board is that thou porest upon? ever pointing at it, never painting it?

Painter: It is for the Queen that now reigneth, long hath, and I hope ever shall...As hard it will be for thee to set down her virtues, as for me her beauty: the one not coming within the compass of Art, nor the other of Imagination...One Virgin by her beauty hath put all painters in amazement, and cannot express hers; so far hath nature outstripped art, that it leaveth nothing in the mind but admiration...

Poet: I will seal thy folly with this song:

I cannot choose but laugh,
To see how painters prove,
By vain device of apish art
To paint the Queen of Love.
Where colours and conceits
Would blaze the beauty forth,
Of which no eye, no art, no tongue,
No thought can prize the worth.

Painter: Is this all?

Poet: All...But how thinkest thou it possible to shadow her picture?

Painter: As possible as for thee to number her praises...

Enter Musician.

Poet: What! Cavaleiro Crochet, Monsieur De Minim, Signor Semibreve, what brought you hither?

Musician: A Poet, and a Painter, idol makers for idleness: the one casting fancies in a mould, the other faces. What do you here, you are excluded from the number of arts. I am one of the seven liberal sciences...

Poet: Keep thy fiddle within thy case, for thou art just in our case. Wit, colours, nor airs can express that which we most covet, her perfection; therefore let us all join in consort, and pray that the world may so long enjoy her as time shall the world, and that after her, there be neither wit, colours, nor sounds left in the world. I'll keep my sonnetting for seamsters to sing over their idle lazy stitches.

Musician: And I my notes for Country tunes and London cries.

Painter: And I this board for a country mistress, who cares not how she be painted, so she be painted...

Poet: No more words. We humbly present to your most excellent Majesty this, as a fitter subject for our arts...'

Also at Mitcham was a 'Greek Song before the Queen's Majesty'. Robert Herrick (1591-1674) made a version of this as 'The Wounded Cupid' beginning:

'Cupid as he lay among
Roses, by a bee was stung'.

Sept 13, afternoon Earl of Essex at Mitcham with the Queen.

Sept 13, Mitcham, Thomas Smith (Clerk of the Council) to Robert Cecil, sending a letter signed by Essex, who 'took instruction for it from her Majesty'...

'I was a mile or two absent from this place when he came with your letter, having withdrawn myself to a friend's house to dinner...He was in private with her Majesty a long hour before I could speak with him'. [HT.viii.344].

Dr Caesar noted: I gave the Queen 'a gown of cloth of silver, richly embroidered, a black network mantle with pure gold, a taffeta hat white with several flowers and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and diamonds'.

'Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner the 13th of September to Nonsuch with exceeding good contentment. Which entertainment of her Majesty with the charge of five former disappointments amounted to £700 sterling besides mine own provisions, and whatever was sent unto me by my friends'.

[BL Sloane MS 4160, f.20].

Dr Caesar's provisions for the Queen's visit to Mitcham.

Purchases (some from the Queen's household servants) included:

Acaterly: James Irish, servant of the Larder: 4 muttoms at 13s4d piece.

Thomas Luke: For one ox weighing 93 stone 7 lb at 18d the stone.

For neats' [cows] tongues, mutton, lamb, lard; for the carter for going to Mitcham twice, 10s; for the carriage of 48lb lard from Mitcham to Southwark back again, 3s'. Total: £4.11s. 'He also humbly requesteth your Worship to give him towards the loss he sustained by killing his ward, 40s'.

Buttery: Jeffrey Duppa: 3 tun and a pipe of beer and ale at 55s the tun.

Cellar: John Dombelow, Yeoman Purveyor: 2 hogsheads racked of claret wine, at £7.10s the hogshead. The cooper for barring, racking, the same, 4s.

Porters for loading and laying of the same wine at Mitcham, 6s; carter for carriage, 6s. Dombelow also: 22 gallons sack, and 19 gallons Rhenish wine, and barring and racking, £8.10d.

Kitchen: William Angell: dried tongue, sausages, white herrings, red herrings, sturgeon, £4.14s4d. 'Richard Atkinson for coming to Mitcham from Greenwich with one load of kitchen stuff and back again, 2s4d'.

Pantry: George Hammond: flour for manchet [bread] for the kitchens, 2s. William Shorter, servant of the Pantry: flour and bread, 12s6d.

Pastry: John Dyer: baking of a red deer, meal, flour, pepper, cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace, nutmeg, butter, vinegar, faggots. 'And for boathire from Greenwich to London and back again to make this provision, 2s'. Total: 55s8d.

William Burke: meal, and carriage of the same from Molesey to Mitcham. 'Hiring a boy at two several times to go from Mitcham to Molesey to cause the miller to bring in the same meal, 18d'. Total: £6.4s8d.

'For a carre to bring the pollard [bran] of the said meal from Mitcham to Greenwich, 2s; for carriage of the pastry stuff two several times from Greenwich to Mitcham and back again, 4s8d'. William Tompkins: 10 gallons of red vinegar, 5 gallons of white vinegar, mustard, etc, 30s4d.

Poultry: John Stapleford, servant of the Poultry: 18 capons at 3s piece; godwit, 4s; carriage 8d; 5 capons to roast cold, 40s.

John Raymond: Delivered on Sept 12: 16 godwit at 3s4d piece; 16 ruff at 3s4d piece; 16 brews at 3s piece; quails, at 10d piece, 30s.

Delivered on Sept 13: 10 shovellers at 3s4d piece; 16 godwit; 16 ruff; 16 brews; 2 bitterns at 3s4d piece. Carriage of these 2 several times, 13s4d.

Henry Foster: for riding charges to cause these provisions to be sent from London to Mitcham, 6s8d. John Raymond, also: 3 turkeys, 4 partridges, 8 teals, 2 field pigeons, 300 eggs, butter, onions, £4.11s6d.

Richard Freeman: 14 capons, 12 pullets, 66s8d.

Scullery: Philip Chickering for divers herbs by him provided, including: parsley, lettuce, spinach, sorrel, artichoke, red beetroot, carrots, turnips, parsnips, radish, cucumbers, cauliflowers, French pease, tarragon, onions; 6 earthen pots, 6 earthen pans, 6 lesser pots, 6 small pipkins, 3 baskets to carry them in, two cords to bind the baskets; carriage of these things to Mitcham 2s, and for providing herbs and salads the Monday sevensnight before, 4s6d; in all 27s9d.

John Catcher: carriage of pewter from London to Mitcham and back again, 10s.

John Roan: 12 quarters of coals at 11d the quarter, 11s.

Spicery: Cuthbert Lyne: For the pastry, including: pepper, saffron, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, nutmegs, dates, sugar, currants, biscuits, caraways, coriander comfits, three strainers, paper: £7.6s8d.

Also to Lyne: For the kitchens, including: pepper, saffron, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, sugar, musk comfits, almonds, dates, currants, raisins, rice; rosewater, glass bottle, 4d; two strainers, candle oil, etc: 110s7d.

Widow Bennett, fruiterer: quinces, pears, old pippins, green pippins, plums, damsons, £4.12s6d. Woodyard: Christopher Hunt: one load of faggots spent in the pastry at Mitcham, 3s.

'Received the 20th of September of Mr Dr Caesar the full sum of £113.18s for the discharge of the particulars afore written, W.Poyntz'.

Endorsed: 'A note of such things as I provided for her Majesty's officers by the order of Mr W.Poyntz, Chief Clerk of her Majesty's Kitchen, with his acquittance unto me for the same, 20th September 1598'.

