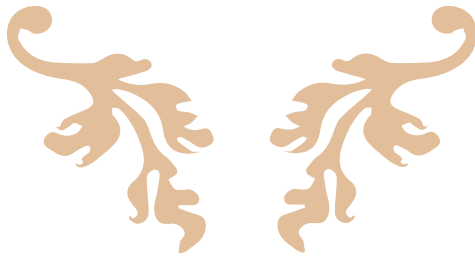


Putting On A Progress 1578

Source Analysis



Gobbets: A Guide

Source Analysis

Gobbets: A Guide

Introduction

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a gobbet as a “piece, lump , esp. of raw flesh or food”.

The modern definition is more relevant: **“an extract from a text especially set for translation or comment in examination”**.

In general terms, the goal of the exercise is to achieve three things:

1. **Identify** the source of the text/image beyond the information given to you. Is it characteristic of the work of a particular author or movement? When was it produced and in what circumstances? To what historical events, if any, does it relate?
2. **Comment** on the content of the source and clarify any points that are unclear. This requires close reading and consideration of the internal evidence, that is to say the evidence provided from within the text/image itself.
3. **Assess** the significance of the source by relating it to some more general historical context, movement or event. Each gobbet will have at least one specific point that should be addressed/analysed, so always consider why a particular passage/image has been chosen. Focus your commentary on what strikes you as interesting in this gobbet.

Two dangers to avoid

1. Just rewording the text/describing the source.
2. Writing a general essay on the issues referred to in the passage, rather than focussing on points in the particular source set for analysis.

How to approach the text

You have to ask questions of the text. It is no good expecting the meaning simply to emerge by looking at it. The answers are unlikely to simply jump out of the page; they need to be teased out by your applying a set of actions which can be learnt.

There are a number of questions to ‘ask’ the document. Some overlap, others will not be relevant for all documents. Nevertheless, awareness of these different questions is a good foundation for approaching a document and writing a gobbet:

Can you give an accurate date to the source?

In historical texts, is the author writing about the contemporary world, or about an earlier period in history, and how does this affect what they say?

What is the genre of document?

Is it an inscription, charter, letter, memo, legal text, part of a chapter of a book, private letter, diary entry, published article etc.

Do we know the identity of the author of the document in question?

If relevant, what was the author’s geographical/ social/ institutional location – in short, what was their background? What were their opinions and to what extent does their identity and personal history shed light upon the nature of the source being considered? Is the text characteristic of the work of a particular author or movement?

What is the purpose of the document in question?

What was the author trying to achieve with it? Is it straightforward to identify the purpose behind the document’s production?

What can you say about the intended audience for the document?

If the intended audience is not specified, what factors in text identity who the audience might be? To what extent is the document angled towards that audience’s viewpoint? Does it aim to reinforce, or to challenge, existing views? It may be that you will need to suggest several possible answers.

What issues are deliberately raised by the document?

What, of its content, is of significance? Were these issues ones of great contemporary relevance? Have they remained so, or does a latter-day audience see in the work things never intended by the author? Does that matter? Does it influence our understanding of the document in question?

What is the purpose of the document in question?

What was the author trying to achieve with it? Is it straightforward to identify the purpose behind the document's production?

What can you say about the intended audience for the document?

If the intended audience is not specified, what factors in text identify who the audience might be? To what extent is the document angled towards that audience's viewpoint? Does it aim to reinforce, or to challenge, existing views? It may be that you will need to suggest several possible answers.

What issues are deliberately raised by the document?

What, of its content, is of significance? Were these issues ones of great contemporary relevance? Have they remained so, or does a latter-day audience see in the work things never intended by the author? Does that matter? Does it influence our understanding of the document in question?

Analysing Pictures as Primary Sources

There are many ways to analyse the Elizabethan period through images. Portraiture is the best! Here is the best website where you can access interesting portraits for students to analyse.

► <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/explore/by-country/europe>

A similar set of questions can be applied to using visual materials

- What clues are in the picture to establish time and place?
 - What is happening in the picture?
 - What is the significance of the event?
 - What can and what cannot be learnt from the picture?
 - Why do you think the picture was produced?
 - What message is the picture trying to communicate?
-

Key Code

These are the themes covered in the Key Stage 3, GCSE and A level Elizabethan course or modules. The Gobbets chosen will assist you to explore the themes and get you ready to work on more extended writing. Your final piece of analysis should be no longer than 800 words.

