

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Tues New Year gifts.

Jan 6, Queen to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy-elect of Ireland, after making orders for peace to be kept between the Earl of Desmond and the Earl of Ormond, both summoned from Ireland in 1565:

'Harry, if our partial slender managing of the contentious quarrel between the two Irish Earls did not make the way to cause these lines to pass my hand, this gibberish should hardly have cumbered your eyes'.

The Queen sends advice (in an involved epigrammatic style) on dealing with the Earls.

'Let this memorial be only committed to Vulcan's base keeping, without any longer abode than the leisure of the reading thereof, yea, and with no mention made thereof to any other wight. I charge you, as I may command you. Seem not to have had but Secretaries' letters from me'.

'Your loving Mistress, Elizabeth R'. [Collins, i.7-8].

Jan 7, Westminster, Queen to Sir Henry Sidney: The Earls of Desmond and Ormond are reconciled and licensed to depart towards Ireland. [SP63/16/5].

*Jan 7-Feb 28: Rambouillet, **French special Ambassador**, in England and Scotland.*

Rambouillet, with 36 gentlemen and servants, came to act as deputy for King Charles IX at his installation as a Knight of the Order of the Garter, to which he was elected in April 1564, and also to confer the Order of St Michael on two English noblemen, and on the King of Scots.

[Details of Rambouillet's visit, Duke of Norfolk's arrival, two Installations, from Heralds' descriptions: Bodleian Ashmolean 1108, f.34-40v; 840, f.267-269v].

Jan 8, Tues Rambouillet 'came to Gravesend, thither by the Queen was sent to meet and accompany him Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Mr Middlemore, and certain other gentlemen'. Henry Middlemore: a Groom of the Privy Chamber.

Jan 9, Wed 'They brought him to London, where at the Tower Wharf he landed and there took horses ready sent thither for them by the Earl of Leicester, and rode to his lodging beside St Thomas Spittle without Bishopsgate, where within the Spittle the Ambassador lieger of France lay'. The former St Thomas's Hospital.

Court news. Jan 9, Sir William Cecil to Lord Cobham:

'This Ambassador...cometh to be stalled for the French King in the Order of the Garter, and he bringeth the Order of France for my Lord of Leicester, and for my Lord of Norfolk or for my Lord Marquis [of Northampton]; and then he goeth into Scotland with the like for the Lord Darnley'. [Haynes, 443].

Only three Englishmen had previously been elected to 'the cockle-shelled Order': King Henry VIII, King Edward VI and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (who married Henry VIII's sister).

The Queen chose 'Leicester as most dear unto her, Norfolk as most noble'. [Camden, Annals].

Jan 11, Fri French special Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience. With the resident or lieger Ambassador, Paul de Foix.

Rambouillet 'with the Ambassador lieger came to the court where in the Privy Lodgings the Queen's Majesty talked with them'.

Jan 11, Marquis of Winchester to Sir Henry Sidney:

'My Lord of Desmond hath taken his leave of the Queen's Majesty and of all the nobles to depart to the realm of Ireland'. [SP63/16/13].

Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond, remained in England, in much favour with the Queen. Sir Henry Sidney reached Dublin on January 13.

Jan 13, Sun French Ambassadors at Whitehall.

'Sunday in the afternoon they were again fetched to the court by the Lord Herbert and divers other gentlemen where in the Chamber of Presence they saw the dancing, whither the Queen came and talked with them'.

Jan 15, Tues: 'The Earls of Sussex and Leicester and the Baron of Clinton, Lord Admiral, and other lords and gentlemen took their horses at the Court Gate at Westminster and with a great train rode to the Ambassador's lodging, where after they had broken their fast all together about 11 o'clock there took their horses and rode together through Holborn towards Windsor, where beside Colnbrook at Longford the young Earl of Southampton, the Viscount Montague, Sir Henry Lee and Sir Edward Unton met them with a great company of hawks where they hawked till night. And then rode to Windsor where at the Dean's gate they alighted'.

Jan 16, Wed: at Windsor, Installation of new Knight of the Garter:

King Charles IX of France. By his Deputy Rambouillet he was installed by the Queen's two Commissioners: Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex. Anthony Light, Gentleman Usher, made ready at Windsor 'for the stalling of the French King'.

Thomas Eyton, Gentleman of the Horse to the Earl of Leicester, 'for the hire of 40 horses, and the charges of them 3 days and 2 nights, for Monsieur Rambouillet and his train in riding to Windsor and returning back again'.^T

At the Installation the Queen's Pantry lost 'two trenchers with maidenheads'; the Confectionery lost 'one gilt spice plate dish'. [TNA E351/1953].

Jan 17, Thur: On their way back from Windsor the Ambassadors, lords, and gentlemen dined at Sir Thomas Gresham's house, Osterley, Middlesex, where they were joined by the Earl of Warwick and Sir William Cecil.

Also Jan 17: play in Latin, Sapientia Solomonis [Wisdom of Solomon].

By Sixt Birck, acted before the Privy Council by Westminster School.

There is a list of 'Expenses for the furniture and setting forth of a play entitled Sapientia Solomonis played of the Children of the Grammar School before the Council', January 17. The Queen had been expected to attend, as the expenses included writing several copies of the 'interlude', and 'binding of one copy in vellum with the Queen's Majesty's Arms and silk ribbon strings'.

The vellum copy is extant, and has a Prologue addressed to the Queen, and an Epilogue referring to both the Queen and Princess Cecilia of Sweden.

E.R. Payne, ed. Sapientia Solomonis (1938), prints the expenses, and translates the Prologue and the Epilogue. It is assumed by Payne (and others) that the Queen and Cecilia were present, but it is specifically stated that the play was 'before the Council' (as was another Latin play on February 8). (The Queen may have been in mourning).

Jan 19: Funeral: St Margaret Westminster: Rowland Vaughan, of Brecon, Wales. Vaughan and his wife Elizabeth (Parry) were both relatives of Blanche Parry, Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber, who had been in attendance on the Queen since she was in her cradle.

The Queen's Privy Purse payment, Jan 28:

To Blanche Parry 'for the funeral of Mr Vaughan', £20.

Court news. c. Jan 19, memoranda by Earl of Lennox's servant Thomas Fowler: Rambouillet was installed at Windsor. 'The laces at New Year's tide, yellow and blue [*'orange tawny' deleted*] between my L- L- [Lord Leicester] and Hen. [*Lord Strange deleted*], the Queen's words on the same'.

'My Lord Marquis was suitor, and ensured to one of the Sweden lady's women, and had given her divers jewels, and now hath repented, saying he had another wife alive, and would have his jewels, but he cannot get them'. [HT.i.326].

Henry Lord Strange was later 4th Earl of Derby; the Marquis of Northampton married Helena Snakenborg at court in 1571, after his first wife died.

Jan 20, Sun French Ambassadors at Whitehall.

Herald: They 'came to the court and went to the Closet [a chapel] with the Queen to prayer and so returned into the Queen's Privy Chamber, and there within they both dined with her Highness, and the rest in the Council Chamber or elsewhere. And dinner finished the Queen and they came forth into the Chamber of Presence and there saw the dancing and then departed at their pleasure to their lodgings'

Jan 21: in Ireland: Sir Henry Sidney 'took the sword' as new Lord Deputy.

Jan 21: French Ambassadors dined at Durham Place with the Earl of Leicester.

Jan 22: They dined at Baynard's Castle with the Earl of Pembroke.

Jan 23, Wed Duke of Norfolk arrived at Whitehall.

Herald: 'The Duke of Norfolk being sent for out of Norfolk by the Queen's Majesty to receive the Order of France came from Ware and rode through London and Cheapside to the court where he alighted and went to his lodging in the court, being very nobly accompanied with divers Earls, lords, knights, and gentlemen, together with a hundred and more of his own servants, knights, and gentlemen in white frize coats and chains of gold riding before him two and two, and six score and more of his yeomen likewise in frize coats following him'.

By January 24: Preparations for Installation of the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester as Knights of the Order of St Michael.

The Chapel at Whitehall was prepared by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, in consultation with the French Herald of the Order of St Michael.

The Chapel was hung with rich tapestry, and richly garnished with plate and jewels; the altar frontal was a cloth of silver embroidered with gold angels; on the altar were gilt basins, cups, candlesticks, a fountain of mother of pearl, an ark, and other vessels and ornaments. A cloth of state with the Arms of King Charles IX was placed over the stall of the Dean of the Chapel.

Jan 24, Thur Conferment of Order of St Michael on Norfolk and Leicester.

Herald: About 10 o'clock 'the Ambassador lieger, with Monsieur Rambouillet the French King's Deputy, together with the other lords and gentlemen, accompanied with certain English gentlemen, came to the court...where at the gate they were met by the Earl of Warwick and others and conveyed up to the Queen's Great Closet, whither after a while came the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester. And for that the said Duke and Deputy had not met nor till then seen either other, they then embraced each other and there communed a while; and then the said Deputy...with Monsieur Doze alias St Michael, Mr Garter, and others, went down through the Chapel into the Vestry, where he shifted him into the robes and habit of the Order of St Michael'.

Rambouillet wore the white robes of the Order; he put on a coat with sleeves of cloth of silver, a mantle of cloth of silver 'guarded with scallop shells, environed with clouds and rays of the sun', a hood of crimson velvet, and 'the Collar of Gold, made with knots and scallop shells, whereat hanged the picture of St Michael, garnished with stones'.

'And whiles the said Deputy was shifting him, the Duke and Earl came down into the Chapel...First the Duke with his shoes, hose, girdle and scabbard of white velvet, his netherstocks of white silk knit, his coat with the sleeves on of cloth of silver, the edge laid with gold lace, and in a short gown of russet velvet guarded with the same, furred with leopards and faced with luzards, the sleeves set with 18 pair of aglets of gold, and a cap of black velvet with a silver band. The Earl of Leicester likewise in all points apparelled, but that his gown was russet satin, guarded with velvet, furred and faced as the other, the sleeves set with 30 pair of aglets of gold, and in his cap a white feather'.

Two French noblemen carried two mantles and hoods into the Chapel, followed by St Michael King of Arms with two Collars, and the Deputy and the French Ambassador. A Secretary read out the Commission from the King, the Deputy read the oath; the Duke and Earl took off their gowns, the Deputy put on them their mantles, hoods and Collars, and all three went to their stalls.

'Then the Prayers, as the Litany and Commemoration began'.

The Deputy, the Duke, and the Earl, in turn, after obeisance to the French King's stall, made their offering.

'The service being ended...they proceeded forth of the Chapel...till they came into the Council Chamber where they dined, all three sitting in three chairs on one side the table'.

'Which dinner ended they went all three into the Privy Chamber to the Queen, and after a while came forth into the Council Chamber, where they put off their coats, mantles, hoods and Collars, and put on their usual apparel. And then the said Duke and Earl brought the Deputy to the Great Chamber door, where they took their leave of him, and they returned into the Chamber of Presence'.

Also Jan 24: Spanish Ambassador returned from the Low Countries.

De Silva to Philip II, Jan 28: On Jan 24 'I arrived in London, where the day previous the Duke of Norfolk entered with 300 horsemen to receive the Order of St Michael that Rambouillet had brought for him and the Earl of Leicester. They received it the day I arrived at the morning service, which the Queen usually attends, the ordinary Ambassador of France being also present. The next day Rambouillet left for Scotland to present the same Order to the King'...

'The Earl of Sussex told me that the Duke had taken the Order of St Michael much against his will, but could not avoid obeying the Queen's commands as she had pressed him very urgently, although he knew it was only to prevent jealousy of Lord Robert's being the only person to receive the Order and not from any desire to favour him'.
[Span.i.511-512].

Jan 27,Sun Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall: first audience on his return.

De Silva to Philip II, Jan 28: 'I had audience of the Queen yesterday, who has been very unwell from a fall down five stairs, as she told me, and is still somewhat lame and thin. She appeared much pleased at my return...I mentioned the matter of the Archduke...She said it was true the Emperor had written to her with his own hand and in Spanish and she was rather sorry that after delaying his answer so long, and she had sent word that she would not entertain any other proposals until his reply came, he should write now doubtfully and undecidedly, raising the three issues...about the Archduke's expenditure in this country, the question of religion, and the Archduke's coming...She promised to answer the Emperor shortly...In the course of this conversation certain hints were dropped which lead me to think that Lord Robert is right in not abandoning hope'.

She said 'the Earl had good parts and great merits, and if she had to marry a subject she had a great liking for him'. but 'her inclination tended higher'...

'The Ambassador who has been appointed to reside in your Majesty's court... accompanied me to and from the palace'.
[Span.i.512-514,517].

27 Jan 1566-September 1568: Dr John Man, newly appointed Dean of Gloucester, was **Ambassador** to Spain, until he became unacceptable to King Philip.

Court news. Jan 28, De Silva to Philip II: 'The distinctive marks or stripes of purple or yellow which the friends of Lord Robert and Norfolk respectively had adopted [in 1565]...are still worn by some of them. I am told that Leicester began it so as to know who were his friends, and the adherents of the Duke did the same, in consequence of some disagreements they had had with them about the aid the Duke and his friends had given to the Archduke's match...There was great hope that, seeing that no reply came from the Emperor, the Queen would decide to marry Lord Robert, but since the arrival of the English courtier who accompanied the Emperor's Ambassador thither, the hope has cooled down greatly, although I am informed that Leicester has not lost hope'. L'Estrange brought a letter from the Emperor 'and another from the Archduke, with his portrait. He tells me the Queen received him very well'. A speedy reply was requested.

'Heneage is still in favour and greatly hated by Leicester, one of whose friends threatened him the other day, saying that if he did not moderate himself in his talk of his affairs he would get a cudgelling. Heneage replied, but the man who took the message did not care to return with the answer. The Queen heard of it and was very angry. She sent away from court the man who had taken the message, but he has returned already'. [Span.i.511,516].

January 29: Arrangements for Lent preachers at court.

Jan 29, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil:

'I am about to devise for preachers in Lent before the Queen's Majesty. I perceive by some men's judgments I shall fail of divers, fearing...reproof' ...'I would wish the Dean of Paul's to be one: whom, if the Queen's Majesty shall not like after her accustomed manner to favour and to give him hearing, he shall be hardly entreated to occupy the place. I would your Honour could understand the Queen's Highness's inclination'. [Parker, 254].

Nowell, Dean of St Paul's, had been openly reprov'd by the Queen during his Lent sermon in 1565. Sequel: the Archbishop's letter, Feb 26.

Court news. Feb 4, De Silva to Philip II: 'The French Ambassador swore to me...that he had been assured by a person who was in a position to know' that Leicester 'had slept with the Queen on New Year's night'. He 'however, is a Frenchman, and so strongly adverse to the Archduke's marriage'...

'The Earl of Arundel is still arranging for his departure for Italy. He is going to take the baths and has the Queen's permission'...

'This afternoon I had an appointment...with the Council, and saw the Queen, who leaves tomorrow for Greenwich'.

'I found her with the Earl of Leicester walking in the lower gallery of the garden. She praised the Earl very highly to me, and said that when I arrived he was just persuading her to marry for the sake of the country and herself, and even on his account, as everyone thought that he was the cause of her remaining unmarried, which made him unpopular with all her subjects, and much more to the same effect (whereupon she said that if he were a King's son she would marry him tomorrow), and if she did not do so he could not avoid retiring from court to escape the hatred of the people. All this and other things of the same sort were said very affectionately'. [Span.i.520-523].

Feb 5, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^c

St Olave, Southwark, churchwardens paid: 'For the ringers when the Queen's grace went to Greenwich in February, 12d'.

Feb 8, Fri: play in Latin, *The Menaechmi*, by Plautus, acted before the Privy Council by Westminster School. List of expenses printed by L.E.Tanner, *Westminster School* (1951), 135-136.

Feb 12, Tues, Greenwich. Proclamation (542): Enforcing Statutes of Apparel. Detailed regulations as to men's apparel, as in previous Statutes.

Also orders as to fencing-schools, and weapons: 'Because it is daily seen what disorders do grow and are likely to increase in the realm by the increase of numbers of persons taking upon them to teach the multitude of the common people to play at all kind of weapons, and for that purpose set up schools, called schools of fence, in places inconvenient, tending to the great disorder of such people as properly ought to apply their labours and handiworks: therefore her Majesty ordereth and commandeth that no teacher of fence shall keep any school or common place of resort in any place of the realm but within the liberties of some of the cities of the realm; where also they shall be obedient to such orders as the governors of the cities shall appoint to them'...

'No person shall wear any sword, rapier, or suchlike weapon that shall pass the length of one yard and half-a-quarter of the blade at the uttermost, nor any dagger above the length of 12 inches in blade at the most, nor any buckler [shield] with any point or pike above two inches in length'.

Feb 13, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Leicester, of the Queen of Scots: 'I know now for certain that this Queen repenteth her marriage; that she hateth him [Darnley] and all his kin...I know that if that take effect which is intended, David [Riccio], with the consent of the King shall have his throat cut within these ten days'. [Tytler, vii.19].

The Queen expelled Randolph later in February; Riccio was murdered on March 9.

Feb 14, Berwick, Earl of Bedford to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, of the Queen of Scots: 'That Queen this other day was in a merchant's house in Edinburgh where was a picture of the Queen's Majesty, which when some had said their opinions how like or unlike it was to the Queen's Majesty, Nay, quoth she, it is not like her, for I am Queen of England'. [Pepys, 77].

Feb 14, Thur dinner, Baynard's Castle, London; Earl of Pembroke. William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (c.1506-1570). 2nd wife: Anne (Talbot) (1524-1588), daughter of the 4th Earl of Shrewsbury and widow of Peter Compton.

De Silva to Philip II, Feb 18: 'The Earl of Leicester came from Greenwich to the Earl of Pembroke's house on the 13th, the rumour being that he was going to his own home. The Queen went the next day disguised to dine with them, accompanied by the Admiral and his wife [Lord and Lady Clinton]'.

'After dinner the Queen returned to Greenwich, the Earl of Pembroke left for his estates and Lord Robert retired to his house, where he will be for about ten days'. At Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. [Span.i.526].

Feb 15: News of Cornelius Lanoy (alchemist, also called Cornelius de Alneto) and Cecilia of Sweden, who had been meeting often, to the Queen's displeasure. Their accustomed meeting-place: 'at *The Red Bull*, beyond the Steel-yard in Thames Street'. Cecilia needed a large loan from Lanoy, who was plotting to leave the country; he was soon held in custody. [Correspondence: HT.i.325-337].

Feb 17, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Lord Mayor, Richard Champion, draper.^M

Also Feb 17: To Thomas Pembridge 'by way of the Queen's Majesty's reward for a book of verses presented by him to her Highness', 100s.^T

There are Latin verses dedicated to the Queen by Thomas Pembridge, of Christ Church, Oxford; he presents his work on behalf of his college, and requests a donation for it. 12 folios, undated. [BL Royal MS 12A.XXXI].

Feb 19: marriage. Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton (1545-1581), married Mary Browne (c.1554-1607), daughter of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu, at Montagu's house, without the consent of the Earl's mother.

Both families were Catholic. The Queen remained at Greenwich.

There was a verse oration 'made and pronounced' by the Earl of Southampton's cousin Thomas Pound of Lincoln's Inn, 'with a brave masque out of the same house all on great horses'. The oration was similar in theme to Pound's oration at Thomas Mildmay's marriage on July 1, where the Queen was present.

Feb 19, Baynard's Castle, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Earl of Leicester: 'All men and women of any appearance in this town and court except the Earl of Arundel and the Lady Cecilia were this day at the Earl of Southampton's marriage, from whence Mr Secretary [Cecil] is even now gone to the court'. [Pepys I.522].

Feb 20, Wed Queen's licence for her servants to wear such apparel as they shall have of her gift out of the Great Wardrobe.

Feb 21, Greenwich: Queen's licence for officers and servants of her Household to wear apparel according to their rank. First: 'The Cofferer to wear after the rate of a man of £200 land by year'. The list includes 'the Master Cook for the Queen', and 'the two other Master Cooks'; last are some of the Grooms and Pages of Household, to wear 'after the rate of £5 land by the year'. [SP12/39/33,35].

Feb 23, Sat Earl of Leicester at Greenwich on return from Kenilworth. Leicester had left on Feb 14 for 10 days at Kenilworth. De Silva, Feb 25: 'Even this time was too long, as the Queen sent immediately for him to come back, and the day before yesterday he returned to Greenwich'. [Span.i.527].

