

CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS



---

A Narrative of the Journey of Cecilia, Princess of Sweden, to the Court of Queen Elizabeth

Author(s): Margaret Morison and James Bell

Source: *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, Vol. 12 (1898), pp. 181-224

Published by: Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Royal Historical Society

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3678065>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 07:51 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



Cambridge University Press, Royal Historical Society are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*

A NARRATIVE OF THE JOURNEY OF CECILIA,  
PRINCESS OF SWEDEN, TO THE COURT OF  
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

COMMUNICATED BY MISS MARGARET MORISON.

*April 21*

AMONG the Royal MSS. at the British Museum is a pretty little volume of some seventy-two pages, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, which seems practically to have escaped notice. It was written in the year 1565, by one James Bell, and gives an account of a somewhat remarkable journey across the north of Europe, which had just been accomplished by a Swedish princess, ostensibly in order to gratify her strong desire to visit the Court of the great English queen. It is uncertain whether the writer (of whom we have little further knowledge) was with the princess on her journey or not, but it was certainly by her desire that he wrote and presented this account of the voyage to Elizabeth.

The lady who undertook this remarkable enterprise was Cecilia, second daughter of the celebrated Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden. She has been described as the 'fairest of her family,' and from an early age her beauty seems to have excited the interest of the princes of Europe, for we hear of several suitors for her hand. One of these, Count John of Friesland, received such ready encouragement from the young princess herself as to cause no little scandal. Gustavus was deeply incensed; he summarily imprisoned the Count, and it was not without some difficulty that the latter escaped with his life.

It was Cecilia's eldest brother, Eric, the Crown Prince, who for a few short years was such an ardent wooer of Queen Elizabeth; his father, Gustavus, never really favoured the project, foreseeing little good to Sweden from such an alliance, but he yielded so far to his hot-headed son as to send two embassies over to England, one while Elizabeth was still Princess, the second shortly after she had ascended the throne. This latter embassy was conducted on a scale of great magnificence by Eric's brother John, Duke of Finland. The handsome young Duke arrived in this country with a brilliant retinue, scattered his money with reckless profusion, was much fêted at Court, and returned home, having accomplished nothing, it is true, but loud in his praises of a queen who had entertained him right royally.

Shortly after Cecilia's unhappy experience with the Count of Friesland her brother returned to Sweden with his glowing account of the English Court. It is not improbable that she was in a mood to welcome any distraction. At any rate, according to our author, she listened with even more eagerness than the others to Duke John's tale, and from that moment announced her fixed intention of some day coming to England herself, and seeing with her own eyes this celebrated queen. To further her purpose (in which she persisted in spite of the decided opposition of her family) it is alleged that she announced her determination to wed only the suitor who would promise to take her to England within a year of the marriage. This condition is supposed to have been accepted by the Marquis of Baden (a German prince attached to the Swedish service) in the year 1564, and before long they had started on the journey, in which ten months were to be passed.

There is, of course, another possible motive for the expedition, which might be discussed at much length, and which lends a political significance to the Princess's mission. On the other hand no such motive seems to have been revealed to her historiographer, who observed only that King Eric was averse to the whole undertaking, and indeed allowed his sister

such an insufficient escort that it is wonderful that the travellers came through with their lives. Again, he observed that at the English Court so little was known definitely of the coming of the Swedish Princess that ships were sent to meet her at Emden, while she was speeding hard on her way to Calais ; and when she finally landed at Dover the arrangements for her reception were most hurried and incomplete.

Moreover, although she could carry out a diplomatic *rôle* with much astuteness, it is probable that Cecilia's own ambition did not lie in this direction, for she continued a restless and aimless traveller to the end of her days, squandering her fortune upon her useless journeys, and ending her days in great poverty.

To the Narrative of the Journey itself, which has been given here in its original form, several contemporary notices of the Princess's subsequent proceedings at the English Court, from the State Papers of the period, have been appended, which will also throw some light upon the political side of her visit, which has been already referred to.

Other notices may be found calendared amongst the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the Hatfield House MSS.<sup>1</sup>

TO THE MOSTE HIGHE, MIGHTIE, PUISSANTE, AND VERTUOUS PRINCE ELIZABETH BY THE GRACE OF GOD QUENE OF ENGLANDE, FRAUNCE AND IRELANDE, DEFENDO<sup>r</sup> OF THE FAYTHE, ETC. ETC.

THE too Princypall causes, that first moved me to Dedicate my rude Laboures to your Maiestie, that is, your wyde stretched fame (moste Gracious Quene) the wouderfull affecõone of your new Gueste the honorable Princes Caecilia towards your Grace, The self same even in my entrey, broughte me into suche perplexitie, that I wholie hadd determynedd with mye selfe, not to exhibite anie parte of the

<sup>1</sup> Part I., pp. 318 sqq.

same to your highnes : for of theone syde to entreate of the noble Ornamentes that do sette foorth and magnifie your roiall estate, your high magnificence, your excellent gyftes of nature, yo<sup>r</sup> wisdome, your sage and prudent Governemente, (that as an Adamante cann drawe Princes owte of their seates from the farthest parte of the worlde) seemed a verie honorable endeavour : And as to commende ymmortall memorie the wonderfull zeale, and lovinge desire of so vertuous a Princes, the greate travayle of so farre a straunger attempted onlye by the alluremente of the fame of yo<sup>r</sup> excellent vertues and Princelie qualities, Seemedd also a praiseworthy Enterprise, So yeat beinge in my self guiltie of my simple wytte and base style, and therefore iustlye fearinge, leste whatsoever I should wryte herein, shoulde be but a thankeles labour, as rather a diminishinge then settinge foorth your Renowned glorie and her worthie enterprise (wayenge also herein my lowe estate and Condiçõne) myne owne opynione did a longe time beare backe and greatlye abashe me. Againe whan I consideredd w<sup>th</sup> myselfe the wouderfull Clemencie that moste brightlie shyneth in your gracious countenance ; your gentle and lovinge acceptinge even of the meaneste presentes and endeoures of your humble subiects. I was by thes and other your vertues no lesse moved, then by her Example (whose travailes I write) emboldened to dedicate my laboures of this shorte Discourse to yo<sup>r</sup> highnes. Beinge throughlie confirmed I coulde not accomlishe the dutie of a lovinge subiecte better, then yf by this symple token, I shoulde testifie my humble dutie towards your grace. And for so muche as this noble and moste vertuous princes Caecilia, hathe not only attempted but achieved so greate and longe a voiadge, as before her time the lyke hathe not bene seene, provoked onlye hereunto by the fame of the wouderfull gyftes that so aboundantlie declare themselves in your Roiall estate : I thought it wolde not sownde unto your highnes eares muche amisse, yf by some small discourse of the same, your highnes mighte be made somewhat acquainted bothe w<sup>th</sup> the Originall cause, and chiefe occasione that first moved her to enterprise so

greate a voyadge, and also with the processe of her toylesome progresse : when yt beganne, wherebye and by whose meanes it proceeded, by what travailes it was susteined, howe and when it ended. I thoughte also not ympertinente in the beginninge to annexe a shorte Note, wherein (as in a Table) the noumbers of Miles, the Distaunce and nature of places mighte appeare. I shall not neede to use manie wordes in coñmendaçõn of this vertuous Ladie: not doughthinge, but her presence dothe fullie answere the good opinione that your grace of longe time have conceaved of her beinge absente: Althoughe what praise maye be more then that she a tender woman of moste tender nature & nurture, shall adventure and overcome so longe and dangerous a iourneye by lande and seas? Ledd and as it were allured by the love and admiraçõne of vertue? for yf the Quene of Saba deserved to be chronymed with praise in sacred Byble, for that (enflamed w<sup>th</sup> love of wisdome), she travailed in comparisone a shorte iourneye to visytte the Courte of Salomon, there to enioye the presence of so wyse a Kynge; whie this your Princes (yours I saye synce wholie she yealdeth to be yours) takinge no lesse, yea muche greater enterprise for lyke cause, shoulde not be also Registred in the treasure of memorie, I see nothinge to the contrarie, for as neither your highness in vertue, neither her grace in affecçõne, maye seeme in oughte to geave place to those Princes Salomon and Saba: so am I sure in estate, Renowme, and in effectuall acte, youe are in all respectes their equall. But since her deedes declare her noble mynde, and I herein have taken in hande not to displaie her praise, but shortelie to disclose unto your highnes the soñne of this her journeye, I leave the same better to be uttered by viewe of her travaile (w<sup>ch</sup> after followeth) then by anie floorishe of wordes that my symple skylle cann conceave to wryte. Beseachinge your highnes herein of pardone as well for this my rude and unpoolyshedd style, as also for my rashe and bolde attempte.

Your moste humble Subjecte

JAMES BELL.

THE NAMES OF THE DUKEDOMS, CITIES AND TOWNS WHICH THE NOBL PRINCESS CECILIA OVERPASSED IN HER TRAVEL, WITH THE DISTANCE OF THE MILES ACCORDING TO THE MANNER OF ENGLAND, AS HERE-AFTER.

