



The Jesuits in Great Britain

In 1603, the gracious Queen Elizabeth I died unexpectedly of the effects of poisoning. Many attempts had been made on her life but God thwarted them all. Her reign was like walking on a tightrope or through a minefield because some of her top "advisers" were *secretly* pro-Spanish.

The peace loving Elizabeth did her utmost to keep her nation at peace and did not maintain a standing army even though she was surrounded by powerful enemies.

Her reign and reputation were without blemish however except that in **February 1587**, she was *forced* into signing the death warrant for Mary Queen of Scots, and thereby making Mary a Roman Catholic *martyr!!*

Elizabeth was **FRAMED** however by Philip II who wanted no competition from any other monarch when the "Invincible" Armada landed in England and *he* became king of that realm.



Elizabeth I (1533-1603).
Queen from 1558 to 1603.

The gracious Queen, known as Virginia because she was never married—except to her country—is buried in Westminster Abbey, London.

The **ONLY** event that marred her perfect reputation was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

Elizabeth was **FRAMED** into killing the Queen of Scots by the cunning, crafty Philip II and his Jesuits!!



Queen Elizabeth's body sleeps in Westminster Abbey until the great Resurrection day.

The Queen might have lived to be 90 years old because she was in excellent health and the effects of childbirth—the big killer of women in her day—did not apply to her.

Many attempts were made on her life and poison was a favorite with the assassins:

"When Walpole (Father Richard, S.J.) persuaded me to be employed against Her Majesty's person, he asked whether I could compound poisons; I said no, but that I had skill in perfumes,

and had read in Tartalia of a ball, the smoke whereof would make a man in a trance, and some die. Walpole said that would be difficult, but to apply poison to a certain place was the most convenient way; I said I had no skill therein, to which Walpole replied, 'you shall have directions....' Walpole said he would write to Bagshaw at Wisbeach Castle, as he knew all the courses of the Jesuits. I had directions from Walpole, under his own hand, but I threw them into the water, and also the letter to Bagshaw. Certain poison drugs, whereof opium was one, were to be beaten together, steeped in white mercury water, put into an earthen pot, and set a month in the sun; then to be put in a double bladder, and the bladder pricked full of holes in the upper part, and carried in the palm of my hand, upon a thick glove, for safeguard of my hand; and then I was to turn the holes downward, and to press it hard upon the pommel of Her Highness's saddle; it would lie and tarry long where it was laid, and not be checked by the air." (Walsh, *The Jesuits in Great Britain*, p. 177).

Queen Elizabeth died unexpectedly on March 24, 1603. She was in excellent health for her age; was NOT prepared to die, made no will, and did not name any successor:

"She began to walk in the garden again almost as briskly as she had done when she was young, even in the coldest weather, leaning against the wind. Indeed, in the words of the Duke of Stettin, who saw her in the garden of Oatlands in September 1602, **she strode about as though she were eighteen years old. She also rode with pleasure, covering ten to fifteen miles of a morning, the mane and tail of her horse dyed as bright an orange as the color of her wig.** She hunted with all her old enthusiasm, deriding ladies who could not keep up with her, and appeared to derive as much pleasure as she had ever done from the antics of her fool, Garret. By the end of the year, however, the brief resurgence of her spirits came to an end as she lapsed into her last illness." (Hibbert, *The Virgin Queen*, p. 259).

Essex born Hugh Morgan (1513-1613), was apothecary to the Queen and later to King James I. He was PROBABLY the man responsible for her poisoning. Coincidentally she had the same last symptoms as [Emperor Frederick III](#) of Germany:

"The queen's last illness involved some disease of the throat, perhaps tubercular laryngitis, for she had trouble speaking and experienced marked swelling and excessive sputum. Sir Arthur MacNalty, however, argues for streptococcal infection of the tonsils and abscess, followed by a fatal attack of influenza. In spite of a brave attempt to carry on with her accustomed activities, Elizabeth felt and looked haggard. She refused to go to bed and her mind was somewhat disordered; on March 24, 1603, the last Tudor monarch died." (Furdell, *The Royal Doctors 1485-1714*, pp. 91-92).