Court news. Feb 25, Dr Olaf (Lady Cecilia's chaplain) to Cornelius Lanoy: Lady Cecilia wished yesterday to have visited the Queen. The Earl of Arundel however came and strongly dissuaded her, saying that he had seen a comedy publicly acted at court in which the present unfortunate condition of her Highness was most accurately represented. [HT.i.329].

Cecilia was heavily in debt and was beset by creditors. A possible play at court is that by Terence which Westminster School prepared at New Year 1565; this includes an extravagant courtesan living beyond her means.

February 26: Further arrangements for Lent preachers at court.

Feb 26, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil: 'Mr Dean of Paul's [Dr Nowell]...hath long before now prayed to be discharged this Lent, and so he is like to be. Whereupon Mr Dean of Exeter [George Carew] shall supply tomorrow, the rather for that Mr Gibbes hath foully defamed him to be altogether unlearned. Indeed he hath been very sick of late, but yet I trust he shall occupy the day, because I hear not the contrary from him; and if all chances should so hap, I have appointed my Chaplain Mr Bickley to be ready for all such wants, as well of him as other: for I have sent to divers, but they return me no answer whether they shall come or no. I have altered but a few of your first bill, but removed Mr Perne, and appointed either my Lord of Ely or Peterborough to occupy one day'. [Parker, 260].

Perne: Andrew Perne: Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge;
Bishop of Ely: Richard Cox; Bishop of Peterborough: Edmund Scambler.

It is not known which Bishop eventually preached at court.

Feb 26, Shrove Tuesday French special Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave. Rambouillet had returned to London from Scotland on Shrove Monday.

Nicholas Errington was paid £10 'for his charges coming from Berwick to the court being sent by the Earl of Bedford to accompany Monsieur de Rambouillet lately coming out of Scotland for his better using by the way'.^T

Herald: Rambouillet 'on Thursday departed towards France well rewarded both at the Queen's hands and the Duke's and Earl's. And also St Michael [French Herald] had the Duke's and Earl's gowns...and of either of them a chain'.

Feb 27, Ash Wednesday sermon, Greenwich: George Carew, Dean of Exeter and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Carew's only known sermon at court.

February-March 15: Scottish envoy at Greenwich with the Queen. Robert Melville (1527-1621), special Ambassador from the Queen of Scots. Melville came partly to negotiate for the release of the Countess of Lennox from the Tower, but was unsuccessful.

March 7: News of the alchemist Cornelius Lanoy. March 7, Somerset Place, Armagil Waad to Sir William Cecil: A certain person has arranged the plan of his departure. First to speak with the Lady Cecilia. He carries the medicine or elixir with him. I propose he be arrested. [SP12/39/39].

Cecil noted: 'Cornelius Lanoy, a Dutchman, committed to the Tower for abusing the Queen's Majesty in Somerset House in promising to make the Elixir'.

He 'wrought in Somerset House, and abused many in promising to convert any metal into gold'.^B

March 9, in Edinburgh: David Riccio, Secretary to the Queen of Scots, was murdered at Holyroodhouse, where he had been in the company of the Queen.

The King was implicated in the murder. Others implicated, including the Earl of Morton, Lord Lindsay, and Lord Ruthven, were banished and took refuge in England in April.

Mar 10, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Thomas Hoby.^M Prior to appointment as Ambassador to France. Well-known as translator of Castiglione's *Courtier*.

Court news. March 11, London, De Silva to Philip II:

The Queen 'has been unwell; but although she is better now, she is so thin that a doctor who has seen her tells me that her bones may be counted'...

'Since the Earl of Leicester came back they say the Queen does not treat him with so much favour as formerly. She has begun to favour the Earl of Ormond, an Irishman, of good disposition, some thirty years of age. They tell me that Lord Robert is much annoyed thereat. This Ormond is a great friend of Heneage'.

[Span.i.529]. Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond (1531-1614), a friend of Thomas Heneage; he was married, but was separated from his wife.

Court news. March 12, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil, of endeavours to secure uniformity in clergy apparel: I have been told 'that some of your preachers preached before the Queen's Majesty without tippet [cape], and had nothing said to them for it'. [Parker, 264].

The Queen had ordered uniformity of clergy apparel (25 January 1565). In January 1566 the Archbishop published Advertisements, partly for due order in the public administration of common prayers and using the holy Sacraments, and partly of the apparel of all persons ecclesiastical.

During March Parker summoned the London clergy to view the correct vestments and outdoor wear. Of 110 present, 37 refused to wear clothing they judged to be Papistical; they were suspended.

March 15, Dunbar Castle, Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth:
 She marvels that Elizabeth credits the false speaking of her unworthy subjects
 ...They have taken her house and slain her most special servant in her presence,
 and thereafter held her person captive treasonably, whereby she was constrained
 to escape at midnight out of her palace. She desires to know if Elizabeth minds
 to support them against her as she boasts, for she is not disprovided but that
 other Princes will help her to defend her realm.

Also March 15: As Mary had expelled Thomas Randolph in February, Queen
 Elizabeth requires Robert Melville to return to Scotland. [Scot.ii.267-8].

March 16: Earl of Arundel left for Italy. 'After he had in a vain hope
 of marriage with the Queen consumed great wealth, and his hope was quite
 dashed...obtained leave under colour of recovering his health, but indeed
 to mitigate his grief, and voluntarily departed the land'. [Camden, *Annals*].

March 18, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Earl of Leicester has left
 here to visit a sister of his, the wife of the Earl of Huntingdon, who is ill,
 although from what I hear I believe his departure is owing to his annoyance
 that the Queen should favour those whom I mentioned'...

'The Earl of Arundel left here on the 16th for his voyage to Italy'.

[Span.i.533].

Arundel returned in April 1567.

March 19, Lady Cecilia to the Queen, complaining that the Queen's subjects
 who have been so insolent to her have not been punished. She hopes they will
 not go unpunished, lest her condition may seem to be the same as that of a
 private person.

Also March 19: Lady Cecilia's Secretary was arrested at the suit of a
 goldsmith by an officer of the Sheriffs of London, who was ordered to take
 his prisoner to Greenwich; there Cecilia kept him forcibly from the officer.

March 20: Cecilia's Chamberlain was arrested for a 10 shilling debt.
 A report had been spread that she was planning to leave secretly to avoid
 paying her debts. [SPF.viii.34; HT].

Mar 26, Tues Sir Thomas Hoby at Greenwich to take leave.
 Sir William Cecil's brother-in-law, who was to depart for France to succeed
 Sir Thomas Smith as Ambassador.

March 26, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith, of 'my brother Hoby':

'This day he hath taken his leave of her Majesty, and promiseth to be at
 the seaside within these ten days at the farthest'...

'Of my Lord of Leicester's absence...if your man tell you the tales of court
 or city, they be fond and many untrue...The Queen's Majesty may be, by malicious
 tongues, not well reported, but in truth she herself is blameless, and hath no
 spot of evil intent'...

'God direct the Queen's Majesty to marriage in some place, for otherwise her
 regiment [rule] will prove very troublesome and unquiet'. [Wright, i.224-5].

March 26-July 13: Sir Thomas Hoby was **Ambassador** to France.

Sir Thomas died in Paris on July 13. The widowed Lady Hoby submitted her
 accounts for their expenses, including for their outward journey:

'Transportation of Sir Thomas Hoby's stuff from London to Rouen by long seas,
 at his going over into France, £6.13s4d; carriage of the same from Rouen to
 Paris and for the charges of them that went with it, £14.6s8d; for 20 horses
 from London to Gravesend...to Rochester...to Canterbury...to Dover...after
 1d the mile...57 miles; for two ships from Dover to Calais, £6.10s; for the
 posting of 20 persons from Calais to Paris, being 18 posts at 15 sous the horse,
 according to the King's rate, £32.8s'. [Camden Soc Misc.10 (1902), xix-xx].

Mar 27, Wed sermon, Greenwich: Thomas Godwin, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. Dr Godwin alluded to having offended the court 'in my last sermon' (he had been appointed to preach on March 10). He now begged 'to say my mind of such things as I before did but lightly touch...of the Doctors, Councils and the Church', and attacked the authority of the Church of Rome and its Councils.

His only surviving sermon, known from Matthew Parker's MS notes.

Thomas Fuller: 'He was an eloquent preacher, tall and comely in person; qualities which much endeared him to Queen Elizabeth, who loved good parts well, but better when in a goodly person. For 18 years together he never failed to be one of the select chaplains which preached in the Lent before her Majesty'.

[*Worthies*, Berkshire]. Dr Godwin (1517-1590) became Bishop of Bath in 1584.

Mar 28, Thur Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

De Silva to Philip II, March 30: I told the Queen of a Spanish voyage of discovery to Florida. 'She marvelled...that I should say that Florida had been discovered and taken possession of by your Majesty's subjects, as she always understood that it had first been discovered by Captain Ribault, who had come hither [in 1563] with the news of his discovery. She had indeed intended to send and conquer it...She asked your Majesty's pardon for having thought of conquering it'...

'I took the opportunity of saying to the Queen that I heard Scotch affairs were not going on well. She answered me that this was true, and that so many things had happened that it would take her three hours to tell me'.

'She said that the Queen was in great trouble, and she had sent a gentleman to her to offer aid...and that the Queen of Scotland had now sent an envoy with a very humble letter to her, and she was determined to help her'. [Span.i.536-7].

Court news. March 29, John Dudley to the Earl of Leicester, from 'my lodging near Charing Cross': Secretary Cecil on March 28 asked the Queen if Sir Walter Mildmay (Chancellor of the Exchequer) could see her on Friday March 29th concerning a grant of Crown lands for Leicester, still to be selected by him.

"Nay", said her Majesty, "I must go see my Lady Huntingdon tomorrow, so that I cannot speak with him then". "Well", said he, "will it then please your Highness that he may be here to wait upon you upon Saturday the 30th?"

"Nay", said her Majesty, "I doubt whether my appointment shall hold tomorrow to go to my Lady Huntingdon, and then I will go upon Saturday the said 30th, so that I cannot speak with him so soon".

'Upon which words, finding her Majesty, as he said, disposed to delay, he used more plain speech and said "Madam, what needs these words to me? If your Highness be disposed to go through with it, time will serve well enough for you to go to my Lady Huntingdon, and yet to have Mr Mildmay here notwithstanding"...

'Mrs Dorothy [Broadbelt]...being absent, our best friend in the Privy Chamber is Mrs Blanche [Parry], who told me today that her Majesty much marvelled she had not heard from you since Monday'...

'My Lord of Hunsdon's man reported in London yesterday that the Queen said to his master "My Lord, it hath been often said that you should be Master of the Horse [in Leicester's place], but it is now like to prove true". [SP15/13/7].

*Mar 30, Sat visit, Huntingdon House, London; Countess of Huntingdon.

Huntingdon House, Thames Steet; owned by Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon; occupied by the Dowager Countess of Huntingdon (died 1576).

She was Catherine (Pole), widow of Francis Hastings 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, and mother of the 3rd Earl, whose wife Mary (Dudley), Leicester's sister, was ill and away from London.

March 30: Marquis of Baden was arrested after returning from France to visit his wife. He was 'arrested or stayed at Rochester, where he was disguised like a spy and so to have stolen out of the realm and his Lady Cecilia his wife to have stolen after him, leaving a great number of creditors unpaid, as their butcher, baker, brewer, mercer, tailor, skinner, grocer, haberdasher, and other, and yet his creditors for the same staying of him were by the Council commanded some to the Fleet and some to the Marshalsea'. [Stow, Memoranda].

Court news. March 30, De Silva to Philip II: After the Earl of Leicester left 'the Queen wrote calling him back, but he pleaded private business. She then sent a Gentleman of her Chamber...to summon him, whereupon he wrote by one of his servants to the Queen begging for 15 days' leave, which the Queen refused, and ordered him to return at once. He is expected tonight, or tomorrow. The Irish Earl of Ormond still rises in the favour of the Queen'. [Span.i.538].

March 31, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Sidney, of Earl of Ormond: 'I perceive her Majesty hath a very good opinion of him, the beginning whereof I guess groweth of the memory of his education with that holy young Solomon King Edward, and if you hear by report of any other occasion, truly I have thereof no knowledge, but...pray and wish all fond tales to vanish away'. [SP63/16/71].

Ormond had been brought up at court with the Queen's half-brother Prince Edward, later King Edward VI, from 1544 until the King's death in 1553.

March 31, court, John Dudley to the Earl of Leicester: Sir Walter Mildmay 'has promised to be at the court tomorrow to talk with her Majesty' [about some land for the Earl]. 'Touching your coming here, I hear divers opinions; some say tarry, others come with speed...Her Majesty so mislikes your absence that she is not disposed to hear of anything that may do you good'...

The Marquis of Baden 'being at Calais a long time attending for his lady, when he saw his time, understanding what his creditors had done here at court for the recovery of their money (and which she still excused herself from paying as she was under covert baron and could not be compelled to pay his debts), he ventured to come over to her, disguised as a mean man with his beard cut, and came to Arundel House, where she lay, and there has been the most part of this week, and so meant to return without offering to see her Majesty or any man; taking post-horse as secretly as might be, he was known by his merchant creditors, and arrested upon one action for £5000 at Rochester last night at 10 p.m., but her Majesty has sent, for his relief and comfort, Mr Ralph Lane'. [SP15/13/8].

[covert baron: a married woman, not liable for debts].

March 31, Rochester, Marquis of Baden to Cecil, complaining of the insulting conduct of the Queen's subjects; he begs they may be punished. [SPF.viii.41].

Apr 2, Tues Queen's visit to Oxford Place, London.

For intended meeting with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on his return. Oxford Place, St Swithin's Lane, near London Stone; owned by Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (1550-1604), a royal ward, living with Sir William Cecil.

'The second of April the Earl of Leicester came to London, being accompanied with lords, knights, the Pensioners and a great number of gentlemen and others with the Queen's footmen and his own also, all in their rich coats and to the number of 700. He came in at the Temple Bar...and so to London Stone to the Earl of Oxford's place in St Swithin's churchyard, where it was appointed that the Queen's Majesty (who had come from Greenwich secretly into Southwark, taking a wherry with one pair of oars for her and two other ladies at St Mary Overy's stairs, and so rowed over to *The Three Cranes* in the Vintry, where she entered a coach covered with blue and so rode to the same Oxford Place) to meet with the said Earl of Leicester, who ere her Grace's coming was returned with his train...over the Bridge, through Southwark, and so by St George's Church toward Greenwich'.

'Not far beyond the said church of St George he stayed till the Queen's Majesty came from the said Oxford Place before named the same way that she had passed thither to him. She came out of her coach in the highway, and she embraced the Earl and kissed him thrice, and then they rode together to Greenwich...It is said the Earl of Leicester was returned from London Stone before the Queen's Majesty came there for that she was not come when he came thither'. [Stow, *Memoranda*, 137].

April 3, Mayor of Rochester to the Privy Council: The Marquis of Baden 'is now prisoner under arrest...at the suit of divers of the Queen's subjects, citizens of the city of London and others, for divers sums of money'. He will not suffer the Mayor nor any of the Queen's officers to come near him. 'But in contemptuous manner willeth them to avoid from him, he having and keeping dags charged with pellets and other weapons defensive about him... By reason whereof the said Marquis is very like to escape'.

April 4: Privy Council received a complaint about Lady Cecilia's failure to pay for provisions supplied by a baker, brewer, butcher, buttermilk, fishmonger, grocer, and poulterer. 'They understand that the said Lady hasteth to depart this country without satisfying any of them for goods supplied'.

Also on April 4 Lady Cecilia sent a complaint in Latin to Sir William Cecil about the behaviour of certain tradesmen, denied that she was planning a secret departure, and asked for the tradesmen's punishment for spreading disrespectful and slanderous allegations. Goldsmiths and others were unpaid for a gold spoon, a book garnished with silver and gilt and covered with crimson velvet, a kirtle wrought with gold, a Venice lute. A long list of creditors begins with Alderman Duckett, owed £700; John Dymock, owed over £200. [SP12/39/46-53].

Apr 6, Sat French special Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
 April 6, Cecil noted: 'Mauvissière came to Greenwich in a message'.^B
 April 6, De Silva to Philip II: 'The King of France has sent...Mauvissière, who has been here on other occasions...He has only come to visit the Queen of Scotland, having heard of the troubles that have taken place...and he will visit this Queen here, to thank her for her inclination to help the Queen of Scotland'. [Span.i.538].

Castelnau de Mauvissière was accompanied to Edinburgh by Joseph Riccio, who succeeded his murdered brother David as Secretary to the Queen of Scots. Mauvissière returned through London in mid-May, and was sent to the English and Scottish courts again in July.

April 7: The Marquis of Baden left Dover for Calais.
 De Silva, April 29: 'Cecilia spoke to the Queen...and promised not to leave the country until she had settled her own and her husband's debts. He was thereupon liberated, but refused to return to the court'. [Span.i.546].

Apr 9, Tues Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
 De Silva to Philip II, April 11: 'The Queen had hanging from her waist by a gold chain a portrait of the Queen of Scotland...She showed me the portrait and asked me what I thought of it, saying that she was very sorry for the Queen's troubles and for the murder of her Secretary...She had written her a private letter with her own hand, not only offering her aid, but to go herself to her', but Mary had not replied. The Queen discussed Riccio's murder, the King's part in it and the disrespect shown to Mary. 'She said she herself in her place would have taken her husband's dagger and stabbed him with it'. [Span.i.539-540].

Apr 10, Fri Scottish messenger, James Thornton, at Greenwich for audience.
 De Silva, April 13: On April 10 a Scotsman arrived with details of Riccio's murder, and with a letter to the Queen from the Queen of Scots, thanking her 'for her offers in her need and trouble. He says the Queen was greatly pleased at it, and asked him many particulars'. Mary asked her to be godmother to her unborn child 'which she said she would do with great pleasure'. [Span.i.541].

Apr 11, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.
 By the Queen, with Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's Almoner; to 32 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 32d in a white purse.^T

Court news. April 11, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith, of Sir Francis Knollys: 'Mr Vice-Chamberlain goeth into Ireland to confer with the Deputy about things there out of tune'. [Wright, i.236].

April 11-June: Commissioners at Bruges.
 Viscount Montagu, Dr Walter Haddon, and Dr Nicholas Wotton continued their negotiations over trade matters, adjourned from September 1565.
 The Duchess of Parma's three Commissioners arrived on May 1.
 The Conference broke up on June 17, without reaching agreement.

By April 14: Danish Ambassador, Dr Albert Knopper, arrived in London.
 Frederick II sent Dr Knopper, Doctor of Law and one of his Council, to negotiate particularly on fishing and piracy, as in January 1565.
 De Silva, April 18: 'A man who was here last year from the King of Denmark has arrived to negotiate matters of trade between this country and that'.
 He had audiences at Greenwich, and left in May.

April 18, Queen to Lord Deputy Sidney, sending Sir Francis Knollys to Ireland, with a memorial signed by her to consult upon. He is to be treated as a Privy Councillor. [SP63/17/21]. Knollys was back by July 8.

Also April 18: The Rhinegrave at Greenwich to meet the Queen.
 Jean-Philippe de Solm, called the Rhinegrave (Count of the Rhine), a noted soldier from Lorraine. April 18, De Silva: 'The German they call the Rheingraf has arrived here. They say he only comes to see the country, and speaks no other language but German...but the [French] Ambassador takes him this afternoon to see the Queen'. [Span.i.543].
 [Sept 18: 'The Rhinegrave is dead of a cup too much'; SPF.viii.130].

April 21: death: Sir John Mason (1503-1566), Master of the Posts, Treasurer of the Chamber, Privy Councillor. Funeral: April 29, St Paul's Cathedral.

April 21: death: Sir Richard Sackville (by 1507-1566), cousin of the Queen, Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Privy Councillor; he had acquired great estates and immense wealth. Bequest to the Queen:

'I give and bequeath to my most gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen's most excellent Majesty these poor tokens of remembrance following, viz. one great jewel of a table emerald with a mallet of diamonds, a great pearl and one hundred of great pearls and a mass of diamonds set in a brooch; most humbly beseeching her Highness to accept these according to my faithful heart and not according to the value of the gift. And that it will please her Majesty to be good and gracious Sovereign Lady unto my poor wife and children'.

Funeral: May 21, Withyham, Sussex. His son Thomas Sackville was created Lord Buckhurst in 1567. The widowed Winifred Lady Sackville married (1568) John Paulet, Lord St John, later 2nd Marquis of Winchester; she died in 1586.

