

DOWNLOAD PDF THOMAS WATSON, THE EARL OF OXFORD, AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Chapter 1 : Was the Earl of Southampton the son of Queen Elizabeth?

Thomas Watson, De Vere and "Shakespeare": Re-posting No. 35 of Reasons Shake-speare was Edward de Vere the Earl of Oxford The poet Thomas Watson is a direct forerunner of the poet of Venus and Adonis and the Sonnets.

He seems to have been educated at Oxford, though he did not graduate there as a student. He bore the title of Lord Roos or Ros, the old title of his family, until , when by the death of his father he became third Earl of Rutland. He accompanied the queen on her visit to Cambridge in , and was lodged in St. In October he was made M. In he joined the Earl of Sussex , taking his tenants with him, and held a command in the army which suppressed the northern insurrection. In he passed into France, Cecil drawing up a paper of instructions for his guidance. He was in Paris in the February of the next year. At home he received many offices, and displayed enthusiastic devotion to the queen. On 17 June Rutland was placed on the ecclesiastical commission for the province of York, and in on the council of the north. In the grand tilting match of Rutland and twelve others contended with a similar number, headed by Essex , before the queen at Westminster. His public offices probably now absorbed all his time, as in a relative, John Manners, seems to have been managing his estate. On 23 April he became K. His style of living was very expensive; when he went with his countess to London about he had with him forty-one servants, including a chaplain, trumpeter, gardener, and apothecary. In June , with Lord Eure and Randolph, he arranged a treaty of peace with the Scots at Berwick, and his brother Roger wrote that his conduct had been approved by the court. The queen promised to make him lord chancellor after the death of Sir Thomas Bromley , which took place 12 April , and he was for a day or two so styled. He died, however, on 14 April at his house at Ivy Bridge in the Strand. Camden says that he was a learned man and a good lawyer. His funeral was very costly; his body was taken to Bottesford, Leicestershire, and buried in the church, where there is an epitaph. Eller gives an account of his will. A late portrait, attributed to Jan Van der Eyden, is at Belvoir. After negotiations with several other ladies, he married later than January Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal, Cheshire, and left a daughter, Elizabeth, who was styled Baroness Roos; she married in Sir William Cecil , afterwards Lord Burghley, and died in Her son William was in right of his mother confirmed in the barony of Roos in , and died in The earl was succeeded by his brother John, fourth earl, who, dying 21 Feb.

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Chapter 2 : Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford - Wikipedia

Elizabeth and Thomas Seymour - a Royal Scandal At the time of Henry VIII's death the twelve-year-old Elizabeth was living with Queen Katherine Parr as part of the Queen's household at Chelsea and it was through Katherine.

He was probably named to honour Edward VI , from whom he received a gilded christening cup. His uncle Golding argued that the Archbishop of Canterbury should halt the proceedings since a proceeding against a ward of the Queen could not be brought without prior licence from the Court of Wards and Liveries. She died three years later, and was buried beside her first husband at Earls Colne. His future father-in-law, William Cecil, also received honorary degrees of Master of Arts on the same progresses. As a suicide he was not buried in consecrated ground, and all his worldly possessions were confiscated, leaving his pregnant wife destitute. Although the Catholic Revolt of the Northern Earls had broken out that year, Elizabeth refused to grant the request. In May, he participated in the three-day tilt, tourney and barrier , where although he did not win he was given chief honours in celebration of the attainment of his majority, his prowess winning admiring comments from spectators. Coming as it did during a time of expected hostilities with Spain, Mary, Queen of Scots, interpreted his flight as an indication of his Catholic sympathies, as did the Catholic rebels then living on the continent. In the second, since he had no heirs and if he should die abroad the estates would pass to his sister, Mary, he entailed the lands of the earldom on his first cousin, Hugh Vere. News that Anne was pregnant had reached him in Paris, and he sent her many extravagant presents in the coming months. But somewhere along the way his mind was poisoned against Anne and the Cecils, and he became convinced that the expected child was not his. The elder Cecils loudly voiced their outrage at the rumours, which probably worsened the situation. Both the Duchess and her husband Richard Bertie first opposed the marriage, and the Queen initially withheld her consent. Mary and Bertie were married sometime before March of the following year. On his return to England in he sold his manors in Devonshire; by the end of he had sold at least seven more. The French ambassadors, whose private galleries overlooked the tennis court, were witness to the display. The so-called Phoenix Portrait, c. Only after being assured they would be placed under house arrest in the home of a Privy Council member, did the pair give themselves up. None of the three was ever indicted or tried. At this point he had sold almost all his inherited lands, which cut him off from his principal source of income. Her birthdate is unknown; presumably she was between one and three years of age. In order to protect the land from his creditors, the grant was made in the name of two trustees. The outcome of the suit is unknown. In eight of his poems were published in the poetry miscellany *The Paradise of Dainty Devises*. My life through lingering long is lodged, in lair of loathsome ways, My death delayed to keep from life, the harm of hapless days; My spirits, my heart, my wit and force, in deep distress are drowned, The only loss of my good name, is of these griefs the ground.

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Chapter 3 : Charles Beauclerk, Earl of Burford - Wikipedia

Thomas Parry states that: "The Queen [Katharine Parr] was jealous of him (Thomas Seymour) and the Lady Elizabeth, and on one occasion, coming upon them suddenly, found him holding the Lady Elizabeth in his arms, upon which she fell out with them both, and this was the cause why the Queen and the Lady Elizabeth parted."