Had this gracious Queen lived just 20 years longer, there would have been no Jesuit Stuart dynasty, no Oliver Cromwell, and no English Civil War.

King James I and Anne of Denmark succeeded Elizabeth

As soon as the gracious Queen had drawn her last breath, a rider was on his way to Scotland to inform James VI that he was the new king of England and Ireland.



King James I (1567-1625).
King of Great Britain from 1603 to
1625.

King James VI of Scotland
became King James I of England
immediately after the death of
Queen Elizabeth.

He was the Jesuits Trojan horse
secret weapon to accomplish what
the "Invincible" Armada had failed
so miserably to achieve.



Anne of Denmark (1574-1619).
Wife of King James I.

James was a fanatical Roman Catholic (but secretly), who was scheming to bring *Scotland* back to Roman Catholicism . . . even before he inherited the throne of England:

"With the advice of his councillors of State, James sent Father Gordon and Father Creighton secretly to Rome, for the purpose of laying the whole matter before the Pope, and arranging with him the means of restoring the Catholic religion in Scotland. Gordon accomplished this according to his instructions, and returned to Scotland in company of Father William Creighton and the Pope's Legate, George Sampiretti. The last named was the bearer of a large sum of money which he was to give to the King of Scotland, promising him a monthly allowance of 10,000 ducats, on condition of his protecting the Catholics and allowing them to remain unmolested in the exercise of their faith. On the 16th of July, 1594, the party landed at Aberdeen." (Forbes-Leith, *Narratives of Scottish Catholics*, p. 222).

Spanish tactics changed completely with the ascension of James. Invasion from the outside was abandoned in favor of the Trojan horse ecumenical strategy.

In 1604, the Treaty of London was signed ending the 45 year war between the two countries. England was *allowed* to trade in the Spanish held *European* territories but the New World was strictly off limits.

James had Sir Walter Raleigh—founder of the Virginia colony in the New World—sent to the Tower and beheaded.

How do we account for the fanatical adherence of James to the Spanish Inquisition.... There is only one answer: his REAL father was a Jesuit "father" named David Rizzio.

King James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and David Rizzio!!

Incredible as it may seem, James had a Jesuit priest as his father. David Rizzio was born in Turin, the son of a music teacher, who rose to become the private secretary of Mary Queen of Scots.



Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1587).
Queen from 1542 to 1567.

Rizzio was a
Rasputin like figure
who totally
dominated Mary
Queen of Scots.

He was often with
the Queen "privately
and alone."

He began to fill all
the important
government
positions with
Roman Catholics.



David Rizzio (1533 -1566).

Femme fatale Mary Stuart returned from France in 1561 after the *timely* death of her husband, King Francis II. With her huge entourage was an Italian named David Rizzio. He was a talented singer and musician, well educated and fluent in many languages. Rizzio's *apparent* mission was to arrange a marriage between the Queen and a Borgia descendent:

"The return of the Queen of Scots to her capital had aroused European interest, which was why the Duke of Savoy, no mean general himself, decided to send an experienced agent to assess matters. Not much news about events in this remote northern land trickled back to Italy, though the Grand Duke of Tuscany did own a modern, and rather inaccurate, map of the British Isles by Egnacio Danti, which hung on the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.

De Moretto was a veteran diplomat. In time he was to become Savoy's expert on Scotland and would revisit Edinburgh again. The ostensible object of this mission was to persuade the Queen of Scots to be represented at the long-running conference on the reform of the worldwide Catholic Church, which was about to reconvene at Trent. He also brought secret instructions to encourage the young Queen to accept the Spanish candidate, Alfonso d'Este, the Duke of Ferrara, as her next husband, for it was inconceivable she either wanted, or would be allowed, to stay long unmarried. The question of her choice of husband was to be the critical issue for the rest of Rizzio's life."(Tweedie, *David Rizzio & Mary Queen of Scots*, p.12.)

Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, was the grandson of the infamous Lucretia Borgia and great-grandson of Pope Alexander VI. He would have been a good match for the Scottish Queen!!

Rizzio eventually became the private secretary of Queen Mary . . . and her lover....In order to cover-up their relationship she suddenly decided to marry a 20 year old English peer named Henry Stuart—also called Lord Darnley.

Mary married Lord Darnley in 1565

At Holyrood Palace on July 29, 1565, Mary married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, her first cousin. Mary and Darnley were claimants to the English throne, being direct descendants of Margaret Tudor, the elder sister of Henry VIII. Their children would inherit both parents' claims, and thus be next in line for the English throne.



Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley (1545-1567).
King consort from 1565 to 1567.

Mary was not in any hurry to consummate the marriage with Darnley because she had a lover already in the person of David Rizzio or "Seigneur Davie" as he was called in Scotland.



Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley were married on July 29, 1565.

Mary and her husband were both very tall and handsome. King James was short, ungainly and plain ugly with none of the athleticism of Mary or his so-called father. Darnley's father—the Earl of Lennox—described his son as "an innocent lamb in the clutches of a she-wolf."

After the convenient marriage of Mary to Lord Darnley, the handsome couple did not commence a happy honeymoon. Mary, feigning headaches, kept him at arms length. Many times he found her and Rizzio in very compromising situations. Naturally this aroused his jealousy, and when it was announced that Mary was pregnant this was the last straw:

"In March 1566, Paul de Foix, the French ambassador in London, reported to Catherine de' Medici that one night, between midnight and 1 a.m., Darnley arrived up the secret stairs to Mary's bedchamber and found the door locked. He knocked, but there was no answer and it was only when he shouted that he would break down the door that Mary opened it. At first, it appeared that she was alone, but Darnley's suspicions had been aroused and he went straight to a closet, where he found a quailing Rizzio wearing only a shirt covered by a furred robe. Buchanan, whose brief was to discredit Mary, later wrote of a similar incident in which Darnley, having been informed that Rizzio had gone to Mary's bedchamber one night, went to investigate and found the door bolted on the inside. In this version, Darnley did not force his way in, but spent a sleepless night in an agony of suspicion and jealousy." (Weir, *Mary Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley*, p. 100).

This baby was not just any baby . . . because if a male . . . he could claim legal inheritance to 3 kingdoms: England, Ireland and Scotland.

The murder of David Riccio

Riccio was making love to the Queen of Scots and stacking the government with Roman Catholics....Mary was even carrying his baby....Patriotic Scotsmen were alarmed. This was high treason and the penalty was death:

"He was now at the very centre of power, though his influence was behind the scenes, informal, yet all pervasive. He was the *éminence grise* near the throne, but as yet without any formal office, so it is not surprising his name hardly appears in the formal records of the *Register of the Privy Council*, which lists the men who sat as the 'Lords of the Secret Council,' with a summary

note of their decisions" (Tweedie, *David Rizzio & Mary Queen of Scots*, p.12.)

Lord Darnley and 3 other Lords: James Morton, Patrick Ruthven and Patrick Lindsay decided to act before it was too late. They entered her palace around 10 p.m. and found Riccio there as usual.

Riccio clung to her skirts and begged for mercy but Darnley restrained her while he was dragged away and stabbed 56 times in the presence of the Queen.



Holyrood Palace in Scotland where the violent murder of David Rizzio took place.

On the night of March 10, 1566, Rizzio was stabbed 56 times in the presence of Queen Mary.



Rizzio was stabbed 56 times in the presence of Queen Mary.

The conspirators hoped that the trauma of the murder would cause her to have a miscarriage.

In this they were mistaken and Mary vowed vengeance on them *and* her husband.

The murder of Lord Darnley—the REAL gunpowder plot!!

