

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Wed New Year gifts.

Among 170 gifts to the Queen:

by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms:

'A Book of Arms of the Order of Knights of the Garter installed by King Edward the III, covered with crimson velvet edged with passamain of Venice gold';

by Robert Cooke, Chester Herald: 'A Book of Arms of the Queen's Majesty's progenitors' Title to the Crown of England and France';

by William Drury: 'A chessboard with chessmen in a box all of bone';

by Levina Teerlinc: 'The picture of the Queen's Majesty's whole stature drawn upon a card painted'; by George Webster, Master Cook to the Queen:

'A chessboard being made of sugar with the Queen's Arms'.

Earl of Ormond received 'one double bowl gilt...and also put into the said bowl in demi-sovereigns which were given to her Majesty' the same day, £220; these were New Year gifts from a number of Bishops to the Queen.^{NYG}

Thomas Wilson (c.1523-1581), administrator, scholar, diplomat, presented the Queen with a Latin Oration on Clemency. 17 folios. [BL Royal 12.A.L].

Jan 2, Thur Queen at Closing of Parliament.

Anonymous description: 'Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Queen's Majesty came by water from the Whitehall and landed on the back side of the Parliament chamber and so, the Earl of Westmorland bearing the Sword before her, the Lady Strange the train, with the lords in their daily apparel and Heralds attending on her, she proceeded up into her Privy Chamber to prepare herself in her Parliament robes, 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 up and took her place...At the left hand of the Queen and on the south side kneeled the ladies, and behind them at the rail stood the Lord Keeper on the right hand and the Lord Treasurer on the left hand with divers young lords and peers' eldest sons'.

Speaker Onslow made a two hour oration, discoursing on monarchy and religion, and giving thanks to the Queen for her promise to marry, ending with the hope that she would 'shortly embrace the holy state of matrimony'.

Lord Keeper Bacon replied on the Queen's behalf to the constant demands for her to declare her successor, and to grant greater liberties.

The Queen stood for the reading of the Bills, then made a speech herself.

'Remembering that commonly Prince's own words be better printed in the hearers' memory than those spoken by her commandment, I mean to say thus much unto you. I have in this assembly found so much dissimulation...that I marvel thereat, yea, two faces under one hood (and the body rotten), being covered with two visors, succession and liberty, which they determined must be either presently granted, denied, or referred...I have seen my well-willers from my enemies and can as me seemeth very well divide the House into four: first the broachers and workers thereof...secondly the speakers...thirdly the agreeers... and lastly are those which sat still mute and meddled not therewith'...

'But do you think that either I am unmindful of your surety by succession, wherein is all my care, considering I know myself to be mortal? No, I warrant you. Or that I went about to break your liberties? No, it was never my meaning, but to stay you before you fall into the ditch'...

'Though perhaps you may have after me one better learned or wiser, yet I assure you none more careful over you. And therefore henceforth whether I live to see the like assembly or no, or whosoever it be, yet beware how ever you prove your Prince's patience as you have now done mine'.

'And now to conclude, all this notwithstanding (not meaning to make a Lent of Christmas), the most part may assure you to depart in your Prince's grace".

'Then she said openly to the Lord Keeper, saying "My lord, you will do as I bade you", who then said aloud "The Queen's Majesty hath agreed to dissolve this Parliament, therefore every man may take his ease and depart at his pleasure".

'And the Queen rose and shifted her [changed] and took her barge and repaired to the court, being past 6 o'clock, and there after her rising she made Anthony Browne, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, a knight'. [Parl.i.167-173].

Next Parliament: April 1571.

Court news. Jan 5, Spanish Ambassador, De Silva, to Philip II, of the Queen and Parliament: 'Although many thought that she would prorogue it she dissolved it altogether, as I am told that she is dissatisfied with the representatives of the people who form it, and wishes in another Parliament to have different men. It is true that they have pressed her very hard about the succession and in the matter of religion and other things, but as she got her way at last she is pleased, although annoyed at some of the Members. She again complained to me yesterday that she was left alone, and grieved thereat'. [Span.i.607].

Jan 11, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, complaining of 'sickness and lameness by the gout'.

The Queen will this day resolve on your matters, and I will attempt to creep to her for the dispatch of business. The Queen sent Sidney detailed instructions on January 16. [SP63/20/3,8].

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

'The Queen went into the country yesterday, and on the 14th will go hunting to a place seven or eight miles from here called Croydon, where she will remain four days. From there she will go to Nonsuch, where they say she will stay a week, and thence will go to the house of her factor Gresham, whence after a visit of four days she will again return hither. The weather is not favourable for the country pastimes as it is very wet'. [Span.i.609].

Jan 12, Sun Sir Thomas Gresham at Whitehall on his return.

'This day Sir Thomas Gresham, the Queen's Majesty's Agent in Flanders, returned unto her Majesty'.^{APC}

c. Jan 14: Envoy from Savoy at Whitehall for audience.

Bertino Solari, Signor di Morette, on his way to Scotland from the Duke of Savoy with a belated christening gift for Prince James.

De Silva, Jan 18, referred to Morette having met the Queen.

Jan 16: *Funeral: St Peter and St Paul Church, Sheffield, Yorkshire: Countess of Shrewsbury. She was Gertrude (Manners), 1st wife of George Talbot 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl married (2) Elizabeth Lady St Loe, later known as 'Bess of Hardwick'.*

Jan 16, Thur dinner, Lambeth Palace, Surrey.^T

Matthew Parker (1504-1575), Archbishop of Canterbury 1559-1575; wife: Margaret (Harlston) (1519-1570).

Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Surrey and Middlesex.

Jan 16, Thur **CROYDON**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.

Croydon Palace. St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen's Majesty went to Croydon, 6d'. St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 16th day of January for ringing at the remove of the Queen from Whitehall to Croydon, 8d'.

Jan 16, Queen's gift: To Count de Arco one chain of gold.^{NYG}

Court news. Jan 18, De Silva to Philip II: 'Count Oliver de Arcos has been waiting for some time for the person who was to go to the Emperor, in order to bear him company, but he could not wait longer and has gone'. When he took leave the Queen assured him that she was determined to accept Archduke Charles, and had ordered the Earl of Sussex to be ready to take the Garter to the Emperor, but that Arcos might go on ahead, with a letter of credence to the Emperor 'to deal in the matter of the Archduke. All the aristocracy apparently desire the match. The party of the Earl of Leicester are making great efforts on all hands to upset the business'. [Span.i.611].

Jan 21, Tues **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey; Earl of Arundel's house.
Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel, was abroad, March 1566-April 1567.

Jan 25 [Nonsuch], De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen arrived at this house of Nonsuch on the 21st instant, and I arrived on the same day'...

'I received yesterday letters from your Majesty of 31st December, and after the Queen had supped I went to her chamber and repeated to her all your Majesty ordered respecting your voyage to Flanders...She said that this good news of your Majesty's coming had arrived happily at the very moment when her musicians had prepared a great feast for her, and she took this as a good omen and after the feast returned to her chamber with her ladies and others and danced till after midnight'. [Span.i.613]. King Philip remained in Spain. The Queen wrote to the Earl of Arundel about her visit to Nonsuch: March 16.

Joris Hoefnagel made a drawing of Nonsuch, 1568, showing the Queen in her coach approaching with attendants on foot and horseback. [British Museum; reproduced by John Dent, The Quest for Nonsuch (Sutton, 1962)].

Jan 27, Mon **OSTERLEY**, Middlesex; Sir Thomas Gresham.
Osterley House, Isleworth; owned by Sir Thomas Gresham (1519-1579),
the Queen's principal financial agent;

wife: Anne (Ferneley), widow of William Read; she died in 1596.
Kingston-upon-Thames churchwardens: 'Paid the ringers when the Queen came through the town from Nonsuch, 16d'.

Jan 27, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen left Nonsuch today for another house seven miles off. She will soon return to London'. [Span.i.615].

Jan 29: marriage. Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk (1538-1572), married (3rd wife) Lady Dacre. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Leyburn and widow of Thomas 4th Lord Dacre of the North; Catholic; married at the bride's mother's house in London. The new Duchess of Norfolk died on September 4.

*February 1: The Queen returned to Whitehall.
Treasurer of the Chamber paid Anthony Light, Anthony Wingfield, Piers Pennant and George Tyrell, the four Ordinary Gentlemen Ushers, 2s per day each for 10 days; four Quarterly Waiters 20d each for 10 days; 11 Ordinary Sewers 20d each for 10 days; 14 Grooms 12d each for 12 days; and four Pages 12d each for 12 days 'for their board and wages during the Queen's Majesty's absence from Westminster and no chamber kept by the space of 17 days', £23.2s8d.^T*

Feb 1, Sat **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 1st day of February at the coming of the Queen from Mr Gresham's to Whitehall for ringing, 8d'.

Also Feb 1: Earl of Bedford returned from the royal christening in Scotland.

Court news. Feb 3, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen entered London the day before yesterday, apparently well, only that she treats her stomach badly. I went out to meet her five miles from here, in order to accompany her ...Although I came all the way by the side of the Queen conversing on various matters she said nothing about the marriage [to the Archduke]...The Earl of Bedford, who had gone to Scotland for the christening and certain other negotiations between the two Queens, arrived here on the 1st'. [Span.i.615-6].

Feb 4: Sir William Cecil made lists of Reasons to move the Queen to accept Archduke Charles, and Reasons against the Earl of Leicester.

Against Leicester: 'Nothing is increased by marriage of him, either in riches, estimation, power; it will be thought that the slanderous speeches of the Queen with the Earl have been true; he shall study nothing but to enhance his own particular friends [19 names] to wealth, to offices, to lands, and to offend others; he is infamed by death of his wife; he is like to prove unkind, or jealous of the Queen's Majesty'. [Haynes, 444; date in MS].

*Feb 9, Shrove Sun play, by Westminster School, 'in Shrovetide'.^T

Feb 10, Shrove Mon French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience. La Forêt. With Du Croc, described by Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, 'the Queen's Majesty's Ambassador in France', as on his way back to France from Scotland 'having been a good time in manner as an Ambassador with the Scottish Queen'. [Cabala (1663 ed), 134-5].

Also Feb 10: visit, Arundel House, Strand; Earl of Arundel's house. On the day of Henry Compton's marriage the Queen was at another of the Earl of Arundel's houses in his absence abroad. Knighting: Henry Compton, at Arundel House on Shrove Monday, 'the day of his marriage'. [College of Arms PtBkI].

Henry Compton (1538-1589), later 1st Lord Compton, of Compton Wynyates, Warwicks, married (1st wife) Lady Frances Hastings; she died in 1574.

The Queen became godmother to their son William in 1568.

Feb 10: Wardrobe account: Queen's signed warrant to John Fortescue, Master of the Great Wardrobe, for payments to: our tailor; farthingale-maker; skinner; silkwoman; hosier; shoemaker; coffermaker; locksmiths; cutler, including 'dressing of our great bearing sword and our little bearing sword'; linen-drapeer; embroiderer; capper. Payments for cloth hose and Spanish leather shoes for Ipolyta the Tartarian; a hat, a pair of slops [large breeches] and 12 pairs of shoes 'for Jack Green our Fool'; 'three yards of cloth to make a coat for George Webster, Master Cook of our Privy Kitchen'; 'for mending and powdering of our Parliament Robes'. [BL Add MS 35328].