There are also lists of poultry for the Queen and for various groups of courtiers, without prices, e.g. 'For her Majesty besides that you sent: bitterns, 2; godwits, 2; brews, 2; ruffs, 2'.

The courtiers, each with the number of birds supplied, are: 'The Ladies in Presence'; Maids of Honour; Lord Chamberlain; Master of the Horse; Treasurer; Secretary; Gentlemen Ushers; Clerk of the Kitchen.

Another list includes fish: Lords of the Privy Council; Master of the Horse; Lord Admiral; Lord North. These are endorsed 'Additions to the fare...'

The lists of provisions, with an entertainment at Mitcham, are in the Caesar Papers. [BL Additional MS 12497, f.237-245; 253-262v].

The entertainment is edited by Leslie Hotson, Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Mitcham: Poet, Painter, and Musician. (New Haven, 1953). Author unknown, but attributed by Hotson to John Lyly on stylistic grounds.

Sept 13, Wed **NONSUCH PALACE**, Cheam, Surrey.
 Keeper: John Lord Lumley. A postponed visit. Richard Brackenbury 'for making ready at Nonsuch three several times and for travelling to and fro'.^T

Court news. Sept 15, London, Toby Matthew (Bishop of Durham's son) to Dudley Carleton, of the Earl of Essex: 'My Lord is reinstated into the Queen's favour ... My Lord spoke first with the Queen last Tuesday [Sept 12]'. [SP12/268/56].

Sept 17, Knebworth, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend:
 'The Queen removed on Wednesday toward Nonsuch taking Dr Caesar's in her way who had provided for her eight several times'.^{CHA}

Sept 17, Sun 'De Vique's brother came to the court'.^{MK}

Court news. Sept 20, London, Toby Matthew to Dudley Carleton:
 'Sir Francis Vere is coming towards the Low Countries, and Sir Alex Radcliffe and Sir Robert Drury with him. Honour pricks them on, and the world thinks that honour will quickly prick them off again'...

'The court is at Nonsuch... There was there a French gentleman, a Master of Requests and resident of Lyons, brother to Monsieur de Vic, Governor of Calais, a man honourably entertained by my Lord of Essex, and greatly commended by the Queen for his speech and other carriage'.

'There were divers Almaines [Germans] with him, whereof one lost 300 crowns at a new play called *Every Man's Humour*'. [SP12/268/61].

Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour was first performed in 1598. On publication Shakespeare was listed first among the 'principal comedians'. 'Honour pricks them on': Falstaff, Shakespeare's Henry IV, Part I, Act V.1.

Sept 20: 'Captain [John] Stanley, who had remained in Spain a prisoner since Sir Francis Drake's last voyage to the Indies [1595], came to the court at Nonsuch... He was committed to the Bishop Almoner's house at Cheam, and the next day he was examined by the Earl of Essex' and Sir Robert Cecil.^{MK}

Court news. Sept 20, Blackfriars, Lord Cobham to the Earl of Southampton, (who had been summoned back from France after his secret marriage):

'I am bold to advise you that by any means you return, for I durst almost assure your Lordship the Queen's displeasure will not long continue'.

'The exception that is now taken is only your contempt to marry one of her Maids and [not] to acquaint her withal... Your Lordship hath no manner of cause to doubt any disgrace, but for some time absence from court... If you should forbear to come, I assure you it would aggravate the Queen'. [HT.viii.355].

The Earl delayed his return until November, pleading lack of money.

[Sept 21], Dover, Monsieur de Vic to Lord Cobham, thanking him for a beautiful hackney, and for his help to view the Queen's ships and all the beautiful and wonderful things he has seen. [HT.viii.357].

Sept 23, Sun sermon, Nonsuch: Dr Richard Field (1561-1616), Reader in Divinity at Lincoln's Inn. Dr Field was admitted as a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen on September 27.

c. Sept 25, Mon **BEDDINGTON**, Surrey; Sir Francis Carew.
 Beddington manor-house; owned by Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.
 Richard Brackenbury made the house ready, and a standing.^T

Sept 27, Wed visit, Croydon, Surrey; Earl of Nottingham.
 Haling Place; owned by Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral;
 wife: Katherine (Carey). Philip Henslowe lent 5 shillings on September 27
 to William Borne, one of the Admiral's Men, 'when he rode to Croydon to their
 lord when the Queen came thither'. [Henslowe, 76].

c. Sept 28, Thur **NONSUCH PALACE**.
 Richard Brackenbury 'altering and making ready at Nonsuch against her
 Majesty's remove from Beddington', September.^T

Sept 29, Nonsuch, Privy Council to Sir John Stanhope, Master of the Posts:
 'Edward Burnham, her Majesty's Post of the Court...is lately dead and Rowland
 White now admitted into his place', and to have wages of 2s a day, and an extra
 2s a day 'when and as often as her Majesty shall be in Progress or be and reside
 in any of her houses of access (Westminster, St James or any other house in
 London only excepted)'.^{APC} Rowland Whyte had sent regular newsletters to
 Sir Robert Sidney from 1595, and continued to do so whenever Sidney was abroad.

By October 1: Sir Francis Vere arrived at Brill as new Governor.
 Vere (c.1560-1609), commander of English forces in the Low Countries, recalled
 that after Lord Sheffield resigned as Governor of Brill: 'I was advised and
 encouraged by my good friends to make means to her Majesty for that charge'.

Fulke Greville moved it to her. 'Her Majesty, as her manner was, fell to
 objecting, that "I served the States, and that those two charges could not well
 stand together"...Notwithstanding, I waited and followed my business hard, and
 one evening, in the garden, moved her Majesty myself'. She again alleged that
 "it could not stand with her service, that those places should go together"...

The Earl of Sussex was my only competitor; and for him my Lord North professed
 to stand earnestly; who as soon as I was risen from my knees told me, that "such
 places as I was now a suitor for, were wonted to be granted only to noblemen".

I answered "There were none ennobled but by the favour of the Prince; and
 the same way I took"...In the end, such was the favour of the Prince, that
 I enjoyed both the one and the other charge'.

[*Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere* (Cambridge, 1657), 68-71].

*When the Queen was later asked to make Vere a peer, she allegedly replied that
 he was above a peerage already: it would 'entomb the spirit of a brave soldier
 in the corpse of a less sightly courtier'.* [Hasler].

Court news. Oct 3, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend:
 'The Earl of Essex is at court in as good terms (they say) as ever he was,
 but there be no offices bestowed nor no more show of bestowing them than the
 first day the Lord Treasurer died [August 4th]'...

'Here hath been much speech of new Councillors, and some have been very near
 it and appointed to be sworn, but the contrariety of opinions, the number that
 stand for it, and the difficulty or rather impossibility to please both sides
 keeps all back'. Sir Francis Vere 'with much heave and shove hath got the
 government of the Brill'.

'One Stanley that came in 16 days overland with letters out of Spain is lately
 committed to the Tower. He was very earnest to have private conference with her
 Majesty pretending matter of great importance which he would by no means utter
 to anybody else'...

'The court is at Nonsuch and should come to Richmond on Tuesday next [10th]'.^{CHA}

Oct 4: Royal Assent for Dr Henry Cotton, elected Bishop of Salisbury. [SPD]. Dr Cotton (c.1545-1615), one of the Queen's chaplains, who had preached before her since 1582, was her earliest known godson; he was son of Sir Richard Cotton, a Councillor to Prince Edward c.1541-47. He was consecrated Bishop November 12.

