

SUMMARY: According to William Camden (1551-1623) in his *Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Regnante Elizabetha* published in 1615, the Commissioners for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, first met on 11 October 1586 at Fotheringay. Mary's trial took place on 14 and 15 October, and was then prorogued until 25 October to the Star Chamber at Westminster, where sentence was pronounced against her. Camden includes Oxford among the Commissioners summoned to the trial, and mentions his presence at both Fotheringay and Westminster. The Latin transcript below is taken from Camden's *Annals* at <http://www.philological.bham.ac.uk/camden/>. The English translation which follows is taken from the first English translation of Camden's *Annals* by Robert Norton (d.1635), published in 1630 under the title *The history of the most renowned and victorious Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of England* (STC 4500).

45. Quid de Scotorum regina fieret, consilii non unum idemque senserunt. Alii nihil asperius in eam statuendum censuerunt, sed arctissime custodiendam tum quod non criminis auctor, sed tantum conscia, tum quod valetudinaria nec diu superfutura. Alii ut religioni consuleretur, protinus e medio tollendam, et ex lege. Leicestrius veneno maluit, et theologum submisit qui Walsinghamum hoc licere doceret. Protestabatur autem Walsinghamus tantum abesse ut vim afferri probaret, ut Mortonii consilium iampridem fregerit, qui suaserat ut in Scotiam remitteretur, et in ipso regnorum collimitio occideretur. Variatum iterum e qua lege in illam ageretur, an ex illa anni XXV Edwardi III (qua *maiestatis laesae tenetur, qui regi aut reginae perniciem struxerit, bellum in eius regno moverit, aut hostibus adhaeserit*), an ex illa anni XXVII Elizabethae quam dixi. Vicit tandem eorum sententia qui ex hac postrema maluerunt, utique ad hanc rem nata, idemque accommodanda. Ex lege igitur illa superiori anno lata, ut inquireretur, et sententia pronuntiaretur qui rebellionem concitaverint, aut regnum invaserint, aut reginae vim inferre tentaverint, plures a sanctiori consilio et Angliae proceribus diplomate legati sunt. Quorum nomina cum seriam et attributis procerum Angliae posteriorum intersit cognoscere ex ipso autographo subiicere visum. Quod formula forensi ita se habet.

46. *Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae, et Hiberniae regina, fidei defensor etc. reverendissimo in Christo patri Ioanni Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, totius Angliae primati et metropolitano, et uni de privato consilio nostro, ac praedilecto et fideli nostro Thomae Bromley militi cancellario Angliae, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo domino Burghley domino thesaurario Angliae, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac etiam charissimo consanguineo nostro Willielmo marchioni Wintoniae, uni dominorum parlamenti, charissimo consanguineo nostro Edwardo comiti Oxoniae magno camerario Angliae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, necnon charissimo consanguineo nostro Georgio comiti Salopiae, comiti marescallo Angliae, alteri de privato consilio nostro, charissimoque consanguineo nostro Henrico comiti Cantiae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam charissimo consanguineo nostro Henrico comiti Derbiae, alteri de privato consilio nostro, charissimoque consanguineo nostro Willielmo comiti Wigorniae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, necnon charissimo consanguineo nostro Edwardo comiti Rutlandiae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac charissimo consanguineo*