	MILES		MILES
Stockholm . . . . .	21		
Waxhollome . . . . .	60		
Younkefrowesownde . . . . .	72		
<i>Eoland.</i>			
Korpestroem . . . . .	54		
Quinelaxe . . . . .	42		
<i>Finnelände.</i>			
Younkefrowehambde . . . . .	54		
Stromeren . . . . .	42		
Dinsale . . . . .	48		
<i>Lyfelände.</i>			
Renell . . . . .	88		
Regell . . . . .	18		
Pades . . . . .	18		
Lodde . . . . .	42		
Roken . . . . .	36		
Pernowe . . . . .	30		
Gudmans Berke . . . . .	36		
Scales . . . . .	35		
Lemseye . . . . .	42		
Rykenhuyzen . . . . .	36		
Newemyll . . . . .	30		
Karckholme . . . . .	36		
Musse . . . . .	24		
Mysolte . . . . .	18		
<i>Littowe.</i>			
Sogenkark . . . . .	30		
Sode . . . . .	25		
Sallade . . . . .	20		
Snapisk . . . . .	25		
Krythnone . . . . .	30		
Krachnone . . . . .	15		
Raden . . . . .	30		
Kenden . . . . .	15		
Labun . . . . .	20		
Getham . . . . .	25		
Kukanaue . . . . .	10		
Cowyne . . . . .	15		
		<i>Prussia.</i>	
			MILES
		Ragnette . . . . .	60
		Tylzey . . . . .	3
		Krapiske . . . . .	12
		Istenburghe . . . . .	15
		Baugardie . . . . .	18
		Taplack . . . . .	9
		Tapiaine . . . . .	12
		Quinzeburghe . . . . .	12
		Brandeburghe . . . . .	9
		Hylgenbeith . . . . .	15
		Frawenburghe . . . . .	18
		Elbewike . . . . .	12
		Ferden . . . . .	12
		Danske . . . . .	21
		Smecken . . . . .	18
		<i>Pomerlande.</i>	
		Lomenburghe . . . . .	15
		Stollpe . . . . .	21
		Slagum . . . . .	9
		Kelslymme . . . . .	12
		Kolberghe . . . . .	15
		Grypenburghe . . . . .	15
		Golnowe . . . . .	18
		Stetyne . . . . .	18
		Paslycke . . . . .	15
		<i>The Duchy of Mechelbourghe.</i>	
		Newingburghe . . . . .	18
		Wardyne . . . . .	12
		Dobryne . . . . .	18
		Grabowe . . . . .	15
		Garluz . . . . .	9
		<i>The Duchy of Saxony.</i>	
		Lunenburghe . . . . .	18
		Horne . . . . .	18
		Sneberlyne . . . . .	18

<i>The County of Bremme.</i>		<i>Brabante.</i>	
	MILES		MILES
Ferden . . . . .	15	Hartenburghe . . . . .	27
Bremme . . . . .	18	Hambden . . . . .	24
<i>The County of Oldenberg</i>		Dauentrie . . . . .	27
Delmenhoorste . . . . .	6	Neuentyne . . . . .	24
Oldenburghe . . . . .	24	Armden . . . . .	21
Apen . . . . .	24	Wartyne . . . . .	21
<i>East Friselande.</i>		Herizenbusch . . . . .	28
Sterkehusen . . . . .	6	Luckterne . . . . .	27
Embden . . . . .	24	Anwarpe . . . . .	9
Greten . . . . .	6	<i>Flanders.</i>	
Lockewarte . . . . .	6	Sterken . . . . .	15
<i>West Friselande.</i>		Eklog . . . . .	27
Gremmynge . . . . .	24	Bruges . . . . .	30
Rulle . . . . .	48	Newkircke . . . . .	18
		Denkyrcke . . . . .	18
		Cayleys . . . . .	15

---

WHAT tyme the Duke of Finnelande, Duke John, Brother unto the Princes Caecilia aboute five yeares paste arryved heere in England, and hadd made his often repaire to your highnes Courte, beinge sente (as their Reporte was riefte) in Embassade from the puissaunte Gosthaus kinge of Sweden Gothes and Vandales ; As he was of your maiestie in moste princelie wise receaved & entertained, So he spared not at his retourne to make suche honorable Reporte unto the king his father, with the princes his Brothers & Sisters as well became his personage, and as your bountie well deserved. The sweete sownde and verie Rehersall of whiche princelye Courtesie kendled in them all (as it were) a secrete love and singlar admyraçõe of your highnes. Emongest whom them gentle and vertuous princes Madame Caecilia beinge no lesse moved with the Reporte of your noble vertues, then the Quene of Saba was with the fame of Salomones wisdomes,

gave eare to the Relacōne of her brother muche more attentivelye then anie of the reste. And w<sup>th</sup> contynuall Enquirie and mutuall conference seemed to Imprente the Ioyefull remembraunce thereof so deepe in her mynde, as she from thencefourthe neither mighte, ne wold suffer the same to slippe out of her memorie. And as of fewe and slender sparkes are often encreased greate and fervente fyers, So she of bare Reporte conceived suche greate and fervente thirste to enioye the presence of yo<sup>r</sup> Maiestie (whom she esteemed the fountaine from whence those vertuous streames did flowe) that ever synce that tyme, thus hath bene her care, her travaill, her chiefe petycōne of God and men, that ones she mighte enioye your happie sighte her hartes desire : And synce this hath bene her practize by all maner and waies conveniente to bringe to passe her iuste affecōne ; so muche that yt seemed she took no delihte so greatly in any time, as in that she employed in the talke of Englande, in the addressinge of her voyage, in the remembraunce of yo<sup>r</sup> Maestie. Thinkinge (as it seemed) everie houre otherwise used ydellie spente. And that she might declare her fervente good will herein, to make yt mannyfeste to her Countrey men : There came not at anye time any Englishe man into that Countrey of anie honeste name or serviceable behaviour, but that she wolde receive him her self ; yea and wold thinke it an Iniurie done unto her, yf she mighte not have retayned hym ; yea so muche she fedd and nourishedd the incredible affecōne planted in her breaste, that before she coulde gette oportunitie to come into Englande she endeavoured her selfe altogether to be an Englishe woman. And that she mighte not be unfournishedd herein, when she mighte happen to bringe her desire to effecte, she laboured so ferventlie as well by greate studie as by contynuall conference that within foure yeares space she hath attained the english tounge ; and as your grace dothe well perceave speakithe the same verie well. A Language not verie easie to be learned, the greate noubre of straungers notw<sup>th</sup>standinge nourishedd uppe from their greene yeares here in the pale of Englande declare

no lesse. The Italianes, Portugales, Spaniardes, Frenche, Dutche, and Irishe men, skarse in XX years beinge here in Englande are able to show any perfectiōne of our tounge, yea for the moste parte do consume their Lives here, and yet dye unlearned in the same, yea suche was the marvaylous affectiōne and ardente desire of this moste excellente princes, that beinge above three thousande Englishe myles owt of Englande, accompanied with a fewe poore Englishe men, and suche as her liberall entertaynemente onlie hadd woonne, and as yt were constrayned to abide w<sup>th</sup> her, that she hathe not onlye learned perfectlie to pronounce, but also can perfectlie reade and somewhat write o<sup>r</sup> naturall Englishe tounge; yea (I weene) more naturall, then manie our naturall englishe men. What her further purpose was herein allmost a blinde man maye iudge, and her happie successe declareth no lesse; for what mighte it have profyted her in Sweden to speake Englishe? as muche as yt mighte profite anie other in Englande to speake Swenche having not at anie time in Englande any use therefore. But she thoroughlie confirmed in Englande to shewe the frutes of her studie gotten, as I have saide before, soughte all ocasioness how she mighte w<sup>th</sup> all expediōne in Englande speake Englishe with Englishe men, for she omytted no tyme, no place, no occasione that mighte convenientlie be ministered, but yt was wholie applied to the entreatie of her Brother Ericus, the kinge that now is, his good will for her iourney into Englande. Besydes this duringe three yeares practize of marriadge betwixte her grace and the valyaunte Earle of Teuzinc<sup>o</sup> although after affiaunce made betwene them, she with as wyffellie faithe, yelded her whole good wyll and affectiōne to his honour, as therein she seemed to beginne the race of Alceste or Penelope; and thoughte the noble Earle (whom thoughte deceased nowe for honor sake I name) w<sup>th</sup> mutuall Love requyted her good will so farre, (as I praye God where lyke occasione is shewed lyke effecte in some partes may followe) yea wolde she not spare openlye to affirme, that who so ever shoulde take her to wyfe, shoulde solempliclye vowe to bringe her into

Englande w<sup>th</sup> in one yeare nexte after her espousells ; yea some holde opinione that it was a Covenante in contracte betwixte her grace, and the Marques now her husbande.

Now (as I have before) when she hadd obtained to be a good Englishe scholer, she thought the time not to be differred, but ymaged everie daie to be a yeare untill she coulde wyne her brother to her desire : So that whereas he was in Denmarke in the warres foorth from his owne Courte, by the space of three hundred Englishe myles, for the more expediçõne, thoughte it not good to expecte his retourne, but wolde in her owne persone travaile where he then was, touchinge her departure into Englande. And the XVIII<sup>th</sup> daie of Septembre in the yeare of our Lorde God, 1564, at Stockehollome (a cytie in Sweden where her brothers Courte is kepte) entringe a small vessell, beganne her iourney by water towards a towne called Tellinge ; who beinge accompanied w<sup>th</sup> my Lord Marques and a few others, were in this beginninge of her enterprise lyke to have byne intercepted, for, though yt was but a freshe water whereupon they sailed, yet the surges thereof were so cruell, that my Lord him selfe was compelled w<sup>th</sup> the reste of the coumanie, to helpe to lade owt the water that overflowed the vessell exceedinglye : and yf the greater grace of God hadd not in time pluckte downe the rage of the boisteous whirlewindes, they muste by lykelyhoode all have perishedd. What mighte her grace thinke of the reste of her purposed iourney, that before her lies in this small beginninge, behelde suche ymynent daunger in so small a River, farre unequall either for the highe surges or boylinge waves to the swellinge rage of the foaminge Seas ? Mighte this not rather have daunted the minde of a Princes not enured w<sup>th</sup> suche fearefull frightes, and forced her to Retyre and forsaken her enterprise ? She did not knowe yo<sup>r</sup> grace : she was by no prooffe of her parte assured how acceptable her cõminge shoulde be unto your highnes : She was allured only w<sup>th</sup> fame and reporte of youre excellent vertues, which might happelie worke some privie hope in her breste of some prosperous successe, yet hadd she never tasted anye