*Feb 10, in **Scotland: death** of Henry King of Scots (c.1545-1567), husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was murdered at Kirk o'Field, Edinburgh.*

Feb 11, Shrove Tues play, by the Children of Windsor Chapel.^T
Also a masque. Richard Young to Sir John Thynne, May 11: 'There was a masque of women at the court on Shrove Tuesday at night, for the which Sir Thomas Benger [Master of the Revels] is sent to the Tower and others to the Fleet. I cannot learn the cause but for that the women that were in the masque were not honest of their living and yet did presume and came in the Queen's Majesty's presence and danced with her Grace and were not known unto her nor the Lords till afterwards. The women were...Grafton's wife the book-binder and Incent's wife, one of the Proctors of the Arches, with other of their affinity'.

[C.Edward Moore, 'Sir Thomas Benger: Ups and Downs of a Master of the Revels', *Notes and Queries*, June 2011, 207-8].

Feb 14, Fri News of the death of the King of Scots.
 De Silva to Philip II, Feb 17, London: On the 14th 'Secretary Cecil sent to tell me that the Queen had news of the finding of the dead body of the King of Scotland out of doors in his shirt, but without a wound, and with him the dead body of one of his servants, but no news has come as to who had been the author of the crime, nor were any other particulars known'. [Span.i.617].

Feb 16, Sun knighting: Lord Mayor, Christopher Draper, ironmonger.^M

Feb 20, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France:
 'The strange news of the death of the King of Scots will be come thither before these letters'...

'The Queen's Majesty would fain have a tailor that had skill to make her apparel, both after the French and Italian manner, and she thinketh that you might use some means to obtain someone such there as serveth that Queen, without mentioning any manner of request in the Queen's Majesty's name. First to cause my Lady, your wife, to use some such means to get one, as thereof knowledge might not come to the Queen Mother's ears, of whom the Queen's Majesty thinketh thus, that if she did understand that it were a matter wherein her Majesty might be pleased, she would offer to send one to the Queen's Majesty'.

As to the murder of the King of Scots: 'He was strangled, and his lodging razed with gunpowder...The Queen's Majesty sent yesterday my Lady Howard and my wife to the Lady Lennox to the Tower, to open this matter unto her, who could not by any means be kept from such passions of mind as the horribleness of the fact did require. And this last night were with the said lady the Dean of Westminster, and Dr Huicke'...

'After I had written thus far, Mr Melvin [Melville] came hither from Scotland, by whom we looked that we should have heard many of the circumstances of this murder; but he cannot, or may not, tell us any more than we heard before; the most suspicion that I can hear is of the Earl Bothwell'. [Cabala, 135-6].

The King's mother, Countess of Lennox, had been in the Tower since June 1565.

Feb 22, Sat Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

Court news. Feb 22, De Silva to Philip II, explaining that Robert Melville was already on his way to England from the Queen of Scots when he heard of the King's death; he returned to Mary, who was too distressed to see him but ordered him to continue his journey.

'This Queen expresses sorrow at the death of the King', whose mother 'was so grieved that it was necessary for the Queen to send her doctors to her. She has been taken out of the Tower and placed in Sackville's house, where she arrived yesterday'. [Thomas Sackville's house at Sheen, Surrey].

'I had an audience with the Queen this afternoon'...
 'The Queen has ordered all the keys of doors leading to her chambers to be taken away, and the only entrance is by one door. Great care has been ordered in the guard of her house'. [Span.i.619-621].

Feb 24, Westminster, Queen Elizabeth to Mary Queen of Scots, of her grief at 'the dreadful news of the abominable murder'. 'What most people are talking about is that you will look through your fingers at [pretend to ignore] the revenging of this deed'. Do 'not fear to touch even him whom you have nearest to you, if the thing touches him [the Earl of Bothwell]'...

I write 'out of the affection that I bear you...For I am not ignorant that you have no wiser counsellors than myself'. She once again asks Mary to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh of 1560, and ends 'With my very heartfelt recommendations to you, very dear sister'. [Elizabeth, Works, 116-117].

February 26: Treasurer of the Queen of Scots in London on his way to France. René Dolu, the Treasurer, administered the finances and properties of the Queen of Scots in France, as Dowager Queen of France.

Feb 26, Robert Melville to Sir William Cecil: 'The Queen's Treasurer is come, and Bastien one of the Valets of her Chamber with him, who has a letter to your Sovereign. The Treasurer desires to kiss her Majesty's hand...Bastien will deliver the letter to you this day after dinner...You will please make a passport for the Treasurer and train of eight horses'. Endorsed 'For a passport for Monsieur Dolu the Queen of Scots Treasurer in France'. [Scot.ii.316].

Feb 26, Wed Envoys from Savoy and Scotland at Whitehall.

Morette, sent to Scotland by the Duke of Savoy with a christening gift for Prince James, had left Edinburgh on the second day after the King's murder.

Monsieur Clerneau came with a letter from the Queen of Scots lamenting her troubles and asking for help and pity.

De Silva to Philip II, March 1: Morette gave details of the murder 'which point to suspicion that the Queen knew of or consented to the plot'.

After he and the French Ambassador had dined with me on the 26th 'the same day that Morette had audience of the Queen, a messenger came to say that a servant of the Queen of Scotland was waiting outside...They took him to the Queen, and I know that he handed her a letter from his Queen. After she had read it, she said she had no reply to give...The Queen was annoyed when she had read it'...

'When the Ambassador and Morette saw the Queen she wore a thick black veil, and displayed great sorrow at the death of the King of Scotland'...

'Every day it becomes clearer that the Queen of Scotland must take steps to prove that she had no hand in the death of her husband, if she is to prosper in her claims to the succession here'. [Span.i.621-2].

March 1-15: Henry Killigrew was special Ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots. Killigrew, who went up to Scotland with Robert Melville, was sent to condole with the Queen. He had his first audience with Mary on March 8 in Edinburgh 'in a dark chamber'; 'she seemed very doleful'. [Scot.ii.317].

March 2: death. Thomas Weldon (by 1499-1567), Cofferer of the Household; of Cannon Row, Westminster, and Cookham, Berks. Funeral: March 22, Cookham.

Will: The Queen is owed £800, of £1000 lent to the Earl of Arundel. Bequest to son William: 'All my Game of Swans in the water of Thames'.

Court news. March 8, De Silva to Philip II, of the envoy from Savoy: Morette left on March 6, after staying nine days. 'He was with the Queen four times, and she caressed and made much of him'. [Span.i.624].

March 9, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil:

'The Prince of Orange and the Count of Horn had very great discourse with me of the Queen's Majesty, and of her wise and grave government since she came to the Crown, as otherwise; and that in all her time she had put no man to death. And out of this matter they asked "whether the marriage of Don Carolo [Archduke Charles] went forward or not". I made them answer "that I was nothing privy to any of her proceedings that ways"'. [Burgon, ii.193].

March 12, Antwerp, Guillaume Silvius dedicated to the Queen Rerum Anglicarum, by William of Newburgh. Latin dedication. 519p. (Antwerp, 1571).

William of Newburgh (c.1135-c.1198), a Canon of the Augustinian Priory at Newburgh, Yorkshire, wrote in 1196-1198 Historia rerum Anglicarum; a History of England from 1066-1198, divided into five books. (See April 6).

March 16, Westminster, Queen to Earl of Arundel (overseas): 'We greet you well and give you our hearty thanks for such things as you have sent us...We have in the later end of this winter seeking to take the air for a small time in Surrey, visited your house at Nonsuch, where we had divers ways very good contentation, and did so well air every part of your house, as at your coming we think you shall find it seasonable for you. And so we wish you to find it'. [SP12/42/34].

March 20, Westminster, Queen to Admiral William Wynter: Where by a special Treaty with the French King it is covenanted to deliver on April 3rd the town and port of Calais, we will you to go there and receive it. [SPF.viii.195].

c.March 21-mid May: Sir Thomas Smith was special Ambassador to France. Smith was joined from March-April by Vice-Admiral William Wynter.

By the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (2 April 1559) Calais was to be delivered up by France to England on 3 April 1567.

March 21, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France: Sir Thomas Smith shall 'secretly pass over to Calais, to be there the 3rd April, to demand the town, not that we think the Governor will deliver it. But to avoid all cavillation which they might invent (for by law it must be demanded at the very place, and being not delivered the sum of five hundred thousand pounds is forfeited), Mr Winter shall pass secretly with him to take possession thereof, if they shall deceive our expectation; but not past three of the Council know of Winter's going. The common fame in Scotland continueth upon the Earl Bothwell to be the principal murderer of the King, and the Queen's name [Queen Mary] is not well spoken of; God amend all that is amiss'. [Cabala, 137].

Court news. March 24, De Silva to Philip II, after the return of Henry Killigrew from Scotland: 'The Queen tells me that the Queen of Scotland showed great sorrow at the death of her husband, and that grave suspicion existed that the author of the crime was the Earl of Bothwell'.

Mary had spoken of 'sending her child hither'. I told this Queen 'that would be a good plan, as she could bring him up, and then marry him'. [Span.i.628].

Mar 27, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Whitehall Palace. By the Queen, with Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's Almoner; to 33 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 33d in a white purse.^{T,W}

William Dane, linen draper, was paid for 'four ells of fine cambric to make an apron and a towel to wear at our Maundy'. [Arnold, 67].

c.Mar 29, Easter Saturday: new appointment: William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, became Lord Steward of the Household. (See April 7).

[The Earl's portrait with his white staff of office, 1567, is reproduced by Elizabeth Goldring, Robert Dudley, 63].

March: Richard Todd, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and his men 'making ready and attendance by them done at Hampton Court...against certain Strangers coming thither to see the house'.^T

April 3, in France: At Calais. Sir Thomas Smith, Admiral Wynter, and Sir Henry Norris, the resident English Ambassador, went to demand its surrender.

Smith 'demanded Calais first at the gates of the town next the sea, in a loud voice in French, by the sound of a trumpet, of which an act was presently made by a public notary, to which were witnesses certain outlandish merchants, and others there happily present'. When the demand was refused Smith and Norris then went to the French court to demand restitution of Calais, again refused, after much legal argument. [Wright, i.248].

April 6, Antwerp, Mario Cardono to Sir William Cecil, asking him to offer the Queen a Chronicle of England written more than 400 years ago [by William of Newburgh], and now first come to light, just printed by Guillaume Silvius, royal printer of Antwerp, and dedicated to the Queen. May 4, Antwerp, as above: Cardono has received Cecil's letter with 40 gold crowns, which he has given to Silvius in the Queen's name. [SPF.viii.201,223].

Court news. April 7, De Silva to Philip II, of the Earl of Pembroke, new Lord Steward: 'He commenced his functions at Easter. He aspired to the post when the Earl of Arundel left, and although the Queen had promised it to him, she had put off actually giving it. Some months ago he was summoned for the purpose of receiving the stick of office, as is customary...and returned without it to his great disgust, which has continued since...The friends of the Earl of Arundel are not pleased at the office being filled up, as the Earl will arrive here shortly'. [Span.i.631]. Arundel's arrival: April 17.

April 12, in *Edinburgh*: Trial of the Earl of Bothwell for the murder of the King of Scots; no witnesses testified against him and he was acquitted

Apr 13, Sun play at Whitehall, before the Queen.

Court news. April 14, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen has said nothing about the departure of the Earl of Sussex [to go to negotiate over marriage to Archduke Charles]...The hatred that this Queen has of marriage is most strange. They represented a comedy before her last night until nearly one in the morning, which ended in a marriage, and the Queen, as she told me herself, expressed her dislike of the woman's part'. [Span.i.633].