He may have lived in the household of Sir Thomas Smythe from until . Because his father died when he was a minor, the new Earl became a royal ward. He was installed at Sir William Cecil house on 3 Sep. Edward Manners , the young Earl of Rutland, having just lost his father, was now, like Oxford, a Ward of the Crown, and so was sent to live with Cecil who would see to the completion of his education. A letter from Cecil to the Countess of Rutland establishes his move to join Cecil as taking place in Jan where he was to meet Oxford at Hitcham near Burnham. For the first time in his life, the brotherless Oxford, now thirteen, had a companion of his own age and, what may have been more important in some ways, his own rank. Oxford had given him a black horse, and in his will Tyrrell granted him the return of his horse. Condemned as a suicide, Brincknell was denied Christian burial, his pregnant widow Agnes and three-year-old son Quyntyn stripped of their assets and abandoned to her relatives and the parish church. Thus logic and justice died that a hot-tempered young Earl might walk free. Here Oxford learned a lesson which was to last the next thirty years of his life: In , at the age of nineteen, Oxford thanked Cecil for his good offices: But at this present desiringe yow yf I haue done any thinge amise that I haue merited yowre offence imput to my yong yeares and lak of experience to know my friendes" This was only the first of many times that Oxford would confess his misconduct but put the blame on his friends. But he could not arrive to a financial agreement with the father of Phillip , Sir Henry Sidney. By the summer of , Cecil now Lord Burghley embarked on a new project. In a letter sent to Paris to the young Earl of Rutland , who also had hopes of becoming his son-in-law, Cecil broke the news that Anne was betrothed to the Earl of Oxford. This was a mistaken judgement. On 19 Dec , at the age of twenty-one, Lord Edward regained control of his estates and married Anne Cecil. Oxford soon began sleeping in other beds, and Anne became pregnant in Oct , only by her personal intervention in the household arrangements at Hampton Court - in effect, giving Oxford no option but to spend the night in her bedchamber. De Vere was, in his earlier years, a favourite at court, where he seems to have mostly lived when young. At 25, he undertook a tour of France, Germany and Italy in and was abroad for some sixteen months. The Earl flirted with Catholicism but in late he denounced a group of Catholic friends to the Queen , accusing them of treasonous activities and asking her mercy for his own, now repudiated, Catholicism. In Oxford bolted to the Low Countries. Returning under duress, he managed to persuade Queen Elizabeth to let him travel to more southern climes. Oxford spent approximately ten months, from May to Mar , in Italy, making Venice his base of operations. Sir Henry Wotton reported in that Oxford had built himself a house while in Venice. While in Venice, Oxford consorted with a Venetian courtesan named Virginia Padoana, a prostitute whose identity is confirmed by contemporary Venetian legal documents. Yf to be well neighboured be no smalle parte of happines I may repute my self highly fortunate: Isabella Bellochia in the next howse on my right hand: And Virginia Padoana, that honoreth all our nation for my Lord of Oxfords sake, is my neighbour on the left side: I am sorry for it, but I can not remedye it now: Ancilla Mr Hattons handmayde is in the next Campo: Paulina Gonzaga is not farre of[f]. Prudencia Romana with hir courtly trayne of frenche gentlemen euery nighte goeth a spasso by my Pergalo. I must of force be well hallowed emongst so many Saints. But in troath I am a frayde they doe condemne me of heresy, for settinge vp so fewe tapers on their high Altars Oxford brought Orazio back to London with him, where he remained with Oxford for approximately one year before returning to Venice. In Oxford was accused of pederasty with Orazio, with another Italian boy named Rocco, and with other boys as well. On 24 Sep , Oxford himself reported to Burghley that he had just returned to Venice, where he was experiencing a fever which had hindered his travel. He wrote of Italy, "I am glad I haue sene it", which implies that he had travelled more or less extensively over the summer. He had sent one of his servants back to

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England. Moreover, one Luke Atslow, who had been his servant, had gone over to the Roman church. On 3 Jan Oxford wrote Burghley from Siena. On 23 Mar Benedetto Spinola informed Burghley that he had received a letter from his brother Pasquino at Venice, dated 26 Feb, reporting that Oxford would travel home by way of Lyons, and would set out from Venice after Carnival. The trophies he brought with him to England in Apr included a pair of silk gloves for the Queen, the choirboy, and syphilis. Oxford rejected his wife on trumped up charges and refused to live with her for a period of more than five years. He denied paternity of the nine-month-old daughter he earlier acknowledged. The marriage, although it produced three surviving daughters, was not happy; Anne died in . Between and , Oxford divested him-self of most of his lands so that, as early as , Burghley was describing the Earl as practically bankrupt, with a household staff reduced to only four liveried servants. He was never entrusted with a diplomatic mission, entertainment of foreign dignitaries, nor office at court or in the government at large. His sole distinction in affairs of the realm was his hereditary post as Lord Great Chamberlain, an office with very real if ceremonial duties, which traditionally included his presence at court during the five great feasts of the year, specific functions at a coronation or the creation of peers, attendance upon the sovereign in processions to Parliament, and jurisdiction over Westminster Hall at the time of a coronation, trial of peers, "or any public solemnity". His grandfather held the Chamberlainship as a grant from the Crown which expired upon his death. Sidney asked him to repeat it, and he did, this time more loudly, upon which Sidney gave him the lie direct. Queen Elizabeth placed Oxford under house arrest from 29 Jan to 11 Feb for sending Sidney a written challenge.

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Chapter 4 : The Elizabethan Review - Prince Tudor theory

Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (/ d ɛˈvɛr ɛˈvɛr /; 12 April - 24 June) was an English peer and courtier of the Elizabethan era.