John Harington: 'Her Majesty...made a special choice of this her chaplain, being a gentleman of a worshipful house, and her godson when she was Lady Elizabeth, whereupon it is reported that she said "that she had blessed many of her godsons, but now this godson should bless her". [Nugae Antiquae, ii.129].

Oct 7, William Waad to the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil, sending a 'Discourse of Squire's of the Jesuits' dealing with the English beyond seas'. Father Richard Walpole, an English Jesuit in Spain, had given Edward Squire directions for killing the Queen and Essex. [HT.viii.382].

Squire had attempted to poison the Queen and the Earl of Essex in July-August 1597. He 'was seven weeks in the Counter in Wood Street, then in the Tower...for some lewd and notorious practice pretended by him against her Majesty's person'. [APC.28 Jan 1599]. For his Examinations see Oct 19, 23.

Oct 11: Seditious words at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent.

Thomas Farrington, of Leysdown-on-Sea, labourer, said 'That the Queen's Majesty was Antichrist and therefore she is thrown down into hell'.

Pleaded guilty: to be pilloried and lose his ears. [Assizes, Kent, 440].

Oct 12, Thur dinner, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; Mr Evelyn. 'When her Majesty moved from Nonsuch to Richmond'.^T

*Norbiton Hall manor-house; owned by George Evelyn of Wotton, Surrey. *Occupied by his 2nd son John Evelyn (c.1554-1627); manufacturer of gunpowder and one of the Six Clerks of Chancery; wife: Elizabeth (Stevens) (1559-1625), of Kingston. Their monument, with 11 children, is in West Dean Church, Wilts.

Kingston Chamberlains: 'Paid Goodman Farley and his man for making the bridge by Mr Evelyn's, 2s6d; for bread and cheese for them that made the way for the Queen, 5s; for bread and beer more, 6d'.

Oct 12, Thur **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^C

At Richmond: James Farnworth, waterman, servant to the Earl of Nottingham, 'attending with a barge for her Majesty at Richmond two several times'.^T

Oct 12: death. Sir Robert Southwell (1563-1598), of Norfolk, a naval commander; the widowed Elizabeth (Howard) was a Lady of the Privy Chamber.

The Queen's letter of condolence to Lady Southwell: Oct 16.

Funeral: November 16, Woodrising Church, Norfolk.

October 14: **New French Ambassador arrived**.

Jean de Thumery, Sieur de Boissise (Ambassador 1598-1601), lawyer, landed at Dover on October 14 with 30 people, including his two sons and his Almoner. Brother-in-law of Monsieur de Maisse, special Ambassador to England November 1597-January 1598; their wives were sisters, daughters of President Harlay.

Thomas Edmondes to Cecil, Oct 13, Paris: He 'is generally esteemed here among those of the best sort to be a person of great integrity and sufficiency, that by his discreet carriage will give her Majesty good contentment in his charge'.

[Edmondes, 378]. He hired Sir Horatio Palavicino's house outside Bishopsgate for four years. Sir Horatio was at his country house at Babraham, Cambs.

Boissise's embassy is described by Laffleur de Kermaingant, ed. Mission de Jean de Thumery, Sieur de Boissise (Paris, 1886), 2 vols.

His despatches are in the Baschet Transcripts, PRO 31/3/30,31,32 (at TNA). Given here in English versions, and with 'old style' dates, to accord with English custom. Shown as ^{BT}.

c. October 15: *Lord Spynie* in London en route from France to Scotland.

Alexander Lindsay, 1st Lord Spynie (c.1564-1607), formerly Vice-Chamberlain to King James, had passed through England from Scotland in August, going to France and Flanders. [c.Oct 15], James Hudson (the King's London Agent) to the Queen: 'The Lord of Spynie who passed by this way to France and Flanders is returned...and is a humble suitor to be honoured with the kissing of your Majesty's hands, for which cause only he is returned by this way'.

Hudson to Sir Robert Cecil: 'The Lord of Spynie is returned from France, and as he said at his passage over he will be a humble suitor to be honoured with the kissing of her Majesty's hands by your good means'. PS. 'His request is that his audience may be of some other day than Mr Foulis has his'. [Scot.xiii.316-317]. Foulis wrote to the King on November 1 of his own audience. [HMC 4th Rep. 669].

Oct 16, Richmond, Queen to Lady Southwell, newly widowed:

'Good Bess. As we could not but be very sorry at the doleful word brought us of the decease of your late husband, in respect of the loss we receive of so good a servant to us, so our knowledge and remembrance of your tender and dear love ever to him hath wrought a more feeling in us by participating with you in grief, which we being desirous and careful to mitigate in you, would not but show the same by putting you in mind even by these affectionate and loving lines from ourself, that Nature's common work being now done in him by the divine providence of the Almighty, you are first and above all by quiet yielding to his unresistible ordinance to call for comfort of him'.

'And then to remember unto you, that besides your good father and mother whom God is pleased to suffer you to enjoy, you shall be sure of us your Gracious Sovereign to have a continual and loving care of you for your best good. And so good Bess remain comforted in God and us'.

'Your loving Sovereign Elizabeth R'. [BL RP 2200].

Oct 18: John Stanley's Declaration before Essex, Cecil, Attorney-General Coke. The Tower, 12 o'clock at noon. 'On 5th August last I was brought to the King [Philip II of Spain], sworn to secrecy, and employed to go to William Monday and receive of him a perfume, which should be cast in the way of her Majesty, to cut off her life...I was also to help Monday to burn her Majesty's Navy...The King said that my gain would not only be much money, but that he and his son would be my friends in case of need...The King commanded me, if I did not find Monday honest, then to take any course for her Majesty's death'. [SP12/268/82].

Oct 19: Edward Squire's Examination before Coke, Francis Bacon, and 3 others. When Father Walpole in Spain 'persuaded me to be employed against her Majesty's person, he asked whether I could compound poisons; I said no'. He said "You shall have directions", viz: 'Certain poisonous drugs...were to be beaten together, steeped in white mercury water, put into an earthen pot, and set a month in the sun; then to be put in a double bladder, and the bladders pricked full of holes in the upper part, and carried in the palm of my hand upon a thick glove...and then I was to turn the holes downward and to press it hard upon the pommel of her Highness's saddle'.

Squire's Declaration, before Coke, Bacon, and 2 others. 'If they find a man fearful to attempt villainy, they choose him easy work, promising much merit and small danger, as in my case Walpole did, viz. that I might safely attempt that matter against her Majesty, being a thing to be done not when she was present but before...I need study nothing but time and place. He said it were a meritorious act to stab or kill the Earl of Essex "but this against the Queen is all in all...which I charge you to perform before all other things".

'If I performed it I should be a glorious saint in heaven'. [SP12/268/83,86].

Oct 22, Sun New French Ambassador at Richmond for first audience.
Monsieur de Boissise had audience in the Presence Chamber.^{MK}

Oct 23: *Edward Squire's second Examination.*

Squire described the poison he made at his Greenwich home in July 1597, and how he and Richard Rolls, who came from Spain with him, obtained leave to go on the Earl of Essex's 'Islands Voyage'. He described his attempt to poison the pommel of the Queen's saddle, and Essex's chair in his ship.

'I came out of Spain a resolved Papist...Walpole said the poison would speedily work, and that after the act was done, the Spanish fleet should come, being then in readiness for that purpose'. [SP12/268/89]. Sequel: Nov 9, 13.