April 16: 'James, the bastard of Scotland, with his brother and other Scots, came to London'. [Stow, *Memoranda*]. James Stewart, Earl of Moray, illegitimate son of King James V of Scotland; on his way from Scotland overseas.

Apr 17, Thur Earl of Moray at Whitehall for audience.
De Silva to Philip II, April 21: The Earl arrived on April 16 'and was with the Queen for a long time the next day...He came to my house the day before yesterday...He has licence from his Queen to travel in Italy...He thought of going by way of France...The ostensible reason of his journey was his desire to see the countries mentioned, but he said it was really because, as the Earl of Bothwell, who had always been his enemy, was in so powerful a position he feared something unpleasant might befall him'. [Span.i.634-5].

Also April 17: Earl of Arundel at Whitehall on his return to England. Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel (1512-1580), had been abroad since March 1566, for his health. The Queen had summoned him back. He arrived at Dover on April 15; on April 17th 'He was honourably and with a great train of horsemen conducted through the city of London'. De Silva, April 21: 'All the people in the court went out to receive him. He alighted at the palace on his way'. [Stow, *Memoranda*; Span.i.636].

The Earl rode through Canterbury on his way through Kent to London. Canterbury Chamberlains gave: 'To my Lord Arundel: 4 couple of capons, 1s; a gallon of sack, 2s; a gallon of claret, 1s4d; a gallon of hippocras, 10s; a dozen of spiced manchets [loaves], 2s; half a hundred of pippins, 2s'.

The Earl gave the Queen in 1567 a gilt coach, with four coach-horses. All her coaches are described by Julian Munby, 'Queen Elizabeth's Coaches: the Wardrobe on Wheels', *The Antiquaries Journal*, 83 (2003), 311-367.

April 19: Matthew Earl of Lennox, father of the murdered King of Scots, left Scotland by sea for France; he came to the English court in June.

April 20, Edinburgh, William Kirkcaldy of Grange to the Earl of Bedford, of the Queen of Scots and the Earl of Bothwell: 'She has said she cares not to lose France, England and her own country for him, and shall go with him to the world's end in a white petticoat ere she leave him'. [Scot.ii.322].

Court news. April 21, De Silva: 'The Queen was to have left for Windsor, where she intends to stay a part of this summer, but she has postponed her departure for 14 or 15 days, it is said for the purpose of awaiting the reply to be given in France about the restitution of Calais, or else to settle something with the representatives who have come hither from the States of Flanders'. [Span.i.634].

George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, at 3s4d per day, 5 Yeomen at 2s per day each, 5 grooms at 20d per day each, for their wages 7 days, April, 'for making ready the lodgings for the Queen's Majesty at Windsor', £7.11s8d.

Anthony Light, Gentleman Usher, for himself and one Groom, for making ready the house at Hounslow for the Queen's Majesty', two days, April, 10s.

Ralph Rowlandson, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, hired 'two carts for the carrying of two loads of rich stuff from the Tower to Windsor Castle and back again', May.^T The Queen moved to Windsor in July.

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

Apr 23, Wed St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
Queen's Lieutenant: Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. Queen in processions in Garter robes, at service, and at dinner 'the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke at her table end and the others at the side table'. Queen attended Evening Prayer.
Also on April 23: Queen ordained that future Feasts for the Knights should be held wherever the Sovereign was on St George's Day (not invariably at Windsor, as previously), and that no Garter celebration should be held at Windsor except the Installation of new Knights. There was no Feast for the Knights in 1567.

Apr 24, Thur Final 1567 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.
No new Knights were elected. The Queen lost 'one aglet of gold enamelled white from off a gown of black velvet with a guard embroidered'.
[Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1108; Lost, 64].

April 24, in Scotland: The Earl of Bothwell with 800 spearmen waylaid the Queen of Scots and with a show of violence took her to his castle at Dunbar.

James Melville was among those taken to Dunbar; when he remonstrated he was informed that all had been done with the Queen's own consent.

Mary and Bothwell rode together to Edinburgh on May 3, on which day his wife divorced him for adultery with one of her maids. The marriage was annulled on May 7. [Tytler, vii.89-90].

April-June: The Queen's five barges were painted and furnished. They were: The Privy Barge, The Dragon, The Greyhound, The Leopard, and The Lion. There were payments in April to Richard Scarlet, shipwright; Francis Pope, the Queen's draper, 'for 233 yards of white and black cloth at 9s the yard for covering of three of her Majesty's said barges'; Thomas Green, coffermaker; Peter Nicolson, glazier, for glass for The Privy Barge and 'for 31 of the Queen's Majesty's Arms and badges set in the said panes of the glass'. There were payments in June to a locksmith, a joiner, and to Nicholas Lizard, the Queen's Serjeant Painter.^T

Court news. May 6, Gresham House, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil:

'At my being at Sempringham the Queen's Majesty commanded me to buy a sword set with diamonds; which at my coming to Antwerp was sent to Frankfurt, by the reason of the great brabbling that was in Antwerp. Which now is returned... which...I did no less declare to her Majesty - being then very desirous to have the sight thereof, which is now very easy to be compassed'. [*Burgon*,ii.212-213].

The Queen stayed at Lord Clinton's house, Sempringham, Lincs, in August 1566.

May 10,Sat Thomas Randolph at Whitehall with the Queen.
Agent in Scotland 1563-1566; newly made Master of the Posts.

May 10, Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Leicester:

The Queen told me 'that the Queen of Scots was fully minded to marry Bothwell, that their banns were already published, and that it was her intention to make Leith a free borough and change its name to Marianburgh, and to create Bothwell Duke of the same name, or else Duke of Rothesay'.

'This news it pleased her Majesty to tell me this day, walking in her garden, with great misliking of that Queen's doing; which now she doth so much detest that she is ashamed of her, notwithstanding her Majesty doth not like that her subjects should by any force withstand that which they do see her bent unto'. She has 'a letter sent from Grange to my Lord of Bedford [April 20], despitefully written against that Queen, in such vile terms that she could not abide the hearing of it, wherein he made her worse than any common woman. She would not that a subject, what cause soever there be proceeding from the prince, or whatsoever her life and behaviour is, should discover that unto the world'...

'In this manner of talk it pleased her Majesty to retain me almost an hour'.

Henry Killigrew (back from Scotland) 'before me, had long talk with her Majesty, I know not whereof, but saw her show him a ring, which hung at a black ribbon about her neck. She was very merry'. [*Strickland*, iv.266-267].

May 12, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris: 'The Queen of Scots I think will be wooed to marry the Earl Bothwell; the principal of the Nobility are against it, and are at Stirling with the Prince'. [*Cabala*, 138].

May 15: in **Scotland: marriage: Mary Queen of Scots** (1542-1587) married (3rd husband) James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell (c.1535-1578).

At Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, at 4 a.m., with Mary in her mourning clothes.

May 16, Low Countries refugees wrote to the Queen, to take them under her protection. Also to Sir William Cecil, praying him to present their request to the Queen. The Queen acceded to their petition. [*KL*.v.717,720].

Court news. May 17, De Silva to Philip II: Sir Thomas Smith 'who went to France about the restitution of Calais, has come back, and although he has given an account of the answer, I do not think that anything has been done in the matter...except threatening'. [*Span*.i.639-640].

May 18-Nov 10: Anthony Jenkinson was Agent to Russia, as also in 1566.
May 18, Queen to Tsar Ivan IV, granting his request in 1566 for skilled men. Those who went included an apothecary; an engineer and his assistant; a Doctor Reynolds; 'a goldsmith and goldfiner' or assayer, and others. [*Leigh*, 177]. Jenkinson, primarily Agent for the Muscovy Company, returned to the English court on November 10.

May 20: *marriage*, at West Drayton, Middx: Henry 2nd Lord Paget (c.1537-1568) and Katherine Knyvett, a Maid of Honour. May 9, court, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Earl of Leicester: 'The festival day is the Tuesday after Whit Sunday ...You may do my Lord Paget a great pleasure to send him some venison against his great day which shall be solemnised at Drayton...His bidden guests come from the court upon Monday after Whit Sunday to him to Drayton'. [SP12/42/60].

Court news. May 24, De Silva to Philip II, of the Earl of Sussex, who was to go to the Emperor and Archduke Charles: 'When the Earl of Sussex was quite ready to leave and had his instructions complete, news arrived of the coming hither of Count Stolberg and M.de Maldeghem, and Sussex was detained, as the Queen tells me, to hear what the former has to say'. [Span.i.640]. Envoys arrived on June 2.

May 27, Tues French Ambassador, La Forêt, at Whitehall for audience.

May 27, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, Ambassador to France:

The French Ambassador 'could not get audience of the Queen's Majesty, although he often demanded it, since Mr Smith's [Sir Thomas Smith's] return'...

'Upon importunity of the Ambassador he had audience of the Queen's Majesty this day...She called the Lord Chamberlain and me to her in his presence, there being no more of her Council then; and in very round speeches told the Ambassador that she did not take the French King's answer for the matter of Calais in good part ...She saith she is not well used, considering the answer was altogether unjust and unreasonable'...

'I can assure you that the Queen of Scots was married the 15 of this May, and the Nobility therewith so offended as they remain with the Prince, and keep apart from her; what will follow, I know not'.

'My Lady your wife is safely arrived, and was long with the Queen on Sunday'.

[Cabala, 138-9].

Lady Norris gave birth to a son in July.

May 27, Sir William Cecil to Lord Cobham: 'My Lady Clinton hath underhand procured my wife to make her a supper tomorrow, where she saith a greater person will be covertly, as she is wont. I mean not to take knowledge, but shall be glad to see her content with my poverty'. [Haynes, 449].

May 28, Wed supper, Cecil House, Strand; Sir William Cecil. Cecil House; owned and built by Sir William Cecil (c.1520-1598), the Queen's Principal Secretary; 2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589).

May 30: *A manuscript in Greek for the Queen.*

Sir Henry Norris to Sir William Cecil, May 16, Paris, desiring his favour for Nicholas Turrianus Cretensis, who has a rare work of Chrysostom upon Genesis in Greek which he intends to present to the Queen. [SPF.viii.231].

May 30, Bishop of London (Edmund Grindal) to Cecil: 'I have caused the book which the stranger brought me to be considered. It containeth 30 Homilies of Chrysostom, upon the eleven first chapters of Genesis...I think the book worthy to be presented to the Queen's Majesty, both for the author's sake, and for the rarity (seeing the Greek copy is not in print to my knowledge), and for the fair writing, etc. For recompensing of the party, I cannot say much. That resteth much in her Majesty's estimation of such presents'. [Grindal, *Remains*, 291].

St John Chrysostom ('golden mouth') (AD 347-407), Syrian, a noted preacher, Archbishop of Constantinople, an early Church Father. Nicolas 'Delatower' was again recommended to the Queen, and was rewarded by her, in 1568 (Dec 12,17,19).

May 31, Berwick, Sir William Drury to Sir William Cecil: In Scotland 'The Mint is set to work and good store of the Queen [of Scots] plate sent thither to be coined...The font which the Queen of England gave [December 1566] is broken and shall be turned into pieces of three pounds Scottish'. [SPF.viii.240].

June 2: **Ambassadors** from the Emperor and the Regent arrived in London.

Count Stolberg, from Maximilian II; Monsieur de Maldeghem, from the Duchess of Parma, Regent of the Low Countries. Their instructions were to inform the Queen of the causes and progress of the Emperor's war with Turkey, and to ask for financial aid; contrary to expectation they had no instructions to broach the subject of the Queen's marriage with Archduke Charles.