Sir George Buc (c.1563-1622) was told by the Earl of Nottingham that: 'This Sir Richard Sackville was a very worldly covetous man, and by some men by transposition nicknamed fill-sack. In a sermon at his funeral Mr Nowell Dean of Paul's used these words briefly. What he was (viz. an honourable person, etc.) and how he lived you all know as well as I. How he died I know better than you. But where he is now God only knoweth, and neither ye nor I'. [R.C.Bald, A Manuscript Work by Sir George Buc, Modern Language Review, 30 (1935), 8].

April 21: The Queen lost from a 'gown of black velvet the ground satin set with aglets of gold...three aglets of gold enamelled blue'. [Lost, 52].

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

Apr 23, Tues St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
Queen's Lieutenant: William Parr, Marquis of Northampton. Queen in processions and at service, without Garter robes. All dined in the Presence Chamber.
The Queen 'dined alone, and none at her table's end, but the other ten at a side table'. All went to Evening Prayers. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1108].

Apr 24, Wed Final 1566 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
New Knight of the Garter elected: Emperor Maximilian II.
Feast for Knights, at Windsor: June 16.

c.Apr 26, Fri Lady Cecilia at Greenwich to take leave.
April 26, Queen's gift: 'At her departure out of England one bowl of gold bought of Robert Brandon and Affabel Partridge, her Majesty's goldsmiths'.^{NYG}
Royal watermen 'waiting upon the Lady Cecilia of Sweden at her going away'.^T

Court news. April 29, De Silva: 'Cecilia has had great trouble to get clear, as I understand they owed more than 15,000 crowns, and they have made her give pledges for the payment of much greater value, even her dresses...She is not very well satisfied with the Queen, who although she received her well and even helped her with money, did not do so either graciously or promptly'.

'She left on the 27th glad enough to get out of this country'. [Span.i.546].
In 1565-1566 the Cofferer of the Household paid £404.16s1d to her creditors.^C

Helena Snakenborg (1549-1635), one of Cecilia's Maids of Honour, who had promised to marry the Marquis of Northampton (1513-1571), remained in England.

She wrote to her mother that Cecilia had been angry with the English for pressing for payment of her debts. She had promised the Marquis 'that before leaving England, the last thing she would do would be to give me my wedding. When the day came, which she had decided upon for the wedding to take place, my Lady went to the Queen and said my Lord Marquis wished to steal away with one of her Maids of Honour'. However he took no notice 'of the wrong she did him'.

Cecilia was so much in debt that when she left 'she had to pawn her clothes and everything she had. She did not take very much with her from England... The Margrave her husband sent some Germans to bring her over because the English would not go with her out of the country'...

'After she left London I stayed behind close to my lover. Her Ladyship gave me enough dark red velvet to enable me to make a skirt of, and scarlet for an underskirt. That indeed was all she gave me...She wanted me to go with her'.

The Marquis said to Cecilia "If Elin wants to remain in England after your departure, I promise on my princely honour that I shall keep her as though she were my own daughter with all that's fitting...and whether she prefers to stay with the Queen or at my mansion, she shall have her will".

Cecilia then gave her consent (for a second time).

'When my Lady was leaving England the Queen gave rings to her Maids of Honour and promised I should have what was better. My Lord Marquis declared that if indeed I departed with my Lady, he would follow me to Sweden'.

But 'I learnt that the Queen wanted me to stay' and 'I thought I was old enough to stay abroad a year or two...When my Lady left England many of the Queen's ladies accompanied her for about twenty miles from where the Queen was staying, and with these ladies I went back again'...

'I can never thank God Almighty enough for the joy he has given me in a foreign land...The Marquis has been both father and mother to me. He has been most kind in every detail since the day when I gave him my "Yes"...

'I cannot imagine I shall ever want for anything however beautiful or expensive that his Lordship can buy without his getting it at once for his Elin'.

Second letter: The Princess 'left England on the first of May, but I stayed behind and have been in London the whole time since then. I am treated as if I were his Lordship's own daughter: a nobleman's wife is with me and three or four Maids of Honour look after me. Eight or ten of my Lord's servants are with me'..

'I cannot explain in writing how well everything goes with me'.

[Letters, undated: C.A.Bradford, *Helena Marchioness of Northampton* (1936)].

The Queen treated Helena with much favour. The Marquis's 2nd wife had died in April 1565, but he waited until his 1st (divorced) wife died in 1571 before he married Helena at court, 29 April 1571. He died 28 Oct 1571; Helena married again; she lived to be Chief Mourner at the Queen's funeral, 1603.

Lady Cecilia wrote several letters of complaint to the Queen, e.g. from Baden, June 22, complaining that her furniture had been detained in England; and July 6, that John Dymock had seized the goods of some of her servants without just cause.

She complained to her brother King John of Sweden (30 Nov 1571) of her treatment in England, including: 'She was forced to pay all her own charges. Being walking within the court of England divers Englishmen did cry and call unto her saying "pay us our money", and as she went to her lodging did upon spite pluck off her slippers from her feet and did make in the street a fire of old shoes and slippers, and as she passed by cried out and said "this is a banquet for this sovereign lady".

'Another time she being bidden to see a comedy played, there was a black [dark-haired] man brought in, and as he was of an evil favoured countenance, so was he in like manner full of lewd, spiteful, and scornful words, which she said did represent her husband, the Marquis'.

'Also her husband was arrested and all her plate and apparel to the value of 100,000 dollars seized, out of which John Dymock gave the Queen a jewel worth 16,000 dollars to the intent that he might have better sentence pronounced, and so enjoy all her goods. She could obtain no redress, but if she had remained longer would have been arrested herself, and would never have escaped alive out of England'. [SPF.viii.93,102; SP70/121/32].

Cecilia had Dymock, an elderly London merchant, imprisoned in Sweden 1570-76.

Christopher Marquis of Baden died in 1575, Cecilia in 1627, their son Edwardus Fortunatus in 1600. A younger son arrived at the English court in October 1595.

April 30-August 19: Thomas Danett was special Ambassador to the Emperor. In December 1565 Roger L'Estrange had brought a letter from Maximilian II to the Queen concerning the proposal for her to marry his brother Archduke Charles. She now belatedly replied to this; she still wishes to meet the Archduke, but stresses the difficulties if a husband and wife hold different religious views. She also informs the Emperor of his election to the Garter. [Klarwill, 257-9].

c. April 1566, Report on work needed at Hampton Court.

Marquis of Winchester to Sir William Cecil: 'According to the Queen's Majesty's pleasure I have taken with me to Hampton Court the Surveyor, Controller, and other the Officers of her Works, and there we have surveyed the Privy Kitchen, the Larders, and other offices thereto belonging, and we find that the same was never well placed, because the same standeth under her Privy Closets [chapels] where her Grace daily doth hear service; and all noise made in the same, and the savour of all foul waters made in the same, all frying and broiling made also in the same, reboundeth up into the Closets, that her Highness cannot sit quiet nor without ill savour, nor shall so long as it standeth there: marvelling greatly that the workmen was so abused to place it in that place, where can never be any help for it. For remedy whereof you shall let the Queen's Majesty understand that we have found another place for a Privy Kitchen and all offices to it'...

'If it please her Highness to have these things done she shall have it done this summer and made very pleasant for her'.

There will be 'as pleasant a walk as any her Majesty shall have about all the house, saving I suffer the Thames at every high tide to ebb and flow before the gate' and under a wall near a garden, 'and by these two places I shall clean the house of all kind of waters for doing of harm, which shall be a great pleasure to the house and to give her Majesty occasion to live often times there'.

As for the Pond Garden, 'we mind to take the water' and block all windows overlooking it except for the Queen's own, to make a private walk.

'Of that ground will be made as many pleasures as can be well imagined upon, wherein yourself can well advise the Queen, as appeareth by your own garden'. There are also to be a new barn, and a new coach house. [SP/12/4/55; undated].

Court news. May 3, Marquis of Winchester to Sir William Cecil:

'Seeing her Majesty's pleasure is to remit the order of the Pond Garden in Hampton Court to my discretion, albeit her Highness is very loth to change the King her father's doings, I shall so consider the same as her Highness will be pleased with it I doubt not'. [SP12/39/64].

The Queen next stayed at Hampton Court in October 1567; most of the work envisaged was carried out in 1567-1570.

May 4-December: Anthony Jenkinson was Agent to Russia.

Jenkinson left Gravesend for Russia on The Harry, to meet Tsar Ivan IV, as an Agent for the Muscovy Company, mainly concerning trade privileges.

First audience: September 1, in Moscow, when 'I had much honour done unto me both then and all the time of my abode in Russia'. Jenkinson obtained many privileges for the English merchants. [Hakluyt, ii.73].

The first formal English diplomatic contact with a Tsar of Russia.

May 13: The Queen ordered a change of custodian for Lady Catherine Grey, in custody since the discovery in 1561 of her secret marriage to the Earl of Hertford.

May 14, Sir John Wentworth to the Privy Council: I have received a letter from the Queen commanding me to take charge of the Lady Catherine Grey, and pray to be excused from that service. [SP12/39/70]. Lady Catherine lived at Gosfield, Essex, with Sir John Wentworth until his death in September 1567.

Court news. May 18, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'This Queen has decided to depart on a round of visits on the 20th proximo. The Bastard of Vendôme has arrived here without leave from his King about a dispute he has with Armentieres, whom he wishes to challenge with permission of this Queen, but these contests are not usual here'. [Span.i.552].

King Antoine of Navarre died in 1562; his illegitimate son, Savigny, the Bastard of Vendôme, had also been in England in 1563.

By May 22: **New French Ambassador** arrived.

Royal watermen 'waiting upon the Lord Grey to Gravesend to meet a French Ambassador'.^T Jean Bochetel, Sieur de la Forêt, replacing Paul de Foix, Ambassador 1562-1566, who on May 22 requested passports for his furniture and baggage, for himself, and for 16 horses and 15 dogs. [SPF.viii.71].

La Forêt was Ambassador 1566-1568. Some of his dispatches are in Baschet's Transcripts, PRO 31/3/26 (at TNA). Given here in English versions; shown as ^{BT}.

c.May 24: French Ambassadors at Greenwich.

De Foix presented his successor, and took his leave.

May 24, Queen's gifts to Monsieur de Foix at his departure out of England: one basin and ewer gilt; one other basin and lair gilt; one pair of gilt flagons; one other pair of gilt flagons; one pair of gilt pots; (also) one pair of gilt pots; three gilt bowls with a cover; three more gilt bowls with a cover; one gilt cup with a cover; one other gilt cup with a cover; and two gilt salts with one cover.^{NYG} De Foix left on May 25.

May 25, Charles IX to the Queen, asking that the Sieur de Savigny be arrested and sent to France to be punished for his crimes. Savigny is described as bastard of the late King of Navarre. June 15, the Queen to Sir Thomas Hoby: Savigny departed by sea before he could be taken. [SPF.viii.74,88].

Court news. May 25, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'This Queen is still resolved to go on her journey, and when I told her she ought not to travel much in this weather, she replied that she could not help it. The Council do not want her to go, and thank me for my remarks on the matter. She thinks however to leave on the 20th or 22nd proximo, but everything here changes so frequently that she may alter her mind as she did last year'...

'The Archbishop of York [Thomas Young] is a great friend of Lord Robert [Earl of Leicester], and thought well the other day to admonish and counsel the Queen with regard to her method of life and conduct, as the people were speaking ill of the favour she showed to the Earl of Ormond. The Queen was highly incensed and treated him with great roughness, and many hard words, and threatened to prosecute him. The matter has ended, however, at the instance of the Earl of Leicester'. [Span.i.552-3].

May 25,Sat supper, Durham Place, Strand; Earl of Leicester. Crown property, occupied by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Court news. May 27, Chancery Lane, Thomas Fitzwilliam to Hugh Fitzwilliam:

'The Queen's Majesty supped at Durham Place with my Lord of Leicester Saturday last the 25th and came from Greenwich in her barge'.

'Mr Secretary [Cecil] hath not only most daintily but sumptuously banqueted Monsieur de la Forêt the new French Ambassador, much to his praise and honour ...The progress will be as it is judged into Northamptonshire, not unlike but that her Majesty will see my Lord of Leicester at Killingworth, but this is uncertain'. [SP12/39/82]. She visited Leicester at Kenilworth in August.

June: Sir William Cecil noted: 'Fulharst, a Fool, was suborned to speak slanderously of me at Greenwich to the Queen's Majesty, for the which he was committed to Bridewell'.^B

By June 2: Robert Melville, Scottish envoy, at Greenwich for audiences. Melville was last in England in March. He now remained until mid-August.

June 4, De Silva to Philip II: 'Melvin' has returned here. 'His negotiations with this Queen were that she should consent to be godmother to the infant, and refuse to allow the conspirators who took part in the death of the Secretary [Riccio] to remain in this country, and asked her to consent to meet his Queen after her confinement'. She agreed to the first two requests, but Cecil told him the interview 'would be impossible this summer'. [Span.i.555].

June 13, Instructions for Henry Killigrew, going to Scotland, including:
 'As for the motion renewed by Melville for a meeting of the Queens this summer...the Officers of the Household alleged it was impossible on such short warning to make provision meet for the honour of both Queens. Her Majesty desired to have gone in progress as far as Nottingham, midway to the North, but it was found so difficult to conduct such train as usually follows her, that she herself cut off a good part of that journey, the rather as she could not return to London in time for the Michaelmas Parliament'...
 'She was very sorry that the interview was stayed'. [Scot.ii.287].

June 15 to mid-July: Henry Killigrew was special Ambassador to Scotland.

June 16, Sun 'A discord' between the Earl of Sussex and the Earl of Leicester at Greenwich, 'there appeased by her Majesty'.^B

June 16, Sir William Cecil to Lord Deputy Sidney: 'This court here is not free from many troubles, amongst others none worse than emulations, disdains, back-bitings, and such like, whereof I see small hope of diminution. This present day, being the 16th of this month, the Queen's Majesty commanded that my Lord of Sussex [formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland] should be called before the Council to answer what he had reported of you for having any confederacy with Shane O'Neill...whereto he required to know who did allege anything of him to that purpose. In the end my Lord of Leicester repeated some words that had been spoken to him by my Lord of Sussex concerning your Lordship...Whereupon my Lord of Sussex, in some offensive manner, denied the precise words'...

'Some more difference grew betwixt them than I was content to hear... I fear the unkindness was overmuch before and now it is likely to increase'...
 'The Queen's Majesty, contrary to the appetite of all that be about the court, will needs make her progress to Collyweston, and being there I think her Majesty will visit my cottage and my Lord Admiral's house, who is now at home preparing great things for the same, and poor I am constrained to remain here, and yet shall not thereby spare my purse'. [SP63/18/19]. Locations: Collyweston royal manor-house, Northants; Burghley House, near Stamford; Sempringham, Lincs.

*June 16, at Windsor: Feast for Knights of the Garter.
 Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland.
 Final Garter Feast of the reign at Windsor.*

June 16: death: William Roswell, Solicitor-General since December 1558.

*June 19, Wed, in **Scotland: birth: Prince James** (1566-1625), was born at Edinburgh Castle. The Prince became in 1567 King James VI of Scotland, and in 1603 also King James I of England.*

The Queen of Scots had already appointed James Melville to be ready to take the news to Queen Elizabeth. He left the Castle at noon, and reached London on the fourth day after, June 23.

June 21, Fri 'Accord' between the Earls 'afore her Majesty at Greenwich'.^B
 Earl of Leicester and Earl of Sussex.

Court news. June 23, London, De Silva to Philip II:

On the 16th 'there was a dispute between the Earls of Leicester and Sussex, and hard words and challenges to fight were exchanged. The Queen however has settled the matter, and taken upon herself to decide between them. The matter has thus ceased, as Cecil tells me, although it was thought it would have gone further, as they are bad friends from other causes. It is believed that they will remain as antagonistic as ever, but they supped together on the night of their reconciliation, and on the following day came from Greenwich to dine with the Earl of Bedford, passing together through the city in order that the people who had become excited about their dispute might be reassured'.

'There recently arrived here four or five Frenchmen who gave out that they came to buy horses for the Count de Montgomery, and among them was a Scotsman whom they called the Bastard de Montgomery. He was with the Earl of Leicester and twice with the Queen for a considerable time, and has now returned. He left here two of those who came with him'...

'A Frenchman who came with him brought letters from the Count de Montgomery offering this Queen that whenever she desired to enter France he would furnish her with a force as large as that of Havre'. [Span.i.560-561].

June 23: Scottish envoy, James Melville, arrived in London.

Melville went first to his brother Robert Melville, already in London, and on June 24 to the Spanish Ambassador, then to the Queen.

Description of his special embassy from Sir James Melville's Memoirs, ed.T.Thomson (Bannatyne Club, 18) (1827); in Scots; spelling Anglicised here. His recollections in old age differ somewhat from the report by De Silva.

June 23, Sun News of birth of a Scottish prince brought to Greenwich.

James Melville: 'I was at London, and met first with my brother, who sent and advertised the Secretary Cecil that same night of my coming, and of the birth of the Prince; willing him to keep it until my being at court to show it myself unto her Majesty, who was for the time at Greenwich, where her Majesty was in great merriness and dancing after supper. But so soon as the Secretary Cecil rounded the news in her ear of the Prince's birth, all merriness was laid aside for that night, everyone that were present marvelling what might move so sudden a changement. For the Queen sat down...bursting out to some of her ladies how that the Queen of Scotland was lighter of a fair son, and that she was but a barren stock'.

June 24, Mon James Melville at Greenwich for first audience.

Melville: 'The next morning was appointed unto me to get audience: at what time my brother and I passed down the water by boat unto Greenwich, and were met by some friends that told us how sorrowful her Majesty was for my news, and what counsel she had gotten to show a glad countenance; which she did, in her best apparel, and said that the joyful news of the Queen her sister's delivery of a fair son, which I had sent unto her by Master Cecil, had recovered her out of a heavy sickness which had held her fifteen days. Therefore she welcomed me with a merry volt, and thanked me for the diligence that I had used. All this she said before I had delivered unto her my letter of credence'.

'After that she had read it, I declared how that the Queen had hasted me towards her Majesty, whom she knew of all other her friends would be gladdest of the good news of her birth, albeit dear bought with the peril of her life; for I said that she was so sore handled in the meantime that she wished never to have been married. This I said to give her a little scare to marry...because she boasted sometimes to marry the Archduke Charles of Austria, when any man pressed her to declare a second person'.

'Then I requested her Majesty to be a gossip [godmother]...which she granted gladly to be. Then I said her Majesty would have a fair occasion to see the Queen, which she had so oft desired. At this she smiled, and said she would wish that her estate and affairs might permit her; and promised to send both honourable lords and ladies to supply her room'.

Court news. June 24, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Sidney:
 'The Queen of Scots is...delivered of a child on Wednesday last, but whether it be a knave child or lass we know not'...
 'The Queen of Scots hath a son. The French King shall be a godfather, the Queen's Majesty godmother, but who shall be the other godfather is not known'.
 'I trust the amity recovered betwixt my Lord of Leicester and my Lord of Sussex shall continue'. [SP63/18/27].

June 25, London, De Silva to Philip II:
 'On the night of the 23rd a gentleman from the Queen of Scotland arrived here, who came to see me early next morning and...I learnt that the Queen had given birth to a son...Yesterday afternoon this gentleman went to the Queen, and today returned to see me. He tells me the Queen seemed very glad of the birth of the infant, and he begged her to appoint the Earl of Leicester or Cecil or both to represent her at the christening'. [Span.i.561-2].

June 26, Wed James Melville at Greenwich to take leave.
 Melville prayed the Queen to name the Queen of Scots as 'second person', her successor on the Throne of England. 'She said that the birth of the prince was to her a great spur to cause the most skilful lawyers of England to use greater diligence in the trying out of that matter, which she esteemed most justly to appertain unto her good sister...She hoped to satisfy the Queen farther in the matters by such noblemen as should be sent in Scotland for the baptism of the Prince. All this I took for delays, and so took my leave, because my brother was to remain there. The next day her Majesty sent unto me two Grooms of her Chamber, with her writing, and the present of a fair chain'.

June 27, Queen's gift to Mr James Melvin: one chain of gold.^{NYG}
 James Melville left for Scotland on June 28; Robert Melville remained.

June 27, Thur Du Croc at Greenwich for audience en route to Scotland.
 De Silva to Philip II, June 29: 'Four days ago a gentleman from the King of France arrived here, called M.de Croc, who goes as Ambassador to Scotland. He was with this Queen the day before yesterday'. [Span.i.563].