Background[edit] A pair of stamp-sized miniatures by Nicholas Hilliard , [2] depicting Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, claimed by some Baconians to be the parents of Francis Bacon and possibly others. According to Owen, Bacon revealed that Elizabeth was secretly married to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester , who fathered both Bacon himself and Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex , the latter ruthlessly executed by his own mother in This tragic life-story was the secret hidden in the plays. This argument was taken up by several other writers, notably C. Thomas Looney founded Oxfordian theory in his book *Shakespeare Identified* Looney did not include any arguments about secret marriages or hidden children. However, his theory soon gained adherents who adapted the earlier Baconian arguments to the new Oxfordian position. Looney expressed his disapproval of the development in a letter from , which states that his followers Percy Allen and Bernard M. Ward were "advancing certain views respecting Oxford and Queen Eliz. Ward did not develop the argument in his biography of Oxford, or in other published works. In this he argues that Elizabeth and Oxford had an illegitimate child, who was given the name William Hughes , and who became an actor under the stage-name "William Shakespeare". He adopted the name because his father, Oxford, was already using it as a pen-name for his plays. Oxford had borrowed the name from a third Shakespeare, the man of that name from Stratford-upon-Avon , who was a law student at the time, but who was never an actor or a writer. The queen is the Dark Lady. Allen later claimed to have contacted the spirits of Shakespeare, Oxford, Bacon and Elizabeth through a medium, Hester Dowden. Apparently, the spirits confirmed this theory, adding that Oxford was the leader of a collaborative effort among poets and scholars to create the works. He stated that the son of Oxford and Elizabeth was born in Lady Southampton had also given birth to "an illegitimate child" while her husband was imprisoned. In this version of events, Shakespeare of Stratford was reinstated as an actor and even as a writer. He helped Oxford and the others to write the plays, generally adding comic material. Indeed, he and Oxford were close friends. They also adopted the view that Southampton was the child of the queen and Oxford. They asserted that the narrative poem *Venus and Adonis*, dedicated to Southampton, described the circumstances of his conception in the affair between Oxford Adonis and the queen Venus. Southampton was also the "Fair Youth" of the sonnets and that the first 17 sonnets often called the " procreation sonnets " were written by Oxford to his natural son, urging him to marry and produce an heir. Sears explores how Elizabeth might have concealed one or more pregnancies, but decided to remain unmarried for political reasons. Whittemore believes the sonnets emphasize the royal blood of Henry Wriothesley, who was convicted of treason for participation in the Essex Rebellion of , but who otherwise might have been named as successor to his mother, Queen Elizabeth I. This purported to be an autobiography written by Bacon hidden within his other writings. In the following year, another variation on the theory was created by Robert Nield in *Breaking the Shakespeare Codes* Finally, she bore Henry Wriothesley, who was the result of an incestuous relationship between Oxford and his mother, the Queen. This aspect of the Prince Tudor Part II theory is not widely accepted among Oxfordians; most believe that the established date of birth for Oxford April 12, is accurate. Thus Elizabeth born September 7, would have been 17 years older than Oxford. Streitz also asserts that Oxford did not die in , but was abducted. He was also the "hidden genius" behind the King James Bible published in , the unified style of which indicates that it was written by "one clear hand", though much was retained from earlier translations. This projected date of death is based on the claim that the first written statement referring to Oxford as deceased was in January , followed by the publication of the sonnets ascribed to the "ever-living" poet. Streitz follows the common Oxfordian argument that "ever-living" is a euphemism for "deceased". Beauclerk follows Streitz in claiming that Oxford lived on after , but does not state that he was abducted and exiled. He suggests that he went into hiding with the help of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby.

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His literary genius is revealed in plays written for performance at court, but seeing the power of popular theatre he decides to write for the public stage using a frontman, William Shakespeare. A lover of the queen, de Vere fathers Southampton, who later becomes an ally of Essex. He is outmanoeuvred when Cecil discovers his plans. Cecil then tells Oxford that the earl himself is a son of the queen. Essex and Southampton are arrested and condemned. He had asked the director Roland Emmerich to remove it, but Emmerich insisted on retaining it. Looney brought to light", Shakespeare Oxford Newsletter, vol. Faber and Faber US edition: The Seventeenth Earl of Oxford, " The suggestion that the queen had a son by Oxford appears in an appendix. The child is not identified. Indeed, from his teenage years Allen had been destined to be the bearer of the ultimate truth: A Biography of Hester Dowden: Medium and Psychic Investigator, London: Rider Company, , pp.

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Chapter 5 : Prince Tudor theory - Wikipedia

"St. Albans Portrait" of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford () in the colours of Queen Elizabeth. (The style of the doublet and the high collar with its tiny lace edged in black belongs to the period of the late s or s.

Smith likely taught Oxford a great deal about the subjects which were his abiding passions: I vnderstanding righte well that your honor hath continually, euen from your tender yeares, bestowed your time and traually towards the attayning of the same, as also the vniuersitie of Cambridge hath acknowledged in graunting and giuing vnto you such commendation and prayse thereof, as verily by righte was due vnto your excellent vertue and rare learning. Wherin verily Cambridge the mother of learning, and learned men, hath openly confessed: Patronage Oxford was a leading patron of the arts and drama of Elizabethan England, with at least thirty-three works of literature, history, philosophy, theology, music, military theory, and medicine, dedicated to him. Beginning around he was the nominal patron of a variety of dramatic troupes, including a band of tumblers as well as companies of adult and boy actors. Among the thirty-three works dedicated to the Earl, six deal with religion and philosophy, two with music, and three with medicine; but the focus of his patronage was literary, for thirteen of the books presented to him were original or translated works of literature. In a letter of 11 May , one contemporary, Gilbert Talbot, wrote that Oxford had lately grown in great credit with the Queen, and "were it not for his fickle head he would pass any of them shortly". Thus he refused to live with her from until Oxford fathered an illegitimate son by Anne Vavasour , Sir Edward Vere, in , and for this offence was imprisoned in the Tower of London for several months, and later placed under house arrest and banished from court. He was not permitted to return to court until 1 June His first wife Anne Cecil died in at the age of In addition to patronizing the creative work of John Lyly and Anthony Munday , both considered important sources for and influences on Shakespeare, he employed them as secretaries, although for how long is not clearly known. Wood , he also employed for some time the Democritean philosopher Nicholas Hill as a secretary. Writing Oxford was described as both a poet and a playwright in his own lifetime, but little of his poetry, [55] and none of his plays has survived, at least under his own name, calling to mind the testament of the anonymously published *Arte of English Poesie* , in which the author, possibly George Puttenham , observed: He was apparently a prolific writer, and among the works that have been attributed to his pen are those published in under the sobriquet " Pasquill Cavaliero of England. Soe we do straighly require that this third Companie be likewise to one place and because we are informed the house called the Bores head is the place they have especially used and doe best like of, we doe pray and require yow that the said howse. Oxfordian theory The Shakespeare authorship question is the debate, dating back to the 18th century, about whether the works attributed to William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon were actually written by another writer, or a group of writers. According to this hypothesis, Oxford had no choice but to publish under a pseudonym, since it would have been considered disgraceful for an aristocrat to write openly for the public theatre, a claim considered by Renaissance scholar Steven W. May to be incongruous with Elizabethan print histories, but which has been defended by both orthodox scholars and anti-Stratfordians those who doubt the standard theory of Shakespeare authorship. Oxfordian researcher Diana Price states, "Many members on the top rungs of the Tudor aristocracy had outstanding reputations as poets. But none of them published their creative work. Like those of their social betters, the relatively few poems that appeared in print turned up in miscellanies". Debate over the Oxfordian theory of Shakespearean authorship remains contentious. Alleged evidentiary gaps within the Oxfordian hypothesis have prevented many academics from considering its viability. Stratfordians also believe that contemporary poetic tributes to Shakespeare from writers such as Ben Jonson and Leonard Digges who refer to Shakespeare as "Sweet swan of Avon! Furthermore, Oxfordian biographers William Farina [65] and Mark Anderson [66] have provided research demonstrating that regular publication of new Shakespeare plays stopped in All of the primary candidates except Shakespeare of Stratford were known to each other and traveled in the same circles, and are also mentioned as members of a