experience of the same: She was also by others allwaies persuaded to the cōtrarie. She fownde her Brother allwaies unwilling to graunte her Requeste. She did contynuallie here the lamentable entreaties and naturall Requestes of her Brothers and sisters, to whom nature bindeth to be moste deareste. She tasted her entrie wonderfull perillous. She mighte well suspecte of this small Journey what was most lyke to ensewe of that remayned. Yet suche was her yncreadible desire and constauncye, that all those could not move her. She hadd so deepe lie printedd the unknowen figure of your maiestie in her harte, that it appeared loste labour what so ever was persuaded to dissuade her settled mynde. But forward she wolde & came to Tellinge, from thence to Horneshollome, where my Lorde not beinge able to provide for her grace and her traine as becōmedd her estate (the cōntrey beinge replenished w<sup>th</sup> poore inhabitauntes only) Requested her to abyde his retourne at that place; and takinge poste horses rode towards the kinge: who beinge gone before no more but one daies iourneye, contrarie to all expectacōn, (her estate and bringinge uppe consideredd) furnishedd only w<sup>th</sup> padde & pannell suche as the Boores and husbandmen of Cōntrey do occupie for their owne affaires (a furniture no lesse uncomelie then uneasie) tooke horses lykewise and followed after in poste. So that in the space of one daie and one nighte she attayned to Sowercoping: where she did meete w<sup>th</sup> the kinge her Brother, And makinge there but one daies abode, rode backe to Stockehollome from whence they firste sette foorthe. And here remayninge longer then her good will was, beinge assailed of all partes with sweete & lovinge persuasions either wholie to cutte of her purposed iourney, or at the leaste to differre the same until a better time of the yeare more apte and easie for travaile, wold not by anie meanes be dissuaded, but remayned ynvincible. Yea the kinge himself sometimes with half commaunding wordes, sometimes with sweete and gentle entreatie, sometime w<sup>th</sup> wylie pollicies, proceedinge yeat from naturall and tender affecōne assaid the same: one

daie gevinge his worde that she shoulde cause her furnyture and provisione to be brought a shipp boorde, and commaundinge all thinges necessarie to be in a readyness, the nexte daye revokinge his promise and repealinge his commaundment, and so from daye to daye still delayenge the tyme, to thende the crueltie of the extreame wynter beinge now at hande might cause a terrour to her grace and make her to revolte. But she altogether persuaded and armedd at all pointes w<sup>th</sup> the ynwarde Love of your highnes, neither with the terro<sup>r</sup> of the raginge seas, nether with the pernicious aire of the bitter wynter, neither w<sup>th</sup> traine nor sweete alluringe of the kinge her Brother, coulde any thinge be altered from her fixed purpose. But still contynuyng her sute, at the laste overcame her brother, and was addressedd to her voyadge readie to take shippinge at Stockehollome aforesaid the XII<sup>th</sup> daie of November then nexte enswinge. Where (althoughe quite againste their hartes) the kinge w<sup>th</sup> the reste of her Brothers & Sisters did honorable conducte her to the waters syde. What did I say? honorable? nay rather mournfullie as to her grave, for who hadd seene the funeralls of the moste famous and beste beloved prince in the worlde, mighte here have wanted no other token of lyke hevynes, but onlie the buriall coffines shrowded in Sabell veyle. Suche were the hartes, suche were the countenaunces of the departinge<sup>1</sup> Princes. There were sweete kyssinges intermyxte w<sup>th</sup> salte teares. There were countenaunces w<sup>th</sup> owt wordes. There were clyppinges betwixte the sisters not able skarse to be unclosed. What shall I saye? myself coulde skarse refraine teares in hearinge the reporte thereof, finding yet more cause of teares in this that after followeth. The most vertuous Princes Sophia, sister to her grace was so deepelie wounded with sorowe for this her departure, that whiles they were embracyng eche other, she fell in a sowne before her sisters feete, and coulde skarselie be revyved, beinge carriedd owt of the presse as one whose sowle hadd departed from the

<sup>1</sup> Old form = to divide, separate. In the old office of Marriage the form ran 'Till death us *depart*,' now corrupted to *do part*.

bodie. All this susteyned this ynvincyble princes for the loue of your maiestie, yea more then this (moste gracious Quene) And yet this mighte have removed a true and faythefull harte : which prooffe of her constaunte affecõne towardes yo<sup>r</sup> highnes persone, I here surcease<sup>1</sup> w<sup>th</sup> needles wordes to amplyfie, since that the sequele of her wearie race declares the same before more greater proofes. The XIII<sup>th</sup> of Novembre she sailed to Waxehollome ; the XIV<sup>th</sup> XV<sup>th</sup> and XVI<sup>th</sup> beinge contynualye at sea ; they haled over to Hellenghaven in Eolande. This daye the shippe saylinge rounde about the huge and monstruous Rockes of Fynnelande, (for suche was their navigacõne in windinge compas without and ynnewaye tournings that sometimes they mighte easelie have fastened their pykes in the syde of them) there beganne to aryse so lowde and fierce a tempeste, that the steresman himselfe (who only oughte to be the onlie coumforte of the shippe) gave over ; and poyntinge to a Rock with his finger ; ‘ yonder, on yonder Rocke (q. he) by sowthe we shall all be caste awaie,’ and w<sup>th</sup> the same worde forsooke the helme reddye to leape over boorde, hadd he not bene staid by one of the Coumpanie. Yeat suche was the goodnes of God, and rather favour of the wyndes then well guidinge of the pylote, that even now upon the wrecke, the shippe shoven aside from the Rocke, overpassed so greate and presente perille. Overpassed I saye, for eskaped how should I saye, since ymedatelye by necessitie forced they must venter upon no lesse daungerous a Coaste ; but (for that which happened) farre more full of terrour, for directinge forward their course, they approched neere a pointe named the Quinelaxe, a marvailous daungerous passadge : where beinge under saile the XVII<sup>th</sup> of November, not able to staye their course, sawe before their eies one shippe rashte<sup>2</sup> in pieces, and the mariners crienge for helpe to them that even now were lyke to be helpes them selves, for the same course that thother ranne before, they muste needes and did roonne presently

<sup>1</sup> To stop, cease, refrain.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic* in MS. *i.e.* to snatch, tear, or rend, but cf. p. 194, l. 17.

after, But by the grace of God eskaped. After this saylinge still betwixte the rockes on thone side, and in the face of their enemies the Danes (readye allwaies to pushe in upon them) on thother side. Arryved at laste at user in the same countrey of Fynnelande the V<sup>th</sup> daie of Decembre, and there remayninge till the IX<sup>th</sup> of the same (the countrey not beinge able to provyde them victuell) standinge betwixte too extremyties, chose rather to hassarde themselves in the terryble seas, then by longer abode to fall into extreame penurye of necessaries. So that they took shippinge in a moste terryble tempeste what tyme the storme cõynge upon them wonderfull faste, and the wind beinge outrageous, and the shippe boye, (for wante of heede) havinge cut the sayle before the ancre was wayed, The shippe betwixte the full sail and the faste ancre holde, was lyke to put her nose quite under water, or w<sup>th</sup> the recoylinge of the surges and waves in daunger to be crashte in pieces. And yet this storme w<sup>th</sup> lyke hadde overpassed, they sayled forwarde betwixte the Rockes. And towards nighte, as the winde waxed more calme, the seas also abatinge somewhat in courage, and her grace allmoste weriedd in thes perplexyties, was desirous to repose herselfe ashore. So that somewhat before nighte she was sette a shoare in her shippe boate in a lande to her unknowen, in wylde and deserte wooddes, forsaken, (as it were) for the unfrendlynnes thereof as well of brute and savadge beastes, as everie other inhabytaunte. And that no parte of her iourney mighte wante cause of feare and pensyveness, The boate hadd not yet attayned the shippe, before there arose a suddaine Tempeste and almoste drowned the Boate, the Shippemaster, Pylote, and all the beste maryners. Duringe which time her grace was a shore accompanied but with a verie fewe, and contrarye to her expectãone without house or herberow,<sup>1</sup> havinge no victuell in a deserte nor entertaynement in a barren Countrey, must needes with gladdesome will, yelde over all that wynter nighte in all theextremytie of colde to the colde grounde. And because the place mynistred

<sup>1</sup> Lodging.