Catholic Threat	A
Elizabeth's Rule	B
Exploration / Trade	C
France	D
Golden Age / Culture	E
Marriage	F
Mary, Queen of Scots	G
Netherlands	H

Poverty	I
Progress	J
Protestant	K
Puritans	L
Rebellion	M
Religious Settlement	N
Scotland	O
Spain	P

Acts of the Privy Council (1578) - at Bury St Edmunds	H	J		
<p>'A post letter for Thomas Gourley, gentleman, servant to the Lord Cobham, to be served of horses and shipping, being sent into the Lowe Countries to her Majesties Ambassadour there for her Highnes' service.'</p>				

Acts of the Privy Council (1578) - at Kenninghall	J			
<p>'A warrant to the Threasurer of the Chamber for the paiement of...Thomas Randolph, esquire, her Majesties Post Master, or in his absence to Roberte Gascoine, for the charges of layeng of postes in diverse places for her Majesties service during the tyme of the Progresse.'</p>				

Acts of the Privy Council (1578) - at Norwich	K	N		
<p>'This daie there appered before their Lordships, as warned by the Shreif of Norffolk by authoritie given unto him by the said Lordes, Humfrey Bedingfeld of Quidneham, gentleman, Roberte de Grey of Martyn, esquire, John Downes of Bowghton, gentleman, John Drury of Godwitt, gentleman ---Ruckwood and Roberte Downes...they weare particulerlie charged that, contrarie to all good lawes and orders and against the duetie of good subjectes, they refused to come to the churche at the tymes of praiers, sermons and other Devine Services; everie one of them confessed that it was true that they did absent themselves from the churche as aforesaid...'</p>				

The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth - Nichols	A	M	O	
<p>It was also during this Visit that Thomas Percy Earl of Northumberland was executed. This Nobleman, who had been at the head of the Rebellion in the North, was in January 1570 treacherously betrayed into the custody of James Stewart Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland; and in July 1572, for a large bribe, he was delivered to Henry Cary Lord Hunsdon, then Governor of Berwick; by whom he was sent to York, and beheaded there on the 22d of August; averring the Pope's Supremacy, affirming the Realm to be in a state of sedition, and their obedience to Elizabeth no better than Hereticks.</p>				

Utopia - Thomas More	I			
<p>'...in order that one insatiable glutton and accursed plague of his native land may join field to field and surround many thousand acres with one fence, tenants are evicted...by hook or by crook the poor wretches are compelled to leave their homes - men and women, husbands and wives, orphans and widows, parents with little children and a household not rich but numerous, since farm work requires many hands...they are cast into prison as vagrants for going about idle when, though they most eagerly offer their labour, there is no one to hire them [because] a single shepherd or herdsman is sufficient grazing livestock on that land for whose cultivation many hands were once required to make it raise crops.'</p>				

Utopia - Thomas More	I			
<p>'Let fewer be brought up in idleness. Let farming be resumed and let cloth-working be restored once more that there may be honest jobs to employ usefully that idle throng, whether those whom hitherto pauperism has made thieves or those who, now being vagrants or lazy servants, in either case are likely to turn out thieves.'</p>				

The State of Melford Church...as I, Roger Martyn, Did Know It - Roger Martyn	A	N		
<p>'...there were very fair and painted boards...which were opened upon high and solemn feast days, which then was a very beautiful show...there was also... at the back of the altar, a table with a crucifix on it, with the two thieves hanging, on every side one, which is in my house decayed; and the same I hope my heirs will repair and restore again one day.'</p>				

Confession - John Pykas of Colchester (March 7, 1527)	K			
<p>'...he bought in Colchester...a New Testament in English, and paid for it four shillings. Which New Testament he kept, and read it thoroughly many times. And afterward, when he heard that the said New Testaments were forbidden, that no man should keep them, he delivered it and the book of Paul's Epistles to his mother again. And so...by the instruction of his mother, and by reading of the said books, he fell into these errors and heresies against the Sacrament of the Altar; that he thought that in the Sacrament of the Altar, after the words of consecration, not the very body of Christ, but only bread and wine.</p> <p>Which heresy he hath diverse time spoken and taught; not only in the house of Thomas Matthew, in the presence of the said Matthew's wife, William Pykas, and Marion Westden, daughter to Matthew's wife; but also in the houses and presences of John Thompson, fletcher; Dorothy Lane, Robert Best, Mistress Swain...'</p>				