George Tyrell, Gentleman Usher, and his men, made ready 'Mr Dymock's house in Fenchurch Street in London for the Emperor's Ambassador'.

Robert Cotton, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, also made ready, and attended there upon the Ambassador.^T

June 2, Mon 'One Ambassador from the Emperor and one other from the Lady Regent of Flanders landed at the Tower stairs and were there received by the Earl of Sussex and by him conveyed to Master Dymock's place in Fenchurch Street and there lodged'. [Stow, Memoranda].

June 4, Wed Emperor's and Regent's Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience. De Silva to Philip II, June 7: 'The Ambassadors went to the Queen on the 4th, and the Count made a long speech repeating the heads of his instructions, and then handed to the Queen a copy of them signed by the Emperor. They tell me she replied graciously, but said as the matter was important she must consult with her Council'. [Span.i.643].

June 8, Sun Emperor's Ambassador at Whitehall. [Stow, Memoranda].

Also June 8: **Peerage creation: Lord Buckhurst**; at Whitehall. Thomas Sackville (c.1536-1608) was knighted, and created Baron Buckhurst.

Herald: 'As the Queen went to the Chapel he was made knight, and at her coming from the Chapel he was created a Baron. He was led by the Lord Wentworth and the Lord Windsor, and the Baron of Hunsdon did bear on his arms the mantle and hood and before him went Garter with his Letters Patent. And before him the Heralds. Note that his robe was first put on before he was brought to the presence of the Queen, this is named the kirtle'. [BL Harl 304,f.90].

Buckhurst recalled in his will that at about this time by the Queen's 'particular choice and liking' he was 'selected to a continual private attendance upon her own person'. In the sermon at his funeral the preacher quoted the Queen's description of him in his younger days as 'a scholar and a traveller and a courtier of special estimation', whose discourse was 'judicious but yet witty and delightful'. He was a cousin of the Queen.

June 9-16: Gifts of horses by the Earl of Leicester, Master of the Horse. June 9: 'To the Emperor's Ambassador: Dun Sydney, with a velvet saddle laid over with lace of gold, a harness to the same, a pair of gilt stirrups and a gilt bit, a cloth and a collar'; June 14: 'To a Scottish man that brought jewels: Cole Lyddington'; to Sir Henry Compton: Bayard, with a Spanish leather saddle; June 16, 'To the Regent's Ambassador of Flanders: Bayard Knightley'.

During 1567 Leicester also made gifts of horses named Grey Southwell, Pied Green, White Lyddington, Grey Audley. [Bath, v.168-9].

June 11, Wed Countess of Lennox at Whitehall with the Queen. The mother of the murdered Henry Darnley, King of Scots.

De Silva, June 14: 'Lady Margaret went to see the Queen on the day her Majesty left. She was well received...and to her prayer that the Queen would help her to avenge the death of her son she obtained a favourable reply'.

The Earl of Lennox arrived in London on June 12. [Span.i.645].

June 11, Wed **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^c

c.June 12: French envoy, Villeroy, at Richmond for audience. Villeroy was on his way from France to the Queen of Scots, to learn how things stood in Scotland. De Silva was told by Queen Elizabeth on June 1 'as a great secret that the French were sending another person here to treat of her marriage with their King'. It was believed that this was Villeroy's mission, but he went straight on to Scotland. [Span.i.643,645]. Villeroy was denied access to the Queen of Scots, who was by then imprisoned.

June 12: death: Richard 1st Lord Rich (c.1496-1567), widower, died in Essex. He was a Privy Councillor of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary Tudor, and a former Lord Chancellor. Funeral: July 8, Felsted Church, Essex, where the Rich monument remains, with panels showing scenes from his life.

His son Sir Robert Rich (c.1537-1581) became 2nd Lord Rich.

Court news. June 14, London, De Silva: 'The Queen left here on the 11th for Richmond, where she will remain twenty days and then go to Windsor for the rest of the summer. It is not thought that she will go for a progress this year. She will give an answer to the Emperor's Ambassador tomorrow'. [Span.i.644].

June: Richard Todd, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and his men 'making ready and giving attendance at Hampton Court upon the Emperor's Ambassador', 10 days.^T

June 15, Sun Emperor's and Regent's Ambassadors at Richmond for answer. De Silva to Philip II, June 21: On the 15th the Ambassadors went to Richmond 'where a chamber was prepared for them, and as soon as they were lodged the Queen sent to salute them and ask Count Stolberg if he would go to the office which is called here 'service', as she was just going herself. The Count had been indisposed on his journey...and he consequently did not go although he wished to do so'.

'After dinner the Queen came out to them in the Presence Chamber and as I thought they wished to give the Ambassadors their answer there which I consider an inappropriate place I said it was very hot and crowded, and she went into her chamber, and there gave her verbal reply which was in her presence handed to them by Cecil in writing'. She refused aid against the Turks. [Span.i.646].

Also June 15: Queen's gift to 'Signor Anthony musician Italian': one chain of gold.^{NYG} [Probably Anthony de Conti, recently married: details: 10 Jan 1574].

June 15, in Scotland: After the Queen of Scots married the Earl of Bothwell widespread anger culminated in a confrontation at Carberry Hill between her own supporters and the opposing nobles, the Confederate Lords. The Queen surrendered to the Confederate Lords. She was taken to Edinburgh, and was subsequently imprisoned on the Island of Lochleven. Earl of Bothwell escaped northwards but was eventually captured and imprisoned by the King of Denmark. All his titles were forfeited in December 1567. He died in 1578 after long imprisonment.

c.June 16: Scottish envoy at Richmond with the Queen. Robert Melville. After her marriage to Bothwell the Queen of Scots sent Melville to Queen Elizabeth again, mainly to attempt to defend the marriage.

He arrived in London c.June 15, leaving after news had arrived that Mary had been imprisoned. (See June 23).

Court news. June 21, De Silva to Philip II, of the Countess of Lennox at Richmond: 'Margaret went to Richmond five days since. The Queen treated her well, and told her she could visit her whenever she liked, and bring her son with her next time. The following day the Earl, her husband, went to kiss the Queen's hand, and was also received kindly, staying with her over two hours giving her an account of what had happened in Scotland'. [Span.i.649].

The Lennoxes' surviving son: Charles (c.1556-1576).

June 21,Sat Earl of Sussex at Richmond to take leave.

June 22,Sun Emperor's and Regent's Ambassadors at Richmond to take leave. The Queen gave her final reasons for refusing aid to the Emperor against the Turks. She has been informed of a secret design of the Pope and his Cardinals to cause the Emperor and other great monarchs of Christendom to form a league to make war this summer on the Protestants, amongst whom she is designated as the head. [SPF.viii.259].

June 23: Scottish envoy at Richmond to take leave.

Robert Melville was to take a letter from the Queen to the Queen of Scots:

June 23, 'Madame. It hath been always held for a special principle in friendship that prosperity provideth but adversity proveth friends'. In these few words we 'testify our friendship, not only by admonishing you of the worst but to comfort you for the best'...

'This your marriage...no good friend you have in the whole world can like thereof...For how could a worse choice be made for your honour than in such haste to marry such a subject, who...public fame hath charged with the murder of your late husband'...

'We wish, upon the death of your husband, your first care had been to have searched out and punished the murderers of our near cousin your husband'.

In your adversity, so 'that it shall well appear you have a good neighbour, a dear sister, and a faithful friend', we will 'send with all speed one of our own trusty servants...so to deal with your nobility and people as they shall find you not to lack our friendship and power for the preservation of your honour in quietness'. [Elizabeth, Works, 117-119].

The Queen gave Robert Melville 'gentleman to the Queen of Scots' a chain of gold.^{NYG} Sir Nicholas Throckmorton left for Scotland on July 2.

June 23,Mon knighting: Thomas Mildmay.^M Mildmay was about to accompany the Earl of Sussex abroad; he had married the Earl's sister in 1566.

June 25: Queen's gifts to Count Stolberg, Ambassador from the Emperor: one basin and a lair gilt; one pair of gilt pots; one pair of vases gilt; one nest of bowls with a cover gilt; one pair of gilt salts with a cover. To Monsieur Maldeghem, 'also Ambassador from the Emperor' [from the Regent]: one basin and a lair gilt; one pair of gilt vases; one pair of gilt pots; one nest of bowls with a cover gilt; one pair of gilt salts with a cover.^{NYG}

June 26: The Ambassadors left London.

26 June 1567-March 1568: Earl of Sussex was *special Ambassador* to Emperor Maximilian II. He was sent to continue negotiations for the Queen to marry the Emperor's brother, Archduke Charles, and to invest the Emperor with the Order of the Garter.

Thomas Radcliffe 3rd Earl of Sussex, with a large company including Roger 2nd Lord North, Sir Thomas Mildmay, Henry Cobham, and Garter King of Arms (Sir Gilbert Dethick), left on June 26, staying at The Angel in Gravesend, and dining on June 27 at The Lion in Canterbury, en route to Dover, crossing to Calais on June 29. [Dethick's diary of his journey: *Archaeologia*, 35 (1853)].

By June 26: Merchants at Richmond with the Queen.

De Silva learnt that ships, some being royal ships, were secretly being fitted out by Captain John Hawkins, allegedly to take 'merchandise belonging to two rich Aldermen here called Duckett and Garret...They will probably go to Guinea'.

June 26, De Silva to Philip II: 'I have spoken to the Queen about the six ships that are being fitted out for Hawkins. She says she has had the merchants in her presence and made them swear that they are not going to any place prohibited by your Majesty...Cecil also says they are not going to your Majesty's dominions, but still I am doubtful, because what they seek in Guinea most are slaves to take to the West Indies...They are not only merchants who have shares in these adventures but secretly many of the Queen's Council'.

[Span.i.642,651-2]. The Aldermen: Lionel Duckett, mercer, Lord Mayor of London 1572-1573; and Sir William Gerrard, haberdasher, Lord Mayor 1555-1556. Captain Hawkins sailed on October 2 on a slave-trading voyage.

June 27-28: Countess of Lennox at Richmond.

Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, was joined at court on June 28 by George Douglas. June 28, De Silva to Philip II: 'A base brother of Margaret has arrived here from Scotland, sent by the lords to her and her husband the Earl of Lennox to inform them of events and to press them to ask the Queen for help'...

'Margaret went yesterday to Richmond to speak to the Queen on these matters and ask her for her decision. She stopped all night, and this brother of hers has gonetoday to give the Queen a detailed relation of affairs in Scotland... The Queen is sending Throckmorton to Scotland, and has ordered the estates of Lennox and Margaret in this country to be restored to them'. [Span.i.654].

By July 1: Francis Agard at Richmond with the Queen.

Agard (c.1523-1577), one of the Privy Council for Ireland for 26 years. He came to give information on the state of Ireland, including the English plantation of Ulster. July 1, Lord Treasurer Winchester to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy: 'Mr Agard can tell you further by mouth and by a secret bill how the rest of the matters shall proceed'. He has had great conference with the Queen and with Winchester. July 6, Richmond, Queen to Sidney: She has had conference with Francis Agard, sent with intelligence of the death of the troublesome rebel Shane O'Neill [killed on June 2]. Agard took £20,000 to Ireland, with orders for the settling of the country. [SP63/21/41,49,61].

Shane O'Neill had spent several months in England in 1562.