no soccoure from the smarte boisteous wyndes, muste be contented to shrowde herselfe in her servantes cloakes, whiles they were enforced to shippe about therewhiles in their Jerkines, to gette heate to their Lyñes, which otherwise mighte have waxed styffe before morning throughe the hoarye froste and wante of warmer mantelles. Besides this they hadd no meate to refreshe their houngrie bodies, but suche fowle as some of the servauntes mighte happelie kill with their goonnes. A verie freshe entertaynemente to refreshe a weried princes. But suche was the extremytie of the time, and the wyldnes of the savadge wydernes: wherewith she seemed almoste nothinge to be dismaiedd. But cherefullie callinge her Servauntes together: 'Come hither (quod she) what is this for a colde Lodginge. Let us nowe talke of the Quene of Englande: who knoweth not in what case I am now: The remembraunce of whom hathe allwaies hitherto putte awaie all troubles, feares and daungers owt of my heade,' and so passed over all that colde nighte. The nexte daye tooke shippinge and arryved at Renell, a cytie within the province of Lyfelande. At which place (as the solempnitie of the time required) stayenge for a Seasone prepared with all possible reverence and Relligione to celebrate the feaste of the Natyvytie of Christe. During which time for that her Graces necessarie journey did lie directlye throughe parte of the Dominione of the kinge of Polande (beinge not in League with the kinge of Sweden) she was constraigned by waie of Requeste to obtaine his favorable pasporte to pass over his countrey with her traine without interrupçone: which beinge obtained with muche diffycultie the secounde daie of Marche renewed her desired Journey: but bothe for the Noveltie straunge, for the lengthe marvaylous, and for the maner, not to tender women, but even to stoughteste men fearefull to adventure. That is to saye, was carriedd in a sledd by manie daies Journeye drawen with horses altogether upon Ice. Which kind of travaile how unpleasaunte it was, the late terrible winter did playnlie declare and shewe us here in Englande; bothe for the crueltie of the colde, and lykewise

for the perill and daunger of the Ise : which yf at anie time shoulde have resolved, muste needes have cutte of their purposed journey. But she refusinge no daunger to attaine her desire Departed in this sorte from Renell by Regel to Pades and so to Pernone the uttermoste frountier of all Sweden, where beganne a newe broyle, for here not withstandinge the kinge of Polandes pasporte, they were in daunger of the Moskovyter, who bordereth upon Pades and is Enemie to the kinge of Sweden, into whose handes yf they hadd fallen, they muste needes have all perished. Whom the Swenche Guarrysone (that were appointed by her Brother to conducte her in the voyadge) standinge in dreade of, as of their mortall Enemie, lefte her alone with her owne traine, even as a praie unto the Enemie readie to be devoured and spoyled. For the avoydinge whereof havinge afore determynedd to have reposed herself here (beinge wried as well with longe turmoile by sea, as wante of refreshinge by lande) was constrained to hassarde herselfe in the darke night in an unknowen and perillous cuntry. And so the whole traine travaylinge without victuell for themselves or forrage for their horses all that nighte, and untill the afternoone of the nexte daie, with swyfte and never ceasinge travaile, came to Sales the VII<sup>th</sup> daie of Marche, where the Heremaster of Lyfelande receaved her, and the nexte daie convoiedyd her to Lemsey, where she reposed herselfe untill the XI<sup>th</sup> daie of the same monethe. And from thence sette forwarde to Rie<sup>c</sup> a cittie subiecte to the kinge of Polande, yeat a free Cittie, suche a one as hathe free accesse of all straungers for the use of traffique or otherwise. And here she determyned somewhat to refreshe her wried bodie : But contrarie to her expecta<sup>õ</sup>ne the Burghemasters of Rie wolde not permytte her so muche as once to entre into their Cytte. By which their uncourtesie compelled, she tourned from thense to Newemyll, betwixte Hensken, where beinge receaved after the polishe maner (which is no lesse straunge then statelie) was so muche greved with the ungratefull Refusall of the men of Rie, that throughe the same, and her former restles toyle,

she fell into suche an extreame sickness, as all the Coumanie seemed well neere to dispaire of her healtie and recouerie, yeat after two daies only tarriaunce proceeded from thence to Mysse, being skarse any iote recoveredd of her paynefull & sharpe sycknes. By reasone whereof, and the too speedie renewinge her troublesome toyle, became more grevouselie sick then before, for at this place the rage of her cruell disease bereafte her so of memorie, that it seemed her wyttes were skarse her owne. But loe, thoughe weaknes and verie extremytie of Sicknes caused her senses to faile, so that she knewe them not whom daylie she sawe, and which hadd bene contynuall partakers of her sorrowes : yet could not the same sycknes bereave the ioyefull Remembraunce of your maiestie from her faythefull breaste ; for what time to her almoste fayntinge drinke beinge broughte by master Northe, and she not knowenge him demaunded who he was, after that she hadd herde his name. 'Nay, nay' (quod she) yf my servaunte Northe were here, I am assured we shoulde have some mençone of the Quene of Englande : ' seeminge even with the name somewhat to have conceaved of better courage. Now whiles she hadd contynuedd here a fewe daies by occasione of her sycke and weake bodie, she departed from Mysse the XVIII<sup>th</sup> daie of Marche ; and the XIX<sup>th</sup> came to Sallade in Lyttome, the moste barbarous countrey in the worlde : a people as rude of maners as frowarde of stomack : for whose uncyvill behavioure and uppelandishe<sup>1</sup> fasshyones they are accoumpted Savadge and brute beastes, even of their neereste neighbours. Here her grace (whose nature did abhorre suche untractable peasauntes) beinge verie muche dismayedd therewith, with as muche speede as she possiblie mighte passed that unfrendlie countrey and came the XXX<sup>th</sup> daie of Marche to Cowyne, a towne in Samozitche within the Dukedome of Lyttome, where she made an ende of her perillous journey by Ise. Certenlye a voyadge (as seemethe to our eares that have not proved the lyke) no lesse daungerous with coursers in charriotte to cutte the swellinge seas, then it

<sup>1</sup> Countryfied.

was sometime marvaylous the aged Dedalus (yf olde reporte be true) with waxed wynges to cutte the Candiane Skies. At Cowyne she remayned untill the XVIII<sup>th</sup> of April, duringe which time beganne newe tydinges to springe, but suche as well might have byne spared ; and as all the reaste, so the same full of discourte, not without incredible perille : for here upon the viewe of the kinge of Polandes pasporte, the inhabytauntes of Cowne practized to defeate the same, and surmysinge that she hadd abused the benefytte thereof, alleadged that contrarye to the graunte of her pasporte, she hadd passed those countreis which she ought not to have passed ; whereby they wold have entrapped her, and betrayed her into thandes of the Duke of Olyka an olde an auntyent Enemie to the kinge of Sweden ; unto whom she muste needes have rendred her self captiue with her whole traine, and of force have abydden an extreame Raunesome accordinge to his inordynate wyll, or perhappes skarse eskaped with lyf. Owt of whose handes when she by longe entreatie, by sweete and lovinge wordes hadd wouen herselfe, with gladd and speadie course she at the laste recovered Ragnette, a castle of the Duke of Prussie : where restinge not above too daies travayled foorthe to Tylzey a toune which lieth within the Dukedome of Prussie. At which place (Easter drawinge neere) she only for the honour of the feaste contynuedd foure daies space without proceedinge any farther. After which time beinge passed, renewinge eftesones her longe and paynefull voyadge, so farre she travayled those countreyes, till after eighte daies iourney she attayned to Quinseburghe, and there meetinge with the Duke of Prussie (as before) accompanied with all his nobilytie receaved & welcoïmed her and (for her sake) my Lorde the Marques with all his traine in as princelie maner as mighte be devised. Soe now beganne the firste signe and (as I mighte saye) the kalendes of better hope to entre in ; The grieselie face of passed dangers to seeme more mylde ; for the Duke him self for his owne parte entreated<sup>1</sup> her not as a straunger, but as she hadd byne the soveraigne

<sup>1</sup> Entertained.

Ladie and Princes of his countrey. Nether was his courtesie in receavinge her greater then his Liberalytie in her enter-taynemente. Without money or eschaunge, they bought all furniture of provisiõne, bothe for her presente abode there, and for their voyadge straight at hande: Nether could his courteous nature here staie the course of his liberall handes, onles he hadd also adourned and almoste enryched her with soundrie gyftes as tokens of his princelie courage. This did the aged Duke, firste (as it were) ravished with her greate constauncie, and noble mynde, perceavinge her desire to proceade only of a vertuous zeale, then moved with foresighte of the daungers which she was lyke hardelie to escape in the reste of her iourney: Lastelye stirred with respecte of her estate, and desire (as he himselfe confessed) to have his countrey honored with the birthe of her offespringe; which otherwise by shortenes of time, (whereof she hadd no spare) or by the turmoyle of so longe and tedious travaile, mighte happelie have bene borne in an obscure and unknowen countrey. Here frendly greetinges: here pleasaunte enter-taynemente; here ioyefull countenaunces, here coastlye banquettes: here eche delight that might allure a tender harte from paynefull and perillous daungers, besette her on eche syde. But she styll fixed in her former purpose, amyddes of all her ioyes, chiefe ioye she deemed this to thinke upon your maiestie. As well appeared what tyme, she with the Duke honoring with their persones the marriadge daye of an Englishe marchante, called to her then sittinge at meate the Brydegroome. And takinge in her hande a piece filled with wyne, with gladd semblaunt and smyllynge countenance, and that in the hearinge of the Duke with all the reaste: 'I drinke (quoth she) a carowse (suche is the maner there) unto the Quene of Englande, whom I praie God I maye once see before I dye; then should I thinke my travaile bothe well bestowed and fully recompensed.' Trulie this maye seeme a matter worthie praise: But that she after so manie travailes atchieved, so manye daungers overpassed, the terror whereof even yet remayned freshe within her memorie: after so

pleasaunte entertaynemente with sweete allurement of presente reste and securytie entysinge the weried spreetes no lesse (I weene) then Circes cuppes to embrace the certaine ioyes : havinge also the daungers of the untrodden progresse yet to come before her eies : That she (I saye) eschewinge the reste for vertues sake betooke her to her former travayle, what worthie name she hath hereby deserved, I leave to greater iudgements to be skande, for me yt may suffice in fewe wordes to conclude that yet remayneth of her voyadge. She ymediatlye upon her departure from Prussie, muste needes passe again throughe parte of the kinge of Polandes countrey, where she was not assured whether she shoulde be as uncourteouslie abused as she was before at Cowine touchinge the shewe of her pasporte, which notwithstandinge she persisted in her former ynvynchyble determynaçõn, and hasteninge her iourney forewarde, attained at the laste to Danske, a cytie subiecte to the kinge of Polande, where throughe the ymoderate haste that she made to shorten her travayle, she distempered her bodie, and renewed her sycknes. So that she was constrained to abyde in this cyttie by the space of sixe weekes although altogether againste her wyll. But there was no Remedie, excepte she wold wyllefully putte her lyfe and her charge withall in adventure. Wherefore after she was somewhat (as yt were) grevelye reccovered of her Sicknes, perceavinge her tyme to approche daylie neere and neere, addressed her selfe to a freshe toyle ; and makinge skarse too daies abode in any place with all expediçõne passed the countreis of Pomerlande, Mechelbourghe, Saxone, Lunenburghe, Bremme, Oldenburghe, and after XXX<sup>ty</sup> daies contynuall travayle, came at laste to Steckuzen a castle in Easte Friselande ; where the Ladie of Embden beinge her owne naturall sister, received her as Princelie & lovinglie as reasone and nature mighte devise : for though courtesie mighte well move the worthie Duke in princelie wise to entertaine so straunge and rare a Gueste, yet Nature must of right muche more enflame the Ladies minde with hartie ioye, to see her owne bloode, her lyfe, her deere and welbeloved