The Death of Bishops Latimer and Ridley - John Foxe (October 1555, pub. 1563)	K			
<p>Master Ridley said, 'I beseech you, my lord, even for Christ's sake, that I may speak but two or three words.'...The bailiffs and Dr Marshal, the vice-chancellor, ran hastily unto him, and with their hands stopped his mouth, and said, 'Master Ridley, if you will revoke your erroneous opinions, and recant the same, you shall not only have liberty so to do, but also the benefit of a subject, that is, have your life.' 'Not otherwise?' said Master Ridley. 'No,' quoth Dr Marshal...'Well,' quoth Master Ridley, 'so long as the breath is in my body I will never deny my Lord Christ, and his known truth: God's will be done in me'</p>				

The Elizabethan Injunctions (1559)	K	N		
<p>'The persons...shall preach in their churches...one sermon, every quarter of the year at least, wherein they shall purely and sincerely declare the Word of God, and in the same, exhort their hearers to the works of faith, mercy, and charity specially prescribed and commanded in Scripture and that works devised by men's fantasies...offering money, candles or tapers to relics, or images, or kissing and licking of the same, praying upon beads, or such like superstition, have...no promise of reward...Also they shall provide...one book of the whole Bible...in English...set up in some convenient place...whereas their parishioners may most commodiously resort unto the same and read the same, out of the time of common service.'</p>				

Chronicles - George Best (1578)	C			
<p>'the valiant courages of men in this later age, within these 80 years...have so much enlarged the bounds of the world, that now we have twice and thrice so much scope for our earthly peregrination, as we have had in times past...'</p>				

Handwritten newsletter from Seville (December 1569)	C	H		
<p>'John Hawkins...intercepted a ship trying to make its way to the Netherlands and carried it off together with its entire cargo...the most annoying part of this affair is that this Hawkins could not have fitted out so numerous and so well equipped a fleet without the aid and secret consent of the queen...'</p>				

Letter to Queen Elizabeth - Cecil Burghley (1569)	A	B	F	G
<p>'The Queen of Scots indeed is and shall always be a dangerous person to your estate. Yet there be degrees whereby the dangers may be more or less. If you would marry, it should be less; and whilst you do not, it will increase. If her person be restrained either here or at home in her own country, it will be less; if it be at liberty, it will be greater. If she be manifested to be unable by law to have any other husband than Bothwell whilst he liveth [imprisoned on the continent], the peril is the less; if she be esteemed free to marry, it is the greater.'</p>				

Declaration - Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland (Nov 1569)	A	M		
<p>'...new set up nobles about the queen's majesty...go about to overthrow and put down the ancient nobility of this realm...and have also by the space of twelve years now past set up and maintained a new found religion and heresy...For the amending and redressing thereof diverse foreign powers do purpose shortly to invade this realm which will be to our utter destruction if we do not speedily forbend [forbid] the same...'</p>				

Proclamation regarding the Northern Earls - Queen Elizabeth (23 Nov 1569)	A	M		
'...these two earls being both in poverty, the one having but a very small portion of that which his ancestors had and lost, and the other having almost his whole patrimony wasted, do go about...[to do] certain high treasons against the queen's majesty's person and the realm...'				

Sources and Debates in English History 1485-1714 - Key and Bucholz (2004)	A	M	G	O
[On arresting Throckmorton, they discovered] 'two papers containing the names of certain Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, expressing the havens for landing of foreign forces...[as well as] twelve pedigrees of the descent of the Crown of England, printed and published by the bishop of Ross, in the defense of the pretended title of the Scottish queen his mistress...'				

Execution Statement - Mary, Queen of Scots (1587)	A	G	O	
'I die a Catholic, firm in my religion, a faithful Scotch-woman and a true Frenchwoman. God...knows...that I have always desired to see England and Scotland happily united. Commend me to the King my son, and tell him that I have done nothing that could prejudice his kingdom of Scotland.'				

Pope Sixtus V (1588)	B	D	H	P
'She certainly is a great queen...and were she only a Catholic she would be our dearly beloved. Just look how well she governs; she is only a woman, only mistress of half an island, and yet she makes herself feared by Spain, by France, by the Empire, by all. She enriches her kingdom by Spanish booty, besides depriving Spain of Holland and Zealand.'				

Account of bonfires in London (24 Aug 1559)	K			
"against Ironmonger Lane and against St Thomas Acres, two great [bonfires] of roods and Marys and Johns and other images, there they were burned with great wonder...'				