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"group" that may have been responsible for the Shakespearean canon. All candidates and theories are predominantly rejected by the academic establishment, although interest by academics and theatre practitioners continues to increase.

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Chapter 6 : Traditional Britain Group - Traditional Britain Dinner

Watson's 'á¼™í±í,í±íí±íí±í' was dedicated to the Earl of Oxford. John Lyly contributed a prose epistle of commendation 'to the authour his friend,' and among writers of laudatory verse are T. Acheley, Matthew Roydon, and George Peele.

Looney published his discovery in ; unfortunately, therefore, some would like to dub this the Looney theory though his name is pronounced Loan-ee, like Roosevelt. In , Alberic or Aubrey de Vere sided with William the Conqueror and afterwards was rewarded with many estates. The youngest son of William, Henry, appointed de Vere the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England -- involving duties associated with coronations. The fourth successive Aubrey in the s was created Earl of Oxford. An Earl of Oxford was a favorite of Richard II and therefore is excised from that history play , another was given a command at the battle of Agincourt, and Earls of Oxford supported the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses in the s. Both the 16th Earl and the Countess of Oxford had court connections, John accompanying Princess Elizabeth from her prison to the throne and Margery being appointed a Maid of Honor. Both, for example, seem to have spent at court. Some speculate that a young de Vere was actually the translator, since Golding tended to exert his own efforts on religious tracts rather than anything with the spirit of Ovid. Surrey also introduced blank verse with his Aeneid translations. In , the 16th Earl of Oxford entertained the year-old Queen Elizabeth for five days at Hedingham. Free time was to be devoted to riding, shooting, walking, and other "commendable exercises. Her letters to Cecil regard financial matters only. Edward de Vere received a B. He undertook study of the law in February when he entered the Inns of Court, known also for its student theatrical performances. Oxfordians thus have an answer for how Shakespeare learned the law so intricately and its vocabulary so extensively. In , a poet and translator, dedicating a work to the Earl of Oxford, wrote: Frequently requesting commissions in foreign wars, he was allowed to accompany the Earl of Sussex in a Scottish campaign in , probably serving on his staff. He and Sussex became staunch mutual supporters at court parallel to Philip Sidney and his uncle Leicester. The older Sussex and Leicester had come to blows more than once in Council-chamber. Sussex served at court also in personally selecting plays to be performed; he superintended rehearsals too. When Sussex lay dying of consumption in unless Leicester poisoned him , his last words were, "Beware of the Gypsy [Leicester]; you do not know the beast as well as I do" qtd. A dedication says of Oxford: For who marketh better than he The seven turning flames of the sky? Or hath read more of the antique; Hath greater knowledge of the tongues? Or understandeth sooner the sounds Of the learner to love music? And for my part I find that whereof I take comfort in his wit and knowledge grown by good observation. He won tournaments, first in , the same year he became engaged, with apparent misgivings he seems to have become a runaway groom on the initial appointed wedding day , to a year-old Anne Cecil, whose match with Philip Sidney when they were 13 and 15 had fallen through. Cecil was made Baron, or Lord, Burghley at this time, and it is speculated that this honor was designed to make the bride worthy of the premiere Earl in the land. Testimony at court reads: I think Sussex doth back him all that he can. If it were not for his fickle head he would pass any of them shortly" qtd. He was known to Elizabeth as her "Boar" or her "Turk. At one point in , Oxford, without permission, bolted to the continent. Instead of finding himself in serious trouble for acting as if he were joining forces with the Catholics, he was summoned back by Elizabeth through a couple gentlemen pensioners she sent to retrieve him. A year later, the year-old Oxford was permitted an extensive tour of the continent: France, Germany, and especially Italy over the course of sixteen months. He seemed joyful at the news in a letter to Burghley that survives and in his sending Anne extravagant gifts from overseas. But somewhere along the way his mind was changed against Anne and the Cecils. He became convinced that the child was not his and perhaps that the elder Cecils were worsening matters by loudly voicing outrage at the rumors. On landing in England, Oxford refused to have anything to do with the Cecils. This estrangement from his wife lasted several years. The records show Burghley himself to