*nostro Ambrosio comiti Warwick, magistro ordinationum nostrarum, alteri de privato consilio nostro, charissimoque consanguineo nostro Henrico comiti Penbrochia, alteri dominorum parlamenti, necnon charissimo consanguineo nostro Roberto comiti Leicestriae, magistro equorum nostrorum, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac charissimo consanguineo nostro Henrico comiti Lincolniae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam charissimo consanguineo nostro Antonio vicecomiti Montague, alteri dominorum parlamenti, praedilectoque et fideli nostro Carolo domino Howard magno ammirallo nostro Angliae, altero de privato consilio nostro, ac praedilecto et fideli nostro Henrico domino de Hunsdon, domino camerario nostro, alteri de privato consilio nostro, necnon praedilecto nostro Henrico domino Abergavenniae, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac praedilecto et fideli nostro Edwardo domino Zouche, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Edwardo domino Morley, alteri dominorum parlamenti, praedilectoque et fideli nostro Willielmo domino Cobham, domini guardiano quinque portuum nostrorum, alteri de privato consilio nostro, necnon praedilecto et fideli nostro Edwardo domino Stafford, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Arthuro domino Grey de Wilton, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Ioanni domino Lumley, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Ioanni domino Sturton, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo domino Sandes, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Henrico domino Wentworth, alteri dominorum parlamenti, praedilecto et fideli nostro Lodovico Mordant, alteri dominorum parlamenti, praedilectoque et fideli nostro Ioanni S. Iohn de Bleso, alteri dominorum parlamenti, necnon praedilecto et fideli nostro Thomae domino Buckhurst, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac praedilecto et fideli nostro Henrico domino Compton, alteri dominorum parlamenti, ac etiam praedilecto et fideli nostro Henrico domino Cheny, alteri dominorum parlamenti, dilecto et fideli nostro Francisco Knolles militi, thesaurario hospitii nostri, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac dilecto et fideli nostro Christophero Hatton militi, vicecamerario nostro, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac etiam dilecto et fideli nostro Francisco Walsingham militi, uni primariorum secretariorum nostrorum, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac etiam dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo Davison armigero, alteri primariorum secretariorum nostrorum, de privato consilio nostro, ac dilecto et fideli nostro Radulpho Sadleir militi, cancellario ducatus nostri Lancastriae, alteri de privato consilio nostro, necnon dilecto et fideli nostro Waltero Myldmay militi, cancellario scaccarii nostri, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac dilecto et fideli nostro Amicio Poulett militi, capitaneo insulae nostrae de Ierse, alteri de privato consilio nostro, dilecto et fideli nostro Ioanni Wolley armigero, secretario nostro pro lingua Latina, alteri de privato consilio nostro, ac etiam dilecto et fideli nostro Cristophoro Wraie militi, capitali iustitiario ad placita coram nobis tenenda assignato, dilectisque et fidelibus nostris Edmundo Anderson militi, capitali iustitiario nostro de banco, Rogero Manwood militi, capitali baroni scaccarii nostri, Thomae Gawdy militi, uni iustitiariorum nostrorum ad placita coram nobis tenenda assignato, et Willielmo Perriam, uni iustitiariorum nostrorum de banco, salutem, etc. Deinde ne verbatim describam. Post recapitulationem legis (sive actus ut nostri vocant) anno superiori sancitae, haec sequuntur. Cum post finem sessionis parlamenti, scilicet, post primum diem Iunii anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo, diversae res compassatae et imaginatae fuerunt, tendentes ad laesionem personae nostrae regiae, tam*

*per Mariam filiam et haeredem Iacobi V nuper Scotorum regis, ac communiter vocatam reginam Scotorum et dotariam Francia, praetendentem titulum ad coronam huius regni Angliae, quam per diversas alias personas, cum scientia, Anglice with the privitie eiusdem Mariae, prout datum est nobis intelligi. Cumque nos intendimus et determinamus, quod actus praedictus in omnibus et per omnia foret rite et effectualiter executus secundum tenorem eiusdem actus, quodque omnes offensiones supradictae in actu supradicto, ut praefertur mentionatae et circumstantiae earundem forent examinatae, et sententia sive iudicium superinde detur secundum tenorem et effectum actus illius, vobis et maiori vestrum parti plenam et integram potestatem, facultatem et auctoritatem secundum tenorem actus damus ad examinandum omnes et singulas res compassatas et imaginatas tendentes ad laesionem personae nostrae regiae, tam per praedictam Mariam, quam per quascunque alias personas, vel quamcunque aliam personam, cum scientia, Anglice with the privitie eiusdem Mariae, et omnes circumstantias eorundem, ac omnes alias offensiones supradictas, quascunque in actu supradicto ut praefertur mentionatas, et omnes circumstantias earundem offensas et earum cuiuslibet. Ac superinde secundum tenorem actus praedicti ad dandum sententiam sive iudicium, prout super bonam probationem materia vobis apparebit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies, et loca quos vos, vel maior pars vestrum, ad hoc provideritis, diligenter super praemissa, in forma praedicta procedatis, etc.*

47. Horum plerique Fotheringhaia castrum in comitatu Northamptoniae ad Nevi fluminis ripa, XI die Octobris accesserunt, ubi Scotorum regina tunc custodita.