Letter to Philip of Spain - from a Spaniard in England (14 May 1569)	K	P		
'They are treating all Catholics with great rigor...and the prisons are full of them...after having taken there from a great number of religious images and crucifixes, as well as figures of Our Lady and the Saints...they carried them through most of the streets in the morning, as if in procession, with great mockery and laughter, saying that these were the gods of the Spaniards.'				

Note from Hereford Diocese	N			
'James Eaton of Hereford...cometh to the church but sitteth so far that, he neither heareth or can hear, whereat many are offended... John Vicares of Hereford, brewer, cometh to St John's, his parish church...but he walketh up and down in time of divine service in a place so far off that he cannot hear...'				

A new passage to Cataia, What commodities would ensue, this passage once discovered - Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578)	C			
'...through the shortness of the voyage, we would be able to sell all manner of merchandise, brought from thence, far better cheap, than either the Portuguese or Spaniard doth...'				

House of Commons report on Mary, Queen of Scots	A	G	O	
'...if her majesty should be safe without taking away the life of the Scottish queen, the same were most likely and probably to grow, by one of these means following: 1. First, that happily she might be reclaimed and become a repentant convert... 2. Or else, by a more straight guard be so kept... 3. Or, that good assurance might be given by oath, bonds, or hostages, as cautions for her good and loyal demeanour from henceforth. 4. Or lastly, by banishment, the realm might be voided of her person...'				

Elizabeth's reply to House of Commons report on Mary, Queen of Scots	B	G		
<p>'...I shall pray you for this present, to content yourselves with an answer without answer. Your judgement I condemn not, neither do I mistake your reasons, but pray you to accept my thankfulness, excuse my doubtfulness, and take in good part my answer answerless...'</p>				

An Admonition to the Parliament - Field and Wilcox (1572)	K	L		
<p>'Amend therefore these horrible abuses and reform God's Church, and the Lord is on your right hand...Is a reformation good for France [the Huguenots], and can it be evil for England? Is discipline meet for Scotland, and is it unprofitable for this realm? Surely God hath set these examples before your eyes to encourage you to go forward to a thorough and a speedy reformation.'</p>				

Letter to Queen Elizabeth on Prophesyings - Archbishop Grindal (1576)	K	M		
<p>'By preaching of God's word...due obedience to Christian princes and magistrates is planted in the hearts of subjects...so as generally, where preaching wanteth, so obedience faileth...what bred rebellion in the North [1569]? Was it not papistry, and ignorance of God's word, through want of often preaching? And in the time of that rebellion, were not all men, of all states, that made profession of the Gospel, most ready to offer their lives for your defense?'</p>				

Elizabeth's reply to her Bishops regarding Prophesyings (1577)	K	N		
<p>'[those who preach]...shall be lawfully approved and licensed...and were there shall not be sufficient able persons...there you shall limit the curates to read the public homilies...and...we will and straitly charge you that you also charge the same [prophesyings] forthwith to cease and not be used; but if any shall attempt or continue...we will you...commit them unto prison as maintainers of disorders...'</p>				