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be more anxious than outraged about this treatment of his daughter and grandchild. While Oxford was gone, *An Hundreth Sundrie Flowres* had been edited and republished, credited mostly to another court poet who was appointed Poet Laureate. *Fortunatus Infelix* also appears in the collection see *Twelfth Night*. Nevertheless, he was so taken with Italian culture during his travels that after his return he became known as the Italianate Englishman around court. Throughout the 1570s, Oxford provided entertainment for the Queen in the form of plays and served as a patron of acting companies and of writers such as John Lyly. Another intriguing bit of praise to de Vere came from Gabriel Harvey in 1581. At another time, Oxford, probably irked at the treatment of Sussex, refused to dance on command of the Queen, insisting he would not do so for a bunch of Frenchmen. The Earl may have flirted with Catholicism, like many from the older established aristocratic families in England, but when it came to treason or worse against the Queen, he bailed. Late in 1581 he denounced a group of Catholic friends to the Queen, accusing them of treasonous activities and asking her mercy for his own, now repudiated, Catholicism. He was retained under house arrest for a short time, but Elizabeth characteristically prevaricated in the matter. The accused -- Henry Howard, Charles Arundel, and Francis Southwell -- retaliated by accusing de Vere in an absurdly long list of everything under the sun that would show him in a bad light: The works of Shakespeare, including the Sonnets, are frequently concerned with themes of disgrace and decayed reputation. Indeed, most of this desperate material has colored the record against Oxford, even though these people were scum. Arundel eventually fled to Spain and put himself in the service of the King there. Oxford later insisted convincingly that "the Howards were the most treacherous race under heaven" and that "my Lord Howard [was] the worst villain that lived in this earth" qtd. Howard and his man Rowland Yorke had probably been behind the Iago-like whisperings into the ear of Oxford regarding his wife and first daughter back in 1579. Elizabeth sent de Vere, Vavasour, and the bastard infant to the Tower for a while. Afterwards, Thomas Knyvet, a Groom of the Privy Chamber and uncle of Anne Vavasour, fought Oxford; both men were wounded, Oxford more severely and in the leg, like Cassio in *Othello*, explaining the complaint of lameness in the Sonnets. During the early 1580s it is likely that the Earl lived mainly at one of his Essex country houses, Wivenhoe, but this was sold in 1582. After this it is probable that he followed the court again and passed some time in his one remaining London house. At first Oxford was against the match, but he and Willoughby became good friends. Willoughby also was sent on embassy to the court at Elsinore, which may explain the source for some Danish details in *Hamlet*. Oxford was banished from court until June 1582. The period seems to have seriously darkened his mood and turned his attentions largely from comedies to tragedies. Oxford also lost a small fortune in a northwest passage venture to Michael Lok Shy-lock? Hatton made out fantastically well in a similar enterprise. But also in the early 1580s, Oxford reconciled with his wife Anne, and they had two more surviving children: Burghley at one point would be pushing for an engagement of the oldest daughter, Elizabeth, to Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton a Shakespeare dedicatee and probably the "fair young man" of the Sonnets. The two other daughters were engaged and married respectively to the two dedicatees of the First Folio, the earls of Pembroke and Montgomery. In his thirties, Oxford controlled an acting company performing on tour and at court. He leased Blackfriars Theatre, and father-in-law Burghley complained of his "lewd friends. No explanation was given and the wording on the document was identical to the formula for the granting of secret service money. King James would continue this grant. No records from his own lifetime record Kyd as being a playwright. Despite his need for money, he never published the plays credited now to him -- because they were not his to publish? Oxford sought a valiant command in the war with Spain. In 1584, the Countess of Oxford died. Oxford had lost fortunes and lands over the years. In the 1580s he sought additional monopolies and lands from Elizabeth, usually to no avail. The Forest of Essex was finally returned to de Vere ownership after a generation. The in-laws visited each other with some frequency in the late 1580s, and, if Derby served as a new amanuensis for de Vere, this may explain why William Stanley was said to be "penning comedies for the common players" in 1589. Francis Meres in *Palladis Tamia* mentioned "Shakespeare" for the first time as a playwright and Edward de Vere as being the "best for comedy amongst us. Fortunately, James I was an enthusiastic Shake-speare fan. Although various oddities have given

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rise to much justified speculation about this, the record shows that Edward de Vere died in , sometimes erroneously reported as having been by plague. The author "Shakespeare" was referred to in the past tense a few times after The outpouring of plays stopped; only a few "new" plays appear afterwards, and then lots for the first time in the Folio. He wrote independently as an artist who chose his own subjects and themes, which coincided generally with the aims of the Tudor dynasty and the Protestant Reformation led by William and Robert Cecil.

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Chapter 7 : Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford - The Full Wiki

Earl of Oxford is a dormant title in the Peerage of England, first created for Edgar the Atheling and held by him from to , and later offered to Aubrey III de Vere by the Empress Matilda in , one of four counties he could choose if Cambridgeshire was held by the King of Scotland.