June 27: new appointment: Richard Onslow: Solicitor-General.

June 28, Fri **ST JAMES'S PALACE.**^C
 St Olave's Church, Southwark: 'Paid the 28th of June for a peal ringing when the Queen went by, 12d'.
 Works, St James, c.1566: 'making of 42 timber gates and 10 bridges in the fields about London for the Queen's Majesty's walk'.

Court news. June 29, De Silva: 'The Queen came yesterday to St James's to dine, and will leave on her progress on the 3rd proximo'. [Span.i.564].

July 1, London, La Forêt to Charles IX: 'The Queen is in this town, where she has come partly for the wedding of the Earl of Sussex's sister, to which the Spanish Ambassador and I have been invited, and partly to begin her progress, which will be in two or three days'.^{BT}

July 1, Mon supper, Bermondsey, Surrey; Earl of Sussex.
 Bermondsey house owned by Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex (c.1525-1583).
 Lady Frances Radcliffe, the Earl's sister, married Thomas Mildmay (c.1540-1608), of Lincoln's Inn, son of Thomas Mildmay the elder, of Moulsham, Essex, and nephew of Sir Walter Mildmay. The Queen came for the celebrations after the marriage: a masque and a tourney. Lambeth Church: 'For ringing when the Queen's Majesty went to the Earl of Sussex, 16d'. The elder Thomas Mildmay died in September 1566 (15 children); his monument is in Chelmsford Cathedral.

July 1: masque: Thomas Pound of Lincoln's Inn 'made and pronounced' a verse oration with a masque, whose performers were 'most part from Lincoln's Inn'.

The poet describes his dream in which the goddesses Venus, Diana, Pallas and Juno come down to earth to see the bride, a star shining 'with radiant rays of beauty's beams' seeming to descend 'from a cliff of burning gold', who was to marry 'a trim young man...as *mild* by nature as the *may*'.

The poet is assigned to be the messenger of the goddesses; for her beauty Venus sends the bride the golden apple awarded to her by Paris, although (as the Queen is present) there is 'a fairer now in place', and 'the brightest star is darkened when the sun doth shine'. Juno gives a picture of her peacock; to defend the bride Pallas sends the bride-groom her shield with Medusa's head; Diana sends a picture of herself. The poet concludes by inviting the ladies 'to mask' with the gentlemen, and asks a blessing on the bride and groom.

Also July 1: Tournament: Tourney on foot. 4 Challengers v 32 Defendants.

De Silva to Philip II, July 6: 'The French Ambassador was asked to dinner, I being asked to supper, as the Queen was invited. There was a masquerade, and a long ball, after which they entered in new disguises for a foot tournament, in which there were four challengers and 32 adventurers. The principal of the challengers was [the Earl of] Ormond. The statement of the cause of the tourney and the conditions were read first in Spanish and afterwards in English. The Queen told me that she ordered this so that I might understand them'.

'The tourney lasted till daybreak, and I was with her the whole time... She greatly praised the talent and good parts of Ormond, but she still shows great affection for Lord Robert. They both arrived together to speak to her apart, and others came from time to time as she called them'...

'Secretary Cecil told me that the Queen has brought great pressure to bear upon Sussex, to reconcile him with Leicester...The efforts they were making for the Archduke against Leicester are the origin of all the enmity'. [Span.i.565].

[Thomas Pound's orations at two marriages in 1566, February 19 and July 1:
Bodleian Library Record, 12, no.5 (Oct 1987), 349-380].

A painting of 'A Fête at Bermondsey' by Joris Hoefnagel, c.1568, is reproduced in *Elizabeth I & her People*, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 54-55.

July 1: death: Thomas Williams (c.1514-1566), Speaker of House of Commons.

July 1: death: Thomas 4th Lord Dacre of the North (c.1526-1566) died at Kirkoswald, Cumberland. Funeral: July 25, Carlisle Cathedral.

His young son George Dacre (c.1562-1569) became 5th Lord Dacre of the North. The widowed Elizabeth (Leyburn) Lady Dacre, married (1567) the Duke of Norfolk. Her three young daughters married three of the Duke's sons.

By July 2: Stationers entered: 'A Strife between Appelles and Pygmalion'.
Two Greek artists contest for superiority. Pygmalion makes a statue of a woman of such surpassing beauty that Dame Nature takes it away, gives it life, and restores it to earth (as the Queen).

The ballad concludes:

'Lord! if Appelles now did know,
Or if Pygmalion once should hear,
Of this their work the worthy show,
Since Nature gave it life to bear;
No doubt at all her worthy praise
Those selie [happy] Greeks from death would raise.
Then those that daily see her grace,
Whose virtue passeth every wight, -
Her comely corps [body], her crystal face, -
They ought to pray, both day and night,
That God may grant most happy state
Unto that Princess and her mate'.

[By Bernard Garter. Reprinted: Seventy-nine Black-Letter Ballads].

July 5, St James, Queen to Lord Deputy Sidney, assuring him that speeches uttered by the Earl of Sussex against him have been debated, and his truth and loyalty are in no wise touched. Friendship is made between the Earls of Sussex and Leicester.

July 5, Paris, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate, of the dispute between Leicester and Sussex, which concerned Ireland, and arose in the Council, where Leicester blamed Sussex for a recent uprising. The Queen 'after saying some sharp words to Lord Sussex...chose that as a sign of pacification they should depart both together for London; and on the morrow made them dine with her; but they are nevertheless not yet reconciled, and each of them walks with a large company of armed men to secure himself'. [SP63/18/41; Ven.vii.382].

July 7, Sun St James: Sir Walter Mildmay was sworn a Privy Councillor. The text of his oath is in S.E.Lehmberg, *Sir Walter Mildmay*. (Austin, 1964).

July 8, Mon **HENDON**, Middlesex.^c Earl of Pembroke.
Hendon manor-house; owned by William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (c.1506-70); also of Baynard's Castle, London, and of Wiltshire and Wales.

2nd wife: Anne (Talbot) (1524-1588), daughter of George Talbot 4th Earl of Shrewsbury and widow of Peter Compton.

St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers when the Queen's Majesty went from St James to Hendon upon Thames, 6d'; St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing at the Queen's remove from St James to her progress the 8th of July, 8d'.

Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire.

July 10, Wed **HATFIELD**, Herts.^c
Hatfield manor-house; Crown property.

July 13, in Paris: death of Sir Thomas Hoby (1530-1566), new Ambassador to France. 'His wife, being then with child, brought his body afterward into England'.^b Hoby's secretary, Hugh Fitzwilliam, was Agent in France until January 1567, when a new Ambassador arrived.

The widowed Elizabeth (Cooke), Lady Hoby (c.1540-1609), aunt of Francis Bacon and Robert Cecil, married (1574) John Lord Russell (died 1584).

Lady Hoby's expenses in 1566 included: 'For Seton my servant's charges riding in post into England to certify the death of my husband, and returning again with letters, £20; horse-hire for myself and my train from Paris to Boulogne at my return homeward, £30; for my transportation with my train from Boulogne to Dover by ship, £5; horse-hire for myself and train from Dover to Bisham, £9.10s; carrying of my stuff from Paris to Rouen with their charges that went with it, £9.18s8d; for the like charge from Rouen to London, £6.10s8d'.

Funeral: Sept 2, Bisham Church, Berks, where Sir Thomas's and his half-brother Sir Philip's monument remains, with epitaphs by Lady Hoby in Latin and English verse, including: 'In his prime in Paris Town he died, leaving with child behind his woeful wife'. The Queen was godmother to Lady Hoby's child (Sept 17).

July 15, Mon dinner, Knebworth, Herts; Mr Lytton.^{C,T}
Knebworth manor-house; owned by Rowland Lytton, died 1582.

2nd wife: Anne (Carleton).

July 15, Mon **BYGRAVE**, Herts.^C
Bygrave manor-house; owned by William Warren, a royal ward; died 1589.

[July 16, Tues] via Northill, Beds.
Northill Church: 'for ringing when the Queen's Majesty passed by, 12d'.

July 16, Tues **WILLINGTON**, Beds; Mr Gostwick.^{C,T}
Willington manor-house; owned by John Gostwick (1539-1581), son of Sir John Gostwick, who was with King Henry VIII at the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520.
John the younger was formerly a ward of Sir William Petre, Privy Councillor, of Ingatestone, Essex; his wife Elizabeth (Petre) was Sir William's daughter.
'Lost from off the Queen's back at Willington the 16th of July...one aglet of gold enamelled white'. [Lost, 53].

John Gostwick was described in 1568 as 'a man of great simplicity', with 'very little or no understanding', who entered into a number of incompatible leases which gave his relatives great trouble. [VCH Beds, iii.203].

His widow married (2) Edward Radcliffe, a kinsman of the Earl of Sussex.

July 17/20: *proposed visit, Bletsoe, Beds.*^T
Bletsoe manor-house, Bletsoe Castle; owned by Oliver, 1st Lord St John, died 1582; 1st wife: Agnes (Fisher). Not in the Cofferer's account, but there is a tradition that the Queen once stayed at Bletsoe. [VCH Beds, iii.42].

July 17/20: *proposed visit, Bushmead Abbey, Beds.*^T Also called Bushmead Priory, Eaton Socon; owned by William Gery, died 1592.
Not in the Cofferer's account.

July 19-August: News of Cornelius Lanoy, alchemist imprisoned in the Tower.
July 19, Lanoy to Leicester and Sir William Cecil, with a long explanation of his proceedings, and begging for mercy from the Queen; Aug 3, Tower: Declaration by Lanoy that if it shall please the Queen to release him, he will without delay put into operation that wonderful elixir for making gold for her.

Aug 26, Tower, Sir Francis Jobson and Armagil Waad to Cecil: We have conferred with Cornelius, as to requirements for carrying on his alchemical operations, for which a small sum of money will be needed. [SP12/40/32,43,53].

Lanoy to the Queen: I know how grievous this delay must be for you. I have nothing to offer you in this your kingdom but my life. As to the business of transmuting metals and gems, either the work has been disturbed, or some wicked man has been present, or I have erred. Pray permit me to write to my friends for help. [Latin, undated. With directions for converting base metals into gold, and a translation by Armagil Waad]. [SP15/13/23].

July 20, Sat **KIMBOLTON CASTLE**, Hunts.^{C,T}

Kimbolton Castle; owned by Thomas Wingfield (1539-1592).

1st wife: Honora (Denny), daughter of Sir Anthony Denny, Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Henry VIII and one of Edward VI's Privy Councillors, with whom the Queen spent part of her childhood at Cheshunt and Hatfield, Herts; Sir Anthony died in 1549.

July 20, Sir Wm Cecil wrote 'amid the carts in time of remove'. [HT.i.339].

Court news. July 20, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'Mauvissière arrived here yesterday on his way to Scotland to congratulate the Queen on her safe delivery. He and the Ambassador [La Forêt] left yesterday to see the Queen [Elizabeth] on her progress'. Robert Melville also left on the same day to see the Queen, 'with the idea of taking leave to return to Scotland'. [Span.i.567-8].

July 22, Mon dinner, Leighton Bromswold, Hunts.^C

Leighton Bromswold manor-house; owned by Sir Robert Tyrwhit (died 1572), formerly Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of King Henry VIII.

2nd wife: Elizabeth (Oxenbridge), formerly a Gentlewoman of Queen Katherine Parr's Privy Chamber; died 1578. Both served for several years in the household of their kinswoman Katherine Parr (last wife of Henry VIII); in 1549 they had charge of the young Elizabeth at Hatfield. Their monument is in the church.

For Lady Tyrwhit's *Morning and Evening Prayers*, see 1574, end.

July 22, Mon **FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE**, Northants.^{C,W} Crown property.

In Fotheringhay Church, adjacent to the Castle, were the neglected tombs of two of the Queen's ancestors: Edward 2nd Duke of York (killed at the Battle of Agincourt, 1415), and his nephew Richard 3rd Duke of York (killed in battle at Wakefield, 1460). In 1573 at the Queen's expense the tombs were moved and monuments were erected to the two Dukes, and a new bridge was built.

July 22, Croydon, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil: 'According to the Queen's Majesty's pleasure...you shall receive a form of prayer, which after ye have perused and judged of it, it shall be put in print and published immediately'. [Parker, 289].

Queen's Printers printed 'A Form to be used in Common Prayer every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, through the whole Realm: to excite and stir all godly people to pray unto God for the preservation of those Christians and their countries that are now invaded by the Turk, in Hungary or elsewhere'.

The Preface recalls the Turks' defeat in Malta in 1565. [*Liturgy*, 527].

War between Turkey and Hungary had begun in May 1566.

1566. St Dunstan in the West: 'Paid for five little books of prayer for the Christian against the Turk, 10d'. St Martin in the Fields: 'Two new books of the prayer against the Turk, 6d'. St Mary Woolnoth: 'Two books of service for the preservation of Christendom from the Turk, 5d'.

Norwich, St Margaret: 'For the book of prayers for aid against the Turk, 4d'.

July 25, John Astley, Master of the Jewel-house, sent Cecil a note of the gift [unspecified] which Edward VI sent to the christening of the French King's child, as a precedent for the christening now in hand in Scotland. [SP12/40/38].

Robert Melville wrote, Aug 14, that the Earl of Leicester and Cecil are wished for at the christening, or if they cannot be spared, the Earl of Bedford and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. [Scot.ii.299]. The Earl of Bedford went to the christening of the Scottish Prince: December 18.

Court news. July 27, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'The Queen continues on her progress. She is going to Secretary Cecil's house, and thence to the Admiral's', and 'to the Earl of Leicester's on the 19th *proximo*, where great preparations are made to entertain her' [at Kenilworth].

'Thence she will come to Oxford at her leisure, so as not to arrive here till after the heat, as they say, although it is so cool here that she need not go anywhere else to seek coolness'.

The French Ambassador did not get as far as the Queen 'and Mauvissière was a very short time with her and then went to Scotland'. [Span.i.568-9].

*July 29, at Fotheringhay, knightings:

Henry Darcy, son-in-law of Sir Robert Tyrwhit of Leighton Bromswold;
Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, Northants.^M

July 29, Fotheringhay, Sir William Cecil to the Marquis of Winchester,
'This day her Majesty shall dine with Sir Walter Mildmay, and hunt in Cliffe Park. On Sunday at night [August 4] her Majesty will be with me and depart on Monday at night to Grimsthorpe. God send me my heart's desire, which is without regard to cost to have her Majesty see my good will in my service, and all others to find no lack of good cheer'.

'From Fotheringhay Castle, where nothing is lacking meet for a princely house but good water, which is a great maim, and needful to be remedied'.

[BL Cotton Titus B.XIII, f.173v].

July 29, Mon dinner, Apethorpe, Northants; Sir Walter Mildmay.^{C,T}
Apethorpe manor-house; owned by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Privy Councillor July 1566-1589; Founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1584;
wife: Mary (Walsingham) (c.1527-1577), of Kent; sister of Francis Walsingham, later the Queen's Secretary. Apethorpe Church has a spectacular monument to Sir Walter's son Sir Anthony Mildmay (c.1549-1617) and his wife Grace.

July 29, Mon hunting, Cliffe Park, Northants.
Anthony Wingfield made ready Cliffe Park.^T At King's Cliffe.
Crown property. Keeper: Sir William Cecil.

July 29, Mon **COLLYWESTON**, Northants.^{C,W}
Collyweston manor-house; Crown property.

July 29, Collyweston, Queen to Thomas Danett, who had been sending details from Vienna of the Emperor's replies concerning marriage to Archduke Charles: He is to inform them that whatever common report has been, her favour towards the Earl of Leicester was never other than was convenient for her to bear towards one holding the place of her natural brother; and that none about her is more addicted to this match with the house of Austria. [SPF.viii.111].

Court news. Aug 3, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'The Queen was to go to the Earl of Leicester's house on the 19th, and he had made great preparations, but now it is said that the Queen will not go. She will change her mind tomorrow'. [Span.i.571].

Aug 3, Cecil noted: 'My daughter Anne Cecil sick at Burley of the smallpox'.^B
Aug 4-5: proposed stay with Sir William Cecil at Burghley House.
Near Stamford. George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, made ready 'Mr Secretary's'.^T

Aug 5, Mon dinner, Grey Friars, Stamford, Lincs.^C Sir William Cecil.
'Aug 5. The Queen's Majesty was at my house in Stamford at the Grey Friars, because my daughter Anne Cecil was suddenly fallen sick of the smallpox 3 Aug'.^B

Aug 5, Mon **GRIMSTHORPE**, Bourne, Lincs; Duchess of Suffolk.^{C.T}
 Grimsthorpe Castle; owned by Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk (1519-1580);
 daughter of William 11th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and of Dona Maria Salinas,
 of Spain, who accompanied Catherine of Aragon to England from Spain and was a
 life-long friend of Queen Catherine, first wife of King Henry VIII.

The Duchess was the widow (4th wife) of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk
 (whose 3rd wife was Henry VIII's sister Mary, widow of Louis XII of France).

The Duchess's 2nd husband was Richard Bertie (1517-1582), formerly her
 Gentleman Usher; son of a master mason. They were among the most notable
 Protestants in exile abroad during Queen Mary's reign.

They had two young children: Susan Bertie (later Countess of Kent) and
 Peregrine Bertie (born abroad; later 13th Lord Willoughby de Eresby).

c. Aug 6, dinner, at Lady Eleanor's.

Anthony Wingfield made ready at 'Lady Eleanor's', listed in the accounts
 between the Duchess of Suffolk's house and Collyweston.^T

Lady Eleanor Neville (1547-1574) daughter of Henry Neville, 5th Earl of
 Westmorland; wife of William Pelham, of Brocklesby, Lincs. She had lived in
 the Duchess of Suffolk's household prior to her marriage.

Court news. The French Ambassador had sent his nephew, Jacob de Vulcob,
 Sieur de Sassy, to follow part of the Queen's summer progress.

Aug 6, Stamford, Vulcob to La Forêt: 'I arrived in Stamford on the evening of
 Saturday August 3rd, the Queen being at her house at Collyweston, two miles from
 here. She was thinking of leaving there next day, which was last Sunday, to come
 to Secretary Cecil's house for supper and to sleep. He was expecting her there,
 for when I walked there in the morning I saw the preparations which he was still
 making for her, and I spoke to him only to learn when I would be able to have an
 audience with her Majesty. He told me it could be that same evening, possibly
 at supper time. But the Queen changed her mind when he told her, when he went
 to see her at dinner time, that his daughter was ill with chicken-pox in his
 house, though she was in bed in a small court well away from the great court'.

'However he entertained her Majesty in his mother's house, a stone's throw
 from one of the gates of this town, and formerly occupied by Friars. This was
 yesterday for dinner, and I went there when she finished dinner. I had not been
 in the Presence Chamber long when I saw the Earl of Leicester coming out of the
 Privy Chamber. I went to salute him'...

The conversation turned to whether the Queen would marry.

'I said that their Majesties [Charles IX and the Queen Mother] do not believe
 that she wishes to marry a foreign prince...He showed that he did not believe it
 either. Then, speaking more openly, he told me his true opinion was that she
 would never marry; adding, to convince me, that he thought he knew the Queen as
 well as or better than anyone else close to her, having become friendly with her
 before she was eight years old; both then and when she was old enough to marry
 she said that she never wished to do so, and since then she had continued of the
 same mind'.

'However if she should happen to choose someone from within her kingdom,
 he was almost certain that she would choose no one but him, as she had done him
 the honour of telling him openly more than once. Moreover, he now had as much
 of her favour as he had ever had'...

'Afterwards we spoke of the Queen's journey to his house [Kenilworth Castle].
 He told me he was still uncertain if she would come. I was already well aware of
 this, and had been told various reasons, but the only reason he gave me was that
 on the way which the Queen would take there were many ill with chicken-pox or
 smallpox, an illness which she fears above all, as she was so gravely ill with
 it about four years ago (as he himself told me) that for three or four days they
 thought she was dying. But she had given orders to find another route'...

'Shortly after he left me he arranged for me to have audience with the Queen, who sent for me by Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to her Privy Chamber, where I spoke to her for half-an-hour...She said she would have desired you to be here if it had not been too much trouble for you, only for the pleasure you would have had hunting with her, and seeing her kill the deer'...

'I told her that you had commanded me to follow her progress until she begins to make her way back to London. She said that could be in a month from now; but that she would not return until Christmas and would go as far as Carlisle, on the borders of England and Scotland, if it were not that she wished to hold a Parliament'...