sister, not seene before by space of manie yeares ; not like through the distaunce and daungers of the voyadge ever of her to have bene seene : She therefore tendringe her plighte, as pittie rooneth soone in gentle harte, and perceavinge by conference and computaçõne of tyme, that she had then but VIII weekes to accoumpte, fearynge the moste likelie evente of her perillous attempte ; comparinge the shorteness of tyme to the lengthe of the remayninge voyadge, and the disturbaunce, that she muste needes endure in the coñon waggones, beganne to dissuade her with all the argumentes she coulde devyse. She laied before her eies the long enquette and lothesome travayle, thextremytie of the hoate suñer, the necessarie doughte that coulde not lightly be avoyded and surelie muche to be feared, whether in the case that she was in, she might ever have atchieved her desyre. She charged her with the coñon usage of the inferiour estates : who beinge with childe coñonlie take uppe their chambers VI or VIII weekes before their time, leste happelie the carefull mother by some lytle moçõne or stirringe of the bodie be an occasione of preiudice to her charge. But she whom nether her brothers sleightes, nor swellinge seas, nor threatninge Rockes, nor grieselie wynter wyndes, nor (worse then this) the rude and faytheless Lyttowane coulde move : no wounder now thoughe she wolde not yelde unto the softe persuasions of her sister. She hadd (she said) no seas of Ise to slyde againe, no wilde untamed Dane, no Moskovite, no other Olykane ; whom either as her cruell mourtherer, or prowde disdaynefull maister she needed now to feare. Her shorte time she had to go with chylde, she woulde with speadie course prevente. The harde toyle, she wold make easie with remembraunce of the ende. The happie ioye (quod she) the neare at hande, the more even nature stirres to haste thereto. Therefore, thoughe not so soone as she desyred, yeat loe, after tenne daies abode at Steckhusen and Embden, leavinge her sister, and (as to her sister seemed) her savetie and healthe withall behinde her : sette forewarde with all celerytie from Embden : and in sixe

daies travaile passed through the Regiones of Easte and Weaste Fryselande and Brabante, and by contynuall resteles race of almoste foure hundreth englishe miles in lengthe, entred to Anwarpe. A iourneye in so shorte a tyme performed not onlie not to Ladies in their progresse, but skarse (I weene) by marchauntes with their poste horse in their daylie Achates.<sup>1</sup> Where reposinge her selfe by the space of fyve daies only, with lyke celeritie hastened through Flaunders: and at the laste recovered to Caleis. Here loe a daye or too awaytinge for the weather; she all the daie contynued wysHINGE and praienge for the happie windes: and as the aire was cleare feadinge her eies from a farre with the gladde sighte of the whighte Rockes of the Englishe shore. Tyll at the laste the windes agreenge somewhat to her wyll, the seas notwithstandinge goinge verie highe she with her traine tooke shippinge. And saylinge in her forewarde course with so iocounde a courage, that (when all the passengers were terriblye syck with the cruell surges of the water and the rowlinge of the unsaverie shippe), she was not onlie not sicke, but also standinge above the hatches, feedinge her eies upon the Englishe coaste was unto the sicke passengers a princelie nurse and an especiall coumforte. And even now hadd almoste attained the longe hoped porte: But as the sonne of Ixione, havinge water at the Brinke of his thirstie Lippes, by wante of that he sawe, encreased more his thirste, So she even in the viewe of the desired haven, the ende of all her travells muste be contented to suffre the Repulse and Recoyle of the same, encreasinge so her deepe conceived desire; for upon the sooddaine a contrarie gale of wynde rysinge, compelled the shippe master to seeke his shyftes, to tourne and retourne, to featche the wynde (as they tearme yt) to applie and replie everie waie whereby he mighte atcheave the haven of Dover. But when she perceaved no hope left of attayninge the porte, and that of forse she muste needes retire: (Your maiestie shall heare a sooddaine change) ‘Alas (quod she) now muste I needes be sycke bothe in

<sup>1</sup> Contract, bargain.

bodie and in mynde. I can now endure no longer:’ and therewith ymediatly takinge her Cabbaine, betwixte plaintes and sorowes she waxed wouderfull sycke. And so continued untill the shippe was brought into Caleis haven againe. Where skarse wyllinge to come on shore, overcoñe at laste with thentreatie of the coumanie, wolde not with standinge not receave any coumforte, but accusinge her cruell happe all the nighte not ceasinge before she was enfourmed of a faire and large wynde to serve for her newe passadge, she expressed nothinge but countenaunces of hevynes. But after she was ones called upon to make redye to shippeborde, she prepared her selfe with no lesse ioyefull cheare, then Theseus (I thinke) when from the mazie Laberinthe in Creete he sett foorth with Ariadne to his desired countrey of Athens. Her colour, that was a litle before altogether apalled wanne and deade, appeared againe and shewed as freshe hewe as at any time before: that a man mighte well have mervayled to see in her countenance in so small a time so greate alteraçone. This now the secounde time ioyeouslye entringe the shippe provokethe the mariners with gentle requeste to waie the Ancres and hoise the sailes, that no time maye be loste. And not withstandinge tempestuous sea furiouslye raged with her wonted surges, and compelled the passengers as before to be extreamelie syck, yet she sittinge allwaies upon the hatches passed the time in singinge the Englishe psalmes of David after the Englishe note and Dyttie. And wolde manie times in myrthe and disporte call the passengers weaklynges not worthie to beare the names of men, that were not able to endure with her beinge but a weake woman. But what prevayled it to hope well? what helpeth gladde courage? what undaunted cheare? The weather allwaie contrarie to her good endeavour seemed againe to expresse the Conspiracie betwene Juno and the God *Æolus* ruler of the wyndes in chasinge awaie of Aeneas navye from the coaste of Italie. So were the skies soodainlie overcaste with clowdes. So strove the frowarde wyndes with backwarde course to beare the unwillinge sayles againe towards the place from whence

they laste sette foorthe. So grieselie from the bottome the surginge waves bare uppe the boylinge sandes : which she beholdinge throughe feare and pensyvenes chaungeth her laie, with salte teares tricklinge downe her paled cheekes with a dolefull sighe accusethe her myshappe, and knealinge on her knees with wrounged handes beholding the heavens breaketh owt in this complainte.

O Lorde since by thy workinge wyll yt maye seeme we are come in place more lyke to spille then save : for me no force thy wyll be done in the seas as in the heavens. But yet the lytle one with whom now greate I goe, wolde God in Englande mighte I wishe, even in the handes of that moste noble Quene, that at the leaste yt mighte be nourishedd to some better chaunce then this. Which said drowpinge (as it were) almoste in a sowne entrethe her cabbaine where throughe bitternes of her sighinge and sobbinge altered her stomack, and was verie sore sicke : in so muche that the coupanie fearede muche leaste she wolde even there emongest them have fallen into travayle. But she beinge in this perplexytie of mynde, altogether unwillinge to looke back, desired the shippe master not to applie into Caleis haven, but to caste ancre rather, and abyde the adventure : yf perhappes God wolde cause the wynde to tourne and blowe fortunatelie againe. Whose requeste althoughe in that troubles of the raginge Goulfe was verie perillous, yet the master moved with her mourninge requeste, and trustinge thereby somewhat to assuage the same : Caste ancre : and laie at ancre by the sandes by the space of too or three houres. But yt booteth not to strive againste the secrett determinacõn of God. The seas wente so highe, and the wyndes waxe so roughe, that of necessytie they muste cutte cable, and betake themselves to the wyndes and weather in hope to gette Caleis againe, for all hope to proceade was clearelie and utterlie cutt of. Therefore as the time served, with muche daunger at laste arryved within Caleis againe. Where no lesse greved with her backwarde course then Andromache is sayed to have bewailed her exile from Troye when she was

leadd as captive by Achilles soñe to Scyros Ile. And in suche sorte and plighte she endured at Calleis till the weather beganne somewhat to cleare : what time she not so muche moved with the envyous storme of her perill, as greaved with the prolonginge of her wearie travaile almoste finished ; Before that the seas were quieted (suche was her thoughtfull care and ynwarde Thirste to wynne the Lande) embarked her selfe againe with all her traine, susteyninge so with better hope her longe and tedious delaye. And now at the laste, once to wynde uppe the longe clewe of her toylesome travaile, after manie a sowre blaste, manie a boisteous billowe, manie nightes passed withowt reste, manie daies without coumforte, manie embrasinges of frendes, manie daungers of her Enemyes, she hardelie hathe attained the happie lande, the ende of all her travayles, and certaine hope of presente ioyes. Even here she seemed to chalenge againe her longe forsaken lightesoomnes of harte. Even as (when Grieselye wynters flawses are faded, the Northerne blastes appeased, the Ise hyckle from saturnus bearde resolved, and soyle made softe in lustie Aprill beginnes to clothe her selfe in gladdesome grene) the Nightingale forgettinge then her former griefes of wofull winter stormes, beginnethe to Recorde her sweete abashed songe with doughtfull voyce. So she the noble princes, halfe overcome with presente happe and ioye of passed sorowes, with teares (not suche as shewe an ynwarde griefe, but suche as do discrye the tender harte overcharged with ioye) breakes owt in praisinge God for this her good successe and happie ende of travaile. Thus fullie fraughte with coumforte she marched forwarde, and with easie journey (as beinge conveyed in your graces horselitter) which she esteemed yf I might so tearme yt : The Shrene of which the Sainte was owt. Came with good speede to Cantourburie, where the honorable Lorde Cobbham Lorde Wardein of the Cinque portes, and his vertuous Ladie accompanied with the honorable and wourshippefull of the Shyre received her and conveyed her to Rochester where God encreased her ioye : for beinge lykeliie there in her Inne to travayle, yt

pleased him to reserve the same untill a better time: which she perceyvinge passed foorth the nexte daie from thence to Gravesende: where the honorable the Lorde of Hunseden meetinge her (as the time and water tyde wolde serve) did moste honorably conducte her to Bedforde house in London.<sup>1</sup> Abydinge there that happie Lighte, wherein she firste behelde your princelie countenance, Enjoyed the presence of your Roiall personne: And marvayled at your Ornamentes of mynde, of fortune and of Nature.