July 1, Bishop of Mondovi, former Papal Nuncio in Scotland, to the Cardinal of Alessandria (Secretary to Pope Pius V), referring to the Queen of Scots and her marriage: 'With this last act, so dishonourable to God and to herself, the propriety of sending her any sort of envoy ceases'. July 2, Rome, the Cardinal replied, on behalf of the Pope, to a previous letter: 'With regard to the Queen of Scots...it is not his intention to have any further communication with her, unless indeed, in times to come, he shall see some better sign of her life and religion than he has witnessed in the past'. [Pollen, 93,397].

July 2-Sept 11: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was special Ambassador to Scotland.

July 2, Ware [Herts], Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, having on his way visited two French ambassadors: 'I passed by the French Ambassador this day, whom I found at cards with Monsieur de Villeroy...I showed them that the Queen's Majesty did send me into Scotland to comfort the Queen in this her calamity; and to procure her liberty, which her Majesty did take for too great an indignity to be showed to a Queen by her subjects'. [Wright, i.250-251].

In Scotland Throckmorton (like Villeroy) was not allowed access to the Queen, and had audiences only with the Scottish lords.

July 3, Thur French envoy, Villeroy, at Richmond for audience.
De Silva to Philip II, July 5: 'Although a decided answer was formerly given to the French about the marriage of the Queen...they are again bringing the matter forward, and she herself tells me that they offer her Calais if the marriage is effected [with King Charles IX, born 1550]'...

'The Queen told me this afternoon...that it was true they had again addressed her, but it would not result in people seeing such a comical farce as an old woman leading a child to the church doors'. [Span.i.654].

July 4, Fri Queen appointed John Whitgift Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 'and caused him immediately after to be sworn her Chaplain'. [Paule, *Whitgift*, 6]. Whitgift became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583.

July 5, Antwerp, Earl of Sussex to the Queen, describing his audience that day with the Duchess of Parma, the Regent, who commended 'much your Majesty for the great gifts she heard God had bestowed upon you'...

'She said she heard so much of your Majesty by the Count of Stolberg as she desired much to see your picture, which with some travail she recovered. And for that it was drawn in black, with a hood and a coronet (which she perceived was not the attire your Majesty now used to wear), she desired me, if I had your picture, that she might see it, for that I should do her a great pleasure to show her the picture of her, whose person she honoured and loved so much'.

'I answered at the first that the pictures commonly made to be sold did nothing resemble your Majesty; and forbore to answer her request, until she so earnestly pressed me as I could not deny the having of your picture; which she saw, with the Duchess of Arschot and the Countess of Mansfield, and certain other lords and ladies. In whose presence Monsieur de Maldeghem affirmed it to be so like unto you as there lacked but speech, and that he saw your Majesty, when he took his leave, in the same attire. The Regent with the rest affirmed... there was only one fault in your Majesty; which was, with all these great gifts of God, to live sole, without a husband'. [Burgon, ii.219-221].

Earl of Sussex arrived at Vienna in August. Letters between the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II, his brother Archduke Charles, and Sussex, are printed by Victor von Klarwill, ed. Queen Elizabeth and some Foreigners (1928), 264-282.

July 8, Tues Scottish messenger at Richmond fom France.
Nicholas Elphinstone. July 8, from the court, hastily, Thomas Heneage to Sir William Cecil: 'One came this afternoon from the Earl of Murray in France, with whom after the Queen had talked an hour she commanded me to go and tell you he had the Earl's letters to the Queen of Scotland' and that the Earl 'would be her true servant in all fortunes'. [Scot.ii.346].

Elphinstone did not see the Queen of Scots.

July 12, Fascastle, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, after a conference with the Laird of Lethington: 'If there be any truth in Lethington, Le Croc is gone to procure Rambouillet's coming hither, or a man of like quality, and to deliver them of their Queen for ever, who shall lead her life in France in an abbey reclused, the Prince at the French devotion, the realm governed by a Council of their election of the Scottish nation'. [Scot.ii.349].

Court news. July 13, Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Sidney:

'We are at secret contention with the French, who shall get the Prince of Scotland. They fish with hooks of gold, and we but with speech'.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton is in Scotland about that matter. [SP63/21/59].

July 14, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, draft:

We think it good that besides dealing with the lords in charge of the young Prince to commit him into our realm, you also assure the Queen of Scots, looking to the troubles there, her own danger, and the child's peril, that such is her best course, for he will be treated as if our own child, and become acquainted with our country. So dealing, it will stay her from inclining to the French practice [plot] to convey him to France. [Scot.ii.349].

July 14, Edinburgh, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen:

There is a disposition of the Queen of Scots to retire into England or France. If she comes into England without the French King's consent she will lose her dowry; and if she goes into France she may be an instrument to work some new quietness. I desire to know your pleasure with some speed. [SPF.viii.284].

July 18, Edinburgh, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen:

The Queen of Scots 'is in very great peril of her life...It is a public speech amongst all the people...(saving the Councillors) that their Queen hath no more liberty nor privilege to commit murder, nor adultery, than any other private person, neither by God's law, nor by the laws of the realm'. [Wright, i.258].

Bishop of Ross's Memoirs: Three lords sent Robert Melville to Mary 'with their messages and tokens', secretly warning her that if she refused to give up the Crown to her infant son her life was in danger. A similar warning was sent by Sir Nicholas Throckmorton 'by his letters by the same messenger, and conveyed in the scabbard of his sword'. [Ross, 19].

July 20, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: You wrote 'that some of that Council which favour the Queen think her best end should be to come into this realm, and to commit the government to some there, whereof also you think the Queen herself very desirous herself to have it brought to pass; we cannot presently resolve of any certain answer thereto'...

'We find her removing either into this our realm or into France not without great discommodities to us'. [Wright, i.254].

July 22, Tues **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^c

July 22: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Henry Norris's child'.^T Parents: Sir Henry Norris of Rycote, Oxon, who was abroad as Ambassador to France; wife: Margery (Williams), daughter of Lord Williams of Thame.

Queen's gift to their son, July 22: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

Child: *Maximilian Norris, sixth son; died abroad in 1591.

July 23: Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (1550-1604), a royal ward, living in Sir William Cecil's household at Cecil House, Strand, killed a man, allegedly whilst practising fencing. Cecil noted: 'Thomas Bryncknell, an under cook, was hurt by the Earl of Oxford at Cecil House, whereof he died, and by a verdict found felo de se [suicide], with running upon a point of a fence sword of the said Earl'.^B This was the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest. Cecil himself noted in 1576: 'I did my best to have the Jury find the death of a poor man whom he killed in my house to be found se defendendo [self-defence]'. [Nelson, *Monstrous Adversary*, chapter 'First Blood'].

July 24, in Scotland: **Mary Queen of Scots**, in captivity at Lochleven, was forced to **abdicate**, and to consent that her son should be crowned, and that a Regent should govern during his minority.

Prince James (1566-1625) became King **James VI** of Scotland.

July 25, Fri Earl of Moray at Windsor for audience.
James Stewart, Earl of Moray (c.1531-1570), half-brother of the Queen of Scots; returning from France to Scotland, after news of Mary's imprisonment.

July 26, London, De Silva to Philip II: On the 22nd I went to Richmond to the Queen 'to see her and accompany her to Windsor...She expected the Earl of Murray from France shortly...This Earl is deep in the confidence of this Queen, and with good reason, as he is such a heretic. He arrived here yesterday, and at once went to Windsor with Cecil'. [*Span.i.661-2*]. [A French envoy, Lignerolles, also saw the Queen, and accompanied Moray to Scotland].

July 29, in Scotland: Coronation of King James, age 1, at Stirling.

Court news. Aug 2, London, De Silva to Philip II:
'The Earl of Murray went to Scotland on the last day of July, after having been with the Queen at Windsor...He returned now to see what could be done in these troubles...Cecil sends me word that the lords have sent certain conditions to their Queen, the principal of which is that the Prince should be crowned King, and the government should be placed in the hands of the Earl of Murray'...

'The Queen accepted this, though no doubt against her will'. [*Span.i.666*].

Court news of preparations for visits to Loseley or Guildford, Surrey.

[1567] Aug 2, court, Anthony Wingfield (Gentleman Usher) to William More (of Loseley near Guildford): 'To my worshipful friend Mr More...After I had advertised my Lord Chamberlain what few small rooms and how unmeet your house was for the Queen's Majesty, he did this day send off unto her Majesty, who thereupon determined to go unto the manor-house, and now upon the sudden is changed, and now is determined to come unto your house, and for that it shall be a great trouble and a hindrance unto you, I have spoken with my Lady Clinton in your cause, and she doth think it good that you should come and declare unto my Lord of Leicester your estate, that her Majesty might not come unto your house'.

'And thus with my very hearty thanks for my good entertainment...I bid you heartily farewell...Your assured friend'. [*Loseley MS 9/86*].

More completed building a new and larger Loseley House in 1569; the Queen's first known visit was in September 1576; More was knighted in May 1576.

Aug 5, Windsor, William Lord Howard of Effingham (Lord Chamberlain)

'To my very loving friend the Mayor of the town of Guildford':

'The Queen's Majesty mindeth to be at the town of Guildford about the 18th day of this month, where she will make her abode by the space of five days. I have thought good therefore to pray you to show me so much friendship as to take for me and to my use some close or piece of ground wherein is good grass for 10 or 12 geldings that I have, which have been out all this summer. I would have it to myself only, and no man to put any horse or gelding besides'...

'Your loving friend, W.Howard'. [*Kempe, 265-266*].

Aug 6, Earl of Leicester to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whom the Queen has revoked; he writes at her command. Sir Nicholas is to use all means to let the Queen of Scots know the Queen's great grief for her, and how much she takes care for her relief, and he is to use all ways of best comfort to her in the Queen's name. She takes the doings of these Lords to heart, as a precedent most perilous for any Prince. [*SPF.viii.311*].

Aug 7, Windsor, Bernard Hampton (a Clerk of the Council) to Sir William Cecil:
'The Queen's Majesty intends to remove to Oatlands on Tuesday next [August 12], and so to Guildford and Farnham, continuing abroad 16 or 18 days, leaving the Household behind her - but it is uncertain'. [*Scot.ii.373*].

Aug 8, in the Low Countries: Duke of Alba arrived as military governor. The Duke, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, was usually known in England as Duke of Alba. He established a Tribunal, the so-called 'Council of Blood', and began a reign of terror, resulting in Protestant refugees fleeing to England.

August 9: News of Lady Mary Grey.

Since her secret marriage to Thomas Keys was discovered in August 1565 Lady Mary had been in the keeping of William Hawtrey, of Chequers, Bucks.

She was now in the keeping of her step-grandmother the Duchess of Suffolk, who had a house at the Minories, London, and Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincs.

Aug 9, Duchess of Suffolk to Sir William Cecil 'from the Queen's house at Greenwich': 'According to the Queen's commandment, on Friday at night last Mr Hawtrey brought my Lady Mary to the Minories to me, even as I was appointed to have gone to Greenwich...And yesterday she came hither with me'...

'I am so unprovided of stuff here myself, as at the Minories I borrow of my Lady Eleanor, and here of Mistress Sheffield...I was fain to declare the same lack of stuff to Mr Hawtrey, praying him that my Lady's stuff might come before, for the dressing up of her chamber; but would God you had seen what stuff it is! ...She hath nothing but an old livery feather bed...two old pillows...an old quilt of silk...a little piteous canopy of red sarcenet...and two little pieces of old, old hangings...Wherefore, I pray you heartily, consider of this; and if you shall think it meet, be a mean for her to the Queen's Majesty that she might have the furniture of one chamber for herself and her maid; and she and I will play the good housewives and make shift with her old bed for her man'.