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55. Die crastino, qui mensis XIII, accersivit quosdam e delegatis, rogavit ut protestatio admitteretur et approbaretur. Thesaurarius interrogavit an iudicio se sisteret, si protestatio solummodo reciperetur et inscripta redigeretur, sine approbatione. Annuit tandem, gravate tamen, ne, ut dixit, praedecessoribus aut successoribus derogare videretur, sed percupidam esse obiectum crimen diluendi, persuasa Hattoni rationibus quas cogitate perpenderit.

56. Mox convenerunt in camera praesentali delegati qui aderant. Solium in superiori camerae parte pro regina Angliae positum erat sub uranisco. E regione inferius et remotius, iuxta transtrum cathedra pro regina Scotorum, ad parietes utrinque sedilia, in quibus hinc consederunt cancellarius Angliae, thesaurarius Angliae, comites Oxoniae, Cantii, Derbiae, Wigorniae, Rutlandiae, Cumberlandiae, Warwici, Penbrochiae, Lincolniae, et vicecomes Montisacuti; inde barones Abergavennius, Zouchaeus, Morleius, Staffordus, Greius, Lumleius, Sturtonus, Sandius, Wentworthus, Mordantus, de S. Ioanne a Blesho, Comptonus, et Cheineus. Iuxta hos sederunt equites aureati a sanctiori consilio, Iacobus Croftus, Christopherus Hattonus, Franciscus Walsinghamus, Radulphus Sadleirus, Walterus Mildmaius, et Amicius Powlettus. Antrosum ante comites sederunt iustitiiarii duo primarii, et capitalis baro scaccarii; ex altera parte barones duo, alii iustitiiarii, Dalus et Fordus iuris civiles doctores; ad mensulam intermediam Pomphamus procurator regius, Egertonus sollicitator, Gaudius regius ad legem serviens, clericus coronae, et duoactuarii.

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73. Illa postulavit ut in pleno parlamento audiretur, vel reginam (quam reginae rationem habituram speravit) et consiliarios praesens alloqueretur. Iamque magna vultus securitate assurgens, cum thesaurario, Hattono, Walsinghamo, et comite Warwicense pauca seorsim contulit. His peractis, conventus in XXV diem Octobris ad cameram stellatam Westmonasterii prorogatur. Hactenus hac de re e commentariis Edwardi Barkeri regiae maiestatis regestarii principalis, Thomae Wheeleri notarii publici, audientiae Cantuariensis regestarii, et aliorum fide dignorum qui interfuerunt.

74. De isto convenerunt omnes delegati (praeter Salopiensem et Warwicensem affecta tunc temporis valetudine) et postquam Navus et Curlus singulas literas et literarum exemplaria quae antea prolata fuerunt verissima esse iureiurando, viva voce, sponte, sine spe aut pretio coram illis asseveranter affirmassent et confirmassent, sententia in Scotorum reginam prolata est, et delegatorum sigillis et subscriptionibus firmata, atque in acta relata hisce verbis: *Ex unanimi assensu et consensu suis sententiam et iudicium ad diem et locum ultimum recitatum pronuntiant, reddunt, et dicunt, quod post fidem praedictae sessionis parlamenti in commissione praedicta specificata, videlicet, post praedictum primum diem Iunii, anno vicesimo septimo supradicto, et ante datum eiusdem commissionis, diversae res compassatae et imaginatae fuerunt infra hoc regnum Angliae per Anthonium Babingtonum et alios cum scientia (Anglice with the privitie) dictae Mariae praetendentis titulum ad coronam huius regni Angliae, tendentes ad laesionem, mortem, et destructionem regalis personae dictae dominae nostrae reginae. At scilicet, quod post praedictum primum diem Iunii, anno vicesimo septimo supradicto, et ante datum commissionis praedictae, praedicta Maria praetendens titulum ad coronam huius regni Angliae compassavit et imaginata fuit infra hoc regnum Angliae diversas res tendentes ad laesionem, mortem, et destructionem regalis personae dominae nostrae reginae contra formam statuti in commissione praedicta specificati.* De hac sententia quae ex amanuensium fide tota pependit, nec illi coram in medium producti ex legi prima anni XIII ipsius Elizabethae plurimus variusque apud homines sermo, dum alii illos fide dignos, alii indignos existimarent. Vidi Nauvi ad regem Iacobum apologiam anno MDCV scriptam, quo se operose protestando excusat nec fuisse suscepti consilii authorem, nec suasorem, nec primum indicem, nec offico per negligentiam aut imprudentiam defuisse; imo strenue capita accusationis contra dominam suam hoc die impugnase. Quod tamen ex actis publicis minime constat. Verum eodem die a delegatis et regni iudicibus declaratum erat, *sententiam illam nihil derogare Iacobo regi Scotorum in iure aut honore, sed illum in eodem esse loco, ordine, ac iure, ac si sententia illa nunquam lata fuisset.*