'About 6 o'clock in the evening she left here to go to Lady Suffolk's house eight miles from here. I did not go there because there are very few places to stay around it, but I took to horse and followed her about halfway, and then returned with Secretary Cecil and Mr [Henry] Killigrew'...

'As to what they say about the Queen changing her mind about going to the Earl of Leicester's house, there are many different opinions here. As soon as I arrived one of Mr Secretary's household told me that the Queen would not go, because of the long journey, and that she was already weary of travelling'.

'A little later I spoke to young Killigrew [Henry's younger brother William], who told me it was true that this journey had been given up, and that whilst the Earl was in her own house the Queen had changed her mind about wanting to go, because of the excessive expense which she heard he would incur, and she had asked Throckmorton to tell him that she would not go'.

'Next morning the elder Killigrew told me that, despite the rumours, it was his opinion that the Queen would go, but that she wished it to be at her expense and not the Earl's. And yesterday he told me that he had heard the Queen's ladies say that she had changed her mind and that she wished to go there. Other people have told me that her reason for not going was the rumours in London and in the country of their marriage'...

'The Earl, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Sussex have supped together many times in these past days, as at Sir Walter Mildmay's house, Secretary Cecil's, and others. The Duke took leave and left court on Tuesday the 6th... I noticed in the countryside that Leicester and Sussex were a long time talking and laughing together, no one else with them'...

'The Queen made two knights at Fotheringhay...She will, so they tell me, make five or six others when she is at the Lord Admiral's house, including one called Paul, the other Hampton, sons of the Admiral. Bertie, who is Lady Suffolk's husband, may be knighted at her house, where the Queen is now'.^{BT}

Aug 7, Wed **SEMPRINGHAM**, Lincs.^C Lord Clinton.

Sempringham manor-house; owned by Edward, 9th Lord Clinton (1512-1585), Lord Admiral 1558-1585; 3rd wife: Elizabeth (FitzGerald) (c.1528-1590).

The Queen made numerous visits to them at their Surrey houses.

Piers Pennant made ready 'Sempringham at the banqueting-house and two standings there'.^T There is no record of knightings at Sempringham.

Sir Thomas Gresham, the Queen's chief financial Agent, was at Sempringham before leaving for Antwerp, on his 31st overseas journey for the Queen.

Gresham to Sir William Cecil, Sept 1, Antwerp: 'It may please you to do my most humble commendations to the Earl of Leicester and to the Earl of Ormond, rendering unto him my most humble thanks for the great carouse which he drank to me at Sempringham'. The Queen commissioned him to make purchases for her. Sept 8, Antwerp, Gresham to the Queen: 'As yet I cannot find no horse nor sword that will like your Highness; but, for your head-pieces of silk, I trust to bring you those rollers that shall like you'. [KL.iv.350; Burgon, ii.160].

In May 1567 the Queen received a sword set with diamonds.

Aug 9, Fri **IRNHAM**, Lincs; Mr Thimelby.^{C,T}
Irnham manor-house, Irnham Hall; owned by *John Thimelby.

Aug 10? Oakham: By age-old custom any Sovereign or member of the nobility passing through Oakham, the county town of Rutland, presents a horse-shoe; tradition holds that a large horse-shoe still displayed in Oakham Castle was given by Queen Elizabeth; the date she was nearest to Oakham was 10 Aug 1566.

The Duchess of Suffolk's payments for a journey she made in Sept 1562 include 'Given to the horse-shoe at Oakham by her Grace as a duty, 6s'. [Ancaster MSS].

Aug 10, Sat dinner, Exton, Rutland; Sir James Harington.^{C,T}
Exton manor-house, Exton Hall; owned by Harington (c.1512-1592);
wife: Lucy (Sidney), sister of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland.
Their monument is in Exton Church: 50 years married; 18 children.

Aug 10, Sat **COLLYWESTON**, Northants.^C
Collyweston manor-house. Crown property.

Court news. Aug 10, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'I wrote that the Queen would somewhat curtail her progress and would not go to the Earl of Leicester's house as arranged. The excuse for this was that she did not wish him to incur so great an expense, and instead of being offended thereat he had thanked the Queen for her consideration. Now all is changed, and she is going there on the 25th, arriving at Oxford on the 30th, whence she will come to Windsor'. [Span.i.571].

Aug 13, Collyweston: The Queen and Sir William Cecil both wrote with advice to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland.
Cecil ended his letter 'ready to remove from Collyweston'. [SP63/18/80,81].

Aug 13, Tues **DEENE**, Northants; Mr Brudenell.^{C,T}
Deene manor-house; owned by Edmund Brudenell (1521-1585); knighted August 22.
1st wife (1539): Agnes (Bussy), died 1583.
St Peter's Church has the Brudenell Chapel, with monuments and brasses of several generations of the Brudenell family, including Edmund and Agnes.

Edmund Brudenell marked in a printed Almanac, preserved at Deene, dates in 1565 and 1566 when Assizes were to be held in various towns, and the date of the royal visit in 1566, showing 'Regina apud Deene' as August 12-13, which was presumably the intended date.

Aug 14, Wed **DINGLEY**, Northants; Mr Griffin.^{C,W}
Dingley manor-house; owned and built by Edward Griffin (c.1500-1569),
Attorney-General 1552-1559.
2nd wife: Elizabeth (Chamber); widow of (1) Reginald Conyers;
(2) Sir Francis Stonor; she married (4) Oliver, 1st Lord St John of Bletsoe.
Griffin, a Catholic, placed on the entrance archway English and Latin inscriptions, including 'God save the King. 1560'.

Aug 16, Fri **MISTERTON**, Leics; Mr Pulteney.^{C,T}
Misterton manor-house; owned by Michael Pulteney, died 1567; wife: Katherine (Fermor), daughter of Sir John Fermor of Easton Neston, Northants; she married (2) Sir Henry Darcy. Michael Pulteney's monument is in Misterton Church.
Leicester Chamberlains: 'Gifts of wine: Earl of Huntingdon when he went to meet the Queen's Majesty in the progress time'.
[Mary Bateson, ed. *Records of Leicester* (1899), iii.115].

Court news. Aug 17, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen will come to Oxford on the 30th...I shall go to that university to be with her there... Mauvissière, the King of France's gentleman, who...had gone to Scotland...came to where this Queen was five days ago; and one of the King of France's grooms has arrived here from there with two mules, one for the Earl of Leicester and the other for the Lord Chamberlain [Lord Howard of Effingham]'. [Span.i.573].

August 17-Sept 8: Philip Sidney, future poet, at Kenilworth and Oxford. Sidney (1554-1586), son of Sir Henry Sidney and nephew of the Earl of Leicester, rode over from Shrewsbury, Shropshire, where he was at Shrewsbury School. He was at Kenilworth on August 17-22; on August 18 his man rode over to Coventry 'to speak with my Lord of Leicester for the knowledge of Mr Philip's apparel'.

The apparel which the Earl 'vouchsafed to bestow' on his nephew included: a short damask gown; a double taffeta coat; doublets of crimson satin, green taffeta, canvas streaked with blue, and canvas streaked with red and silver; hose of crimson velvet, carnation colour, green leather, and blue leather; white, red, and black leather jerkins; six pairs of shoes, two white, two black, two blue. A plain canvas doublet to be sent from London by Leicester's tailor.

Sidney left for Oxford on August 22, staying at first in an inn, and at Lincoln College from August 25-September 8. [Wallace, 416-420].

Coventry City Annal: 'The Queen came to the city. The Tanners' pageant stood at St John's Church, the Drapers' pageant at the Cross, the Smiths' pageant at Little Park Street end, and the Weavers' pageant in Much Park Street. She was presented with a purse of gold'.

Coventry Chamberlains had numerous 'Charges in paving against the Queen's coming' (at 1½d a yard), locations named being: the causeway at Crabtree Field; without Greyfriars Gate; the Cross Cheaping; without Spon bars; the long causeway; without Newgate; Bishopsgate; beyond St James's Chapel; Gosford Street. There were payments for gathering loads of stone and pebbles, e.g.

'To Goodwife Dudley for a load pebbles, 14d'. [Coventry Record Office].

Queen's visit to Coventry. There is 'A brief description of the receiving of the Queen's Majesty into the city of Coventry the 17th of August A.D.1566'. [De L'Isle MS U1475 L.2/1]. Edited in full in Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.450-465, together with the Recorder's oration to the Queen.

Additional details: Records of Early English Drama: Coventry, 231-236.

Aug 17,Sat White Friars, **COVENTRY**, Warwicks.^c Stephen Hales. The former White Friars, also called Hales Place; owned by John Hales, but occupied by his brother Stephen Hales, one of the founders of Merchant Taylors School, London; died 1574.

2nd wife: Bridget (Over), widow of John Nethermill, of Coventry.

John Hales had been in custody in London since April 1564 after writing a Tract on the Succession to the Crown.

Aug 17: Queen's arrival at Coventry.

The Queen 'minding in her progress to visit her Grace's city of Coventry, and the castle of Kenilworth in Warwickshire belonging to the right honourable Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Master of her Grace's horses, made her abode at divers and sundry places, as Bishop's Hatfield, Collyweston, Dingley and others, until at length her Grace came to the house of Michael Pulteney esquire, at Misterton in the county of Leicester, where her Grace was lodged on Friday at night being the 16th of August'.

'The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Coventry, not having a month's warning of her Grace's pleasure herein, endeavoured themselves to provide all and set in order all things within the city. The highways where her Grace should pass were repaired and amended, the gates of the city painted with her Majesty's Arms, the streets gravelled, the houses and buildings refreshed with sundry colours, many shows provided in sundry places to stay her Grace withal, and generally everything set forth in as good order as time and space would permit'.

'On Saturday the 17th of August her Grace, being accompanied with divers noblemen, gentlemen and ladies, with their retinue to the number (by estimation) of 3000 horses passed from Misterton through Willey Lane and so by Shilton town side, George Turpin esquire then High Sheriff of the county of Warwickshire riding before her Grace bare-headed with a white rod in his hand'.

'At the uttermost part of the liberties of the city of Coventry between Shilton and Barnacle her Grace was met by Julius Herring and William Wilkes, Sheriffs of the city of Coventry, and forty substantial citizens of the city of Coventry, the Sheriffs being in scarlet cloaks and the citizens clad in coats of puce tawny'.

'At this place the right honourable Earl of Leicester signified unto her Grace that she entered into the liberties of the city of Coventry, whereupon the aforesaid Sheriffs kneeling down on their knees delivered unto her Grace two white wands, which after her Grace had kissed she delivered to them again'.

'In the meantime the aforesaid citizens rode through Ansty to Coventry to place themselves in the streets against her Grace's coming in their hoods and liveries'.

'From hence her Grace passed through Foleshill and over Foleshill Heath (the Sheriffs of the city of Coventry riding before her), until she came to a place called the Arbour upon Foleshill Heath, where Edmund Brownell merchant of the Staple then Mayor of the city of Coventry, John Throckmorton esquire the Queen's Majesty's Chief Justice in Wales and Recorder of the city of Coventry, Christopher Warren, Henry Over, citizens and Aldermen of the city of Coventry, were ready to receive her Grace, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen being in scarlet gowns and their saddles covered with footcloths of black cloth'.

'At this place the Mayor of the city of Coventry presented her Grace with a knit purse of blue silk and silver and a hundred pounds of gold, before the delivery whereof the aforesaid Recorder, whose goodwill and favour of long time meant unto the city of Coventry was now by him evidently set forth and showed, for beside his great costs and charges by him sustained and his careful travail and industry by him bestowed before her Grace's coming for the due ordering of divers weighty matters in the city, he made unto the Queen's Majesty on the behalf of the city a very learned and eloquent oration'...

'Which oration ending with Amen was finished with a great shout by the multitude of people standing by desirous to see her Grace'.

'After her Grace had given to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Coventry hearty thanks for their gift and good wills and to the Recorder great commendations for his oration which her Grace very well liked of, she passed from thence toward the city, keeping the highway which leadeth from Coventry to Nuneaton, the Recorder and Aldermen riding before the nobility, and behind the nobility next before her Grace rode the Mayor bare-headed carrying the great mace of the city'.

'By the way the Queen's Majesty said unto the Mayor:

"The Recorder hath said in his oration that your city is a poor city, but as my Lord of Leicester telleth me, there is a hundred pound in the purse which you gave me". With that the Mayor answering again said these words:

"And if it like your Grace you have more than a hundred pounds, for you have beside the gift the true hearts and good wills of all your loving subjects within the city of Coventry". For the which with a pleasant countenance she gave him and them right hearty thanks'.

'When her Grace came to Steeple fields the gate was thrown down and there she alighted and changed her horse, and from thence rode to the city upon a white grey palfrey in a fair and gorgeous saddle, the saddle cloth embroidered with cloth of gold and set with divers precious stones very beautiful to behold. At a place called the Barn-yard without the Bishopsgate the Earl of Huntingdon took her Grace's sword out of the case and bore it from thence through the city next before her Grace'.

'About 3 o'clock in the afternoon her Grace entered in at the Bishopsgate with a goodly noise of trumpets and rode down the Bishop Street. On the one side of the street stood all the Fellowships and Companies of the city in their hoods and liveries'.

'At the end of the Cook Street near unto St John's was a pageant wherein were certain personages representing Earl Leofric sometime Earl of Chester and Dame Goodwive [Lady Godiva] his wife, first founder and patron of the city, where unto her Grace was made a brief oration touching the same, which after her Grace had attentively heard she departed from thence over St John's Bridge up to the Cross where was another pageant with an oration likewise'.

'At this place her Grace earnestly beheld the Cross and the buildings thereabouts, which she very well commended. From hence her Grace passed through the Broadgate and so down the Earl Street'.

'At the Little Park Street end was another pageant wherein were certain personages representing the Sacred Council of Sion gathered together, where unto her Grace was made another oration declaring the effect and meaning of the same, which ended her Grace passed from thence to the end of the Much Park Street, where near unto *The Swan* door was another pageant with certain personages therein representing the Vision which St John saw in the Revelation, of betokening the Seven Churches of Asia'.

'In one of these pageants were certain songs sung unto her Grace by the singing men and choristers of the cathedral church of Lichfield'.

'From hence her Grace rode up the Much Park Street and turned in at the gate of the late White Friars, where her Grace was lodged all night in the house of one Stephen Hales esquire called the White Friars'.

'At such time as her Grace alighted and was entered in at the gates there was shot off a great peal of chambers to the number of three or four score, whereof some were in the Little Park near unto the town wall and some were in the highway between St Michael's churchyard and the priory, and the bells of the churches were solemnly rung from such time as her Grace entered unto the liberties until such time as she was entered into her chamber'.

Recorder John Throckmorton in his lengthy oration described the city's history, including the origin of an annual Hock Tuesday play there:

'After the arrival of the Danes who miserably afflicted the people of this realm, the inhabitants of this city with their neighbours utterly overthrew them in the last conflict with the Danes. A memorial whereof is kept unto this day by certain open shows in this city yearly'.

During the Queen's visit to Kenilworth in 1575 the Coventry Hock Tuesday play was performed twice.

Aug 18, Sun At Coventry.

'On Sunday the morning being somewhat dark and cloudy her Grace kept her chamber and came not abroad, but the nobility came to St Michael's Church to service where the Bishop of Rochester preached, and service being ended the most of the nobility and a great number of gentlemen dined with the Mayor at St Mary Hall, where there lacked neither store of guests nor yet store of provision for them. In the afternoon preached at St Michael's Church the Bishop of [blank] and service ended a great number of her Grace's retinue supped with the Mayor at his own house in the Bayley Lane'.

Aug 19, Mon Queen left Coventry for Kenilworth.

'On Monday morning the Bishop of [blank] preached at St Michael's Church aforesaid, and as soon as service was ended the Mayor at St Mary Hall aforesaid dined a great company of noblemen, gentlemen, and others of her Grace's retinue'.

'On Monday in the afternoon her Grace minding to go to Kenilworth Castle passed from the said White Friars about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and rode down the Earl Street and the Smithford Street until she came to Bablake, where an oration in Latin touching the poor children there was made unto her Grace by one of the scholars of the Free School in the said late White Friars'...

'Which oration ended her Grace passed from thence down the Spon Street and over Hearsall and so through Earlsdon Lane until she came to the uttermost part of the liberties of the city of Coventry toward Kenilworth. As her Grace passed over Hearsall at the request of the Mayor she turned her horse and looked toward the city where she might presently view and behold the situation thereof, which her Grace very well commended, promising to be good thereunto'.

'Before her Grace's coming to Coventry the Clerk of the Market for her Grace's household came thither and sat in the Jail-hall there for the rating and assessing of victuals and there would have sat in the chiefest place there above the Mayor, whereupon the Mayor knowing himself to be Clerk of the Market and Coroner there would not suffer him so to do, but contrary to the mind of the Clerk of the Market for the Queen's household within the Verge did keep and sit in the chiefest place there'. [Verge: 12 miles of the royal court].

'During her Grace's abode at Kenilworth the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Coventry went thither and were there highly feasted by the Earl of Leicester and at their departure he gave unto them [blank] bucks to make merry withal'.

Aug 19, Mon **KENILWORTH CASTLE**, Warwicks; Earl of Leicester.^{C,W}
Kenilworth Castle; owned by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (c.1532-1588), widower; Master of the Horse, Privy Councillor, Chancellor of Oxford University.
George Tyrell made ready at 'Killingworth Castle'.^T

Thomas Pound (c.1538-c.1616), author of verse orations for marriages on February 19 and July 1, wrote in 1580 asking Sir Christopher Hatton to favour a petition addressed to the Queen, hoping she would accept it 'for her poetical present's sake, which her Majesty disdained not to take at poor Mercury's hands...at Killingworth Castle'. [ES.iii.468-469].

The visit to Kenilworth in 1566 is the most likely date for this 'poetical present', as a visit in 1568 was unpremeditated, and Thomas Pound withdrew from court after he fell whilst dancing before the Queen (Christmas 1569).

Aug 20, Tues Mayor Brownell and Aldermen of Coventry at Kenilworth. With knighting of John Throckmorton, Recorder of Coventry.

City Annal: When the Queen left Coventry for Kenilworth she 'willed the Mayor and his brethren to come on Tuesday next...and on the Tuesday the Mayor and his brethren rode to Kenilworth and was well entertained. And at their departing the Mayor with his brethren kissed her hand, so she giving the Mayor and his brethren great thanks she departed, and so she made the Recorder knight the same day, demanding what lands the Mayor might spend, so it was supposed if he might have dispended to the value of £4 by the year he had been knight. Also the Queen gave to the Mayor and his brethren 30 bucks which were delivered'.

Also Aug 20: Earl of Leicester defrayed part of the Cofferer's expenses, reducing them to £23.8s11d (on August 19 the Cofferer paid £76.6s5d).^C

*Aug 20: Thomas Danett at Kenilworth on return from the Emperor.

De Silva, Aug 19, London: 'Thomas Danett arrived here last evening, and this morning went on to see the Queen'. [Span.i.574].

De Silva, Spanish Ambassador, left London on Aug 19 to learn what reply Danett had brought, and to observe what took place when the Queen visited Oxford.

Danett came from Vienna with a reply from Maximilian II concerning conditions for the Queen's marriage to Archduke Charles. If the condition requiring 'prior personal acquaintance should prove to be the only obstacle to the union', the Archduke will agree to it. However 'among all the difficulties that menace this plan the question of religion takes the chief place'. [Klarwill, 259-263].

Aug 20, Paris, Count Steracq to the Queen, sending her *Euclid in Latin, augmented and corrected by his uncle M.de Candalle*. [SPF.viii.120].

Euclid's Elements of Geometry, by 'Francisco Flussate Candalle'. Dedicated, Sept 1565, to King Charles IX. Several hundred pages, with many diagrams of theorems; became a standard work on the subject. (Paris, 1566).

Aug 21, Wed knightings, Kenilworth.

William Devereux; Fulke Greville; George Hastings; John Lyttleton; George Turpin, Sheriff of Warwickshire.^M [Date in Brudenell's Almanac].

Henry Killigrew to Hugh Fitzwilliam, Sept 3, London:

'This progress the Queen hath been nobly received in divers places but chiefly at Killingworth, where she made six knights and never showed more favour to my Lord of Leicester in her life. To speak of the company, entertainment and triumphs were too long, you shall hear them by others. My Lady Fitzwilliam was there and said she never saw nor did look to see the like in her days. Twenty oxen at a breakfast was nothing, speak it upon my credit'. [SP12/40/60].