October: Horses in the Queen's Stable.

'For her Majesty's saddle': Black Wilford and Grey Pool.

Horses for: Lady Marquis [of Northampton], Ladies Warwick, Kildare, Stafford, Guildford, Scudamore. Named horses: Bay Compton, Bay Dormer, Bay Egerton, Bay Ognoll, Bay Osborne, Dun Howard, Grey Bellows, Grey Fitton (for Mary Fitton), Grey Frome, Grey Markham, Grey North, Roan Howard, White Howard, White Smithfield; also 'a bay that my young Lady of Southampton rode'. Endorsed by Essex's secretary, Essex being Master of the Horse. [HT.viii.417-418].

October 1598-Sept 1599: Works: 'Making and setting up a new bridge with 7 pieces of timber and 11 planks for the Queen's coach between Gray's Inn and Islington; making and setting up a new field-gate near Clerkenwell'.

c. November 1-December: Sir Francis Vere, Governor of Brill, was also special Ambassador to the Low Countries.

Nov 3-9: Queen's translations at Richmond.

The Queen translated a Latin version of Plutarch: *De Curiositate*.

The 16 'Essays' in verse are endorsed '3 November 1598. Her Majesty's translation of a treatise of Curiosity written by Plutarch, and put into English metre, begun the 3rd of this November and ended the 9th of the same month, and copied out by her Majesty's order to me the 13th of November'.

The Queen also translated from Latin part of Horace's *De Arte Poetica*. Her rough draft is endorsed 'Her Majesty's translation of a piece of Horace *De Arte Poetica* written with her own hand, and copied by me for her Majesty the 4th of November 1598, and at that day I delivered it unto her own hands'.

The copyist was Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet, 1567-1607).

[*Elizabeth I: Translations 1592-1598*: 390-447; 462-483].

Nov 3, Fri Sir Edward Denny at Richmond from Ireland.

Denny (1547-1600), of Hertfordshire and of County Kerry, Ireland, was a Groom of the Privy Chamber. His wife Margaret (Edgecombe) (1560-1648) was a former Maid of Honour.

Nov 3, Sir John Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil:

'I was all the afternoon with her Majesty', who 'hath been all this day reasonably quiet, and hath heard at large the discourse of the calamities of Kerry, expressed by Sir Edward Denny in very lamentable sort, where he hath lost houses, ground, corn, cattle, and all his stud of horses, and sweareth a revenge, to which the Queen hath hearted him with promise of employment'...

'It were good some Councillors were sent hither, for this court hath not had any one this day...Yesternight my Lord of Cumberland was with her after supper; then my Lord Grey, and the Earl of Rutland, with divers others all night till 12 o'clock'. [Lodge, ii.515-516].

Denny died in Ireland in 1600; his monument with wife and 10 children is at Waltham Abbey, Essex; she also has a brass at Bishop's Stortford Church, Herts.

Nov 3: *William Monday's Examination, before Coke, Bacon, and two others.* In Madrid last summer I was told that 'Rolls and Squire were villainous rascals to deceive the Catholic King and undo us all, as they had betrayed a number of godly priests in England, and exposed all their secrets; and that Squire undertook to poison the Queen's saddle and Rolls to kill the Queen'. John Stanley had told Monday the same. Richard Rolls, also examined, described how he came to England with Squire, but had refused to serve Philip II. [SP12/268/103].

Nov 5, Sun: *marriage, Holborn, Middx.* Edward Coke (1552-1634), Attorney-General, married (2nd wife) Lady Hatton (1578-1646). She was Elizabeth (Cecil), daughter of Thomas Cecil 2nd Lord Burghley, and widow of Sir William Hatton.

Nov 5: *St Andrew's Holborn register: 'Mr Edward Coke esquire the Queen's Majesty's Attorney-General and my Lady Elizabeth Hatton widow were married'.*

Coke's marriage took place at his Holborn house, at night, without banns or licence. The couple, with the minister, and the bride's father, were cited to appear in an ecclesiastical court to answer the charge of contracting an irregular marriage. The Attorney-General pleaded ignorance of ecclesiastical law, and obtained a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

[L.Norsworthy, *The Lady of Bleeding Heart Yard* (1935), 12-15].

Coke's 1st wife Bridget (Paston), of Norfolk, had died on 27 June 1598.

He erected a monument to her and their many children at Tittleshall Church, Norfolk, where his own monument also remains. His second marriage proved disastrous, and in his will he asked to be buried with 'my first good wife'.

Court news. Nov 8, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend:

'When I wrote you last [October 20] we did but suspect the kindling of a fire in Ireland which is since broken out into an open flame, so far forth that unless there be present help it is feared all will be gone, for we hear of new conspiracies every day...It is generally held that the Earl of Essex shall go thither towards the Spring as Lieutenant-General, and the Lord Mountjoy as his Lord Deputy with divers other young lords and noblemen'...

'We look tomorrow for the arraignment of Stanley, Rolls, Squire and the rest of that crew. The report goes of very foul matters discovered, and some part attempted by them...The Imperial Count Arundell is committed to the keeping of Dr Herbert about some conferences had with Stanley at his first arrival'.

'The new Countess of Southampton is brought abed of a daughter, and to mend her portion the Earl her father hath lately lost 18,000 crowns at tennis in Paris'.^{CHA}

A portrait of the new Countess, at her dressing-table combing her hair, with her little dog, c.1598, is reproduced in *Elizabeth I & her People*, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 100-101. Her daughter, Lady Penelope Wriothesley (1598-1667), married (1615) William Spencer, later 2nd Lord Spencer (died 1636); 13 children.

Their monument is in the Spencer Chapel, Great Brington Church, Northants.

Court news. [Nov 9], Brussels, Richard Bayley to Sir William Stanley, at the Camp: 'One Stanley...lately came into England, pretending to have fled with a packet of letters of the Pope to the King of Spain, of great importance'...

'It is expected that he and one Rolls and Squire shall be shortly arraigned for intending to poison the Queen...The poor souls have been sore racked; the court gates are straitly watched who passes in or out, and no stranger may go into the private kitchen. One Monday is also committed to the Tower'...

'The Earl of Essex is in greater credit than ever in court...Raleigh and Essex are not reconciled...Lord Southampton has married Mistress Vernon, whom he had got with child. Maids of the court go scarce 20 weeks with child after they are married'. [SP12/268/111].

Nov 9: Lord Mayor's Precept to the Livery Companies, to meet him and the Aldermen in Cheapside at 2 p.m on November 13 to go to escort the Queen from Chelsea to Whitehall, on horseback, by torch-light, in velvet coats with gold chains; every man to have a footman with two staff-torches.

Lord Mayor: Stephen Soame, grocer. [London: Journal 25].

Nov 9, Thur Trial, of Edward Squire, for high treason. Squire confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to death.

Nov 11: Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, who secretly married Elizabeth Vernon in August, was committed to the Fleet Prison.^{MK}

Nov 13, Mon Edward Squire was executed at Tyburn.
John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, Nov 22: 'The day that we looked for Stanley's arraignment he came not himself but sent his forerunner one Squire, that had been an Under-Purveyor of the Stable, who being in Spain was dealt withal by one Walpole a Jesuit to poison the Queen and the Earl of Essex, and accordingly came prepared into England, and went with the Earl in his own ship the last journey [in 1597], and poisoned the arms or handles of the chair he used to sit in with a confection he had received of the Jesuit, as likewise he had done the pommel of the Queen's saddle not past five days before his going to sea; but because nothing succeeded of it, the priest thinking he had either changed his purpose or betrayed it, gave Stanley instructions to accuse him... The fellow confessed the whole practice and as it seemed died very penitent'.^{CHA}
William Monday and Richard Rolls were removed from the Tower c. June 1600;
John Stanley was still in the Tower at Christmas 1602.