45. What should be done touching the Queene of Scotts the Councell were not all of one and the same minde. Some thought that no more rigorous course was to be taken against her, other then that she was to be committed to more straight custody, both for that she was not the author of the crime, but only accessory, and also because she was sickly and

not like to live long. Others were of opinion that for preservation of Religion she was presently to be put to death, and that by Lawe. Leicester chose rather by poison, and sent a Divine secretly to Walsingham to informe him that it was lawfull. But Walsingham protested he was so farre from approving any violence to be done unto her, that he had crossed Morton's counsaile of late, who had perswaded that she should be sent backe into Scotland and put to death in the very confines of both Kingdomes. Again they varied in opinion, by what law she should be proceeded against, whether by that of the 25th yeare of Edward the 3 (whereby *he is made guilty of treason, which shall compasse or imagine the destruction of the King or Queene, raise warre in his or her Kingome, or adhere to his or her enemies*), or by that act of the 27th of Queene Elizabeth, whereof I have spoken before. At length their opinion prevailed which chose rather to have her tried by this last Acte, as being made for this very purpose, and therefore to be put in execution. To the end therefore that inquiry might be made, and sentence pronounced according to that Acte made the last yeare against those which should raise Rebellion, invade the realme, or attempt to offer violence to the Queene, many of the Privy Council, and Noblemen of England, were made Commissioners by Patent. Whose names (forasmuch as it may concerne posterity to know the ranke and attributes of the Noblemen of England), I have thought good to set downe out of the very originall, which runneth thus in the ordinary forme of the Court:

*46. Elizabeth by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Queene, Defender of the faith etc . to the most Reverend Father in Christ John Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and one of our Privy Councill; and to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Bromley knight, Chancellor of England, and one of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and wel-beloved William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our most deere Cousin William Lord Marquesse of Winchester, one of the Lords of the Parliament; To our most deere Cousin Edward Earle of Oxford, great Chamberlaine of England, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our most deere cousin George Earle of Shrewsbury Earle Marshall of England, another of our Privy Councill; And to our most deere Cousin Henry Earle of Kent, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our most dere Cousin Henry Earle of Darby another of our Privy Councill; And to our most deere cousin William Earle of Worcester, another of the Lords of Parliament; And also to our most deere Cousin Edward Earle of Rutland, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And to our most deere Cousin Ambrose Earle of Warwick, Master of our Ordinance, another of our Privy Councill; And to our most deere Cousin Henry Earle of Pembroke, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our most deere Cousin Robert Earle of Leicester, Master of our horse, another of our Privy Councill; And to our most deere Cousin Henry Earle of Lincolne; another of the Lords of the Parliament; and also to our most deere Cousin Antony Vicount Montague, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And to our trusty and well-beloved Charles Lord Howard, our great Admirall of England, another of our Privy Councill; And to our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lord of Hunsdon, our Lord Chamberlaine, another of our Privy Councill; and also to our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lord Abergavenny, another of the Lords of the Parliament. And to our trusty and well-beloved Edward Zouch, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Edward Lord Morley another of*