Thus farre I thought I mighte not all in vaine describe her wandring Course: And here of all her Race to sette the Marke.

But what shall I now saye? where shall I firste beginne? Shall I here praise the wandring Princes, that hathe overpassed so manie seas? so manie troupes of Enemies? so manie straunge countreis for vertues sake alone? Or shall I wonder at those noble vertues? (w<sup>ch</sup> from so farre and distant coastes, as seeme almoste even severed from our worlde, could drawe and eke allure so worthie a wyghte as she, by all those griefes and perilles, to seeke and to pursue, the noble breaste wherein they longe have harboured? O happie wighte whom vertues name and love coulde so attainte! And o' twyse happie giftes of princelie qualities, whose Christall streames, flowinge from your sacred breaste (most Gracious Sovereigne) are fownde to have suche force. Greate is (who see the not here) the power and strengthe of vertue. Renowned name achieved by due deserte, surmounteth in valewe the Golden streaminge Sandes and passeth in power the puissaunce of an Empyre. Trulie the shewe and viewe of Riches, with wyde compas of Domyne increaseth in the beholders an opinione of good successe, rather oftentimes then good regarde of the persone, whom fortune or course of thinges advaunceth. But suche (we see) is vertue; so farre her golden Beames are seene to stretche, so sweete and amyable is her Countenance, that whom she deckithe with her heavenlye gyftes, the same eche worthie mynde (thoughe

<sup>1</sup> In the Strand, with a water-gate.

never seene with eye) yet forced is to love. This noble vertue lodged in your highnes Breaste, dothe yelde (I saye) suche shynging rayes, as by this one Example of this traveling Princes, we beholde to beate the skyes, and pearse the eares and myndes of men, manie thowsandes of myles beyonde the frontes and lymyttes of your kyngedome. No mervaille nowe thoughe daylie we have herde your praise even utteredd of your greateste Enemies. No wonder nowe thoughe eache distressedd wighte conceive good hope through youe to be redressed. No wounder thoughe your neighbour Regiones mighte seeme sometyme to yelde their neckes unto your graces yoke. No wounder now thoughe my rude penne (not able further to expresse so muche as the Shadowe of so rare and excellent Ornamentes in so greate an Estate) here overpaysed yelde and staye it selfe: and as itt cann on my behalfe humblie beseke your highnes of pardone, that I so weake durste take in hande so great an enterprise, God longe preserve your highnes: whose love towardes youe by thankfull acknowledgme of thes statelie giftes in your persone, we hope you will contynewe: we truste youe shall encrease: whose honorable and guyett governemente, by ease we learne to praise: whose singular Nobyltye in this your princes all the worlde dothe acknowledge, whom yf I shoulde compare to the Quene of Saba, Salomon muste be the other prooffe.

Nowe saied I have enoughe, yf not too muche to one that sooner perceaves then I cann penne; and deeplier waies then I can drawe. And therefore with crave of pardone I do desire my labour to be taken so in worthe, as the meaninge of my endeavour hathe byne; and I, acknowledging my dutie, shall at the leste wise evermore wishe unto your Maiestie longe lyfe to proceade in these beginninges which promise a luckie ende to the honour of your Crowne, Coumforte of your Subjectes and enlarginge of your Realme.

## APPENDIX.

*Guzman de Silva (Spanish Ambassador in England) to  
King Philip of Spain.*

(London :  
July 2, 1565.      ‘ There has arrived at this Court a servant of  
the King of Sweden, bringing to the Queen from his  
master some sables, as well as some for the Earl of Leicester  
and the Admiral. When the negotiations were on foot for  
the marriage of that King with the Queen there was some  
idea of his sister coming here, and it was said she would  
marry Leicester. She is now married to the Marquis of  
Baden, but they say on condition that he should bring her  
here to see this Queen, and they are now at Embden waiting  
for ships to be sent from here to bring them over. It is  
suspected that she is coming to try again to bring about the  
marriage of her brother with the Queen.’

July 9, 1565.      ‘ I have advised that a sister of the King of  
Sweden had sent to this Queen to ask her to send  
her a vessel to bring her over from Embden on a visit to this  
country. They have sent her two well-fitted ships, one large  
and the other small. Some people still think she is coming  
to treat of a marriage between her brother and the Queen.’

Aug. 20, 1565.      ‘ The King of Sweden’s sister, as I have ad-  
vised your Majesty, is to come hither not, as  
arranged, from Embden, but it is believed by way of Ant-  
werp.’

Aug. 27, 1565.      ‘ Some of the servants of the King of Sweden’s  
sister have arrived in the city, and liveries are  
being made for the rest who accompany her. She is ex-  
pected every day, and, as I have said, she comes to treat for  
a marriage between her brother and this Queen.’

Sept. 10, 1565. 'The sister of the King of Sweden has arrived at Dover. As I wrote in my last, they have sent to receive her, and have prepared the Earl of Bedford's house for her occupation, with hangings and beds belonging to the Queen. They say that she brings a good train with her.'

Sept. 17, 1565. 'On the 11th inst. the King of Sweden's sister entered London at two o'clock in the afternoon. She was dressed in a black velvet robe with a mantel of black cloth of silver, and wore on her head a golden crown. As this seemed to me a new style of dress, I venture to relate these trifles to your Majesty. She had with her six ladies dressed in crimson taffety, with mantles of the same. She was received at Dover by Lord and Lady Cobham, the latter of whom is mistress of the robes to the Queen. At Gravesend Hunsden, with six of the Queen's servants, awaited her, and at the water gate of the house where she was to stay she was met by the Countess of Sussex and her sister-in-law the wife of the Chancellor, and Secretary Cecil. On the 14th the Queen arrived from Windsor and descended at the lodgings of the Swedish Princess, who is called Cecilia. The latter received her Majesty at the door, where she embraced her warmly, and both went up to her apartments. After the Queen had passed some time with her in great enjoyment she returned home, and the next night—the 15th—the Princess was delivered of a son. The Queen came up to visit her in consequence of her condition.

'I had audience of the Queen yesterday. . . . After some talk respecting the coming of Cecilia, whom the Queen praised very much to me, both for her good looks and elegance and for the grace and facility with which she speaks English. . . .'

Oct. 1, 1565. 'Yesterday the son of the King of Sweden's sister was christened in the Palace chapel, the Queen being godmother and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Norfolk godfathers. The ceremony was very grand, as your Majesty will see by an account which is enclosed herewith.'

Oct. 8, 1565. 'I had audience yesterday, and found the Marquis of Baden in the presence chamber. He came to speak to me, and said before all those present that he was deeply bound to serve your Majesty, in whose employment he had already been, and from whom he had received much grace and favour, which he could never fail to acknowledge. I thanked him on your Majesty's behalf, and after having conferred with the Queen on the matter I have mentioned . . . she called the Earl of Leicester to her, showing him favour, as usual, and asked me, "Do you know this gentleman?" I answered that it was so long since I saw him that I might well have forgotten him. "What!" said the Queen, "is he so presumptuous that he fails to wait upon you every day?" We were talking thus for a time until the hour arrived for visiting the King of Sweden's sister, and the Queen asked me whether I would go. I answered that I would attend her. She went by water, and for a time only she and I were together in the cabin of her barge, until at length she called Heneage and spoke to him secretly and very closely, and afterwards told me that she was telling him that he must learn German. This was to lead me to infer that she was saying something to him about the Archduke.

'She approached the Swedish Princess with great professions of affection and embraces, and I then went up to speak to her. They remained standing for a time until a stool had been brought for me, and continued with small talk and professions of attachment to each other, and the Swede paid me some compliments saying how great was the obligation of herself and her husband towards your Majesty for the grace and favour you had shown him. This with much modesty and fair words, and with so gracious a manner, that her high breeding is very apparent.'

Oct. 22, 1565. 'On the 14th inst. Cecilia, the King of Sweden's sister, went to the ceremony, which is called here the Purification, and the child was confirmed. There were great rejoycings, and on the previous night she and her

husband had sent to invite me to dine, which I did, and stayed to supper as well, because the Queen was coming. The Queen said many gracious words of praise of your Majesty for the succour which only you had sent to Malta, and said she had ordered processions and thanksgivings for the victory to be given all over the country, at one of which, to take place here, she intended to be present. Cecilia said she hoped to be fortunate enough on her return to Flanders to find your Majesty there and to pay her respects to you. She said she could desire nothing more in the world than to see your Majesty and humbly offer her good wishes, which was all she could do for so great a monarch, and if it were not considered a presumption she would write the same to your Majesty. I thanked her to the best of my ability, telling her that I apprehended from your Majesty's esteem for such persons that you would receive her letter with much pleasure, and assured her that it would be welcomed with such graciousness and gentleness as would prove that these qualities were born in your Majesty together with your grandeur.'