[November]: Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker, printed 'An Order for Prayer and Thanksgiving (necessary to be used in these dangerous times) for the safety and preservation of her Majesty and this Realm. Set forth by authority. Anno 1594. And renewed with some alterations upon the present occasion'.

To the 'Admonition to the Reader' is added a description of Squire's treason. He was 'appointed not only quite to extinguish one of the bright stars of our Nobility, the Earl of Essex...but withal, which we her true subjects do tremble at to remember, utterly to quench the light of Israel, and by poison to make away our Sovereign Prince...by a confection so strong that the very smell thereof did presently strike dead a dog upon which he first had tried it'.

[Liturgy, 679-682].

Nov 13, Mon dinner, Chelsea, Middlesex; Earl of Shrewsbury.^T
Shrewsbury House; owned by Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury (1552-1615); wife: Mary (Cavendish), daughter of 'Bess of Hardwick'; she died in 1632.

Nov 13, Mon **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid for ringing the 13th of November at her Majesty's remove from Richmond to Whitehall, 12d'.

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

St Lawrence Jewry: 'Paid to the ringers upon the Coronation day in money, bread and drink, 7s'. St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid to the bellringers upon the Queen's day of Coronation, 5s'. St Mary Woolchurch Haw: 'Paid the Sexton which he laid out for ringing on the Queen's Coronation, 4s'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'Four pound of candles on the Queen's night, 1s6d; wine and sugar the Queen's night for the parishioners that came to church, 7s2d'.

Bristol Chamberlains: 'Paid unto the trumpeters on the Queen's holiday, 6s8d; for a bonfire and for one to attend and make it, 3s8d; 3 torches then, 4s'.

Bristol Wire drawers and Pinmakers: 'To the Waits on Coronation day, 1s'.

Chester, Holy Trinity: 'Two pound candles for Queen's day, 9d; to four ringers that were hired for the Queen's day, 3s6d'.

Heckington Church, Lincs: 'All our charges the ringing day, viz. bestowed upon 12 men to ring that day, 11s, and six more, 2s, and for ale, 6d'.

Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, churchwardens: 'For soap and tallow at the Coronation, and candle, 9d; for our charges at the Coronation, 8s10d'.

Leverton Church, Lincs: 'Paid for bread and drink on St Hugh's Day, 2s3d; paid to eight ringers on St Hugh's Day, 4s; for candle, 1d'.

South Newington Church, Oxon: 'Laid out on the Queen's holiday at night, 6d'.

Writtle Church, Essex: 'Paid for the diet of ringers on the Coronation day this year, 5s'.

Bath, Somerset: Accession Day sermon. John Harington, the Queen's 'witty godson', of Kelston near Bath, wrote an epigram: 'Against an extreme flatterer that preached at Bath on the Queen's day the fortieth year of her Reign'.

'You that extol the bliss of this our nation,
And load our ears with stale and loathsome praise
Of forty years sweet peace and restful days...
Say that God's wrath against us is provoked,
And tell us 'tis to us the scripture says
I forty years have dur'd this generation,
And said these people have not known my ways.
For law with lust and rule with rape is yoked,
And zeal with schism and simony is cloaked'.

In the month of the Gunpowder Plot, November 1605, these verses critical of church and government were sealed up in a wall at Rushton Hall, Northants, the former home of Sir Thomas Tresham, father of one of the plotters.

They were discovered by a workman in 1828. [Kilroy, 81; III:70].

Sir Thomas Tresham, a well-known recusant, constructed c.1593 a lodge now known as Rushton Triangular Lodge. Now owned by English Heritage.

Between 1595 and his death in September 1605 he constructed Lyveden New Bield.

Now owned by the National Trust. Both of these buildings in Northamptonshire have much symbolism referring to Tresham's Catholic faith.

Accession Day Tilt preparations.

Works: 'making a standing with two pair of stairs under the Queen's window in the Tilt-yard, setting up and boarding the Judge-house'.

George Pollard made ready 'the Galleries against her Majesty's going to see the Triumph', and 'the standings for the Judges at Arms two several times'.^T

Tilt-lists: College of Arms MS M.4, f.53,54.

Nov 17, Fri **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1598. 11 pairs.

Earl of Cumberland	v	Sir Thomas Gerard
Earl of Bedford	v	Sir Thomas Knollys
Lord Howard of Effingham	v	Sir John Lee
Lord Grey	v	Henry Carey
Lord Mountjoy	v	John Needham
Lord Windsor	v	Sir Charles Blount
Lord Compton	v	Sir James Scudamore
Charles Howard	v	Carew Reynell
Edward Howard	v	Edward Bellingham
Lord Grey [again]	v	Richard Bulkeley
Robert Knollys	v	Earl of Essex ('Earl Marshal').

Judges: Lord Henry Seymour, Lord De La Warr, Lord Sandys, Sir William Knollys.

Nov 19, Sun Tournament: Tilt: a Challenge.

3 Challengers: Earl of Essex, Earl of Cumberland, Sir Thomas Gerard.

19 Defendants: same tilters as on November 17, and Sigismund Alexander.

Earl of Essex	v	Robert Knollys	and	v	Earl of Bedford
Earl of Cumberland	v	Lord Howard of Effingham	and	v	Lord Grey
Sir Thomas Gerard	v	Lord Mountjoy	and	v	Lord Windsor
Earl of Essex	v	Lord Compton	and	v	Charles Howard
Earl of Cumberland	v	Sir Thomas Knollys	and	v	Sir James Scudamore
Sir Thomas Gerard	v	Sir Charles Blount	and	v	Sir John Lee
Earl of Essex	v	John Needham	and	v	Carew Reynell
Earl of Cumberland	v	Henry Carey	and	v	Edward Howard
Sir Thomas Gerard	v	Edward Bellingham	and	v	Richard Bulkeley
Earl of Essex	v	Sigismund Alexander.			

Nov 20: Preparations for the Queen to remove from Whitehall to Richmond.

Nov 20, Lord Steward's Book: 'Copy of the Cart-Takers' Warrant'.

'Upon direction and express charge and commandment given unto us from the right honourable the Lord North Treasurer of her Majesty's most honourable house, Sir William Knollys knight Controller of the same, and the rest of her Majesty's Officers of the Green Cloth, for a more better and dutiful regard to be had at all removes of her Majesty by all high and petty Constables and others that shall be warned to serve with their carts, and by virtue of her Highness's commission directed unto us and every of us, these are to will and require you in her Majesty's name to warn - sufficient and able carts well furnished to be at the Court at Whitehall by 6 o'clock in the morning upon the - of - to remove her Majesty from thence to Richmond'.

'And that you signify unto all those which you shall warn, that if they make default and keep not the hour appointed, that no offer of payment of money in her Majesty's Counting House shall be accepted, but that they shall be punished by one month's imprisonment in the Marshalsea and pay such fines as her Majesty's officers in the Counting House shall set down'.

'And that you have care to give sufficient warning, that no excuse may be alleged by any the defaulters in not coming at the hour appointed. And that you or your sufficient deputy under your hand be likewise at the Court at that hour to attend the coming in of those carts which you shall warn'.