'Also I would (if I durst) beg further some old silver pots to fetch her drink in, and two little cups to drink in, one for beer, another for wine. A basin and an ewer I fear were too much; but all these things she lacks and were meet she had; and hath nothing in the world'.

'And truly, if I were able to give it her, she should never trouble her Majesty for it; but look what it shall please her Majesty to appoint for her shall be always ready to be delivered again, in as good case as by her wearing of it shall be left, whensoever it shall please her Majesty to call for it'.

[Burgon, ii.400-402]. Lady Mary remained with the Duchess until June 1569.

Aug 12, Tues **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^c

August 1567-May 1568: First Russian embassy to Queen Elizabeth.

Tsar Ivan informed the Queen that he had sent two merchants 'with wares from our treasury, in order that in your kingdom they may purchase sapphires, and rubies, and cloths, such as we require in our country'. [Leigh, 181-2].

In August 'arrived at London with their retinue two especial authorised messengers, named Stephen Twerdico and Theodore Pogorella, with letters and presents to her Majesty, at that time being at Oatlands, where divers of the chief merchants of the Russian Company did associate them'.

c. Aug 17: Russian envoys at Oatlands for first audience.

Henry Lane: 'I there doing my duty and office of interpreter, her Majesty gave them audience. First they rehearsed the long style and Majesty of their Master, with his most friendly and hearty commendations to her Highness, and then they testified the singular great joy and pleasure that he conceived to hear of her most princely estate, dignity and health; and lastly they delivered their letters and presents. The presents sent unto her Majesty were sables, both in pairs for tippetts [capets], and two timbers [bales of skins], to wit two times forty, with luzerns [lynx] and other rich furs'...

'These ambassadors were appointed lodging and entertainment by the Muscovy Company at their house then in Seething Lane, and were sundry times after permitted to be in presence [to have audience]'. [Hakluyt, ii.78].

Aug 18, Mon **GUILDFORD**, Surrey.^{C,W}
 Guildford manor-house; Crown property. Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, with 'divers yeomen and grooms', made ready for the Queen at Guildford.^T
Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Surrey.

Aug 19/23: dinner, Woking, Surrey.^{T,W}
 Woking manor-house; Crown property.

Aug 22, in *Scotland*: James Stewart, Earl of Moray, was proclaimed Regent. Moray, half-brother of the Queen of Scots, was Regent from 1567-1570.

Aug 23, Sat **FARNHAM CASTLE**, Surrey.^{C,W} Bishop of Winchester's palace. Robert Horne (c.1514-1579), Bishop 1561-1579; wife: Margery, died 1576.

Aug 25/30: visits/proposed visits, for dinner and/or hunting.^T
 Piers Pennant, Gentleman Usher, and his men made ready for the Queen 'in her Highness's progress time', August:
 Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.
 Odiham, Hampshire.
 Bagshot, Surrey.
 'At the Great Park at Windsor'.
 'At Mr Kyrres house' [not located].

Aug 30, Sat **WINDSOR CASTLE**.^C

Aug 30, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen has been passing some days lately in certain hunting-lodges. She is well and returns today to Windsor. She will approach here, but I think not until the heat subsides. It is extraordinary during the last eight or nine days'. [Span.i.672].

August: Lottery: 'A very rich Lottery', published in a broadside 'Chart'.
 'A very rich Lottery General, without any blanks, containing a great number of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandises, having been valued and priced by the commandment of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by men expert and skilful; and the same Lottery is erected by her Majesty's order, to the intent that such commodity as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the havens [harbours] and strength of the Realm, and towards such other public good works. The number of lots shall be 400,000, and no more; and every lot shall be the sum of 10 shillings sterling only, and no more'.

Three Welcomes [to the first three lots drawn: gilt plate].

The Prizes. [1st: £5000, comprising £3000 in ready money, £700 in plate gilt and white; the rest in good tapestry, and linen cloth; several hundred more, also in ready money, plate, and tapestry or linen cloth. Several thousand prizes of money, ending with 9418 prizes of 14 shillings].

'And all the rest...shall be allowed for every adventure at the least 2s6d in ready money'.

The lots are on sale to 'adventurers' until 1 May 1568, with drawing to begin on June 25. 'The show of the prizes and rewards...shall be set up to be seen in Cheapside in London, at the sign of the Queen's Majesty's arms, in the house of Mr Derick, goldsmith, servant to the Queen's most excellent Majesty'.

Each 'adventurer' in the Lottery was identified by a motto chosen by themselves. Geoffrey Whitney listed 'her Majesty's posy, at the great Lottery in London': '*Video et taceo*'. Whitney's explanatory verse begins: 'I see and hold my peace: a Princely posy right'. [Whitney, *Choice of Emblems* (1586)].

Some 'adventurers', especially clergy, chose Latin mottoes; some chose French or Italian; many punned on their surnames. Some simply chose 'God save the Queen'; others elaborated on this, e.g. 'God save the Queen, and send us peace'; 'God save the Queen, and send me money'; 'God save the Queen, whether we lose or win'; 'The leaves be green, whether my lots be good or bad, God save the Queen'; 'God save the Queen and confound her foes, receive the lots, before the book close'. Hundreds composed such rhyming couplets.

Amongst those with many lots were the Lord Mayor ('Think and thank God'); 'R.L'. (Earl of Leicester; Latin motto); Sir Thomas Gresham (French motto). 'The Office of the Greencloth, Westminster', chose 'As God will, so be it'. 'Blessed Trinity, help the Queen's Poultry, Westminster'; 'The Offices of the Kitchen, and members of the same, Westminster' chose a Latin motto.

Others purchasing lots were Edmund Pigeon (of the Jewel-house); Richard Martin and Affabel Partridge (goldsmiths); Piers Pennant (Gentleman Usher). William More, of Loseley, Guildford: 'I looked for no more'.

There was a Proclamation on September 13 concerning the Lottery, and three Proclamations in 1568; the Lottery draw was deferred till January 1569.

For a final Proclamation reducing prizes, and the draw or 'reading', see 1569 January 9 and 11.

Lottery 'Chart', Proclamations, a reproduction of the notice depicting the prizes on offer, with some of the prize-winners and their mottoes: A.J.Kempe, ed. *Loseley Manuscripts* (1835), 188-215. The 'Chart' and selected mottoes are also in: C.L'Estrange Ewen, *Lotteries and Sweepstakes* (1932), 34-62.

Hundreds of couplets are printed by Steven W.May and William A.Ringler: *Elizabethan Poetry. A Bibliography and First-Line Index of English verse, 1559-1603* (2003), 3 vols.

Sept 3, Wed French envoy at Windsor for audience.

Lignerolles, an envoy from Charles IX to Scotland, had met the Queen on July 25, before accompanying the Earl of Moray to Scotland. There he had audience with the Scottish lords. The French wished to renew their old alliance with Scotland. Lignerolles returned to London on August 31, saw the Queen on the 3rd and left London on September 7 to return to France. [*Span.i.674*].

Sept 3 [Windsor], Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, in France:

'The Queen's Majesty hath been abroad from Windsor these twenty days, and returned on Saturday very well. Lignerolles is come out of Scotland with very small satisfaction, as I think; he could not speak with the Queen, no more than Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who also is returning'...

'In Ireland all things prosper and be quiet; Sir Henry Sidney [Lord Deputy] shall come only to confer, and shall return to keep a Parliament in Ireland'...

'All things are quiet within this Realm, thanked be Almighty God'...

'My Lady your wife came this night hither to Windsor'. [*Cabala*, 141].

Events in France caused Lady Norris to remain in England May 1567-Oct 1568.

Sept 4: death: *Duchess of Norfolk, at Kenninghall, Norfolk; she had married Thomas Howard, 4th Duke, in January 1567. Funeral: Sept 18, Kenninghall.*

The Duke, whose three wives had all died in or following child-birth, did not re-marry.

Sept 12, Fri Sir Nicholas Throckmorton at Windsor on his return.

Throckmorton was special Ambassador to Scotland, July-September.

He arrived in London on September 11, and left for Windsor next day with Sir William Cecil. [*Span.i.675*].

Sept 16, Plymouth, Captain John Hawkins to the Queen: I am contemplating a voyage 'to load negroes in Guinea and sell them in the West Indies, in truck of [in exchange for] gold, pearls, and emeralds, whereof I doubt not but to bring home great abundance to the contentation of your Highness'.

He asks her to 'signify her pleasure' for the voyage. [SP12/44/7].
[For Hawkins' departure, with Francis Drake, see Oct 2].

September 22: French envoy, De Pasquier, arrived in London.
Etienne de Pasquier (1529-1615), spent a month in England.

He had instructions to go to Scotland on behalf of the Queen of Scots, but after audience with Queen Elizabeth decided against going.

Sept 25-27: French envoy at Windsor.
De Silva to Philip II, Sept 28, London: 'On the 22nd M.de Pasquier, Knight of the Order, arrived here sent by the King to Scotland. On the 25th he went to visit the Queen at Windsor and returned yesterday...It is thought certain that his conversation will have been about the means of liberating the Queen of Scotland and settling affairs there'. [Span.i.676].

Sept 27: A book for the Queen. An Apology of the Church of England (1562) by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, had been attacked by Thomas Harding in a book dedicated to the Queen, without permission, called A Confutation of a book entitled an Apology of the Church of England (Antwerp, 1565).

Sept 27, London, John Sarum [Salisbury] to Sir William Cecil, being about to print his answer to Harding, he sends the printer for advice: 'I think it high time to consider of the dedication', having been recommended to dedicate it to the Queen 'specially for that Mr Harding hath already adventured in an evil cause to do the like. I beseech your Honour, for that you best know the inclination of her Majesty's mind, to aid me herein with your good counsel... And if it shall please you also further to advertise me what matter or matters it were most expedient you touch in my preface to her Majesty, I shall reckon it as a double pleasure'. [SP12/44/12]. Jewel had leave to dedicate to the Queen his Defence of the Apology of the Church of England. (See Oct 27).

Sept 29, in France: A Huguenot conspiracy to capture King Charles IX and Catherine de Medici, the Queen Mother, provoked the Second War of Religion. The court moved to Paris, which was besieged by the Prince of Condé. The War continued until a Treaty was made with the Huguenots, March 1568.

Sept 30: marriage gifts. The Queen paid her tailor 'for making of a Flanders gown of black velvet with satin ground for the marriage of Dorothy Broadbelt to Mr Abington...and for making of a French kirtle for her of murrey velvet with bodice to it..laid with silver lace lined with crimson sarcenet'. [Arnold, 102].
John Abington, Clerk of the Kitchen, married Dorothy Broadbelt, a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber.

Sept 30, London, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil: 'Yesterday I dined with the French Ambassador and Monsieur de Pasquier, who desired to see the Tower of London, Hampton Court, and other places. I desire that order may be given for them to see the armoury and artillery as well as the Tower, and also the Queen's houses before mentioned. The Ambassador thinks it will be a needless matter for De Pasquier to make any voyage into Scotland'. [SPF.viii.349].

Richard Todd, Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe of Beds at Hampton Court, 'making ready at Hampton Court and giving attendance there...against the coming of the French Ambassador'.^T

2 Oct 1567-25 January 1569: Slave-trading Voyage of Hawkins and Drake.

On his third such voyage John Hawkins sailed from Plymouth on October 2 in *The Jesus of Lubeck*, one of the Queen's ships, with Francis Drake in *The Judith*; also with *The Angel*; *The Minion*; *The Swallow*; and *The William and John*.