*the Lords of the Parliament; And to our trusty and well-beloved William Lord Cobham Lord Warden of our Cinque portes, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Edward Lord Stafford another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved John Lord Lumley, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved John Lord Sturton, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our our trusty and well-beloved William Lord Sandes, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lord Wentworth, another of the Lords of the Parliament; To our trusty and well-beloved Lewis Lord Mordant, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And to our trusty and wel-beloved John Lord Saint John of Bletso, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lord Buckhurst, another of our Privy Councill; And to our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lord Compton, another of the Lords of the Parliament; And also to our trusty and well-beloved Henry Lord Cheiney, another of the Lords of the Parliament; To our trusty and beloved Sir Francis Knolles knight, Treasurer of our householde, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and beloved Sir James Croftes knight, Contrrollor of our said household, another of our Privy Councill; And to our trusty and beloved Sir Christopher Hatton knight, our Vice-Chamberlaine, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and beloved Sir Francis Walsingham knight, one of our principall Secretaries, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and beloved William Davison esquier, another of our principall Secretaries, and of our Privy Councill; and to our trusty and beloved Sir Ralph Sadleir knight, Chancellor of our Dutchy of Lancaster, another of our Privy Councill; And also to our trusty and beloved Sir Walter Mildmay knight, Chancellor of our Exchecquer, another of our Privy Councill; And to our trusty and beloved Sir Amice Powlett knight, Captaine of our Isle of Jersey, another of our Privy Councill; and to our trusty and beloved John Wolly esquire, our Secretarie for the Latine tongue, another of our Privy Councill. And also to our trusty and beloved Sir Christopher Wray knight, Chiefe Justicer assigned to the Pleas to be holden before us. And to our trusty and beloved Sir Edmund Anderson knight, our Chiefe Justicer of the Bench, Sir Roger Manwood knight, our Chiefe Baron of the Exchecquer, Sir Thomas Gawdy knight, one of our Justicers assigned for the Pleas to be holden before us, and William Periam one of our Justicers of the Bench, Greetings, etc. Then (not write it downe verbatim) after the recitall of the Lawe or Act (as our Lawyers terme it) made the last yeare, thus it followeth. Whereas since the end of the Session of Parliament, namely since the first day of June in the yeare of our regne the 27th, divers matters have beene compassed and imagined tending to the hurt of our Royall person, as well by Mary Daughter and heire of James the fift, King of Scottes, and commonly called Queene of Scotts and Dowager of France, pretending title to the Crowne of this realme of England; as by divers other persons cum scientia, in English with the privity of the same Mary, as we are given to understand. And whereas we do intend and determine that the Act aforesaid be in all and every part thereof duly and effectually executed, according to the tenor of the same, and that all offences abovesaid, in the Acte abovesaide mentioned, as aforesaid, and the circumstances of the same, be examined, and sentence or judgment thereupon given, according to the tenor and effect of the said Act. To you, and the greater part of you, we do give full and absolute power, faculty, and authority according to the*

*tenor of the saide Act, to examine all and singular matters compassed and imagined, tending the hurt of our Royall person, as well by the afore-said Mary, as by any other person or persons whatsoever, cum scientia, in English, with the privity of the same Mary, and all circumstances of the same, and all other offences abovesaide, in the Act abovesaid (as afore-said) mentioned whatsoever, and all circumstances of the same, and every of them. And therefore according to the tenor of the Act afore-said, to give sentence or judgement, as upon good prooffe matter shall appeare unto you. And therefore we do command you that you do at certaine dayes and places, which you or the greater part of you shall thereunto fore-appoint, diligently proceede upon the premisses in forme afore said, etc.*

47. The most part of these Commissioners came the 11th of October to Fotheringay Castel in the County of Northampton, seated upon the bank of the river Nen, where the Queene of Scots was then kept.

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55. On the morrow, which was the 14th of the month, she sent for certaine of the Commissioners, and praied that her protestation might be admitted and allowed. The Lord Treasurer asked her whether she would appeare to her tryall if her protestation were only receaved and put in writing, without allowance. She yeelded at the length, yet with much adoe, and with an ill will, least she should seeme (as she said) to derogate from her predecessors or successors, but was very desirous to purge her selfe of the crime objected against her, being perswaded by Hattons reasons, which shee had weighed with advisement.