Aug 21, Wed via Warwick.

St Nicholas Church: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen was here, 2s'.

Warwick borough accounts have numerous payments for work by labourers and masons 'against the Queen's coming', particularly at St Mary's Churchyard, the other locations named being the Vicarage, the Guildhall, the King's Hall, and the Cross or High Cross. [Warwick CRO].

Aug 21, Wed **CHARLECOTE**, Warwicks; Mr Lucy.^{C.T}

Charlecote manor-house; owned and built by Thomas Lucy, died 1600;

wife: Joyce (Acton), died 1595.

Their monument is in the Lucy Chapel, Charlecote Church.

Aug 22, Thur knightings, Charlecote.

Edmund Brudenell, Queen's host at Deene; Thomas Lucy, at his own house.^M

[Date in Brudenell's Almanac].

Aug 22, Thur **BROUGHTON**, Oxon; Mr Fiennes.^{C.T}

Broughton manor-house, Broughton Castle; owned by Richard Fiennes (1520-1573);

wife: Ursula, daughter of Richard Fermor of Easton Neston, Northants.

Aug 23: The Spanish Ambassador reached Eythrope, in Waddesdon, Bucks, the home of Sir William Dormer 'father of the Countess of Feria' (who left England to live in Spain in July 1559). De Silva arrived on August 26 at a house midway between Oxford and Woodstock. [Span.i.574].

In 1592, on her way from Woodstock to Oxford, the Queen dined midway, at Yarnton manor-house, owned by the Spencer family.

Aug 23, Fri **WOODSTOCK PALACE**, Oxon.^{C.W}

Crown property. Lieutenant of Woodstock, 1561-1570: Francis Chamberlain, also Governor of Guernsey, died 1570. Queen's first visit since she was imprisoned at Woodstock from May 1554-July 1555 during the reign of her sister Queen Mary, whilst Chamberlain's father Sir Leonard Chamberlain was Lieutenant of Woodstock.

Thomas Fuller: 'Queen Elizabeth had a great affection for this place, as one of her best remembrancers of her condition when a prisoner here (in none of the best lodgings) in the reign of her sister'. [Worthies, Oxfordshire].

Court news. Aug 24, Sir John Lyttleton to Francis Willoughby (his son-in-law, of Middleton, Warwickshire), 'sending him word that if he had not so suddenly departed from Killingworth he would have made his daughter a Lady, for he [Francis] was sought for but could not be found within an hour after he was gone, when there were six knights made', including Lyttleton. He writes 'that the Queen went to Mr Lucy's house, and that the Lord Leicester attended upon her Majesty till her Highness was past Warwick, and then returned to Killingworth, and so much company with him that one would have judged there was nobody wanting but the Queen's Highness, and after a day's stay at Killingworth he went to the court'. [Middleton, 528]. Francis Willoughby was knighted at Middleton when the Queen visited him there in July 1575.

Aug 29, Thur Spanish Ambassador with the Queen, in Oxfordshire.

De Silvato Philip II, Aug 30: On August 26 'I arrived at a house which is half-way between Oxford and the place where the Queen was staying, three miles one way and three miles the other. The next day I sent to ask after the Queen, who I heard had been unwell, and to know when I could see her. The Lord Chamberlain sent word that she was better, and he would advise me when I could go. On the following morning the Earl of Leicester sent to visit me, and in the afternoon he and Secretary Cecil came together to see me. They told me that the Queen was better, and the next day would go to hunt in a park five miles from where she was and would be pleased if I would join them there, as she wished to see me'.

'That night she was so troubled with her indisposition, which is an issue in the shoulder, that she could not go to the chase, and sent a gentleman to tell me so, but that the Earl of Leicester and the ladies and others would go, and she hoped I would join them for my pleasure, and she sent this gentleman to conduct me thither'. [De Silva had a long talk with Leicester, but it was the Earl of Sussex who told him of the reply concerning the Archduke's marriage, and the need for some 'important personage' to negotiate with the Emperor].

'When the chase was done and after a large banquet we returned to the Queen... She is rather thin, and ordered a litter to be brought, saying that as I had come 60 miles to see her she would bear me company as far as her litter could go on my way to where I was staying. She did so, and came to within sight of the house, two miles and a half, talking about her progress, but without saying a word of the marriage as we were surrounded by people'. [Span.i.574-6].

In June 1567 the Earl of Sussex was sent to negotiate with the Emperor.

By August 29: Oxford city Key Keepers made provision of oxen, ale and swans for the Queen, including 'five oxen to present the Queen's grace, £30'.

They paid for a book, 4s, and 'for the writing of the manner of the receiving of the Queen's grace unto the City into the same book, 3s4d'. [Turner, 314-320].

'Expenses of Christ Church by occasion of the Queen's Majesty's coming thither': a large number of payments from July 21 onwards, mainly for masons, carpenters, sawyers, labourers, and for birch, gravel, locks, nails, and timber, eg. 'drawing our timber at St Margaret's Well out of the grove into Tattersall's meadow and bringing home one load of timber, 3s'.

Queen's visit to Oxford:

There are several descriptions, in Latin and English. Miles Windsor, a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, wrote a description in English. His rough draft and his fair copy are both at Corpus; the text given here is his rough draft. The fair copy, descriptions translated from Latin, verses presented to the Queen, and a translation of her speech on Sept 5, are edited in Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.466-671; there are also expenses at Christ Church, and translations, in Records of Early English Drama: Oxford, i.113-144; ii.977-983.

Aug 29,Thur 'Two days before the Queen's Majesty's coming to Oxford, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Strange, the Lord Sheffield, the Lord Paget, Mr Secretary Cecil and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton with others more came to Oxford to see the provision made by the University for the entertaining of the Queen's Majesty. Dr Kennall, Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the University, rode to meet this honourable company, and appointed all the rest of the students to stand in order within Christ Church quadrant to receive the Earl of Leicester our Chancellor and the rest of the nobility that should come with him. But before and at the entrance of those noblemen it rained so vehemently that they entered straight in Dr Kennall's lodgings, where Mr Potts of Christ Church made an oration to the Earl of Leicester, and Mr Benson made another unto Mr Secretary..They went to dinner in the Vice-Chancellor's lodging. After dinner were called in three Bachelors of Christ Church to dispute [in Latin on a question proposed by Secretary Cecil, on whether riches contribute more than poverty to acquiring learning]'. . .

'Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon they returned to Woodstock again'.

Aug 30,Fri Dr Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury 'came to Corpus Christi between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, where Sir Tripper was appointed to receive him with an oration. But he being weary of his long journey, having ridden through that day and being weatherbeaten with rain, would not stay to hear the oration, but as soon as he had received the scholars' verses entered straight his chamber'.

Aug 31,Sat morning 'The Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Leicester and others heard Dr [Laurence] Humphrey read in the Divinity School to his great commendation, and heard...disputations'.

Aug 31,Sat Queen rode to Christ Church, **OXFORD**, via Wolvercote. At the lodgings of the Dean of Christ Church, Dr Thomas Godwin (1517-1590). George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, made ready at 'Christ's College in Oxford'.^T

The Queen came from Woodstock with the Spanish Ambassador, the Bishop of Rochester, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Sussex bearing the Sword, the Earl of Ormond, and a large company of other lords and knights, including Secretary Cecil, Chancellor of Cambridge University.

'At the uttermost part of the University liberties, beside a village named Wolvercote two mile from Oxford, the Earl of Leicester with four Doctors in scarlet gowns and hoods...met the Queen's Majesty with eight Masters of Arts being Heads of Houses, and three Esquire Bedells which delivered up their staves to our Chancellor and he to the Queen, who delivered the same to the Bedells again. Then an oration was made by Mr [Roger] Marbeck of Christ Church enduring one quarter of an hour, which was very well liked of her Majesty, and her Majesty said "Mr Secretary, you think there be no eloquent men but in Cambridge', and to Mr Marbeck 'We have heard of you before, but now we know you". [The Spanish Ambassador said in Latin: "This comprised not little in many words, but much in few words"]. 'The Queen gave him her hand to kiss, and so to the rest of the Doctors, saying to Dr Humphrey "Methinketh this gown and habit becometh you very well, and I marvel that you are so strait-laced in these points, but I come not now to chide", and then gave him her hand to kiss'.

'This being done, she with her nobility, and those of the University aforementioned, with three Esquire Bedells carrying their staves, came riding within a mile of Oxford, where the Mayor named Mr Williams with the Aldermen and Burgesses, thirteen besides the Mayor in scarlet gowns...and certain other citizens, received her Majesty, the Mayor delivering up his mace, which was delivered to him again. Then he made a short oration in English and presented in the name of the whole city a cup of silver double gilt, in value £10, in the which was about £40 of old gold'.

[Memorandum: 'The old gift...altered by advice of Sir Francis Knollys, Steward of the City: 5 oxen, 5 veals, 5 sheep, 5 lambs, 5 sugar-loaves'].

'Afterwards entering in royal majesty into the city of Oxford between 5 and 6 o'clock at the North Gate called Bocardo, from the which place unto Christ Church hall door all the University standing in order according to their degrees. First scholars, of the which two, in the name of the rest, exhibited an oration in writing and certain verses. Then stood the Bachelors, of the which two did in like sort. Then Masters of Arts, among whom Mr Penson and Mr Bereblock delivered two orations...Last of all, Doctors, every degree in his habit and hood. At the entering of the scholars, about North Gate, a short oration was made by a scholar named Deale'.

'From whence she passed through the streets, where the scholars in order kneeling cried *Vivat Regina*, which her Majesty taking very thankfully with a joyful countenance said often times, sitting in an honourable rich chariot, litter or coach, *Gratias ago* [I thank you].

'At her coming to Carfax...an oration was made in Greek a quarter of an hour by Mr Lawrence, Public Reader of the Greek Lecture, which she very well accepted and gave him thanks in the Greek tongue, and after said it was the best oration that ever she heard in Greek, saying further "We would answer you presently, but with this great company we are somewhat abashed, we will talk more with you in our chamber".

'From thence passing away by the Bachelors and Masters she came to the hall door in Christ Church, where another oration was made by Mr Kingsmill, Orator of the University, whom she thanked for his pains and said "You would have done well, if you had good matter. We hear say that you are kin to one whom we love very well".

'After this she entered the church, the Students of Christ Church standing orderly in their surplices and crying *Vivat Regina*; four Doctors carrying the canopy over her...In the right side of the choir was made a travers for her Majesty to say her prayers...Dr Godwin made certain prayers before her of thanksgiving to God for her prosperous journey to Oxford'.

'Then was there sung and played with cornets *Te Deum*. After, she departed from thence to her lodging through Mr Dr Westphaling's garden'.

'There were set upon the college gates, the hall door, and walls thereto adjoining, where the Queen entered, divers verses in Latin and Greek, and at the great gates a long scroll of verses made by Mr Dr Piers'.

Sept 1, Sun At Oxford: sermons; oration by Peter Carew, of Exeter College.

'Dr [William] Overton made an English sermon in Christ Church in the forenoon. In the afternoon Mr Harris of New College made another English sermon there'.

'This day in the morning the Queen's Majesty keeping her chamber, Master Peter Carew a fine boy made an oration to the Queen in Latin, with two Greek verses in the end, which liked her so well that she sent for Mr Secretary and willed the boy to pronounce it again the second time, and said before he began:

"I pray God my boy thou mayest say it so well as thou didst to me" and when he had ended she said "This boy doth as well as many Masters of Cambridge".

Also Sept 1, evening play, *Marcus Geminus*.

'That night was played in the great hall of Christ Church, upon a fair large scaffold with princely lights of wax curiously wrought (the Chandry wrought night and day, and lights that were provided for five nights would serve but one night), a Latin play named *Marcus Geminus*, made and set out by one Mr Matthew and other the Students of Christ Church, whereat were present all the nobility and the Spanish Ambassador, which commended the same so highly to the Queen that her Grace said she would lose no more sport for the good report she heard of their doings...The Lady Cecil commended it greatly'.

[*The Spanish Ambassador said in Latin: "I have seen many things, but these are admirable, and so I shall report when I return home"*].

Sept 2: A '*Topographical Delineation of the Colleges*', dedicated to the Queen, was presented to her, being an imaginary Latin verse dialogue between the Queen and the Earl of Leicester (Chancellor of the University).

Drawings of each college, with verses describing each. Verses by Thomas Neale, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and drawings by John Bereblock, of Exeter College. Reproduced and translated in *Queen Elizabeth's Book of Oxford*, ed. Louise Durning (Oxford, 2006). Translated: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014) i.503-516.

Sept 2, Mon At Oxford.

'The Ambassador with the noblemen went abroad before noon to hear public lectures and other ordinary lectures and disputations, which were kept here in Oxford during the Queen's abode, as at other times in full term. Dr Humphrey's lesson was greatly commended. Afterwards they rode to see the New College, where were made to our Chancellor, the Spanish Ambassador, Mr Secretary Cecil and others two orations by Sir Coryat and Sir Reynolds'.

'Sir Coryat received half a sovereign, Sir Reynolds of the Secretary nothing'. [George Coryat; William Rainolds].

'This day the Queen's Majesty would have heard disputations in Christ Church hall in the afternoon. Forms were thither brought and provision was made, but for the stage it could not be'...

'Mr Neale, Hebrew Reader, gave unto the Queen's Majesty a translation of all the Prophets out of Hebrew, and a little book of verses containing the description of every college with the antiquity of them...in Latin verses'.

Also Sept 2, evening

play, *Palamon and Arcite* (part 1). (Adaptation of Chaucer's 'Knight's Tale').

'At night the Queen heard the first part of an English play named *Palamon and Arcite*, made by Mr Edwards of her Majesty's Chapel and played in the common hall of Christ Church. At the end whereof the Queen called Mr Edwards and gave him great thanks, saying he should not want his reward'.

'At the beginning of this play there were by mischance of a wall falling down three slain, viz, a scholar of St Mary Hall named Walker, a brewer named Mr Penry, and a cook of Corpus Christi College named John Gilbert. Five more were hurt by the press of the multitude, who thrust down a piece of the side wall of the stair upon them. My Lord Chamberlain when he found that they were dead said "Bury them".'

'The Queen understanding thereof sent forth presently Mr Vice-Chamberlain and her own surgeons to help them, but for all that mischance she laughed full heartily afterwards at some of the players'.

A Probate Inventory was made on October 17 of the possessions of John Gilbert of St John's parish, the cook who was killed. His possessions were seen, viewed, and appraised by a Yeoman Bedell and another man: 'In the hall, in the parlour, in the chamber over the hall'. Total: £10.5s. [University Archives, Bodleian].

Sept 3, Tues At Oxford: disputations.

'After dinner the Queen's Majesty with her nobility (the Earl of Ormond bearing the Sword) went on foot to St Mary's Church to hear the disputations in Natural Philosophy and Moral, enduring from 2 o'clock unto 6 in the afternoon. As the Queen entered into the church there were divers sheets of verses in Latin, Greek and Hebrew set upon the doors and walls, and a certain map of Oxford made by Mr Neale describing the colleges and halls, with verses underwritten (and so was there on Wednesday and Thursday following).'

'There was in St Mary's Church a fair large scaffold for the disputations, reaching from the nether end of the church up to the choir door; where in a fair large room there was a travers with the cloth of estate for the Queen's Majesty, and a partition for the Ladies and Maids of Honour. The glass of the south windows was taken down'.

Questions in Natural Philosophy [in Latin]:

1. The moon is the cause of the rise and fall of tides. [Postponed to Sept 4].
2. Inferior bodies are ruled by superior fates. [Respondent: Edmund Campion].

Questions in Moral Philosophy [in Latin]:

1. A prince should be declared by succession, not by election.
2. It is preferable to be governed by the law alone than by the king alone.

[The second question was postponed to Sept 4].

'This night should have been played the other part of *Palamon and Arcite*, but it was so late afore the Queen came from disputations that word was sent, if they would play the nobility should be there present, but she could not come. Unto whom Mr Edwards made supplication that it might be deferred unto the next night, which the Queen granted out of hand'.

Sept 3, Christ Church gave: 'To the Clerks of the Green Cloth for unburdening at our request the University and us of the lights and rushes, 3 pair of gloves, 17s'. St Mary the Virgin churchwardens later paid: 'For glazing the windows which were taken down when the Queen's Grace was in the church, 40s'.

Sept 4, Christ Church gave: 'To the Gentleman Usher one pair of gloves, 4s4d; to the Queen's Porters, 10s; to the Yeoman of the Woodyard for helping us to a recompense of our wood and coal spent, 10s'.

Sept 4, Wed At Oxford: disputations.

'In the morning were disputations in the first question of Natural Philosophy, and the second Moral not disputed on Tuesday, before the Ambassador in Merton College...The Council dining this day at Magdalen College, Mr Secretary caused three Bachelors presently to declare who should have the father's goods: the lawyer, the physician, or the orator'.

'This day her Majesty went to St Mary's to hear disputations of the Civil Law, the Lord Edward Windsor bearing the Sword. These disputations continued about four hours, as the day before'.

Questions in Law [in Latin]:

1. A privilege was conceded by the Venetians to the Florentines and was extinguished by the war between the Republics; when peace followed afterwards it is deemed that the privilege has not been restored unless it had been ordained in the peace discussions that it be expressly restored.
2. If after money has been borrowed and before the day prescribed for its repayment the value of the money received has been lessened by an edict of the prince, the debtor is to return to the creditor the amount of money contracted for.

Also Sept 4, evening play, *Palamon and Arcite* (part 2).

'At night the Queen was present at the other part of the play of *Palamon and Arcite* in Christ Church hall'.

"By Palamon", saith the Queen's Majesty, "I warrant him he dallieth not in love when he was in love indeed. By Arcite, he was a right martial knight", who had indeed a swart and manly countenance. Trevatio, being out of his part and missing his cue and offering his service to the ladies, swearing by the Mass or God's blood, I am out, God's pity, and like to Mr Secretary, and whistling up a hornpipe in very good measure. "Go thy way, God's pity", saith the Queen, "what a knave it is"; and likewise Mr Secretary "Go thy ways, thou art out, thou mayest be allowed to play the knave in any ground in England".

'Perithous, throwing King Edward's rich cloak into the funeral fire, whom a stander by would have stayed by the arm with an oath...Perithous casting in the funeral fire, throwing in with Theseus, Palamon and Lady Emilia every one a jewel or token of love, "God's wounds", saith a stander by, "what mean you, will you burn King Edward's cloak in the fire?"

"Go thy ways", saith Edwards, "go fool, he knoweth his part". The player himself to one that would have stayed him by the arm "Wherefore", saith he, "are you sent to keep the fire?", and the Queen's Majesty herself said "What aileth you, let the gentleman alone, he doth play his part"...

'At the cry of the hounds in the Quadrant upon the trail of a fox in the hunting of Theseus, when the boys in the windows hallowed and cried "Now, now", "Oh excellent", said the Queen's Majesty "those boys are ready to leap out of the window to follow the hounds"...

'When all the play was done she called Mr Edwards, the maker thereof, and gave him great thanks with promise of reward. And afterward her Majesty gave unto John Rainolds, a scholar of Corpus Christi College, which was a player in the same play [playing Hippolyta], eight old angels in reward'.

'The Lady Emilia for gathering her flowers prettily in the garden and singing sweetly in the prime of May [beginning of May] received eight angels for a gracious reward by her Majesty's commandment'.

'This being but repeated before certain courtiers in Mr Marbeck's lodging by the players in their scholars' gowns before the Queen's coming, was so well liked that they said it far passed *Damon and Pythias*, than the which nothing could be better. Likewise some said if he did any more afore his death he would run mad (where indeed this was the last, neither did he live many months after)'.

[Richard Edwards died on October 31].

'There was occupied and worn at Oxford in a play before her Majesty certain of the apparel that was late Queen Mary's in the charge of...Ralph Hope [Yeoman of the Robes], at what time there was lost one fore-quarter of a gown without sleeves, of purple velvet with satin ground'.

[Lost, 61].

Sept 5, Thur At Oxford: disputations; Queen's oration; play, *Progne*.

'This day upon coming out of her Majesty to St Mary's, Mr Etheridge, sometime Greek Reader to the University, presented a book of Greek verses, containing the noble acts of her Grace's father. Mr Edwards standing by said "Madam, this was my master", to whom answered he was to blame for not whipping him more'.