Links NO, most certainly not. Firstly, there are no open questions concerning the parentage of the 17th Earl of Oxford. Secondly Queen Elizabeth did not have any sexual relations with any man alive. However, he then goes on to invalidate this very support by coupling it with a fairy tale. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, was an autocrat, a military leader and an adventurer. Furthermore he was an overseer of royal lands and a paramount landowner in his own right. He fought for his convictions wholeheartedly and ruthlessly. His wife Dorothy Neville left him in after she discovered that he had been unfaithful to her with two different women. Dorothy died in , leaving John de Vere a widower with a nine year old daughter, Katherine. Seymour blatantly misused his position for the purposes of extortion. Furthermore, Seymour forced John de Vere to promise that he would never re-marry. He set about producing a male heir. He threw his enemy off the track by announcing his marriage to a certain Dorothy Fosser in Haverhill Suffolk on 2 August On the 1th of August he rode to Belchamp St. Paul in Essex where he married Mistress Margery Golding. Nobody knew anything of their plans and, for a time they kept the marriage secret. In the meantime, Edward Seymour had been removed from power. The young King had a 27 ounce golden mug sent to his newly born namesake as a christening present. The style of the doublet and the high collar with its tiny lace edged in black belongs to the period of the late s or s. Sir Roy Strong has dated the portrait circa John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, was a member of one of the oldest and most powerful families in England. It was essential for the survival of the family title that his son and heir be born in wedlock. Furthermore he not the sort of man who you could palm a bastard off onto. John de Vere and Margery Golding half sister of the scholar and translator Arthur Golding later had a second child, Mary de Vere Princess Elizabeth Tudor born 7 September according to historic documents never had sexual relations with any man- certainly neither at the age of 13 or 14 with the unscrupulous careerist Thomas Seymour and not at the age of 15 with a mystery lover, indispensable to the newest Hollywood fairy stories. Baron Seymour of Sudeley c. His brother, the Lord Protector, had just bestowed the title of Baron on him and appointed him to the position of Lord High Admiral. However Elizabeth refused him. He continually made advances to Elizabeth, some veiled, some not so veiled. Thomas Parry states that: Katharine Parr died in childbirth on 5 September After the death of his wife Thomas Seymour continued to conspire against his brother gathering co conspirators around him. He misused his position to facilitate piracy, pocketing the ill-gotten gain himself. He slipped the young King extra pocket money to win him over, on one occasion he even attempted to kidnap the King. He had still not given up his hopes of marrying Elizabeth. On 22 February Thomas Seymour was officially charged on 33 counts of treason. One of most serious offences was his attempt to persuade Elizabeth to marry him. Robert Tyrwhitt interrogated the Princess, trying all the time to extract a confession of partial blame. She defended herself both courageously and calmly. She brought counter charges against Tyrwhitt, and put her enemies on the defensive. The date of his death alone is proof that he was not the father of a child born on 12 April She gave the child into the care of John de Vere who then married a younger woman and presented the 14 month old child to the world as his own newly born son in April One cannot describe such a theory without reverting to the vernacular of the good Professor Stanley Wells Stradford! British Library MS Add. That one morning at Hanworth the Queen came with him, and she and the Lord Admiral tickled the Lady Elizabeth in the bed. Stating further what communications she has had with any person touching the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth and the Lord Admiral, and when she last talked with the Lord Admiral and what letters she has written to him since the death of the Queen. And, albeit I answered little, I weighed it more deeper when you said you would warn me of all evils that you should hear of me, for if your grace had not a good opinion of me you would not have offered friendship to me that way,

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that all men judge the contrary. But what may I more say than thank God for providing such friends to me desiring God to enrich me with their long life, and me grace to be in heart no less thankful to receive it, than I now am glad in writing to show it? And although I have plenty of matter, here I will stay, for I know you are not quiet to read. From Cheston this present Saturday. I rejoyce at your health with the well liking of the country, with my humble thanks that your Grace wished me with you till I were weary of that country. Your highness were like to be cumbered if I should not depart till I were weary of being with you; although it were in the worst soil in the world, your presence would make it pleasant. I can not reprove my Lord for not doing your commendations in his letter for he did it; and although he had not, yet I will not complain on him, for that he shall be diligent to give me knowledge from time to time how his busy child doth; and if I were at his birth, no doubt I would see him beaten, for the trouble he hath put you to. Master Denny and my Lady, with humble thanks, prayeth most entirely for your grace, praying the almighty God to send you lucky deliverance. And my mistress wisheth no less, giving your grace most humble thanks for her commendations. Written with very little leisure this last day of July. Your humble daughter, G. My Lord, Your great Gentleness and good Will towards me, as well in this Thing as in other Things, I do understand, for the which, even as I ought, so do I give you most humble Thanks; and whereas your Lordship willeth and counselleth me, as an earnest Friend, to declare what I know in this Matter, and also to write what I have declared to Master Tyrwhitt, I shall most willingly do it. I answered that I would not tell him what my Mind was. And I inquired further of him [Parry] what he meant to ask me that question, or who bade him say so: Then I bade her write as she thought best, and bade her shewe it to me when she had done; so she wrote that she thought it not best, for fear of suspicion, and so it went forth. And my Lord Admiral, after he had heard that, asked of the Cofferer why he might not come as well to me as to my Sister: And then I desired Kate Ashley to write again lest my Lord might think that she knew more in it than he that she knew nothing in it, but suspicion. And as for Kate Ashley or the Cofferer, they never told me that they would practice it. These be the Things which I both declared to Master Tyrwhitt, and also whereof my Conscience beareth me Witness, which I would not for all earthly Things offend in any Thing; for I know that I have a Soul to save, as well as other Folks have, wherefore I will above all Things have Respect unto this same. If there be any more Things which I can remember, I will either write it myself, or cause Master Tyrwhitt to write it. Master Tyrwhitt and others have told me that there goeth rumours Abroad which be greatly both against my Honor and Honestie which above all other things I esteem, which be these; that I am in the Tower; and with Child by my Lord Admiral. Written in haste, from Hatfield this 28th of January. She will in no way confess that either Mistress Ashley or Parry willed her to any practice with the Lord Admiral either by message or writing. They all sing one song, which he thinks they would not do unless they had set the note before. Ashley was her mistress, and that she had not so demeaned herself that the council should now need to put any mo mistresses unto her. Whereunto my wife answered, seeing she did allow Mrs. Ashley to be her mistress, she need not to be ashamed to have any honest woman to be in that place. She took the matter so heavily, that she wept all that night and lowered all the next day. She cannot bear to hear the Lord Admiral discommended, but is always ready to make answer thereto. And whereas, I do understand, that you do take in evil part the letters that I did write unto your lordship, I am very sorry that you should take them so, for my mind was to declare unto you plainly, as I thought, in that thing which I did, also the more willingly, because as I write to you you desired me to be plain with you in all things. And as concerning that point that you writeâ€”that I seem to stand in mine own wit in being so well assured of mine own selfâ€”I did assure me of myself no more than I trust the truth shall try. And to say that which I knew of myself I did not think should have displeased the Council or your grace. And surely the cause why that I was sorry that there should be any such [governess] about me was because that I thought the people will say that I deserved through my lewd demeanor to have such a one, and not that I mislike anything that your lordship or the Council shall think good for I know that you and the Council are charged with me, or that I take upon me to rule myself, for I know that they are most deceived that trusteth most in themselves, wherefore I trust that you shall never find that fault in me, to the which thing I do not see that your Grace has

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made any direct answer at this time, and seeing they make so evil reports already shall be but an increasing of these evil tongues.