*The King to Guzman de Silva.*

Oct. 24, 1565. 'You did well to advise me of the arrival of the King of Sweden's sister, and you will inform me of anything else that happens in this particular.'

*Guzman de Silva to the King.*

Nov. 5, 1565. 'The Queen has had the King of Sweden's sister brought to the Palace, and still pays her great attention. They tell me she is not proposing her brother's marriage, but is doing her best to urge Leicester's suit with the Queen, praising him highly. This is, no doubt, because she thinks it pleases the Queen. I am keeping in with her, as I have written to your Majesty, in view of what may happen in the course of the constant changes in all things here.

‘The King of Sweden’s sister also writes as I have advised she wished to do. She told me such was her desire to serve your Majesty that she had asked her husband to reside in a portion of his territories adjoining Luxemburg, so as to be the nearer to your Majesty’s dominions.’

Nov. 10, 1565. ‘It appears that the sister of the King of Sweden is not pushing her brother’s suit for the present, but rather favours that of Lord Robert, as I have written in the accompanying letter. It may be that she is doing this in order to wait for a better opportunity of treating for her brother, as she appears prudent and will bide her time.’

*The Queen to Lord Cobham.*<sup>1</sup>

BY THE QUEEN.

Right trusty and well beloved, we grete you well. Whereas the Lady Cecilia, sister of the King of Sweden, is like to arrive very shortly at Dover with the Marquis of Baden and her husband, for that we are advertised that she is coming by land from Emden to Dunkirk, where she should be arrived to yesterday. Because our mind is that both at her landing and also on her way to our city of London, she be as honourably used as is meet for such a personage ; our will and pleasure is that you put yourself in order to repair unto Dover, as well accompanied as the time shall serve you, both of your own gentlemen and servants, and also of the gentlemen of Worship next dwelling about Canterbury and Dover, and within the Cinque Ports. Sending in the meantime some man of your own thither, that may with all speed advertise you of the said Lady’s arrival, so you may be as our chief officer there ready to receive and bid her welcome in our name ; and so conduct her as far as the boundery of your office doth extend. Seeing that the said lady and her husband and their train be used with all courtesy and friendly enter-

<sup>1</sup> (Domestic State Papers) August 26, 1565.

tainment and furnished by the way of all such things as are mete and they shall have need of. And because our desire is to have her as honourably received as the shortness of time will suffer we have written so both to the Lord of Burgavenny and appointed him and the Lady his wife, accompanied with such ladies, wives and other gentlemen of Havre, to repair to such place where the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports shall end and so to join with you and your company in the conducting of the said Lady Cecilia to Gravesend, where we have ordered to have others to receive her and conduct her to our city of London.

*Preamble to a Patent, granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Marquis of Baden, for a Pension of 2,000 Crowns.*

Nov. 23, 1565.

Whereas the noble Lady Cecilia, daughter of our good brother the King of Sveria, hath of mere love, born of long time towards us, induced her dear husband, Christopher, Marquis of Baden, to divert his journey which he had intended to have made from Sveria into ye land of Lundburg, where his house is, and to come with his said wife into this our realm of England, not without great troubles and perils, and, what is to be most considered, she was great with child which she desired to bring forth to the world in this Island, as (praised be God) she hath enriched our realm with a fine son, whom we have also, by our assistance, brought into the society of the Church by bap-tism; wherefor we have received the said Lady accordingly, both to the desert of her marvellous love and to the sovereignty of her state (being the daughter and sister of the King of Sveria), into our company and in our loving familiarity; intending so to entertain her with all good offices of love as this her honour which herein she hath done us doth well deserve.

And furthermore, considering she is pleased, to the great content of us both, to remain some longer time with us for the furtherance of our amity, although her husband, the

Marquis, have necessary occasion to repair into Lungburg, Germany, to his territories there, for the order of his own causes; therefore, whereas he hath determined shortly to return hither to the Lady his wife, we have thought mete beside all other gratuities and offices of love which we think mete to be showed to the said Lady, in name of a token of our good will, for being content to divert his said journey at the desire of the lady his wife in respect of us, to give the fine and grant, and so by this patent we do give and grant eidem, &c. &c.

[The above is entirely in Lord Burleigh's hand, and is followed by a note to Roger Ascham, requesting him to turn it into Latin.]

*Cecilia to Elizabeth.*

March 19, 1566.

Most gracious and powerful Queen, and dearest cousin; we trust that your Majesty will not take it amiss that we approach you, not in our own person, but by legates and messengers, namely, the noblemen Sir Christopher Schrenck, Baron Tautenburg, and M. Hockstein; and since they are unacquainted with the English tongue we have given them letters. For we are in poor health, and that, together with the intemperance of the weather, prevents our coming into the presence of your Majesty. Wherefore we earnestly pray that they may have access to your Majesty and may have a favourable hearing from you.

We do not doubt, most gracious and powerful Queen, that you remember how we once complained to your Majesty of wrongs done to us by certain of your subjects, who till now have gone unpunished, which fact has caused us great grief of mind. This grief has been further increased to-day by a great wrong done to us by Ephippiarus, who, not satisfied with any of the reasonable terms which the other creditors have accepted, has arrested and detained our Secretary, and has spread a false report about us through the whole city, that we are planning a secret departure from here; whereby

he has not only roused against us others to whom we have pledged our faith for the payment of our debts, but has also sullied our good name, which we have always kept spotless.

And whereas your Majesty did most graciously promise to the most illustrious Prince Lord Christopher, Marquis of Baden, my well beloved husband, at his departure, to protect me until his return, we trust that the man who has done us this wrong will not escape unpunished, lest our own condition appear to be the same as that of a common person. Moreover by his instigation they have appointed a watch nightly, lest we secretly take flight.

May it please your Majesty graciously to call to mind our love towards you, and that we came into this kingdom for no other reason than to declare the same. Therefore we do not doubt that your Majesty will equally reciprocate our love and ward off from us every harm and kindly restore to us our Secretary out of arrest; and this kindness we will labour to deserve by our love towards you, whatever injuries we may receive. Given in your Majesty's Metropolis of London, the 19th day of March, 1566.

Your Majesty's faithful sister,

CECILIA.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords and others of the  
Queen's Maj. Privy Council.*

April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1566.

Most humbly beseech your Honourables your poor Orators, Richard Bramley, butcher; Rob. Audrey, poulterer; George Saltus, grocer; Davy George, baker; John Palmer, fishmonger; Nicholas Gomporte, brewer; citizens of London, and Richard Sherman, butterman, victuallers for the said City: That whereas they, for the provision and furniture of the Lady Cecilia her grace and her household of victual, are owing divers and sundry sums of money, the particulars whereof do severally appear hereunder written, which long before this time should have been by the Princess paid unto them; and furthermore (and it like your Honours) not with-

standing the forbearance of their moneys return hitherto to their great hinderance and partly to some of their undoing, they understand that the said Lady hasteth to depart this country without satisfying any of them ; yet hath she this present day answered by her officers, that she will either pay them or leave a pawn, but they dare not trust thereunto ; she hath so often broken promise. In consideration whereof, and for as much as your poor Orators, as obedient subjects unto their Prince, could do no less for her Highness sake, than give her credit as they have done ; seeing that her Majesty so princely did entertain her. That the rather it may please your honours in that respect, and for charities sake together, forthwith to take order how they shall be answered as to Justice and equity apperteyneth. Otherwise both they, their poor wives, children and families be utterly undone, and all others discouraged for ever occupying as they have done to them the like favour unto any stranger ; and besides that your said poor Orators for part of the said debt which is as well the goods of other men as theirs ; are like to have their bodies rot in prison. And they shall pray for your honourable preservation long to endure.

[Signed by the seven above named.]

*Princess Cecilia to Sir William Cecil.*

Apr<sup>l</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1566.

Here follows a list of the complaints made by us :

*First* : that the undermentioned persons basely and falsely complain that the most illustrious Princess, after contracting various debts, refuses payment, and is making preparations to leave the country. Their own words in English are as follows = ‘They understand the said Lady hasteth to depart this country without satisfying any of them.’

*Second* : that they write that the most illustrious Princess has answered through her officers that her highness will either pay them the money, or will leave them jewelry as a security. But they say that they will not trust this promise of her

Highness, as she has so often failed them. Their own words ran thus: 'Yet hath she this present day answered by her officers that she will either pay them or leave a pawn; but they cannot trust thereunto, she hath so often broken promise.' What these words mean and the insinuation they contain even a child could understand. They need no far-fetched interpretation, they are written and worded plainly enough; and those who have dared to write such things against so great a Princess, deserve rather a punishment than a reply.

The third point is = ; that the undermentioned being asked by Sir Chris: Schrenk, baron of Tautenburgk why they had spread these noxious reports about her Highness secret departure and furthermore, to confirm them, had employed ships about the gate, have answered through a tallow merchant, who speaks the German language so as to be able to understand us easily; that they had spread no reports of a secret departure, but as regards the guard, they acknowledged having put it there. This was said in the presence of the Lord Baron, whose testimony in this case no one would presume to suspect; besides two others William Tindal and Thomas Sympson declare that they heard the same words: thus they can be examined.

Moreover on the same day, 19th March, Bromley, butcher, not content with their seditious and importunate outcries, came to the door of the room in which her most illustrious Highness was still reposing, and with shouts and unmannerly oaths, in the hearing of many, amongst others the Lady Wilhelm[ina], raged so much against her Highness and her Officers and was so unseemly that her Highness had openly to complain of his insolence. On the other things which happened at the same time, such as the undermentioned men standing in the middle of the gate and threatening the officers of her Highness, we will not dwell more fully, lest we should seem to do so from malice.