'This day...were disputations in Physic first, and after in Divinity, for the space of four hours and more before the Queen's Majesty, who gave very attentive ear thereunto'. Questions in Physic: 1. Life can be prolonged by medicine.

[An opponent: Dr Huicke; Determiner: Dr Master, both royal physicians].

2. Foods which take a long time to digest should be preferred to those easily digested.

[Not disputed, for lack of time].

Questions in Divinity:

1. It is not lawful for a private individual to take up arms against a prince, even if he is unjust.

[Determiner: Dr Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury].

2. The ministry of the word is not domination.

[Not disputed].

'After disputations ended the Queen's Majesty made an oration in Latin before her departure out of the church, of her own free benignity, unto the University in the presence of the nobility and others assembled there to hear the aforesaid exercises, to the great comfort of the whole University and delectation of all that were present. First she desired the Ambassador, the Earl of Leicester, and Mr Secretary to take it in hand, which when they refused to do she coming forward and often giving back very bashfully with a most gracious, princely and reverent regard began to speak'...

'This day at night was played before the Queen in the common hall at Christ Church a tragedy in Latin named *Progne*, made by Mr Dr Calhill'.

In her speech the Queen seemed genuinely bashful, being doubtful whether to be silent or to speak. She praises highly what she has seen and heard, wise deeds and eloquent words. She is an unlearned woman among learned men, but now understands the usefulness of learning. She was schooled in many languages, but her erudition is not worthy of their lavish praise. She requests God to grant 'that you may flourish most greatly while I live, and be most blessed when I die'.

Sept 6, Fri At Oxford, and the Queen's departure for Rycote.

'Dr Piers made a sermon in Latin before dinner in Christ Church, divers of the nobility and others being present, but the Queen's Majesty was not there by reason of late watching at disputations and at the play'...

Text: *Isaiah* 49, verse 23: 'And Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing mothers'.

'This day the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors in the name of the whole University presented unto the Queen's Majesty six pair of very fine gloves, and to divers of the noblemen and to the officers of the Queen's house, some two pair, some one, which were accepted very thankfully'.

'About 9 o'clock before dinner was a Convocation'. Numerous courtiers 'were incorporated Masters of Art, who after the said Convocation took their oath in Christ Church hall...at 2 o'clock' to observe the statutes, liberties, privileges, and customs of the University.

'After dinner at the departure of the Queen out of Christ Church Mr [Tobias] Matthew made an oration before her Majesty at the hall door, to whom her Majesty gave that liking that she nominated him her scholar of her own choosing'.

'Which done, she with her nobility and very many gentlemen, orderly coming from Christ Church over Carfax and so down by St Mary's (where divers sheets of verses were set up on the doors and walls, and likewise upon the doors and walls of colleges as she passed by), the scholars standing in order from St Mary's to the East Gate, four Doctors...riding before her in scarlet gowns and hoods with footcloths, and eight Masters of Arts riding in black gowns and hoods, and the Bedells riding before them (the Mayor with his 13 Burgesses and brethren riding before in their scarlets to the end of Magdalen Bridge, where their liberties endeth, which being told to the Queen by their Steward Sir Francis Knollys, she bid them farewell with thanks), even to Shotover, a mile and somewhat more out of Oxford, where the Queen understanding by the Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of the University, that the University liberties ended there, after an oration made to the Queen by Mr Marbeck she gave him her hand to kiss, and with thanks to the whole University bid them farewell by these words: "Farewell the worthy University of Oxford, and farewell my good subjects and scholars of Oxford".

'The gentlemen of Oxfordshire standing at the south side of the street, she gave Mr Browne great thanks for his good service there, enquiring thrice whose men they were'. [Christopher Browne, Sheriff of Oxfordshire].

'A little after this a scholar named Deale made an oration unto her, which she accepted very thankfully, and so rode that night to Rycote, to Mr Norris's house, eight miles from Oxford'.

Miles Windsor listed 'The Noblemen's Lodgings', including:
 Christ Church: Marquis of Northampton; Earl of Oxford, with Sir William Cecil;
 Earl of Leicester and Earl of Warwick (brothers); Sir Gawain Carew;
 Sir Francis Knollys; Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.
 Corpus Christi: Bishop of Salisbury.
 Magdalen College: Earl of Bedford; Earl of Huntingdon.
 Merton College: the Spanish Ambassador.
 New College: Earl of Worcester; Lord De La Warr.
 Oriel College: Earl of Ormond; Queen's College: Earl of Sussex.
 University College: Lord Grey.

Also lodged at Oxford were: Earl of Rutland; Lord Howard of Effingham,
 the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Paget; Lord Stafford; Lord Strange; Lord Windsor;
 Sir Edward Rogers; Bishop of Rochester.

The Public Orator, Thomas Kingsmill, 'kin to one' the Queen 'loved very well',
 was a relative of Henry Kingsmill, who had an annuity from the Crown, 1560-1577.

Tobias or Toby Matthew (c.1544-1628), whom the Queen nominated her scholar,
 became Bishop of Durham (1595); Archbishop of York (1606).

Miles Windsor listed 11 'Orators appointed to receive the Queen in certain
 houses', including himself at Corpus Christi and Mr [Edmund] Campion at
 St John's. He also listed 33 actors in the plays. [Boas, 390-2].

St Martin's Church: 'For making the Queen's Arms, 6s8d; paid to the ringers
 for ringing when the Queen came into the city and went forth again, 2s'.

St Mary the Virgin: 'Paid to William Hart for two baldricks and an iron pin
 and for dressing the bells against the Queen's Grace coming, 3s4d; for two
 loads of gravel then, 12d'. St Michael: 'For mending of the bells against
 the Queen's coming and for ringers, 2s11d'.

Christ Church's numerous payments after the Queen's visit included:
 'To Anne More, Richardson's maid, and Courtyard's maid for sweeping the chambers
 before the Queen's coming, 12d; for divers women making garlands and gathering
 ivy, £3.7s10d; to the Queen's carpenter, 19s10d; painting King Henry's name in
 gold, etc. 14s10d; taking down the scaffolds, stage, porch, and setting up
 partitions beaten down before, 19s2d; for two women making clean the church, and
 singing bread, 5d'; two women 'for making clean Master Dean's chambers after the
 Queen's departure, 8d'; '41 loads of gravel spent at the Queen's coming, 13s8d;
 7 loads of gravel at the Earl of Leicester's coming, 2s4d'; Goodwife Davis for
 'studs about the houses of the stage, 2s8d; to Fish keeping the woodyard the day
 the Queen departed, 8d; John Tipping in reward to help us to the wood appointed
 us by the Clerks of the Green Cloth, 5s; stopping of the holes made in the roof
 of the hall for lights, 4s; making a bier that was broken at the plays, 20d;
 mending Mr Dr Calfill's stable altered and disordered by the Yeoman of the
 Larder, and removing to their places 2 doors in Master Dean's chamber, 20d'.

Sept 6, Fri **RYCOTE**, Oxon.^c Mr Norris.

Rycote, near Thame; owned by Henry Norris (c.1525-1601), son of Henry Norris
 the elder, executed in 1536 for alleged adultery with the Queen's mother Queen
 Anne Boleyn, who was herself executed two days later;

wife: Margery (Williams), died 1599; daughter of John Lord Williams of Thame.
 The Queen's first visit to Rycote since she stayed overnight with Lord Williams
 in 1554 and 1555, on her way to and from imprisonment at Woodstock.

Knightings at Rycote: Henry Norris, at his own house;
 Richard Wenman.^m Wenman's wife Isabel (Williams) was Lady Norris's sister.

Sir Henry Norris was appointed Ambassador to France in November; in 1572 he
 was created Lord Norris of Rycote.

Court news. Sept 7, La Forêt to Charles IX:

At Oxford the Queen 'listened to disputations by the scholars. One proposition was whether in a monarchy it is better for a King to be hereditary or elected. In the end it was resolved that an elected King is better. This was found a little strange by the courtiers, but they did not take into account that it was the opinion of scholars, who think there is nothing finer in the world than the freedom to be able to say whatever they like'.

'There were also some comedies played there, but this led to a serious accident, because of the great press of people there and because of an unfinished wall on top of which there were some large slabs of loose stone. These slabs of stone fell down and killed three people outright and very badly wounded six or seven others, amongst whom there was no one of any rank'.^{BT}

Sept 7, Sat **BRADENHAM**, Bucks; Lord Windsor.^{C,T}

Bradenham manor-house; owned by Edward, 3rd Lord Windsor (c.1532-1575); wife: Lady Katherine Vere (c.1539-1600), daughter of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford. With Miles Windsor, a cousin of Lord Windsor.

Christopher Browne, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, was knighted at Bradenham.^M

The Spanish Ambassador accompanied the Queen to Bradenham.

De Silva, Sept 14: 'I chatted with the Queen on the road for almost a couple of leagues and...she spoke about the Emperor and the Archduke...when we were already near Lord Windsor's house'. [Span.i.579].

Miles Windsor noted: 'The Spanish Ambassador at Bradenham the Lord Windsor's house in the Presence Great Chamber at supper on Saturday...spoke these words [in Latin: "The Oxford plays were memorably performed"]'.

Miles Windsor had played Duke Perithous in *Palamon and Arcite* at Oxford.

In his rough draft describing the Queen's visit he noted of Perithous

'whom the Queen afterwards made her scholar by these words, asking of my Lord Windsor what he was, where answering him to be his cousin, she said "I thought him to be a gentleman by his courage and countenance", and with high thanks gave him her hand to kiss, when she had ridden before on Chiltern Hills in the cold a long hour by torch-light, and the Lord Sheffield and the Lord Windsor with Mr Secretary with very good words did signify that it was her Majesty's pleasure that he should be her scholar'.

Description of Miles Windsor by Anthony à Wood: 'He was a tolerable Latin poet, but a better orator, as was sufficiently witnessed by his speech intended to have been spoken in Corpus Christi College when Queen Elizabeth was entertained by the Oxonian muses, 1566, and more especially by that which he most admirably well delivered before her at the Lord Windsor's house at Bradenham in Bucks, a little after she left Oxon. Which giving the Queen great content, she in a high manner did commend it before Dedicus Gosemannus de Sylva the Spanish Ambassador then present, and looking wistly on Windsor (who then had a beard according to the fashion) said to Goseman "Is not this a pretty young man?"

[Anthony à Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses* (1691), ed.P.Bliss (1813), ii.358].

A painting of Lord and Lady Windsor shows them with their four young sons, playing chess and cards, 1568. They subsequently had four daughters.

Reproduced in Elizabeth I & her People, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 104-105.

Sept 9, Mon dinner, Wooburn, Bucks.^{C,T}

Bishop's Wooburn manor-house at Wooburn Green. Also called 'Owburne'. Wooburn House; owned by John Goodwin, died 1597.

2nd wife: Anne, daughter of Sir William Spencer, of Yarnton, Oxon.

Sept 9, Mon **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^c

Sept 10/15: French Ambassador at Windsor for audience.
 La Forêt to Charles IX, Sept 22, London: The Queen 'took the chance to tell me about the pastimes which she had in her progress...At the Earl of Leicester's house she was received and entertained more magnificently than in all the others, and it was there that she was most pleased. If the time for the Parliament was not approaching she would have gone still further, as she took pleasure in the hunting and was always on horseback...She is thinking of being in this town about Michaelmas, in order to open Parliament on October 3rd... As I took leave she said she would like me to come and see her at Richmond... a more convenient place and nearer to this town'.^{BT}

*Sept 16, Mon [dinner], Bagshot, Surrey. *The Bush Inn*.^w

Sept 16, Mon **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^c

Sept 17, christening: Queen was godmother to Lady Hoby's son, by proxy. Parents: Sir Thomas Hoby, who died on July 13 whilst Ambassador to France, leaving a widow: Elizabeth (Cooke), Lady Hoby, of Bisham, Berks.

Queen's gift: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{NYG}

Child: Thomas Posthumous Hoby (1566-1640); married (1596) Margaret (Dakins), widow of Walter Devereux and of Thomas Sidney.

From Oxford earlier in September the Queen had sent condolences to Lady Hoby: Although 'you have received in France great and comfortable courtesies from the French King, the Queen Mother, the Queen of Navarre, and sundry others, yet we make account that all these laid together cannot so satisfy you as some poor testimony of our favour...Therefore we let you know that the service of your husband was to us so acceptable as, next yourself and your children, we have not the meanest loss of so able a servant in that calling'. We commend 'your sober, wise and discreet behaviour in that court and country' and 'though we thought very well of you before, yet shall we hereafter make a more assured account of your virtues and gifts...And so we would have you to rest yourself in quietness with a firm opinion of our especial favour towards you'. 'Your loving friend, Elizabeth R'. [Camden Soc. Misc. 10 (1902), xx-xxii; with Lady Hoby's expenses].

Sept 19: Preparations in Scotland for the christening of the Prince.

Sept 19, Berwick, Sir John Forster to Sir William Cecil: The Queen of Scots has sorted her jewels, and commanded the Lords to prepare, and appointed every one of them to have a certain number in colours, and has given Moray a suit of green, Argyll red, Bothwell blue. [SPF.viii.131].

Court news. Sept 21, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'The Queen is at Richmond, and will come here in six or seven days. The Council has been summoned there, for the purpose, it is said, of arranging what is to be done in Parliament...when the question of succession is raised'. [Span.i.581].

Sept 27, Fri **WHITEHALL PALACE**.^c

St Martin in the Fields: 'For ringing the 27th day of September at the Queen's remove from Richmond to Whitehall, 8d'.

Sept 29, Sun, Michaelmas, at the Charterhouse: Duke of Norfolk held the Feast of the Order of St Michael at his house with the Earl of Leicester, both wearing the robes with which they were invested in January 1566.

The French Ambassador was present at the dinner. [Span.i.586].

Sept 30, Mon: **Parliament began.**

A prorogued parliament (previous session 1563), so there was no ceremonial Opening by the Queen, but as Speaker Thomas Williams had died on 1 July 1566 a new Speaker was required.

Source for this Parliament, unless stated otherwise:
Hartley, ed. *Proceedings in the Parliaments of Elizabeth I*, vol i.

Sept 30, Mon Parliamentary deputation at Whitehall with the Queen.

Anonymous description: 'The nether house that day being assembled, Sir Edward Rogers, the Queen's Majesty's Controller of her House, declared unto them how that since the last sessions of Parliament God had taken to his mercy Mr Williams their Speaker, advising them to repair to the Upper House, desiring the lords to be suitors for them to the Queen's Majesty that she would grant them free election for a new Speaker'.

'Whereupon that afternoon the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Northampton, with four knights Councillors of the nether house, repaired to her Highness, whose request by her Letters Patent she granted'.

'And so the next day, being Tuesday, they chose for their said Speaker Mr Onslow, the Queen's Solicitor, who the next day was presented to her Majesty'.

Oct 2, Wed Queen at Parliament for presentation of new Speaker of Commons.

Richard Onslow (c.1527-1571), Solicitor-General. The Queen went by water.

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen's Majesty went to the Parliament House, 12d'. *Anonymous description*:

'About 3 o'clock the Queen's Majesty took her barge and landed on the back side of the Parliament chamber, and so, the Earl of Northumberland bearing the sword, the Lady Strange the train, with the lords in their daily apparel and the Heralds attending on her, she proceeded up into her Privy Chamber to prepare herself, during which time the lords and justices put on their Parliament robes and took their places'...

'Then the Queen's Majesty being apparelled in her Parliament robes with a caul on her head came forth and proceeded forth and took her seat, the Marquis of Northampton carrying the cap of maintenance and after stood on her right hand, the Duke of Norfolk his Marshal's rod and the Earl of Northumberland the sword and stood on her left hand, with the Heralds and Serjeants of Arms before her, her Majesty's mantle borne up on either side from her shoulders by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord of Hunsdon, who always stood still by her for the assisting thereof when she stood up, her train borne by the Lady Strange, assisted by Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain. At the left hand of the Queen and south side kneeled the ladies, and at the rail at the Queen's back on the right hand stood the Lord Keeper and on the left hand the Lord Treasurer'...

'At the south door came in the nether house, bringing in...Mr Onslow, the Queen's Solicitor, whom they had chosen for their Speaker'.

Onslow made the usual 'disabling' speech, to which Lord Keeper Bacon replied accepting him as Speaker, on behalf of the Queen; Onslow made a brief second speech, to which Bacon again replied. Bacon advised the Commons 'to prefer the most weighty matters first, and not to trouble yourselves with small matters'.

'Then the Speaker and nether house made their reverence and departed, and the Queen returned into her Privy Chamber and there shifted her, and then repaired to the barge and so to the court'.

Oct 6, Sun Sir William Cecil noted: 'Certain lewd bills thrown abroad against the Queen's Majesty for not assenting to have the matter of succession proceed in Parliament, and bills also to charge Sir William Cecil the Secretary with the occasion thereof'.^B

By October 11: Arrival of Count Rocandolf and Count d'Arco.

Oct 12, De Silva: 'Count Rocandolf has arrived here from France, and is staying with the Ambassador...He is only come on private business, and to beg the Queen for letters of favour to the King of France, respecting the killing of a man, of which he is accused. One of the Counts of Arcos has arrived also, on private affairs. They say he is a pensioner of this Queen'. [Span.i.586].

Count Rocandolf, banished from France, was still in London in August 1567.

Count Oliver d'Arco was ready to leave for Vienna on December 2 but stayed until mid-January 1567, hoping to accompany those to be sent by the Queen to the Emperor (who did not leave until June 1567).

Oct 12, Sat Queen at Privy Council meeting, Whitehall.

La Forêt to Charles IX, Oct 21: The Duke of Norfolk, on behalf of the nobility, reminded the Queen that Parliament's petitions in 1563 for her to appoint her successor and to marry had not yet been answered; he begged her to permit Parliament to discuss the succession and her marriage. The Queen angrily retorted that she had governed the country well hitherto; as for handling the succession, not one of them should do it, she would reserve that for herself. She had no desire to be buried alive, like her sister. She knew how people at that time had flocked to her at Hatfield; she wanted no such journeyings in her reign. As for her marriage, they knew quite well that it was not far off.

[Neale, Parl.i.136].

Oct 14, Mon Scottish envoy at Whitehall for audience.

Cecil noted: 'The Queen of Scots sent Robert Melville to complain of one Thornton, a Reader in Lincoln's Inn, for speaking doubtfully of the Queen of Scots title [to the English throne], who was committed to prison'.^B

De Silva to Philip II, Oct 19, London: On the 13th Melville 'the Queen of Scotland's gentleman, arrived here and was with the Queen on the 14th'.

He came partly 'to enquire from the Queen if the question of the succession was to be dealt with in this Parliament, as in such case the Queen [of Scots] would have to send persons learned in the law to present her claims'...

'She said that it would not be dealt with, and no declaration would be made about it in this Parliament'. [Span.i.587].

Robert Melville left on December 15 to return to Scotland.

Oct 17, Thur, in the Commons: Two Privy Councillors moved that in consideration of the Queen's great expenses of late a Subsidy be granted.

Oct 18, Fri, in the Commons: A motion made 'for the reviving of the suit for succession and to proceed with the Subsidy, was very well allowed of the House'.

After long debate 'their mind was to recontinue their suit, and to know her Highness's answer'.

Oct 19, Sat, in the Commons: Privy Councillors 'declared unto the House that the Queen's Majesty was, by God's special providence, moved to marriage', and advised waiting to 'see the sequel of that before they made further suit touching the declaration of a successor'.

The Commons resolved to continue their suit and get the Queen's answer.

Oct 21, Mon, in Parliament: A Committee of the Commons went to request the Lords to join with them in their suit to the Queen. The Lords promised an answer next day, but on that day sent a deputation to court.

Oct 21, Sir William Cecil to Lord Deputy Sidney: I am 'wrapped in miseries and tossed, with my small vessel of wit and meanness, in a sea swelling with storms of envy, malice, disdain, suspicion...What discomfort they commonly have that mean to deserve best of their country!'. [SP63/19/27].

Oct 22, Tues Deputation of Lords at Whitehall with the Queen.

La Forêt to Charles IX, Oct 27: At a meeting in the Privy Chamber the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, explained their mission, that the Commons were resolved to deal with the succession before a Subsidy or any other business. He begged the Queen either to declare her wishes on this matter, or dissolve Parliament. The Duke of Norfolk and other lords spoke in similar terms.

The Queen declared that the Commons were rebels and would not have dared to act thus in her father's lifetime. 'It was not for them to meddle in her affairs. They were demanding that she should dig her own grave'.