Hawkins and Drake sailed to Sierra Leone, took slaves from there to the West Indies, and lost ships including *The Jesus of Lubeck* in fight with the Spanish fleet off Mexico.

They arrived in Cornwall in January 1569 in *The Judith* and *The Minion*.

A gunner on *The Jesus*, Job Hortop, returned from captivity in 1590, and described his travels in a brief book dedicated to the Queen: see 9 Feb 1591.

[Hakluyt, vii.53-62; Hortop's account is reprinted by Hakluyt, vi.336-354].

Oct 6, in the Low Countries: The Duchess of Parma resigned as Regent. Duke of Alva (1508-1583), already military governor, took complete command.

The flow of Protestant refugees to England began to increase, many going to Norwich and Southampton.

Oct 7, London, was printed the New Testament in Welsh, dedicated to the Queen. Testament Newydd, mainly translated by William Salesbury.

Dedication: 'To the most virtuous and noble' Queen, offering her the New Testament 'translated into the British language, which is our vulgar tongue, wishing...that it might remain in your Majesty's library for a perpetual monument of your gracious bounty showed herein to our country and the Church of Christ there'. With an Epistle to the Welsh people. 426p.

An Act of Parliament in 1563 ordered that the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer should be translated into Welsh and be in every Welsh church by 1 March 1567. The four Bishops of Wales and the Bishop of Hereford were to undertake it.

Richard Davies, Bishop of St David's, with William Salesbury, translated the Prayer Book and the Psalms (printed in London, 6 May 1567).

Salesbury's translation of the New Testament was revised by William Morgan, who also translated the Old Testament.

The Queen wished the New Testament to be translated into Irish also. Sir William Fitzwilliam's 'Remembrances', 1567: 'Where her Majesty hath paid £66.13s4d to the Bishops there for the making of characters for the Testament in Irish, that unless they do presently put the same in print, her Majesty may be repaid'. [SP63/22/70]. The first font of Gaelic type was created, but the Irish New Testament was not completed until 1602: presented to the Queen 10 Feb 1603.

Oct 9: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Thomas Southwell's child'.^T Parents: Thomas Southwell, of Woodrising, Norfolk; 3rd wife: Nazareth (Newton), a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber; they married at court in 1565.

Queen's gift to their daughter, Oct 2: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

Oct 9: Woodrising Church register: baptised: Elizabeth Southwell. She became a Maid of Honour; had a son by the Earl of Essex, 1591; married (1598) Sir Barentyne Moleyns; she died in 1606.

Oct 11, Sat **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.^C

Court news. Oct 13, London, De Silva to Philip II: The Queen has come to Hampton Court. 'She will only be there a few days as she does not like the house, and would never go to it, only that she does not wish it to fall into decay. Since she was ill of smallpox [in 1562] she has been much afraid of the place, and this is the first time she has returned to it. Her reason for not coming direct here was because some children near her house at Westminster have been ill of this disease'. [Span.i.679].

Oct 13, Mon French envoy, De Pasquier, at Hampton Court to take leave.

Oct 13, London, De Silva: 'News was published here on the 3rd that the Queen and King of France had been captured by the Huguenots...Within three days this Queen received letters from her Ambassador in France saying that the Queen Mother had asked him to inform his mistress of what had happened...and the plot formed by the Huguenots against her and her son'.

The French Ambassador in England, La Forêt, and Pasquier 'went to ask the Queen whether she had any further particulars and for Pasquier to take leave on his return to France, as he thinks Scotch affairs may now be left alone... I have not learned the rest of this Queen's Ambassador's news, but as soon as his dispatch arrived the Queen ordered the secret door of her chamber to be closed, and that all should enter by the Presence Chamber. She was reticent all day and showed great sorrow at what had happened'; Oct 18: 'Pasquier took leave of the Queen on the 13th'. [Span.i.678,681].

Oct 16, Hampton Court, in haste, Queen to Catherine de Medici, referring to 'my desolate cousin, the Queen of Scots...Her example would seem too terrible for neighbours to behold and for all princes to hear'.

My own subjects 'are always as faithful to me as I could desire'...
'Monsieur Pasquier (as I believe) thinks I have no French, by the passions of laughter into which he throws me by the formal precision with which he speaks and expresses himself'. [Strickland, iv.268-9].

Court news. Oct 18, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen is still at Hampton Court and, being better in health there than her fear of the place had led her to expect, will probably stay there all the month'...

'The Viceroy of Ireland is expected every day...His wife sends to tell me today that she looks for him hourly'. [Span.i.681].

c.Oct 19: Sir Henry Sidney arrived at Hampton Court on leave from Ireland. Sidney (1529-1586), was Lord Deputy of Ireland 1565-1571, Lord President of Wales 1560-1586; he had permission to come to confer with the Queen respecting the government of Ireland. His wife Mary (Dudley), the Earl of Leicester's sister, was awaiting him in England.

Description by Richard Cox: Sir Henry got licence to go to England and carried with him the Baron of Dungannon, O'Connor Sligo, and others.

They came 'chiefly to behold the high majesty of our sacred Sovereign'.
'When he came to Hampton Court, with 200 gentlemen in his train, it happened that the Queen was looking out at the window, and seeing them was surprised thereat, until she was told it was the Lord Deputy of Ireland; and then she replied "It is well enough, for he hath two of the best offices of the Kingdom". And being come in, he was well received by the Queen'.

[Richard Cox, *Hibernia Anglicana* (1689-1690)].
Hugh O'Neill, Lord Dungannon, later 3rd Earl of Tyrone, was an 'Arch-Rebel' in Ireland in the 1590s.

Oct 20: News of Lady Catherine Grey, elder sister of Lady Mary Grey.

Lady Catherine, who secretly married the Earl of Hertford in 1560, had been in the custody of Sir John Wentworth in Essex since May 1566; Sir John died in September 1567.

On October 20 Sir Owen Hopton, of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, took custody of Lady Catherine. [His expenses: *Notes and Queries*, August 1895, 82].

Lady Catherine died at Yoxford: 27 January 1568.
Sir Owen Hopton was Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1570-1590.

Oct 27, John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, dedicated to the Queen:

'A Defence of the Apology of the Church of England, containing an Answer to a certain Book lately set forth by Mr Harding, and entitled, A Confutation of, etc'. Dedicatory Epistle (6p): 'To the most virtuous and noble' Queen, referring to Thomas Harding's book. 'Almighty God...suffereth some men oftentimes to delight in darkness, to withstand the Gospel...and wilfully to set themselves against the knowledge and Truth of God'. Jewel describes his own 'little book', An Apology of the Church of England, of which Harding published his Confutation.

'The main ground of his whole plea is this, That the Bishop of Rome...can never err', and that he is 'not only a Bishop, but also a King...I have no doubt, but as by your great Learning and marvellous Wisdom, you shall soon see the difference of our Pleadings'.

This 'I humbly present unto your Majesty, as unto my most Gracious and Sovereign Liege Lady, and, as now, the only Nurse and Mother of the Church of God within these your Majesty's most Noble Dominions'...

'The poor labours have been mine, the Cause is God's'...

'God evermore inflame and direct your Majesty with his Holy Spirit, that the Zeal of his House may thoroughly devour your Gracious heart; that you may safely walk in the way of your Father David; that you may utterly abandon all Groves, and Hill Altars; that you may live an Old Mother in Israel; that you may see an end of all dissensions, and stablish peace, and Unity in the Church of God. Amen. Your Majesty's most Humble Subject, and Faithful Orator, John Sarisburie'.

With 'A View of Untruths', and an Epistle 'To the Christian Reader'. The book is in 6 Parts. At the end, an address 'To Master Harding', concluding: 'Ye cannot bridle the flowing Seas; ye cannot blind the Sunbeams. Kick not still against the spur. Give place unto the Glory of God. Will ye, nil ye, the Truth will conquer. God give us both humble hearts, and the people eyes to see, that all flesh may be obedient to his will. Amen'. London 27 October 1567. 742p.

Gabriel Harvey, 1593, listed those 'that deserve to have their names enrolled in the first rank of valiant Confuters...scarcely any language in the Christian world hath afforded a pair of adversaries equivalent to Harding and Jewel, two thunder and lightning Orators in divinity'. [C.G.Smith, ed. Elizabethan Critical Essays (Oxford, 1904), ii.247-8].

October/December: two visits to Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.
Kingston churchwardens: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen's grace came to the town at two times, 12d'.

Court news. Nov 1, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'On the 25th whilst they were performing what they call the service in the Queen's chapel an Englishman went up to the altar and cast down the cross and candlesticks upon which he stamped, and at the same time shouted heretical and shameful words. They at once arrested him, but there have been no lack of people to excuse him by calling him mad. He was examined on the matter by some members of the Council and upon being asked why he did it, he showed them a New Testament and said that that book had made him. He is in prison'. [Span.i.682].

Nov 5, Wed Spanish Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

De Silva to Philip II, Nov 8: 'On the 5th I was with the Queen at Hampton Court'. Speaking to her about heretics 'I pointed out to her what had happened in her own chapel when the Englishman cast down and trampled on the cross and candlesticks, and she replied that the man was mad and did not know what he was doing, recounting to me some of his follies...Others tell me the man is not mad, but an evil-minded rogue. The cross has not yet been set up again, but they say it is being repaired'. [Span.i.683].

Nov 7, Fri Henry Cobham at Hampton Court on return from Vienna.

Henry Cobham (1538-1592), brother of William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham, had been sent to the Queen by the Earl of Sussex, who was endeavouring to negotiate a marriage for her with Archduke Charles. He brought a detailed description of the Archduke's appearance and character. [Lodge, i.445-449].

Cobham also brought letters from the Earl of Sussex explaining points on which the Emperor and the Archduke awaited the Queen's answer, mainly as to how freely Charles could exercise his religion if they married, as he had yielded to the Queen in all things save the use of his religion. [SPF.viii.360].

Nov 8, Sat Irish chieftain at Hampton Court to make submission.

Sir Donald O'Conchuyr, alias O'Connor Sligo, of Connaught, Ireland, came to Hampton Court and there in his Irish tongue by an interpreter declared to her Majesty that the chief cause of his coming was to see and speak to the powerful and illustrious Princess whom he recognised to be his Sovereign Lady, acknowledging that both he and his ancestors had long lived in an uncivil, rude and barbarous fashion, destitute of the true knowledge of God, and ignorant of their duty to the Imperial Crown of England. He asserted that he had continually resisted that odious traitor and rebel Shane O'Neill, and made his humble submission to the Queen upon his knees. (See 20 January 1568).

Also: The Queen lost 'one aglet of gold enamelled blue set upon a gown of purple velvet the ground satin'. [Lost, 71].

Nov 10, Mon Anthony Jenkinson at Hampton Court, on return from Russia. Jenkinson, of the Muscovy Company, was Agent in Russia from May 1567.

On Nov 10 he brought the Queen a letter from Tsar Ivan IV (who styled himself Emperor of all Russia, and some 20 other titles). The Queen had sent the Tsar an 'architector', a doctor, an apothecary, and 'other masters'. [HT.i.347-8].

The Tsar wished to enter into a Treaty with the Queen. In June 1568 she sent Thomas Randolph as special Ambassador.

Nov 12, Wed French Ambassador at Hampton Court for audience.

La Forêt. Sir William Cecil to Sir Henry Norris, Nov 15, court:

'The French Ambassador was with the Queen's Majesty on Wednesday the 12th of this present, who had no great news to impart to her Majesty, but came only, as he said, to see her Majesty'. [Cabala, 143].