First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women - John Knox (1558)	B			
<p>'To promote a woman to bear rule, superiority, dominion or empire above any realm, nation, or city is repugnant to nature, contumely to God, a thing most contrarious to His revealed will and approved ordinance, and finally it is the subversion of good order, of all equity and justice.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	B	F	G	N
<p>'The most common charge levelled against [Elizabeth], also linked to contemporary assumptions about her gender, is that she was indecisive...Indeed, Queen Elizabeth was capable of making her Privy Council and Parliaments wait an agonisingly long time while she made up her mind. In some crucial cases (marriage, what to do about Mary Queen of Scots), it could be argued that she never did so. But it could also be argued that she had been taught by hard experience the dangers of committing herself too early or too definitely. After all, Elizabeth had grown up in a perilous environment in which overt commitment to one side or the other - in politics or religion - often led to disgrace, even death...What often struck her subjects...as indecisiveness now looks like prudence, even a mastery of herself and of the situation at hand.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	B	N		
<p>'Usually these two groups [of Burghley or Leicester supporters] agreed on general aims and, more often than not, on individual strategies to achieve them...But, at times of crisis they tended to divide. Where Cecil [Burghley] and his allies increasingly urged caution, pacifism and thrift, Dudley [Leicester] and his followers advocated bold military intervention again what they saw as any threat to English interests and the Protestant cause from the Catholic powers. Where Cecil and his circle appealed to the queen's head, Dudley and his group appealed to her heart.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	B	F	D	
<p>'Elizabeth learned to use the possibility of matrimony as a diplomatic trump card or, more crudely, as bait: after all, marriage to the queen of England would be a peaceful and inexpensive way for Spain or France to win that country into alliance and, perhaps, even back to Catholicism. Throughout the first half of her reign, and especially during foreign policy crises, she entertained a steady stream of French princes and German dukes...however, she knew...once [the marriage card] was played, her freedom of manoeuvre and, with it, that of her country, would be virtually eliminated.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	B	G	N	
<p>'For many, perhaps most, people in England, Roman Catholicism was too closely associated with Mary's cruelty and a domineering Spanish Empire to be acceptable. But the embrace of full-blown Protestantism would jeopardise Spain's friendship; would invite the hostile attentions of the other great Catholic power, France; and would prove equally unacceptable to many...Though inclined to Protestantism herself, what [Elizabeth] wanted above all was her subjects' obedience and loyalty. To ensure these, she needed a religious settlement which most people could mostly accept.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	N			
<p>'...the Church of England as established in 1559 was a compromise: Protestant privy councillors and those sympathetic to reformation got their way on doctrine; religious conservatives got theirs...on ceremony and hierarchy. Put more simply, the genius of the Church of England was...that it thinks Protestant, but looks Catholic. This juxtaposition was, in fact, perfectly designed to win over the vast majority of the English people.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	L			
<p>'[Religious and political conservatives had concerns about Puritan reform ideas]. After all, if the Supreme Governor of the Church of England were to concede that individual congregations...were free to determine their own religious beliefs and practices, would no religious disunity and chaos ensue? Worse, if she conceded such religious freedom as governor, would she not have to concede similar political freedom as sovereign? If the people can make up their minds about Scripture without supervision, why could they not make up their minds about the Magna Carta and all of the other proclamations and laws which governed the secular world? In fact, most Puritans were not political or social radicals. But the queen and many others could not help but be alarmed at their attempts to reform religion...Their defiance seemed to attack the very hierarchical principle which lay at the heart of the English polity - the Great Chain of Being.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	G	O		
<p>"The problem posed to Elizabeth by [the Scottish Protestants appealing for support] should be obvious. On the one hand, to support the Scottish Protestants would be to encourage rebellion against a fellow monarch - and therefore against the Great Chain of Being. It would also signal to the pope and the rulers of Spain and France that her religious sympathies were truly anti-Catholic. Finally, if such support failed, the Scots and their French allies might retaliate by invading England. On the other hand...Protestants in the Privy Council and Marian exiles in Parliament argued that...success would drive the French from Scotland...that failure to act...might leave a strengthened Catholic regime tied to France on England's northern border...worse, so long as Elizabeth lacked an heir, [Mary] was next in line for the English throne...the last thing Elizabeth wanted to do was to strengthen Mary's position.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	B	G	O	
<p>'Elizabeth remembered full well the destabilizing role that she, as princess and heir, had inadvertently played under Mary Tudor. As she said, 'I know the inconstancy of the people of England, how they ever mislike the present government and have their eyes fixed upon that person that is next to succeed.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	M			
<p>'It was probably inevitable, given the queen's apparent sympathy for Protestantism, her Scottish cousin's presence in England, the Jesuits' courage and zeal, and Spain's wealth, power and sense of grievance, that some Catholics...would call for violent action...against Elizabeth.'</p>				

Early modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History - Bucholz and Key	A	B	M	
<p>'One alleged reason for the failure of the Northern Rebellion...was Rome's ambiguous stance toward the queen. [Finally] in 1570, Pope Pius V...excommunicat[ed] Elizabeth, absolving her subjects of allegiance to her...this move was, in fact, a blunder. The bull put Catholics in the terrible position of having to choose their faith and pope over their State and queen. Most, even priests, tacitly chose Elizabeth by refusing to take up arms against her.'</p>				

Lawshall and the visit of Queen Elizabeth I - Elizabeth Clarke	N			
<p>For the small village of Lawshall, this would have indeed been a day to remember and for Henry a very costly visit in more ways than one. The day would not end well for Henry Drury, Lawshall's most distinguished citizen and host to the Queen. Henry entertained and fed her entourage at lunch, after which the queen asked that he pledge his loyalty to the throne, denounce his Catholic faith, and acknowledge the crown as the spiritual head of the church. Henry Drury would have certainly pledged his life to defend the queen, but would not renounce his church, and was arrested on the spot, he was then imprisoned for six months, and was in prison off and on until his death in 1586.</p>				