'And that you bring this precept, and a perfect true return in writing of the full numbers of carts and of the names and dwelling-places of all those you shall warn to bring in the same, and to deliver the same into the Counting House that all the defaulters may be presently known and sent for to answer their contempt in not performing their duties. And for the better trial of your true proceedings herein, you or your sufficient deputy are to be sworn certain articles concerning the same in her Majesty's Counting House'.

'And that you nor your deputy bring any money to hire carts, but that all the carts warned may be at the Court at the time appointed. And if you shall fail to execute your duty and attendance herein then we signify unto you from their honours that your punishment will be as is aforesaid set down for the defaulters. From the Court etc'. [TNA LS 13/168/22v].

The Queen did not move to Richmond until February 1599.

William Harrison (1535-1593), in 'The Description of England' included in Holinshed's Chronicles (1587), in a chapter 'Of Cattle kept for Profit', states:

'Our princes and the nobility have their carriage commonly made by carts, whereby it cometh to pass that when the Queen's Majesty doth remove from any one place to another, there are usually four hundred cartwares [teams], which amount to the sum of 2,400 horses, appointed out of the countries adjoining, whereby her carriage is conveyed safely unto the appointed place'.

Court news. Nov 22, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend:
 'The seventh [5th] of this month the Queen's Attorney [Coke] married the Lady Hatton to the great admiration of all men that after so many large and likely offers she should decline to a man of his quality, and the world will not believe that it was without a mystery' [*she was rumoured to be with child*]...
 'The Earl of Southampton is come home and for his welcome committed to the Fleet but I hear he is already upon his delivery'.
 'The Queen came to Whitehall the last week, being received a mile out of town by the Lord Mayor and his brethren accompanied with 400 velvet coats and chains of gold. Her day passed without any extraordinary matter more than running and ringing'.^{CHA} The Queen became godmother to Coke's first child, August 1599.

Court news. [Nov 24], Boissise to King Henri IV:
 'All these days there have been feasts and tournaments at court to celebrate the Coronation of the Queen, and St Elizabeth's Day also [Nov 19]. The Queen has happily completed forty years on the throne. The jousts were very fine, because the flower of the English nobility gave proof of their valour and skill, but the Earl of Essex was the best knight...The Queen is loved and venerated by her subjects as much as could be possible'.^{BT}

Nov 24: death. William Paulet, 3rd Marquis of Winchester (c.1532-1598). His son William Paulet, Lord St John, became 4th Marquis; he died in 1629. The 3rd Marquis left a widow, and four 'base' sons by Jane Lambert. Funeral: Basing, Hants. The Marquis's widow Agnes (Howard) died in 1601. John Chamberlain, 17 Jan [1599]: 'The Lord Marquis's woman or concubine (before he is buried) hath married a youth, not full 18 years old'.^{CHA}
 The youth: Gerrard Fleetwood (c.1582-c.1657), knighted 1603; Jane died in 1618; Sir Gerrard married three more wives.

Nov 27 [London], David Foulis, Scottish Ambassador, to Sir Robert Cecil, asking for a passport for five Germans who came to this town expressly from Paris to see the town, her Majesty's houses and the Coronation day, and now presently will return the morrow, accompanied with a Scottish gentleman called Mr James Graham, to Paris again. [Scot.xiii.343, with the names].

November: Orders for the Royal Household.
 Detailed orders were set down to be observed by various departments.
 For orders for Almoners and Porters see: 'Court': Royal Household Orders.

By Dec 1: David Foulis, Scottish Ambassador, at Whitehall for audience.
 Dec 1, James Hudson to Cecil: Foulis had audience. 'The place where her Majesty was then was narrow and Sir Hugh Carmichael present and others'. [Scot.xiii.348]

c.Dec 4: Earl of Thomond at Whitehall to take leave.
 Donough O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Thomond, was returning to Ireland after a year in England, to be a commander in Munster.
 Dec 4, Queen to Irish Council: We have now returned the Earl of Thomond, according to your desire; we make 'our own extraordinary valuation of him, whose faith and affection towards us and our services have taken deep impression'.
 Sir George Carew to Sir Robert Cecil, 20 April 1600, Waterford, of Thomond: 'I protest unto your Honour, by the majesty of God, that I have not known in my life any man of Ireland birth to be equalled unto him, for I do suppose him to be as truly English as if he had been born in Middlesex, the testimony whereof his actions do approve. For he spares neither brother, uncle, kinsman, or follower, that is not obedient to the State, and hath drawn more blood of his own people than is to be believed'. [SP Ireland].

Dec 4: The Queen and the Master of Gray:

Patrick, Master of Gray (c.1559-1611), had been on embassies to the Queen from Scotland in 1584 and 1587; he was last at the English court in 1589.

Thomas Edmondès (Agent in France) informed Sir Robert Cecil, Nov 18, Paris: 'The Master of Gray being here'; 'the great favour which he received heretofore from her Majesty' binds him 'to serve her Majesty before all other princes... knowing her to be best worthy to be served', saying that he can inform her of all plots against her in Spain and the Low Countries, 'alleging that he had rather to take a thousand crowns of her Majesty (to use his own words) than three thousand from others'. Enclosing a 'memorial' from Gray.

Dec 4, from our Palace of Westminster, the Queen to Thomas Edmondès: 'Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. We have seen your letter to our Secretary, and the enclosed from the Master of Gray, which bringeth to us, at one instant, two strange wonders, first that he is resuscitated, whom we held by this time entombed, secondly that (being all this while unburied), he could pass over so many years in silence'...

'We do thank' him 'for his good disposition'. [Edmondès, 383-4,387-8].

Court news. Dec 8, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend, of preparations for Ireland:

'The rebels grow daily both in heart and strength...The Earl of Essex's journey thither...holds still in suspense by reason the proportions thought fit for such an enterprise are daily clipped and diminished...For eight or ten days the soldiers flocked about him and every man hoped to be a colonel at least... But now all is hushed again. The greatest difficulty is money'...

Essex [Earl Marshal] 'kept a kind of Marshal's court of late where the title of Nevill that claims to be Lord of Abergavenny, and the title of Sir Henry Lennard that would be Lord Dacre of the South was argued, but after divers hearings he left the matter as he found it, and so it is referred to the Queen'...

'Dr Parkins is come out of Denmark and says he hath brought a good answer'.^{CHA}

Edward Nevill became 8th Lord Abergavenny, 1604.

Margaret, sister of the deceased 10th Lord Dacre of the South, and wife of Sir Sampson Lennard, was acknowledged in 1604 as 11th Baroness Dacre of the South; when she died in 1612 her son Henry Lennard became 12th Lord Dacre of the South.

Dec 15: David Foulis, Ambassador from the King of Scots, received £3000 by Privy Seal as the Queen's annual gratuity for 1598. [Scot.xiii.743].

Dec 17: Danish Ambassador at Whitehall.

Dr Nicolas Krag, a Doctor of the Civil Law, came with Dr Christopher Parkins on the latter's return from his special embassy to Denmark.

Dr Krag was in England from December 1598-April 1599.

He kept a Diary in Latin of his embassy to urge the claims of various Danish merchants for compensation against English 'pirates', and to prohibit fishing off northern waters. He complained about the lodgings provided for him, and that initially he was not very civilly received or treated. [Extracts from Dr Krag's Diary are in HMC 45th Report. App II, 54-55].