56. Soone after, the Commissioners which were present assembled themselves in the Presence chamber. At the upper end of the chamber was placed a chaire of Estate for the Queene of England, under a cloath of Estate. Over against it, below and more remote neere the transome or beame that rann crosse the roome, stood a chaire for the Queene of Scotts. At the walles on both sides were placed benches, upon which sate on the one side the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Treasurer of England, the Earles of Oxford, Kent, Darby, Worcester, Rutland, Cumberland, Warwick, Pembroke, Lincolne, and the Lord Vicount Montacute; on the other side the Barons of Abergavenny, Zouch, Morley, Stafford, Grey, Lumly, Sturton, Sandes, Wentworth, Mordant, St. John of Bletso, Compton, and Cheiney. Nigh unto these sate the knights of the Privy Councell Sir James a Croftes, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Ralph Sadleir, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Sir Amias Powlet. Forward before the Earles sate the two chiefe Justicers and the chiefe Baron of the Exchecquer. And on the other side two Barons, the other Justicers, Dale and Ford, Doctors of the civill Law; and at a little table in the middest sate Popham the Queenes Atturney, Egerton the Sollicitor, Gawdy the Queenes Serjeant at Lawe, the clercke of the Crowne, and two Writers.

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73. She required that she might be heard in a full Parliament, or that she might in person

speake with the Queene (who would, she hoped, have regard of a Queene) and with the Councill. And now rising up with great confidence of countenance, shee had some conference with the Lord Treasurer, Hatton, Walsingham, and the Earle of Warwicke by themselves apart. These things being done, the assembly was prorogued to the 25th of October, at the Star-Chamber at Westminster. Thus far touching this matter out of the Commentaries of Edward Barker principall Register to the Queens Majestie, Thomas Wheeler publique Notary, Register of the Audience of Canterbury, and other credible persons which were present.

74. The sayd 25th day of October, all the Commissioners met, saving the Earles of Shrewsbury and Warwick, which were both of them sicke at that time. And after Naw and Curle had by oath, *viva voce*, voluntarily, without hope or reward, before them avowedly affirmed and confirmed all and every the letters and copies, before produced, to be most true, Sentence was pronounced against the Queene of Scotts, and confirmed with the seales and subscriptions of the Commissioners, and recorded in these words: *By their joynt assents and consent they doe pronounce and deliver their sentence and judgement, at the day and place last recited, and say that after the end of the aforesaid session of Parliament in the Commission aforesaid specified, namely after the aforesaid first day of June in the 27th yeare abovesayd, and before the date of the same Commission, divers matters have been compassed and imagined within this realme of England by Anthony Babington and others, cum scientia, in English with the privy of the said Mary pretending title to the Crowne of this Realme of England, tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of the royall person of our said lady the Queene. And namely, that after the aforesaid first day of June in the 27th yeare abovesaid, and before the date of the commission aforesaid, the aforesaid Mary, pretending title to the Crowne of this realme of England, hath compassed and imagined within this realme of England divers matters tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of the royall person of our sovereigne Lady the Queene, contrary to the forme of the Statute in the Commission aforesaid specified.* Concerning this sentence, which depended wholly upon the credite of the Secretaries, and they not brought forth face to face according to the first acte of the 13th yeere of Queene Elizabeth, much talke there was, and divers speeches rann abroad, while some thought them credible persons, and some, unworthy to be credited. I have seene Naw's apologie to King James, written in the yeere 1605, wherein laboriously protesting, he excuseth himselfe that he was neither author, nor perswader, nor the first revealer of the plot that was undertaken, nor fayled of his duty through negligence or want of foresight. Yet that this daye hee stoutly impugned the chiefe points of accusation against his Ladie and mistresse. Which notwithstanding appeareth not by records. But the same day was there a declaration made by the Commissioners and the Judges of the land, *That the said sentence did derogate nothing from James King of Scotts in title or honour, but that he was in the same place, degree and right, as if the same sentence had never beene pronounced.*