She went on: "My lords, do whatever you wish. As for me, I shall do no otherwise than pleases me. Your bills can have no force without my assent and authority". She intended to take advice from some of the ablest lawyers, and would then tell them her decision. Very angry, she dismissed them.

[Neale, *Parl.i.141*].

Oct 23, Wed Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

De Silva to Philip II, Oct 26: 'The discussion about the succession still goes on in Parliament, and the Queen is extremely annoyed as she fears that if the matter is carried further they will adopt Catherine [Grey], both she and her husband the Earl of Hertford being strong Protestants'...

'I have always pointed out to the Queen the grave difficulties which might result from such a nomination...She quite understands it, and three days ago told me that on no account would she allow this nomination to be discussed. She told me what had been done in the matter, saying that they had offered her votes of £250,000 on condition that she would agree to it, but she refused, and said that she would not accept any conditions...I told her if she married all this trouble would cease, and she said that within a week she would send to the Emperor, signifying that her intention was to accept the marriage'...

'As I saw the Queen so angry with the Members, nearly all of whom are Protestants, I told her to look at the intentions which these people professing the new religion displayed...She answered me that she did not know what these devils wanted. I said what they wanted was simply liberty'. [*Span.i.589-590*].

Oct 23, in Parliament: The Lords received a Committee from the Commons with a request to make a joint petition to the Queen for an answer on marriage and the succession. Oct 25: The Lords agreed to make a joint petition.

Court news. Oct 27, Sir William Cecil noted: Earls of Pembroke and Leicester 'were excluded the Presence Chamber for furthering the proposition of the succession to be declared by Parliament, without the Queen's allowance'.^B

October, late: Captain John Hawkins at Whitehall with the Queen.

The Spanish Ambassador had complained that ships were being fitted out for a third slave-trading voyage to lands ruled by the King of Spain.

De Silva to Philip II, Nov 4: 'The Queen...summoned Captain Hawkins, respecting the ships which he had ready to send to Guinea and the Indies. He came and was ordered...not to go to the places prohibited by your Majesty under grave penalties'. [*Span.i.593*]. Hawkins sailed in October 1567.

Oct 31, Queen to the Countess of Argyll, that as she cannot be present 'as our heart wishes' at the christening of the Prince of Scotland, she has made special choice of her before all others to take her place as godmother. The Earl of Bedford will do her at the ceremony all service and honour. Endorsed: 'The like to the Countess of Moray if the other happen to be sick'. [*Scot.ii.302*].

Oct 31: death. Richard Edwards, Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal, and playwright; the Queen had seen his play 'Palamon and Arcite' at Oxford.

Nov 2, Sat, in Parliament: A joint Committee of Lords and Commons met to confer about their petition to be made to the Queen.

Court news. Nov 4, De Silva to Philip II: 'This Queen is dissatisfied at what is being done in Parliament with regard to the succession, and that... the Upper Chamber would meet jointly with the Lower, which represents the people, to petition the Queen. This in fact has been done'...

'The Queen was so angry that she addressed hard words to the Duke of Norfolk, whom she called traitor or conspirator, or other words of similar flavour. He replied that he never thought to have to ask her pardon for having offended her thus. Subsequently they tell me the Queen asserted that she addressed no such words to the Duke'.

'The Earls of Leicester and Pembroke, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Lord Chamberlain, spoke to her on the matter, and Pembroke remarked to her that it was not right to treat the Duke badly, since he and the others were only doing what was fitting for the good of the country and advising her what was best for her...She told him he talked like a swaggering soldier, and said to Leicester that she had thought if all the world abandoned her he would not have done so, to which he answered that he would die at her feet, and she said that that had nothing to do with the matter. She said that Northampton was of no account, and he had better talk about the arguments used to enable him to get married again, when he had a wife living, instead of mincing words with her'.

'With this she left them, and had resolved to order them to be considered under arrest in their houses. This she has not done, but she has commanded them not to appear before her'. [Span.i.591-592].

Nov 5, Tues Parliamentary deputation at Whitehall with the Queen.

The Queen summoned the deputation to court. Sir William Cecil noted:

'The Queen had before her 30 Lords and 30 Commoners to receive her answer concerning their petition for the succession and for marriage'.^B

The Lords were led by the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop of York.

The Queen declared: 'The matter whereof they would have made their petition... consisteth in two points - in my marriage, and in the limitation of the succession of the Crown...I did send them answer by my Council I would marry...But that was not accepted nor credited, although spoken by their Prince'...

'I will never break the word of a Prince spoken in public place, for my honour's sake. And therefore I say again, I will marry as soon as I can conveniently, if God take him not away with whom I mind to marry, or myself, or else some other great let happen...And I hope to have children, otherwise I would never marry'.

As to the succession 'was nothing said for my safety, but only for themselves...I am sure there was not one of them that ever was a second person, as I have been, and have tasted of the practices against my sister...I stood in danger of my life, my sister was so incensed against me: I did differ from her in religion and I was sought for divers ways. And so shall never be my successor'...

'For my own part, I care not for death; for all men are mortal. And though I be a woman, yet I have as good a courage, answerable to my place, as ever my father had. I am your anointed Queen. I will never be by violence constrained to do anything. I thank God I am endued with such qualities that if I were turned out of the realm in my petticoat I were able to live in any place in Christendom. Your petition is to deal in the limitation of the succession. At this present it is not convenient; nor never shall be without some peril unto you and certain danger unto me'...

'But as soon as there may be a convenient time...I will deal therein for your safety, and offer it unto you as your Prince and head, without request, for it is monstrous that the feet should direct the head. And therefore this is my mind and answer, which I would have to be showed in the two Houses'.

Nov 6, Wed, in the Commons: The Queen's reply was reported.
The Clerk of the Commons noted: 'Whereupon all the House was silent'.

Nov 8: The Commons began another debate on continuing their suit for the Queen to declare a successor.

Nov 9: 'Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Sir Francis Knollys] declared the Queen's express commandment to this House that they should no further proceed in their suit, but to satisfy themselves with her Highness's promise of marriage'.

Nov 11, De Silva to Philip II, after having audience:

The Queen 'gave me a very detailed account of all that had passed [when she addressed the delegation on November 5]'. . .

'She told me that many of them had asked pardon, saying they had no intention of offending her but rather of serving her. . . She had sent them an order not to discuss the matter under pain of punishment for disobedience' . . .

'Last night a paper was thrown down in the Presence Chamber, containing in substance that Parliament had discussed the succession as it was necessary for the good of the country, and that if the Queen did not consent to the discussion, she would see some things she would not like'. [Span.i.594-596].

Nov 11, Mon, in the Commons: Paul Wentworth initiated a debate as to whether the Queen's commandment forbidding them to discuss the succession was a breach of their liberty of free speech (granted at the opening of the first session of this Parliament in 1563). 'Whereupon arose divers arguments, continuing from 9 o'clock till 2 afternoon'.

Nov 12, Tues Speaker of Commons at Whitehall with the Queen.

Speaker Onslow was summoned to court before 9 o'clock. He returned to the Commons with a special commandment repeating the Queen's order not to discuss the succession. The Commons continued to complain of violation of their liberties, leading up to the Queen's second message by the Speaker, Nov 25.

By 13 Nov 1566-1 Feb 1567: Earl of Bedford was special Ambassador to Scotland. Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, went to attend the christening, planned for December 12 at Stirling, of the Prince born June 19, son of the King and Queen of Scots; he took a gold font as a present.

Nov 13, Queen to Earl of Bedford, en route to Scotland: Since your departure we have heard of 'a small book in Latin verse, imprinted at Paris, made by a Scottishman named Patrick Adamson, entitling it to be praise of the birth of "the Prince of Scotland, England, and Ireland". You shall let Queen Mary understand of 'this audacious rash attempt' of her subject, that she may give order to have him apprehended and punished and his book prohibited and defaced.

Our Secretary sends you herewith a copy. [Scot.ii.303].

Nov 15: new appointment: William Hunnis, a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, became Master of the Children of the Chapel (until his death in 1597).

Nov 15: From Venice in August a Signor Stopio sent the Queen a book by 'Hieronimo Ruscelli'. On Nov 15 Cecil acknowledged this. [SPF.viii.125,146].

Girolamo Ruscelli wrote Le imprese illustri. Italian; on famous imprese, or mottoes. 566p. (Venice, 1566).

Nov 17, Sun: **Accession Day** celebrations:

St Botolph Aldersgate paid 20d for ringing on November 17.

St Mary Woolchurch Haw paid 4d.

St Peter Westcheap: 'For ringing in remembrance of the Queen's Majesty's Coronation, 12d'.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, St Mary: 'Paid for ringing in honour of the Queen, November 17, 3s9d'.

Nov 25, Mon Speaker of Commons again at Whitehall with the Queen.

The Queen summoned Speaker Onslow, and sent him back to the Commons with a message revoking her former commands not to discuss marriage or the declaration of a successor, 'assuring herself that all her good and loving subjects will stay themselves upon her said answer, without pressing her Majesty any further therein at this time'.

When the Speaker reported this the Clerk of the Commons noted that the message 'was taken of all the House most joyfully, with most hearty prayer and thanks for the same'.

Nov 26, Tues: new appointment: Sir Henry Norris was appointed Ambassador to France. Sir Henry and Lady Norris left for France in January 1567.

Nov 27, Earl of Bedford (from Yorkshire, en route to the christening in Scotland) to Sir William Cecil: As it appears not in my instructions...what I should say touching the name to be given to this child, I am unsure whether the French Ambassador would of courtesy offer it, or that Queen herself should desire that the Queen's Majesty our mistress should name it, I much desire you to move it for her pleasure if you think meet, as the time will shortly be at hand. The Earl also wrote from Berwick on December 3 and 5 asking to be certified of the name to be given to the Prince. [Scot.ii.305-6].

It was customary for the chief godparent to choose a baby's name.

Nov 27, Wed, in the Commons: In order to revive the Subsidy Bill Sir William Cecil gave the Commons a message from the Queen that she would remit the third instalment of the Subsidy. The Bill was at once read.

Nov 29, Fri, in the Commons: There was 'argument for a Preamble to be had to the Subsidy', with the intention of incorporating in the customary Preamble to the Bill the Queen's promises to marry and to determine the succession.

Also Nov 29: Sir William Cecil noted: 'I was first grieved with the gout in the Parliament time at Westminster'.^B

Dec 1, Sun Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

De Silva to Philip II, Dec 2: 'I was with the Queen yesterday'. No more had been said in Parliament about the succession. 'Both Houses have agreed to ask the Queen to fix a time for her marriage...She tells me without hesitation that she will marry, but her Councillors who desire it do not believe her'...

'The Earl of Sussex will go to visit the Emperor'. [Span.i.598-9].

Dec 2, christening. Queen was godmother to Mr Markham's child.

Thomas Markham, of Notts, Standard-Bearer of the Gentlemen Pensioners 1559-1573; wife: Mary (Griffin), of Northants, died 1633. Markham's sister was Isabella Harington, a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber. Queen's gift: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{NYG} 1st child: Griffin Markham; married (c.1595) Anne Roos.

Involved in a conspiracy in the next reign, 1603, sentenced to death but pardoned and banished; lived in exile abroad until he died c.1644.

Dec 5,Thur, in the Commons: A Bill on Religion, called Bill A, had its first reading. It confirmed the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion agreed on in Convocation in 1563, imposing uniformity of doctrine.

Dec 6,Fri, in the Commons: Five more Bills on Religion had a first reading, but went no further.

Dec 7, De Silva to Philip II: 'After Parliament had voted supplies to the Queen, no more discussion occurred with regard to the succession, although it was proposed to express that the grants had been made by Parliament, having in view that the Queen had voluntarily undertaken to marry within a certain time, and that if the marriage did not take place she would undertake the consideration of the succession. It is believed however that the Queen will not consent to this addition'. [Span.i.600].

The draft Preamble to the Subsidy Bill was shown to the Queen. Her comments scribbled on it included: 'I know no reason why any my private answers to the realm should serve for prologue to a subsidies book. Neither yet do I understand why such audacity should be used to make without my licence an Act of my words'. The proposed Preamble was scrapped. [Neale, Parl. i.163].

Dec 9, Berwick, Earl of Bedford (on his way to the christening in Scotland) to Sir William Cecil: 'I have received your letter...touching the nomination of the young Prince in Scotland, wherein I am more fully satisfied, albeit I thought in myself that it would be so'. [SP52/12/270].

The christening of the future King James was delayed until December 18 by a long and fruitless wait for the Duke of Savoy's deputy, who arrived in mid-January 1567.

Dec 13,Fri, in the Commons: Bill A, on religion, was passed.

Dec 14: Bill A had its first reading in the Upper House. The Queen then sent a special commandment to the Lord Keeper that the Bill, being an infringement of her prerogative and ecclesiastical supremacy, was to proceed no further.

Dec 15,Sun Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Dec 16, London, De Silva to Philip II:

Robert Melville 'the Queen of Scotland's gentleman here, left yesterday to be present in Scotland at the negotiations to be carried on there by him and the Earl of Bedford representing this Queen'...

'The proposal is that the Queen of Scotland renounces her claims to this Crown during the life of this Queen and her issue...It is believed that the Queen of Scotland will not do this unless the whole matter of succession is settled, and she is adopted as the next heir, failing this Queen and her issue'...

'Count Oliver de Arcos, who was leaving for Vienna, is now waiting to accompany those who are being sent by the Queen [to the Emperor]'...

'I was with the Queen yesterday', and said that 'she should take means to close Parliament, as I thought that it would do nothing but cause her annoyance whilst it was sitting'. She said 'she would try to have it closed before Christmas, although the members had begun to deal with religious affairs, which were quite foreign to their business...She thought these people feared that if she married the Archduke the old religion would be restored...I remarked that some of her Council feared rather that she would not marry at all, to which she replied that what they feared was that she would marry, which would suit some of them better'. [Span.i.601-604]. An embassy to the Emperor left in June 1567.

Dec 18, Wed, in **Scotland: christening** of the future King James, at Stirling.
Godparents: Queen Elizabeth, by her Deputy, the Countess of Argyll.

King Charles IX of France, by his deputy the Count de Brienne.

Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Savoy. His deputy, a special Ambassador, did not arrive in time and was represented by the French Ambassador to Scotland, Du Croc. After the ceremony Heralds proclaimed the Prince's full title as: 'Charles James, James Charles, Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles and Baron of Renfrew'.

Queen Elizabeth's gift: 'One font of gold with a cover garnished with sundry curious pieces of gold enamelled', weighing 333 ounces.

The goldsmiths used mainly 'the clear gold that came of sundry parcels of... John Astley's charge, broken and molten by her Majesty's express commandment towards the making of the said font'.^{NYG} [Astley: Master of the Jewel-house].

Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Senate, 23 Jan 1567, Paris, to which the Count de Brienne had returned: At the christening 'all the rites of the Roman Church were observed...The Ambassador from England would not enter the church, but prayed the Countess of Argyll, known as the Bastard of Holland, to go thither in his stead, and presented her for her trouble with a ruby worth 500 crowns. The Count de Brienne presented the Queen of Scotland, in the name of the King of France, with a necklace of pearls and rubies, and two most beautiful earrings. Much greater was the present from England, as it was a font of massive gold, of sufficient proportions to immerse the infant Prince, and of exquisite workmanship, with many precious stones, so designed that the whole effect combined elegance with value'. The Deputy from Savoy reached Scotland in January 1567 with 'a fan of large size with jewelled feathers'. [Ven.vii.386-7].

The Countess of Argyll, 1st wife of Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl, was Jean, an illegitimate daughter of King James V of Scotland.

James Melville's description of the Earl of Bedford's visit:

'There came with him Mr [George] Carey, eldest son to my Lord of Hunsdon, Mr [Christopher] Hatton, greatest in favour with the Queen of England for the time, and one called Mr Lignish, of all other greatest in favour with the Duke of Norfolk, and a good number of knights and gentlemen of Yorkshire, with the most part of the Captains of Berwick...During their being in Stirling there was daily banqueting, dancing, and triumph...My Lord of Bedford was rewarded with a rich chain of diamonds worth two thousand crowns; Mr Carey with a chain of pearl and a ring with a fair diamond; Mr Hatton had a chain with her Majesty's picture and a ring; Mr Lignish and five other of quality had all chains'. They departed 'all very well content and satisfied with the Queen's Majesty, but lamented that they saw so little account made of the King'. [Melville, *Memoirs*, 171-172].

Dec 20, Fri Archbishop and Bishops at Whitehall with the Queen.

Dec 21, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil:

'I pray your Honour to cause your clerk to seek up the Book of Articles which were subscribed by all the professors of the gospel newly arrived from beyond the sea, which book was presented to the Queen's Majesty [in 1559]'...

'As yesterday, certain of us the bishops were with the Queen's highness, and belike informed that some of us have put in the Bill of Religion into the Parliament without knowledge or assent of her Highness, as we were bidden to ask of them my brethren, and so to report again...I knew nothing thereof in the Nether House how it came in, nor heard it read in the Upper House'...

'Graciously her Highness uttered that she would give no light credence to reports, and lamented much the dullness of praying in her court, and of fasting'. 'Her Majesty is not disliking of the doctrine of the book of religion, for that it containeth the religion which she doth openly profess, but the manner of putting forth the book'. [Parker, 290-292].

Dec 21, Sat Archbishop of York (Young) at Whitehall with the Queen.

Dec [22], Sunday, Cannon Row, Thomas Young to the Archbishop of Canterbury: 'Yesterday I was with the Queen's Majesty, and returned answer of our doings by her commandment, with our brethren the bishops...wherewith her Highness seemed to be satisfied'. On another matter I shall speak 'unto your Grace tomorrow in the Parliament House, at which time this session shall end, as it is now determined and pronounced by her Majesty'. [Parker, 291].

Dec 23, London, De Silva to Philip: The Queen had forbidden the Upper House of Parliament to discuss 'the proposals with regard to religious innovations ...The Archbishops of Canterbury and York went to speak to the Queen on the subject. She refused to receive them for two days, and on the third they tell me she treated them in such a manner that they came out very crestfallen'... 'Parliament closes tomorrow. The principal points, namely the succession and religion, which the heretics thought to carry, have both been frustrated'. [Span.i.605-6].

Dec 24: A Petition was sent to the Queen, signed by the two Archbishops and thirteen Bishops, praying that the Bill for Uniformity in Religion might be allowed to proceed and receive her royal assent. [Parker, 292].

The Bill was revised, and was passed in the next Parliament, 1571.

Dec 24, Tues Queen postponed Closing of Parliament.

De Silva, Dec 28: The Queen was to go on December 24 'to the last session of this Parliament. All being arranged, and the ladies already in the barges, as she was going by water, the ceremony was postponed, but they say that the House will close within a day or two. The cause of the delay was that the members of the Commons...refused to agree to the continuation of certain laws necessary for the good government of the Kingdom which...have to be renewed from Parliament to Parliament. It was therefore necessary to defer the closing of Parliament until they had agreed to renew those'. [Span.i.606]. Eleven Statutes lapsed.

Christmas 1566-New Year 1567:

Two plays, by the Children of Paul's.^T

December: Anthony Jenkinson at Whitehall on return from Russia.

Jenkinson had left for Russia in May as an Agent for the Muscovy Company.

He brought the Queen a request from Tsar Ivan for a skilful architect 'an architecture which can make castles, towns, and palaces'; a doctor and an apothecary; and for 'masters such as are cunning to seek out gold and silver'.

[Leigh, 176-7]. The Queen granted the Tsar's request; Jenkinson left again for Russia on 18 May 1567.

1566: Anthony Rush dedicated to the Queen: 'A President for a Prince. Wherein is to be seen by the testimony of ancient Writers, the duty of Kings, Princes, and Governors. Collected and gathered by Anthony Rush, Doctor of Divinity'.

Epistle (7p). 'To the most excellent and virtuous' Queen.

I 'crave at your Majesty's hands, not the buying, or reading of all or the most part of books written of government...but only the acceptment and shielding of this brief Diary and small Manual'. Wisdom is 'the study of Princes...I mean not the study of worldly wiliness, but of the wisdom of God'.

May God 'sow in your virtuous and best meaning mind such immortal seed of his heavenly grace now in your young and flourishing age, that many years this your Realm may enjoy the plenteous fruit of this his blessing in your royal personage, to the daily edification of his Catholic Church, and the continual comfort of your Subjects'. Text: 44p. Anthony Rush (1537-1577), a Canon of Windsor, became one of the Queen's Chaplains, and Dean of Chichester.