Dec 17, Sun Danish Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience.^{MK}

Dr Nicolas Krag, who noted that although the Queen conversed with him at his audiences (in Latin) lightly and often jocosely, she was entirely familiar with the matters he came to deal with.

During December Dr Krag addressed Latin verses to the Queen, prefacing a request for redress of Danish grievances. (21p). [HT.xiv.84].

Dec 20, Wed Queen's Declaration, requested by King James.

'Valentine Thomas, otherwise called Thomas Anderson, a lewd caitiff, but born our subject, being apprehended on the Borders, has delivered without torture, menace, or persuasion, divers informations of practices contrived between the King of Scots our good brother and himself, for taking away of our life, for which he was promised great reward by the King'. The King is 'much grieved with the scandal of such an imputation, and has earnestly moved us to deliver some public testimony of our opinion of him...We hereby profess, to all to whom these letters shall come, that we give no credit to such things as the said Valentine Thomas has affirmed against our good brother'. [SP12/269/20].

Valentine Thomas was in the Tower until 1603; after King James arrived in London he was executed, in June 1603.

Court news. Dec 20, London, John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, at Ostend:

'The Queen is resolved to keep Christmas at Whitehall; and the matters of Ireland stand at a stay or rather go backward, for the Earl of Essex's journey thither that was in suspense is now they say quite dashed'...

'All is turned upside down, and he and Mr Secretary have so good leisure that they ply the tables hard in the Presence Chamber and play so round game as if Ireland were to be recovered at Irish' [*game resembling backgammon*]...

'Dr Parkins at his first coming out of Denmark made his brags that he had brought matters there to a good pass, but all he hath done is only a promise of 40,000 dollars to be restored on condition his subjects may be satisfied for such injuries as they have received: and to that purpose he [Christian IV] sent an ambassador along with him who had audience on Sunday last, but his message was nothing pleasing, as being for the most part a complaint of our piracies'.

'And as Dr Parkins returned with half an answer, so they say Mr Carew is come out of Poland with none at all, nor could get no audience'.^{CHA}

Dec 20, London, Robert Beale (a Clerk of the Council) to Sir Robert Cecil:

'The Danish Ambassador...is not satisfied with his lodging in a place pestered with cables and ropes, and not answering to the lodging given in Denmark to Dr Parkins, in the King's own castle, with some principal persons to attend upon him; he minds not to complain here, but will report of it at his return home. He has been employed by the King in Poland and Scotland, where better account has been made of him. Heretofore a gentleman sent from the said King's father was lodged with Alderman Allot, then one of the Sheriffs [1580-1581] and perhaps this might be with Sheriff Hampson, with less charge to her Majesty, good entertainment, and better satisfaction'.

'Understanding the qualities of us four appointed to treat with him, he has said that he thinks her Majesty did not conceive aright of his speech. Dr Parkins had two of the King's principal Councillors to confer with him, and he expected the like here; seeing that the complaints which he is to prefer here touch certain great persons in the realm, he thinks the Commissioners appointed are not of sufficient authority to yield him justice against them'. [SP12/269/21]

December 21: Another plot against the Queen's life.

Dec 21, Middelburg, Don Jeronimo Arias de la Hoz to the 'Chief Secretary', to advise the Queen that a Jesuit and a Franciscan friar, by order from the Pope and the King of Spain, are in England to kill her. The Pope has absolved them, and promised that the Church will pray for them, as for holy martyrs.

'When the Queen goeth forth to walk or on hunting, they shall come in the apparel of country fellows or poor men, with their weapons, which are two books...made in such sort that...within each of them is conveyed two pistol barrels, which with unclasping the book go off...and within each of them are a dozen bullets...and if they draw blood there is no remedy'. [HT.viii.512].

Another ingenious weapon was later noted by Francis Bacon:

'The Council did make remonstrance unto Queen Elizabeth of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely of a late one: and showed her a rapier, taken from a conspirator, that had a false chape [point], being of brown paper, but gilt over, as it could not be known from a chape of metal; which was devised to the end that without drawing the rapier might give a stab; and upon this occasion advised her that she should go less abroad to take the air, weakly accompanied, as she used. But the Queen answered: That she had rather be dead, than put in custody'. [Apophthegms New and Old (1625)].

Dec 21, Thur new appointments: Queen signed the patents of Fulke Greville, Sir Henry Palmer, and John Trevor (the Lord Admiral's secretary) to be respectively Treasurer, Controller, and Surveyor of the Navy.

[Reported by John Chamberlain, 3 January 1599].

Dec 24, Sun Edmund Spenser at Whitehall from Ireland.

Spenser brought letters from Sir Thomas Norris, President of Munster, and a collection of documents addressed to the Queen from desperate English settlers in Munster. Later collected as *A Brief Note of Ireland*.

[SP Ireland]. Spenser's death: 13 January 1599.

Dec 24: death. *Sir Matthew Arundell (c.1534-1598), of Wardour Castle, Wilts. Bequests included: To Sir Robert Cecil, my horse Ottoman. Other named horses: Bampffield, Compton, Knapton, Raughley, Uvedall. Funeral: Tisbury, Wilts.*

Sir Matthew had married Margaret Willoughby at court in 1559; both had been in attendance on the Queen from before her Accession until Margaret died in 1584.

Their son Thomas was 'Imperial Count' Arundell, a title conferred by Emperor Rudolf in 1596 which had much displeased the Queen.

Dec 26, Thomas Arundell to Sir Robert Cecil: *Even on his death-bed my father 'earnestly enquired of her Majesty's welfare, daily prayed for her prosperity and victory against her enemies, and...bequeathed unto her gracious acceptance two presents, of little worth, yet the best (as he thought) that his present state afforded: the one a little table carpet wrought in China, a thing well esteemed of himself, yet unworthy of so high a Majesty; the other my more unworthy self, both which being to be recommended to the intercession of yourself his dearest friend, shall ere long be brought to your hands'.*

[HT.viii.518].

(See 24 February 1599).

c.Dec 26, Tues Scottish Ambassador, David Foulis, at Whitehall to take leave. The Queen wrote to King James, Dec 26, that she signed a declaration [of his innocence of Valentine Thomas's accusation]. As her 'New Year's Gift' she is sending him some good advice. She praises 'this gentleman' for acquitting himself very faithfully and discreetly. [Camden Soc. 46 (1849), 127-8].

Dec 26: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Dec 27, Wed Council's open warrant for David Foulis, returning to Scotland, to have 8 post-horses. Also warrant 'to the Searchers and other her Majesty's Officers of the Port of London to permit certain trunks, hampers, and bags... to pass by them without let or molestation, being to be transported for the realm of Scotland'.^{APC} Foulis reached Edinburgh on January 16, with James Hudson and Sir Hugh Carmichael. [Scot.xiii.386].

Also Dec 27: play, by Admiral's Men.^T

On behalf of the Admiral's Men Philip Henslowe lent Mr Chettle on Nov 18 'upon the mending of the first part of Robin Hood', 10s; and Nov 25: 'Lent unto Harry Chettle...for mending of Robin Hood for the court, 10s'. [Henslowe, 101-2].

'Robin Hood': Anthony Munday wrote two plays acted by the Admiral's Men, entered by the Stationers in 1600 and published in 1601 as:

The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, afterward called Robin Hood of Merry Sherwood: with his love to chaste Matilda...afterward his fair Maid Marian.