The Royal Travel: Elizabethan Progresses and their Role in Government - Mary Hill Cole	B	J		
<p>'The queen realised that the illusion of power which the progresses conveyed could strengthen her rule. The symbolic power of the monarchy was crucial in maintaining order when the closest thing to a police force was the local constables and occasional musters... The queen created a stunning impression, especially on her longer progresses with a large retinue...Although such a retinue could burden her hosts, anything less extravagant would have disappointed the watchful citizens; they expected the queen to enjoy the luxury befitting her rank...The artistic efforts of Hilliard in his portraits and Spenser in his Faerie Queene helped to establish and perpetuate the 'cult of Elizabeth' and the queen...protected her image before the public as well as the one on canvas. Cosmetics to mask the marks of age, glittering jewels...all testified to the queen's concern that her appearance should match the expectations of her subjects.'</p>				

The Reception and Entertainment at Norwich - Nichols	J			
<p>'The Coatch that Mercury came in to the Queene, was closely kept in secret a long season, and when the time came it must passe towards the Court, it has a Trumpetter with it, and the Coatchman was made to driue so fast, as the Horses should seeme to flye, which was so well obserued, as the people wondered at the swiftnesse thereof, and followed it in suche flockes and multitudes, that scarce in a great greene...mighte be founde roome for any more people.'</p>				

The Reception and Entertainment at Norwich - Nichols	J			
<p>'And whereas the Pathing is decayed ageinst eny mans howses that any man shall repayre ther Defaltes...And the crosse in the Market to be paynted the postes in Tymber colour with oyle and the rest to be new whited...And that after the first daye of August next no person not persons shall kepe nor suffer to be kept eny horse, meare, Colte, Cowe or Swyne in the castell Dikes, Townedikes or Lanes vntill the last daye of the same moneth...'</p>				

The Reception and Entertainment at Norwich - Nichols	J			
<p>'Wheareas for the worshipp of the Cittie ageynst the receyving of the Quenes Maiestie. It is thought convenient that LX batchelours be apointed to Attend and to Awaite vpon Master maior the Iustices of Peace and Alderment And that they should apparell them selves with mandelain Cotes hattes and Slivers all in one sute and on Facion in souch sorte as is appointed...if eny of them shall refuse...then he so refusing to be comitted to prison there to remayne vntill souch tyme as he shall paye to the vse of the Cittie.'</p>				

The Reception and Entertainment at Norwich - Bernard Garter	J			
<p>'Then the abundant clemencie of hir highness, receyuing the loyall hartes of hir louing people in parte, as good as their meaning deserued, so enflamed their former desires as euey sparke kindled a bonfire. The Nobilitie delighting this Harmony, so endeoured to hold in tune euey string of this heauenly Musike, as there semed but one hart in Queene, Counsaile, and Communalitie.'</p>				

The Reception and Entertainment at Norwich - Nichols	J			
<p>'Then hir Maiestie, drewe neare the Gates of the Citie called Sainct Stephens gates...The gate it selfe was thus enriched and beautified. First the Portcullice was new made both tymber and yron, then the outwarde side of the gate was thus beautified: The Queenes Armes were moste richely and beautifully set forth in the chiefe fronte of the gate...and under...were written these words, God and the Queen we serue.'</p>				

Oration to Queen Elizabeth at Norwich - Stephen Limbert, schoolmaster (1578)	J			
<p>'We certainly nowe inhabite, and lead our liues in those most happie llands...which not only aboude with all manner of graine, woll, cattell, and other aydes of mans life, but much more with the moste precious treasure of true religion and the worde of God, in the which only the mindes of men haue rest and peace. There be that call Englande another worlde, which I think may bee moste true in this our age: For whereas all landes on euery side of vs are afflicted with most greuous warres, & tossed with the floudes of dissention, we onely, your highnesse gouerning our sterne, do saile in a moste peaceable hauen, and seuered from the world of mischiefes, do seeme after a sorte to bee taken vp into a heauen of happinesse.'</p>				