Nov 12, in France: death. The Constable of France died after being wounded in battle with Huguenots. He was Anne, Duke of Montmorency (1493-1567), K.G.

At his christening his godmother, a Queen, had named him after herself.

Nov 13, Thur Prince of Condé's envoy at Hampton Court.

He was commanded by the Prince and Admiral Coligny to come over, that the Queen and her Council might know the truth of events in France. [SPF.viii.386].

Charles de Teligny, the Admiral's son-in-law, had come in 1563 and 1564.

Court news. Nov 15, London, De Silva: Henry Cobham visited me yesterday. He told me 'that the Queen had been much pleased with what had been written and said to her on behalf of the Emperor and Archduke, and he has hopes of the marriage'. On November 13 'A relative of the Admiral of France arrived here... with letters for the Queen. This is kept secret'. [Span.i.683-5].

Nov 17, Mon: **Accession Day** celebrations.

St Botolph Aldersgate: 'For ringing against the 17th of November as in former accounts, 20d'.

St Mary Woolchurch Haw: 'To the bell-ringers for ringing of the bells in the memory of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 12d'.

St Peter Westcheap: 'Paid the 17th of November for ringing in remembrance of the Queen's Majesty's most happy reign, 12d'.

Lambeth Church, Surrey: 'For ringing at the beginning of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 8d'.

c. Nov 25: Census in and about the city of London.

De Silva to Philip II, Dec 1, London: 'Five days since, by order of the Queen, all the houses in this city were visited and a memorandum taken of the people living therein, with the parish churches where they attend divine service, and what religion they profess, also in the case of foreigners how long they have been here. This has been done on previous occasions, but they say never with so much care. The Queen told me she was going to have this enquiry made in order to learn who had come to this country since the beginning of the disturbance in Flanders, the numbers, rank and religion of such people, and to make proper regulations with regard to them'. [Span.i.685-6].

Bishop of London's Certificate of the Strangers in London gave the totals as: Dutch, 2993; French, 512; Italians, 128; Spaniards, 54; Scots, 36; Portugals, 23; Venetians, 10; Grecians, 2; Blackamoors, 2. [Haynes, 455-461].

1567: St Dunstan in the West: 'Paid Mr Deputy for making of a book for the Certificate of Strangers, 2s'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid for a Certificate made of all the Strangers within the parish, 6d'.

November, Sir William Cecil noted: 'Warning given at Hampton Court to the Officers of the Household, that keep tables, to cause their guests to use modest speeches upon the affairs of the realm'.^B (See Dec 13).

Dec 10, Wed Henry Cobham at Hampton Court to take leave.

After long deliberation and discussion the Queen sent Cobham back with her reply to the Emperor and Archduke Charles. She regrets that she cannot comply with the Archduke's request (for free exercise of religion), as she prizes the continuance of her peaceful reign above favours of princes. [Klarwill, 283].

Cobham returned to the Earl of Sussex in Vienna on December 31 and had audience with the Emperor next day. [SPF.viii.389].

Court news. Dec 13, London, De Silva to Philip II: 'The Queen intended to arrive here on the 9th, but I am told she will not come until the 18th and will then only pass through as she wishes to spend Christmas at Greenwich'...

'They are awaiting from one hour to another news from France, which is the affair now uppermost in all their thoughts...The Queen has been obliged to forbid the discussion of the matter at table in the palace, and also the question as to whether the Prince of Condé's party are rebels or not, and indeed all religious subjects to avoid a scandal'. [Span.i.687].

Dec 14, Hampton Court: The Queen lost 'one aglet of gold enamelled blue set upon a gown of black velvet with ground satin, the gown set all over with aglets of two sorts, the aglet which is lost being of the bigger sort'. [Lost, 72].

December 14: *Earl of Desmond* brought from Ireland in custody.

Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond (c.1533-1583), and his brother Sir John Desmond, had been arrested and imprisoned in Ireland on suspicion of secretly aiding rebels. Thomas Scott arrived in Wales with them on Dec 14, and later in December brought 'the Earl of Desmond and his brother with their train out of Ireland to London'.^T They both made submission in July 1568.

The Earl and Sir John were in the Tower until September 1570, then in the keeping of Sir Warham St Leger, of Southwark, Surrey, and Leeds Castle, Kent, until released in January 1573.

December 22: The Queen left Hampton Court for Whitehall.

Treasurer of the Chamber made payments to 4 Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters (20d per day), 6 Gentlemen Sewers (20d), and 11 Grooms of the Chamber (12d).

'For their board wages by the space of 5 days December 1567, the Queen's Majesty being at Hampton Court and they commanded to attend at Westminster, the Household being there and no chamber kept'.^T

Dec 22, Mon **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^C

Christmas 1567-New Year 1568: plays and bear-baiting.
two plays, by the Children of Paul's; two plays, by Lord Rich's Men.
play, by Westminster School; bear-baiting, at Whitehall.

Richard Dorrington, Gentleman Pensioner, Keeper of her Highness's Bandogs and Bears, 'for conveyance of the said dogs and bears at divers and sundry times to Greenwich and Westminster and there giving attendance with them'.

Payment: £15.6s8d; 22 January [1568].^T bandogs: mastiffs.

Christmas 1567-Shrovetide 1568: masques and plays.

Revels prepared six masques (two not used), and eight plays, listed as:

As plain as can be; The Painful Pilgrimage; Jack and Jill; Six Fools; Wit and Will; Prodigality; Orestes; The King of Scots, a tragedy.

'To the which belonged divers houses for the setting forth of the same, as Strato's house, Gobbin's house, Orestes' house Rome, the Palace of prosperity Scotland, and a great castle on the other side'. [Revels, 119].

Court news. Dec 29, London, De Silva to Philip II:

'The Queen entered London on the 23rd [sic] in good health, although she had not been well some days before and had suffered from toothache and a fever which lasted forty hours and greatly weakened her. She came well attended, as in addition to the ladies of the court many other ladies of high position and several gentlemen came with her. She has stayed over the holidays here, but when they are over she will go to Greenwich, if no change is made'.

'The cross has not again been erected in the chapel, but a piece of tapestry with a crucifix, some candlesticks and salvers were placed on the altar on the eve of the feast. The man who threw down the cross [on October 25] and who had been acquitted cast down one of the candlesticks, which would not have happened if he had been properly punished and guarded. He was at once arrested and taken to a private prison whence he was transferred to the Tower'. [Span.i.690].

Anthony Light, Gentleman Usher, five Yeomen and five Grooms, for making ready at Greenwich 'against her Highness should have gone thither', December, £7.11s8d.^T The Queen moved to Greenwich in April 1568.

1567: Gifts from and to John Harington the elder (c.1517-1582).
His son, John Harington the younger (1560-1612), writing of Lord Admiral Thomas Seymour, noted in 1596: 'His picture my father gave after to the Queen's Majesty that now is with a pretty verse written on it, and it now hangs in the gallery at Somerset House'. [Metamorphosis of Ajax, 217].

In 1547 Lord Admiral Seymour married the widowed Queen Katherine Parr, sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII; for a time the young Elizabeth lived in their household; there were scandalous rumours about her relationship with the Lord Admiral. In 1549 he was executed for high treason.

The verse 'Upon the Lord Admiral Seymour's Picture', by 'J.H. 1567', is in *Nugae Antiquae*, ii.329-330.

The portrait, with the verse praising Seymour, is now in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Reproduced: *ODNB: Seymour*.

'A letter of the Queen's Majesty's translation out of Seneca'.
'This letter was given by Queen Elizabeth to her servant John Harington, in token of remembrance of her Highness's painstaking and learned skill, 1567, and which he did highly prize and esteem in such sort'.

Translation of *Epistle 107*.

[*Elizabeth I: Translations 1544-1589*, 409-421].

The Queen made other translations from Seneca, e.g. Sir Thomas Heneage wrote to Sir Christopher Hatton, 12 August 1579, referring to what 'Seneca wrote wisely, and her Majesty translated more sweetly - of adversity and virtue... it graces whom it grates'. [Nicolás, 127; this translation is lost].

Sir John Harington wrote to Robert Markham in 1606:

'Her Highness was wont to soothe her ruffled temper with reading every morning, when she had been stirred to passion at the Council, or other matters had overthrown her gracious disposition'.

'She did much admire Seneca's wholesome advisings, when the soul's quiet was flown away, and I saw much of her translating thereof'.

[*Nugae Antiquae*, i.357].

1567: *Frangidelphe Escorche-Messes* dedicated to the Queen:

Histoire de la Mappede-Monde Papistique.

Describing what is contained and portrayed in a large 'Mappe-Monde'.

French dedication to the Queen. Text: 190 p.

Intended for the use of Protestant pastors, to teach their congregations by use of the map or wall-chart provided. (Geneva, 1567).

Escorche-Messes is a pseudonym: Scourge of Masses.

The Queen's presentation copy, at the British Library, has a special title-page, dated Luce-Nouvelle, 1566. [New Light].

1567: John Pickering: Horestes. 'A New Interlude of Vice containing the History of Horestes with the cruel revengement of his Father's death upon his own natural Mother'. (London, 1567).

'Horestes' may be 'Orestes' named in the Revels accounts as played at court.

Set in Ancient Greece. Characters include King Menelaus; Queen Clytemnestra and their son Orestes; Vice (Revenge). Conclusion:

Duty. 'For your gentle patience we give you thanks, heartily;
And therefore, our duty weighed, let us all pray
For Elizabeth our Queen, whose gracious majesty
May reign over us in health for aye;
Likewise for her Council, that each of them may
Have the spirit of grace, their doings to direct,
In setting up virtue and vice to correct.

Truth. For all the nobility and spirituality let us pray,
For judges and head officers, whatever they be,
According to our bounden duties; especially, I say,
For my Lord Mayor, lieutenant of this noble city,
And for all his brethren, with the commonalty,
That each of them doing their duties aright
May, after death, possess heaven to their heart's delight'.

1567: James Sanford dedicated to the Queen: The Manual of Epictetus.

'Translated out of Greek into French, and now into English, conferred with two Latin translations. Hereunto are annexed Annotations, and also the Apothegms of the same Author'. [Epictetus, c.AD 55-c.135].

'To the most high and virtuous' Elizabeth 'long health and perpetual felicity'.

Epistle: 'I took in hand this little book, as a trial in the true trade of interpreting'. It is meet to be 'usually read, daily to be had in hand, and continually to be had in remembrance'. Sanford lists 'the principal points herein', beginning 'Hurt no man. Obey God and nature. Suffer injuries'.

'You may conjecture...that in dedicating this book unto your Highness, I mean to instruct one better learned than myself...What should I speak of the goodly virtues wherewith you are adorned?...Your excellent endowments both of mind and body, which cause in all men an admiration? For the Greek tongue...for Eloquence...for the embracing of the holy and sound Scripture...Your knowledge in the French, Spanish and Italian tongue I need not declare'...

'This Stoic Philosopher Epictetus wrote this work...than the which there can be no Book to the well framing of our life more profitable and necessary'.

Epistle 'To the Reader', praising 'this little book', which saves the reader 'from the filthy fog of wicked vices'. Three stanzas 'Against curious Carpers'.

The 38 page book has 69 brief chapters, the shortest being chapter 40, 'Of laughing': 'Laugh not much, nor at all communication, neither aloud'.

Final section: 'The Apothegms or quick Sentences of Epictetus'.

James Sanford published numerous translations, 1567-1582.