Lastly: Her most illustrious Highness calls to mind the action of Ephippiarius, who caused (with great dishonour) the

imprisonment of her Highness' secretary, when he was discharging her Highness business in the town. And although she understands that the Secretary has forgiven him, yet as she feels that what was done to his person was done to her, and moreover she understands the report thereof has spread to foreign nations, her Highness feels it would reflect great disgrace and infamy on her Consellers, if a man of his class be seen to act thus with impunity.

Now that these things are known to you and since it is your duty to see that so great a Princess has no cause for complaint against her Majesty's subjects, and as you are now acquainted with the enormity of the deeds, her Highness leaves it to you to proclaim publicly their offence and punish accordingly those who have written or caused to be written such things. Thus we do not doubt that if you act thus, her Highness will proclaim to everybody your severity against the delinquents, and will in her turn vouchsafe to hold in grateful remembrance the trouble you have taken on her behalf.

Finally, her Highness begs you to direct your answer to her Counsellors.

The names of those who signed the petition are these :

. . . . .  
*John Dudley to his Master, the Earl of Leicester.*

The Court : March 31, 1566.

As Mr. Tamworth is coming up, I will leave all those matters to him, and will only trouble you with what has happened to the Marquis of Baden, Lady Cecilia's husband. Being at Calais a long time, attending for his lady, when he saw his time, understanding what his creditors had done here at Court for the recovery of their money (and which she still excused herself from paying, as she was under covert baron and could not be compelled to pay his debts), he ventured to come over to her, disguised as a mean man with his beard cut, and came to Arundel House, where she lay, and there has been the most part of this week, and so meant to return

without offering to see her Majesty or any man ; taking post horse as secretly as might be, he was known by his merchant creditors, and arrested upon one action for 5,000*l.* at Rochester last night at 10 P.M. ; but her Majesty has sent, for his relief and comfort, Mr. Ralph Lane. I hear secretly that nothing was done to his stay, but by advice of some of the best councillors.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords and others of the Queen's Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

In this humble manner prayeth and beseacheth your honours, your orator and supplicant Edward Browne, Mayor of the City of Rochester ; that whereas the hon: Christopher, Marquis of Baden, is now prisoner under arrest, within the said city, at the suite of divers of the Queen's subjects, citizens of the city of London and others, for divers sums of money ; and whereas the Queen's Majesty hath directed her grace privie seal to your said orator, for the good and honourable usage of the said Marquis, and also for the safe keeping of the same Marquis in way of Justice upon any lawful suite commenced against him ; May it please your honours to be advised that the said Marquis is a prisoner under lawful arrest to divers accounts commenced against him in dire form of law, and notwithstanding hath been and is kept and used honourably according to his estate, and so might have been ever sithen his first arrest (if his pleasure had been to have accepted the same and such provision as your Orator would gladly have provided, after that he knew what manner of personage he was. But so it is right hon: that the Queen's Majesty hath directed her most gracious writ of Habeas Corpus to your said Orator, whereby he is strictly commanded to keep the body of the said Marquis in safety ; so that he may have his body with the caust of his detaining before her Grace in her bench at Wosted, in the first day of Easter term, and that the said Marquis hath by the encouragement of the Queen's Majes: writ of privy seal taken to himself such

liberty as he will not suffer your orator, being the Queen's Majestys lieutenant, nor any other of her Graces officers within the said city to approach or come near to him. But in contemptuous manner willeth them to avoid from him, he having and keeping dagge<sup>1</sup> charged with pellette and other weopons defensive about him, to the great peril of your orator and other of the Queen's Maj: officers here. By reason whereof the said Marquis is very like to escape from your said orator, which will be to his utter undoing. In tender consideration whereof and for as much as the Queens Maj: officers of the said city, that is to wit, the Sergeant at Mace and the Constable, are upon the sinister complaint of the said Marquis imprisoned or detained from your orator without just occasion, whereby your said orator is the less able to keep the said Marquis according to his due justice and law: May it therefor please your hon<sup>rs</sup> (the premisses considered) to take such order that the said Marquis may be advertised from your honours that he must according to the laws of this realm submit himself to the custody of your orator and other of the Queen's Maj: officers of the said city in due and obedient order (being used honourably according to the Quens Majes: pleasure)—or that your said orator may be sufficiently discharged by order of law from the keeping of the said Marquis, and from all charge that may come to your orator by reason of the escape of the said Marquis; and your said orator shall daily pray to God for the preservation of your honours long to continue.

*Daniel Hechstetter and Hans Lonner to Alderman Duckett.*

Apr<sup>l</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1566.

(EXTRACT FROM LETTER.)

That you have been so ill delted withall by the Marquis of Baden as that he hath departed the realm without making payment to you and others, that grieveth us not a little on your behalf; yet we hope he will remember him self better

<sup>1</sup> Pistols,

towards you ; although not with present payment, yet with good assurance. How be it we doubt it will be hard to bring him to it, for his investments is abroad eaten affore hand ; we will for your sake understand better of his stock, and if you think it good, you may send us a copy authentic of your bill of debts, and we will travell for you as though the matter were our own. But to write you of any great comfort we cannot ; we wish you had your money in your purse again without any interest. At our coming you shall understand further of this, as much as we are able to inform you.

*Guzman de Silva to King Philip.*

March 18, 1566. 'I gave your Majesty's reply to Cecilia, the sister of the King of Sweden, with such assurances as I thought fitting. She showed great joy and pleasure that your Majesty should have so graciously written to her, and replied with consideration, humility and gratitude, as was due at the favour your Majesty had shown her. She said she would advise her brother of it, so that if occasion ever offered he might show his gratitude to your Majesty. She is leaving. The Queen has treated her stingily after having written many letters to her inviting her to come, which Cecilia said she would show me. This was at the time that they said the King, her brother, was in treaty to marry a daughter of the Duchess of Lorraine, and after her arrival the Queen urged her to persuade her brother to come hither. It is therefore clear that she wished to treat of marriage with him again, so that the Archduke was not the only one. The Queen would like every one to be in love with her, but I doubt whether she will ever be in love with any one enough to marry him.

Cecilia requested the Queen, on behalf of her brother, that she would help him with two ships against Denmark, and permit him to send hither a quantity of gold and silver every year to be coined and laid out in goods in this country for Sweden, paying no more duty than that paid by English

merchants here. To the first request the Queen replied that her friendship and alliance to the King of Denmark would not allow her to do it ; and to the second she said that the loss which would be caused to her own kingdom and subjects would be so great that she must refuse.'

April 6, 1566. 'As the sister of the King of Sweden was about leaving and was arranging for payment of certain debts she had incurred here, the Margrave her husband, who was awaiting her in Calais, heard that she was unwell, and came secretly to visit her. After having been with her a few hours he returned, and on his way back, at Rochester, was arrested by creditors, and taken to the public gaol. When his wife heard this she complained to the Queen, who said she did not know anything of his detention, and begged the Margrave to return to Court to receive satisfaction, which he refused to do. He was imprisoned on the 30th ultimo, and the Queen sent a gentleman to take him out of prison, and lodge him in a house where he now remains. They pay no respect to any one here.'

April 18, 1566 'The Margrave of Baden is in Calais, and Cecilia, his wife, tells me she thought of leaving on the 19th instant, although the Queen says she is not going till the 22nd. They are leaving dissatisfied.'

April 29, 1566. 'I wrote to your Majesty that the Margrave of Baden had come over from Calais in disguise to visit his wife, and on his return had been taken for debt at Rochester and lodged in prison. Cecilia spoke to the Queen about it and promised not to leave the country until she had settled her own and her husband's debts. He was thereupon liberated, but refused to return to the Court. Cecilia has had great trouble to get clear, as I understand they owed more than 15,000 crowns, and they have made her give pledges for the payment of much greater value, even her dresses, and notwithstanding this she would have been in

still greater trouble if she had not been helped. I have done all I could for her and she is grateful, but is not very well satisfied with the Queen, who, although she received her well and even helped her with money, did not do so either graciously or promptly. She left on the 27th, glad enough to get out of this country. She has exhibited spirit and courage in her troubles, which have not been light.

After she had finished at Greenwich, on the same day that she had to leave, she returned hither and sent to say that she had done so in order to see me before she went. I at once went to visit her, and after she had told me what she had done in her affairs she at once departed for Greenwich again and left at ten o'clock the same day. She espoused the cause of the Earl of Leicester when she was here, but he helped her little in her hour of need. The English convinced her that they have not much gratitude.'

London.

*Cecilia to Elizabeth.*

April 29, 1566.

Most gracious Lady and well beloved cousin, we have arranged to cross to-day, the wind being favourable. We give thanks to your Majesty for all favours shown to us, and we will strive ever to be worthy the same. Furthermore we render thanks to your Majesty for our safe conduct to the harbour, and for the magnificent body of men appointed by your Majesty, whose presence most brilliantly adorned our company and who performed their duties so well that we had nothing left to wish for. Concerning the journey we will write later on to your Majesty; meanwhile, commending us and ours to you, we desire to take our leave; praying lastly that your most gracious Majesty may vouchsafe to hold commended in our name your noble and faithful subject N. Boyer, and to bestow on him some post in your Majesty's Court.

Given at Dover: April 29, 1566.

Your good and faithful Sister,

CECILIA.

*Guzman de Silva to King Philip.*

Nov. 25, 1566. ' I have received letters from Cecilia, sister to the King of Sweden, and the Margrave of Baden, her husband, on certain private business they left with me here, and enclosing a letter to your Majesty. They offer service in case it should be necessary in Flanders. I reply fairly, both in view of eventualities and because they are such near neighbours to the States, although I believe the Margrave is not a Catholic, as his elder brother is, nor even so good a courtier as he might be, as his letter shows. He means well apparently, however, which is the thing to be considered in Germany.'