Extract from the Household Book of Lord North	C	J		
<p>Manchett [best quality wheat bread] Cheatbread [lower quality wheat bread] Hoggesheades of beare [a liquid measure] Toonnes of Ale Hoggesheades of claret wyne Hoggesheades of white wyne Steares & oxen Muttons Veales Lambes Pigges Geese Capons [chicken] Turkies Swannes Mallardes & yong duckes Cranes Hearnshewes [heron] Bitters [Bittern] Shovellers...etc</p>				

The Tudor Privy Council c.1540-1603 - David J Crankshaw	B			
<p>'Thomas Norton...a busy conciliar agent...claimed that the Privy Council was 'the wheels that hold the chariot of England upright.'</p>				

The Tudor Privy Council c.1540-1603 - David J Crankshaw	B	G		
<p>'[Within government] much had to be done by others in the sovereign's name. The challenge, therefore, is to identify in which contexts, and to what degrees, the monarch did actually take a personal interest and drive the agenda. In this connection, it is curious that entries in the Elizabethan Privy Council registers, while sometimes invoking the Queen's authority, hardly ever cite her involvement. By contrast, where we have external evidence of disputes at the Council table, and especially of Elizabeth consulting the board collectively, the point at issue almost always turns out to relate to foreign policy, including...the dilemma of what to do about Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Such things left barely any impression upon the registers...The most rational explanation is that Elizabeth had reserved to herself much of the conduct of foreign policy, leaving aspects of implementation to the Privy Council.'</p>				

The Tudor Privy Council c.1540-1603 - David J Crankshaw	B			
<p>'...for particular debates, we can sometimes find evidence of what councillors had said, or at least of their views on specific matters, from private correspondence amongst themselves. Tales of division at the Council table were occasionally picked up by foreign ambassadors resident in London, who naturally had informants at Court, but the informants' reliability may be doubtful - and we should not ignore the possibility that ambassadors tailored what they had heard in order to suit their masters' perceived demands.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	J			
<p>'Mostly, the Queen and her retinue rode, but they were preceded or accompanied by an immense baggage train, between 200 and 300 two- or four-wheeled carts drawn by teams of six horses, carrying everything necessary for the Queen, the Court and the Council - bedding, furniture, hangings, clothing, plate and kitchen equipment, documents and office requirements. The main body moved 10 to 12 miles a day.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	J			
<p>'The Queen's suite of rooms on the first floor [at Havering] was on the standard pattern which the Gentlemen Ushers had to create at all the private houses where [Elizabeth] stayed. A large presence chamber, 40 ft long, led into the slightly smaller privy chamber, which in turn led into the withdrawing chamber; beyond was the bedchamber...A passage outside led to a stair down to the rooms of the Ladies of the Bedchamber.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	B			
<p>'...all the close inner group of councillors were personally, as well as politically, attached to [Elizabeth]. Nevertheless, their loyalty was sorely tried from time to time by her procrastination and changeability.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	D	F		
<p>'Foreign affairs continued to absorb them. Courtiers travelled to and from Antwerp, sometimes via Paris, and to Scotland and Ireland...Earlier in the month, Alencon had written to Elizabeth himself, telling her that he was sending her his Counsellor and Chamberlain in Ordinary, the Sieur de Bacqueville, 'to give her every assurance of his affection that she can possibly desire'.</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	B	N		
<p>'Elizabeth...stopped for dinner at Colte Hall near Cavendish...While the Queen was in Colte's house, she knighted her host [George Colte], rewarding a conformist rather than an enthusiast for the Protestant religion.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	K	N		
<p>'Unfortunately, the only detailed account of [the incident involving Mr Rookwood]...was given...by ... Richard Topclyffe...As he was an extreme anti-Catholic, his description of the incident at Euston was by no means unbiased.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	J			
<p>'...the Mayor greeted the Queen with a welcoming speech in Latin..., the sword of the city and a silver and gilt cup containing £100 in gold.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	J			
<p>'The five Waits were an important and colourful part of the mayor's entourage, retained and paid by the city to play when required. They carried a painted and fringed banner and their wind instruments...were adorned with small flags. They wore silver chains and badges...'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	N			
<p>'Edward Rookwood of Euston had already been excommunicated for refusing all efforts to persuade him to conform and his Catholicism had been publically demonstrated at his house a fortnight earlier...[he was] sent to prison, to remain there without outside contact except as allowed by the Bishop either for further religious instruction or as was necessary to arrange their family affairs...Rookwood was said to have conformed early in October and was released on payment of guarantees. He...returned to his faith and was still paying heavy fines for his recusancy nearly twenty years later.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	N			
<p>'Altogether Freake had an uncomfortable time in Norwich and five years later he asked to be moved from 'that troublesome and unquiet place' where he had suffered 'continual crossing and overthwarting to my great grief and unquietness.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	J			
<p>'Elizabeth's visit to Kimberley was clearly a formal occasion and a great throne had been erected for her there. Like the one in Norwich Cathedral, it was hung with crimson velvet.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	N			
<p>Thomas Revet was another wealthy London merchant...he was a conservative at heart and took no part in national politics. He married twice...This later marriage reflected his natural inclinations towards the old religion...Revet kept in touch with his Catholic in-laws but he was able to conform to the required Protestantism sufficiently not to lose favour with the Council. Indeed, in 1580 he was knighted at Westminster.'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	I			
<p>'Revet remembered his local communities, leaving money to the poor around his London house in the parish of St Margaret's Lothbury and around Chippenham, including 5s each to thirty poor girls when they married; and to two London hospitals, six leper houses and six prisons...'</p>				