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Chapter 8 : Was the Earl of Oxford the son of Queen Elizabeth?

In he published Shakespeare's Lost Kingdom: The True History of Shakespeare and Elizabeth, in which he espouses a version of "Prince Tudor theory" which holds that Oxford was the lover of Queen Elizabeth I, and that Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton was in fact their son.

Was the Earl of Oxford the son of Queen Elizabeth? NO, most certainly not. Firstly, there are no open questions concerning the parentage of the 17th Earl of Oxford. Secondly Queen Elizabeth did not have any sexual relations with any man alive. However, he then goes on to invalidate this very support by coupling it with a fairy tale. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, was an autocrat, a military leader and an adventurer. Furthermore he was an overseer of royal lands and a paramount landowner in his own right. He fought for his convictions wholeheartedly and ruthlessly. His wife Dorothy Neville left him in after she discovered that he had been unfaithful to her with two different women. Dorothy died in , leaving John de Vere a widower with a nine year old daughter, Katherine. Seymour blatantly misused his position for the purposes of extortion. Furthermore, Seymour forced John de Vere to promise that he would never re-marry. He set about producing a male heir. He threw his enemy off the track by announcing his marriage to a certain Dorothy Fosse in Haverhill Suffolk on 2 August On the 1th of August he rode to Belchamp St. Paul in Essex where he married Mistress Margery Golding. Nobody knew anything of their plans and, for a time they kept the marriage secret. In the meantime, Edward Seymour had been removed from power. The young King had a 27 ounce golden mug sent to his newly born namesake as a christening present. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, was a member of one of the oldest and most powerful families in England. It was essential for the survival of the family title that his son and heir be born in wedlock. Furthermore he not the sort of man who you could palm a bastard off onto. John de Vere and Margery Golding half sister of the scholar and translator Arthur Golding later had a second child, Mary de Vere Princess Elizabeth Tudor born 7 September according to historic documents never had sexual relations with any man- certainly neither at the age of 13 or 14 with the unscrupulous careerist Thomas Seymour and not at the age of 15 with a mystery lover, indispensable to the newest Hollywood fairy stories. Baron Seymour of Sudeley c. His brother, the Lord Protector, had just bestowed the title of Baron on him and appointed him to the position of Lord High Admiral. However Elizabeth refused him. He continually made advances to Elizabeth, some veiled, some not so veiled. Thomas Parry states that: Katharine Parr died in childbirth on 5 September After the death of his wife Thomas Seymour continued to conspire against his brother gathering co conspirators around him. He misused his position to facilitate piracy, pocketing the ill-gotten gain himself. He slipped the young King extra pocket money to win him over, on one occasion he even attempted to kidnap the King. He had still not given up his hopes of marrying Elizabeth. On 22 February Thomas Seymour was officially charged on 33 counts of treason. One of most serious offences was his attempt to persuade Elizabeth to marry him. Robert Tyrwhitt interrogated the Princess, trying all the time to extract a confession of partial blame. She defended herself both courageously and calmly. She brought counter charges against Tyrwhitt, and put her enemies on the defensive. The date of his death alone is proof that he was not the father of a child born on 12 April She gave the child into the care of John de Vere who then married a younger woman and presented the 14 month old child to the world as his own newly born son in April One cannot describe such a theory without reverting to the vernacular of the good Professor Stanley Wells Stratford! British Library MS Add. That one morning at Hanworth the Queen came with him, and she and the Lord Admiral tickled the Lady Elizabeth in the bed. Stating further what communications she has had with any person touching the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth and the Lord Admiral, and when she last talked with the Lord Admiral and what letters she has written to him since the death of the Queen. And, albeit I answered little, I weighed it more deeper when you said you would warn me of all evils that you should hear of me, for if your grace had not a good opinion of me you would not have offered friendship to me that way, that all men judge the contrary. But what may I more say than thank