The Death of Robert Earl of Huntingdon...with the lamentable tragedy of chaste Matilda, his fair Maid Marian, poisoned at Dunmow by King John.

The Admiral's men may have played these at court, 27 Dec 1598, 6 Jan 1599.

Dec 28: Slanderous words of the Queen in Dorset. Confession by Elizabeth Baylie (or Boyle) and another woman that Edward Francis, of Melbury Osmond, Dorset, tried to win Elizabeth to lead an incontinent life with him, and upon her refusing, said that the best in England, i.e. the Queen, had done so, and had three bastards by noblemen of the court, two sons and a daughter, and was herself base born; and added that the land had been happy if her Majesty had been cut off 20 years since, so that some noble prince might have reigned in her stead. The favourers of Edward Francis objected that women are base creatures and of no credit; that his speeches against the Queen could never have been devised by such simple creatures. By offering bribes he stayed his accusers from appearing at the Assizes, but now seeing he is bound to answer before the Privy Council he has probably fled. [SP12/269/22].

1598: Richard Barnfield (1574-1620) published verses entitled: The Encomium of Lady Pecunia: or The Praise of Money.

'The Praise of Lady Pecunia'...

'Pecunia is a Queen, for her deserts,
And in the deck may go for Queen of Hearts...
The Queen of Diamonds she cannot be;
There is but one, ELIZA, thou art she.
And thou art she, O sacred Sovereign,
Whom God hath helped with his Almighty hand,
Blessing thy people with thy peaceful reign,
And made this little land a happy land...
And as the coin she hath repurified,
From baser substance to the purest metals,
Religion so hath she refined beside,
From Papistry to Truth, which daily settles
Within her people's hearts, though some there be,
That cleave unto their wonted Papistry'.

1598: Thomas Bastard (c.1566-1618), published verses entitled: Chrestoleros. Seven Books of Epigrams.

Dedicated to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, whose chaplain he was. Including six epigrams addressed: Ad reginam Elizabetham. Extracts:

4: 16: 'When in thy flowering age thou didst begin
Thy happy reign, Eliza, blessed Queen:
Then as a flower thy country gan to spring,
All things as after winter waxed green...
No age in thee or winter's face appears,
And as thee, so thy country flourisheth'.

- 2: 30: 'Heaven fights for thee, and thou shalt have thy will
Of all thy foes, for thy Sun standeth still'.
- 3: 21: 'Mother of England, and sweet nurse of all
Thy country's good which all depends on thee'.
- 7: 13: 'O live as do the stars, which shine for ever,
And as the Sun so rise, but set thou never'.
- 7: 14: 'Eliza, thou hast spread a golden peace
Over thy land; thrice blessed by thy reign'.

1598: John Norden, map-maker and surveyor, was working on a description of Britain, called Speculum Britanniae. He had already dedicated parts of it to the Queen. In 1598 he published a short description of Hertfordshire.

With dedications to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and 'To Gentlemen well affected to this travail'.

In the text Norden writes of Hatfield: 'It is now her Majesty's, and will be for ever famous, for that it first offered forth our most worthy Elizabeth to the Royal diadem, and to receive the triumphant sceptre of this Realm, happy in her Royal Majesty. And therefore let Hatfield be ever famous'.

Norden presented a copy of the book to the Queen, prefaced by a handwritten letter (which refers to Lord Treasurer Burghley):

'To the gracious consideration of the Queen's most excellent Majesty'.

'Right gracious Sovereign, I cannot but humbly exhibit these my simple endeavours unto your Highness's most princely consideration. I was drawn unto them by honourable Councillors and warranted by your royal favour. I was promised sufficient allowance, and in hope thereof only I proceeded. And by attendance on the cause, and by travail in the business, I have spent above a thousand marks, and five years' time. By which being dangerously indebted, much grieved, and my family distressed, I have no other refuge but to fly unto your Majesty's never failing bounty for relief'.

'The right honourable Lord Treasurer hath thrice signified his good conceit of the work and of my deservings under his hand unto your Majesty. Only your Majesty's princely favour is my hope, without which I myself most miserably perish, my family in penury and the work unperformed, which being effected shall be profitable and a glory to this your most admired Empire. I endeavour to do your Majesty's service, I pray for your Highness unfeignedly'...

'Your Majesty's most loyal distressed Subject, J.Norden'. [BL G.3685].

John Norden (c.1547-1625) completed one more part of Speculum Britanniae - Cornwall, in 1604. He was appointed in 1600 Surveyor of Crown Woods and Forests in southern England, and in 1605 Surveyor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and enjoyed a good income from fees and his popular devotional books.

1598: John Speed (c.1551-1629), of the Merchant Taylors' Company, is said (June 15) to have presented the Queen with 'divers maps'. By receiving a post in the Customs, and with the patronage of Fulke Greville, he was freed to work on his maps and town plans. He compiled these from 1596-1611, when they were published as The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 4 volumes.

Modern edition: The Counties of Britain. A Tudor Atlas by John Speed, with introduction by Nigel Nicolson, county commentaries by Alastair Hawkyard (1988).

1598: Two works by Peter Wentworth (1524-1597) were published together, a year after he died in the Tower of London:

'A Pithy Exhortation to her Majesty for establishing her Successor to the Crown. Whereunto is added a Discourse containing the Author's opinion of the true and lawful successor to her Majesty. Both compiled by Peter Wentworth Esquire'.

With an anonymous quotation on the title-page:

'A wise Prince by naming his heir will provide for the safety of his kingdom: and if he have no son, he will be the more careful to establish his successor'.

The Exhortation (108p) ends: 'The Lord of heaven and earth work so effectually in your noble heart, that you may so thoroughly and so deeply weigh this, and what else we have said in these few leaves, as to the glory of God, to the safety of your noble person and honour, and to all your true subjects' comforts and preservations, we may have shortly (in Parliament) this most necessary question (who hath most right to succeed you) lawfully, peaceably and effectually decided and determined. God grant it for his sweet Christ's his sake'.

With: 'A Treatise containing Mr Wentworth's judgement concerning the person of the true and lawful successor to these Realms of England and Ireland. Wherein the Title is briefly and plainly set down: Dolman's objections refuted, and inconveniences removed'. 'Made two years before his death, but published a year after his death for the public benefit of this Realm'. (95p).

Peter Wentworth was a Member of five Parliaments, from 1571-1593; he was several times in the Tower.

In 1595 Father Robert Persons, under the name Doleman, had published A Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England.

1598: Anon: 'Mucedorus, the King's son of Valencia, and Amadine, the King's daughter of Aragon. Very delectable and full of mirth'.

Concluding dialogue between Comedy and Envy:

Comedy. 'Caitiff cursed, stoop upon thy knee,
Yield to a woman, though not to me,
And pray we both together with our hearts,
That she thrice Nestor's years may with us rest,
And from her foes high God defend her still,
That they against her may never work their will.

Envy. Envy were he never so stout
Would beck and bow unto her Majesty,
Indeed Comedy thou hast overrun me now,
And forced me stoop unto a woman's sway.
God grant her Grace amongst us long may reign
And those that would not have it so,
Would that by envy soon their hearts they might forgo.

Comedy. The Council, Noble, and this Realm,
Lord guide it still with thy most holy hand,
The Commons and the subjects grant them grace,
Their prince to serve, her to obey, and treason to deface.
Long may she reign, in joy and great felicity,
Each Christian heart do say amen with me'.

(London, 1598).

A very popular play, many times reprinted.