An Elizabethan Progress - Zillah Dovey	D	F	P	
<p>'By 8th September the Spanish ambassador in London had heard all about [the Queen's private dinner with her French visitors at Lord North's home]. He reported to Madrid that after the meal, the Queen had talked to the French envoys privately for over an hour... The only words that could be overheard by the Spaniard's informant suggested, as indeed might have been guessed, that they were discussing Alencon's intentions. Afterwards Elizabeth had taken Lord Leicester into a corner also for a quiet conversation.'</p>				

Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury - Richard Topcliffe (30 August 1578)	A			
<p>'This Rookewoode of a Papyste of kynde newly crept out...a peyce of plaite being missed in Coorte, and serched for in his hay house, in the hay rycke suche an immaydge of our Lady was ther fownd...in her Maiesty's sighte the idoll was sett...She rather seemed a beast, rayed uppon a sudden from hell by conjewringe...Her Maiesty commanded it to the fyer...to her content, and unspeakable ioy of every one but some one or two who had sucked of the idoll's poysoned mylke.'</p>				

Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury - Richard Topcliffe (30 August 1578)	D	F		
<p>'I thinke yow knowe of Monsieur the French King's brother [Francois, duc d'Anjou, brother of Henri III]...Monsieur...in speche and shewe, hymself and all his at her Maiestye's devosyon: My Lord Cobham hathe bene with hym, and Mr Secretary [Walsingham] at Montz [to discuss the marriage].</p>				

Sources and Debates in English History 1485-1714 - Key and Bucholz (2004)	B	E		
<p>'Self-preservation, artifice, and the cultivation of an appearance of both command and spontaneity were an important part of the training of a Renaissance gentleman, while the Tudor court was the great theatre of monarchy, staging numerous set pieces: coronations, marriages, funerals, etc...Playwrights [such as Shakespeare] often wrote about how the world resembled a stage, and how monarchs and politicians were like so many actors with set parts.'</p>				

Sources and Debates in English History 1485-1714 - Key and Bucholz (2004)	N			
<p>'Strong Protestants...championed [Elizabeth] leading the English Church out of papist superstition and persecution. But the honeymoon ended by the 1570s: some Protestants saw the Elizabethan Settlement...as just the first step towards further reform, while the Queen and some of her bishops viewed further reform as the first step towards anarchy.'</p>				

Where you can find the Gobbets

These are a list of some of the places where you can find the gobbets.
Some of the gobbets are just worth an online search as they appear in various places.

Original Sources

John Nichols's The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth I: A New Edition of the Early Modern Sources, Vol. 2: 1572–1578

► <https://www.oxfordscholarlyeditions.com/view/10.1093/actrade/9780199551392.book.1/actrade-9780199551392-book-1>

Acts of the Privy Council 1557-1578

► <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/acts-privy-council/vol10>

Secondary Sources

An Elizabethan Progress: The Queen's Journey Into East Anglia, 1578.

Author: Zillah Dovey

Early Modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History

Author: Robert Bucholz and Newton Key

Sources and Debates in English History 1485-1714

Author: Robert Bucholz and Newton Key

Utopia

Author: Thomas More

Crankshaw, David J.: "The Tudor Privy Council, c. 1540–1603."

State Papers Online 1509–1714, Cengage Learning EMEA Ltd., 2009