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God for providing such friends to me desiring God to enrich me with their long life, and me grace to be in heart no less thankful to receive it, than I now am glad in writing to show it? And although I have plenty of matter, here I will stay, for I know you are not quiet to read. From Cheston this present Saturday. I rejoice at your health with the well liking of the country, with my humble thanks that your Grace wished me with you till I were weary of that country. Your highness were like to be cumbered if I should not depart till I were weary of being with you; although it were in the worst soil in the world, your presence would make it pleasant. I can not reprove my Lord for not doing your commendations in his letter for he did it; and although he had not, yet I will not complain on him, for that he shall be diligent to give me knowledge from time to time how his busy child doth; and if I were at his birth, no doubt I would see him beaten, for the trouble he hath put you to. Master Denny and my Lady, with humble thanks, prayeth most entirely for your grace, praying the almighty God to send you lucky deliverance. And my mistress wisheth no less, giving your grace most humble thanks for her commendations. Written with very little leisure this last day of July. Your humble daughter, G. I answered that I would not tell him what my Mind was. And I inquired further of him [Parry] what he meant to ask me that question, or who bade him say so: Then I bade her write as she thought best, and bade her shewe it to me when she had done; so she wrote that she thought it not best, for fear of suspicion, and so it went forth. And my Lord Admiral, after he had heard that, asked of the Cofferer why he might not come as well to me as to my Sister: And then I desired Kate Ashley to write again lest my Lord might think that she knew more in it than he that she knew nothing in it, but suspicion. And as for Kate Ashley or the Cofferer, they never told me that they would practice it. These be the Things which I both declared to Master Tyrwhitt, and also whereof my Conscience beareth me Witness, which I would not for all earthly Things offend in any Thing; for I know that I have a Soul to save, as well as other Folks have, wherefore I will above all Things have Respect unto this same. If there be any more Things which I can remember, I will either write it myself, or cause Master Tyrwhitt to write it. Master Tyrwhitt and others have told me that there goeth rumours Abroad which be greatly both against my Honor and Honestie which above all other things I esteem, which be these; that I am in the Tower; and with Child by my Lord Admiral. Written in haste, from Hatfield this 28th of January. She will in no way confess that either Mistress Ashley or Parry willed her to any practice with the Lord Admiral either by message or writing. They all sing one song, which he thinks they would not do unless they had set the note before. Ashley was her mistress, and that she had not so demeaned herself that the council should now need to put any mo mistresses unto her. Whereunto my wife answered, seeing she did allow Mrs. Ashley to be her mistress, she need not to be ashamed to have any honest woman to be in that place. She took the matter so heavily, that she wept all that night and lowered all the next day. She cannot bear to hear the Lord Admiral discommended, but is always ready to make answer thereto. And whereas, I do understand, that you do take in evil part the letters that I did write unto your lordship, I am very sorry that you should take them so, for my mind was to declare unto you plainly, as I thought, in that thing which I did, also the more willingly, because as I write to you you desired me to be plain with you in all things. And as concerning that point that you write -â€”that I seem to stand in mine own wit in being so well assured of mine own self -â€”I did assure me of myself no more than I trust the truth shall try. And to say that which I knew of myself I did not think should have displeased the Council or your grace. And surely the cause why that I was sorry that there should be any such [governess] about me was because that I thought the people will say that I deserved through my lewd demeanor to have such a one, and not that I mislike anything that your lordship or the Council shall think good for I know that you and the Council are charged with me, or that I take upon me to rule myself, for I know that they are most deceived that trusteth most in themselves, wherefore I trust that you shall never find that fault in me, to the which thing I do not see that your Grace has made any direct answer at this time, and seeing they make so evil reports already shall be but an increasing of these evil tongues.

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Chapter 9 : Edward De VERE (17th E. Oxford)

This theory asserts that Princess Elizabeth, then fourteen years old, had a child by her stepuncle and stepmother's fourth husband, Thomas Seymour, and that the child of this affair was secretly placed in the home of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, and raised as Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford.

There is no documentation whatsoever to support this theory. First of all, all of the rumours that Queen Elizabeth had secret relationships with men are unsubstantiated see: Was Queen Elizabeth I a virgin? Secondly, as we can clearly see in a letter written by Gilbert Talbot on 11 May , the relationship between Oxford and Queen Elizabeth was typical for that monarch and her loyal courtiers see: Was Oxford the lover of Queen Elizabeth? Thirdly a copy of the letter that the second Earl of Southampton wrote to his friend to tell him of the joy that he felt on the birth of his son Henry, is still in existence. The plea for clemency that his real mother, Mary Brown Countess of Southampton, wrote on his behalf after the bungled Essex uprising, leaves no room for speculation on this matter. This so-called theory is based on the remains of Baconianism, i. Robinson, 3 September Adherents have not constructed their case with a single piece of documentary evidence, and the inaccurate arguments advanced to support the theory serve only to discredit it. Since ample documentation contradicts it, the Tudor Rose theory cannot be viewed as having any substance. According to Mr Streitz Henry Wriothesley was one of a series of children whom Elizabeth secretly brought into the world. In addition to H. When all said and done their job is to entertain and not to inform. Let us buy some pop-corn, enjoy the costumes, the story, the brilliant acting and the cinematic genius of the director and later look for the correct historical facts in the usual places. He fulfilled this self appointed duty by declaring Oxford and Southampton to be father and son. However, what sort of homosexual would have spoken to his lover, indeed what sort of father would have spoken to his son, in the manner of Sonnet 20? And for a woman wert thou first created, Till nature as she wrought thee fell a-doting, And by addition me of thee defeated, By adding one thing to my purpose nothing. Pondering over the parentage of Henry Wriothesly might be an interesting pastime for some, however there is a far more important question to be answered: Did he mean Henry Wriothesley when he wrote of Mr. By law of nature thou art bound to breed, That thine may live when thou thyself art dead; And so in spite of death thou dost survive, In that thy likeness still is left alive. Narcissus is splashed with the waters of the river Lethe, causing him to forget everything he ever knew. Narcissus drinks from the fountain, falls in love with the reflection that he sees of himself in the water and drowns. Amongst their sacred number I dare not ascribe myself, though now and then I speak English. The associations were programmatic right from the first sonnet of the cycle. Sonnet 54 compares the virtues of the youth with the sweet scent of a rose: O how much more doth beauty beauteous seem, By that sweet ornament which truth doth give! The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem For that sweet odour, which doth in it live. How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame, which like a canker in the fragrant rose, Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name! O in what sweets dost thou thy sins enclose! The class system of the sixteenth century forbade that a commoner should speak to an aristocrat in the second person singular thou art etc. If the actor had then deliberately made the relationship public, he would have been guilty of a serious offence. The main purpose of the first 17 sonnets is to persuade to the Fair Youth to marry. What explanation do we have for this? Two years after the death of his daughter, Anne, the Lord High Treasurer sets about the task of finding a suitable husband for his eldest granddaughter, Elizabeth de Vere. He made excuses, he hid behind his mother, he said he was too young and asked to have the matter postponed for a year. Yt has so hapned by the sudden seizing of my wife today, we could not by possibility have your wife present, as we desired. Yet have I thought goode to imparte unto you such comferte as God hath sente me after all my longe troubles, which is that this present morning at three of the clock, my wife was delivered of a goodly boy God bless him. Yf your wife will take the paynes to visit her, we shall be mighty glad of her company. From Cowdray this present Tuesday Your assured frend H. God of heaven knows I can scarce hold my hand steady to write, and less hold steady in my

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heart how to write, only for what I know, which is to pray mercy to my miserable son. Secretary, let the bitter passion of a perplexed mother move you to plead for her only son.