Mary survived the trauma of the assassination of her lover, and on June 19, 1566, at Edinburgh Castle, she gave birth to a son....That son was named James, and he went on to become king of Scotland, and later England and Ireland. He was the first of the 4 Stuart kings who MISRULED Great Britain until the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

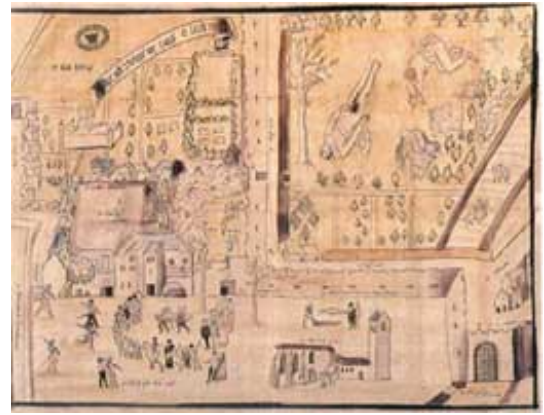
After her child was recognized as the legitimate heir to the throne of Scotland and England, Mary had no further need of Darnley. She tried to get a divorce but decided against it because it would complicate her one overriding ambition namely her son's accession to the throne of Scotland *and* England.

The next step for Mary was to POISON Darnley, but he recovered from the poison, and Mary promised to nurse him back to health (the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel, Prov. 12:10). She invited him back to Edinburgh to *recuperate*, to a house about 3 miles from Holyrood Palace. The cellar of the house was stacked with GUNPOWDER. She was about to exact a terrible revenge for the murder of her lover, "Seigneur Davie."



A huge explosion leveled the house where Lord Darnley was lodging.

On the night of February 10, 1567, at around 2 a.m. a huge explosion leveled the house where Darnley was lodging.



Lord Darnley and his servant were found dead outside the building lying on the ground in their nightshirts.

Mary had conveniently left about 2 hours before.

Mary was nursing Darnley back to health at a house called Kirk o' Fields about 3 miles from her palace. On the fateful night of his demise, she wished him sweet dreams and left about midnight:

"Buchanan states that, "after the Queen had gone away, the King talked over the events of the day with the few servants who remained" and recalled "a few words which somewhat spoiled his enjoyment," namely Mary's reminder "that it was about this time last year that David Rizzio had been murdered." (Weir, *Mary Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley*, p. 278).

At 2 a.m. there was a powerful explosion that could be heard for miles. Darnley's house was completely demolished but he was found dead in his nightshirt *outside* on the ground.

The plotters planned to blow Darnley to smithereens leaving no trace of his body. Apparently he had suspected something and tried to escape. Instead of being blown to pieces, he was strangled and his body remained as evidence of the crime.

The murderers of Lord Darnley

Obviously Mary was suspect number one. By that time, Mary had a new lover named James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell (1536-1578), and he was suspect number two.

By the time of the murder of Lord Darnley, Mary had a new lover named James Hepburn, commonly called Bothwell.

Bothwell threatened to challenge anybody to a duel that found him guilty so naturally he was *tried*



Mary Queen of Scots was the prime suspect in the murder of her husband.

and acquitted of the crime.



James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. Bothwell was the Queen's latest lover and suspect number two.

Mary's imprisonment and abdication

Obviously the Scottish people were disgusted with the behavior of their Queen. Secret letters (called the Casket Letters), that she wrote to her lover Bothwell, were found and were enough to convict her of ADULTERY and murder.

One of them was actually written to Bothwell when she was nursing Darnley back to health:

"I am weary and am asleepe, and yet I cannot forbear scribbling so long as there is any paper. **Cursed be this pocky fellow that troublith me thus much**, for I had a pleasanter matter to discourse unto you but for him. He is not much the worse, but he is yll arrayd. I thought I should have been killed with his breth, for it is worse than your uncle's breth; and yet I was sett no nearer to him than in a chayr by his bolster and he lyeth at the further side of the bed." (Plaidy, *Mary Queen of Scots*, p. 154).



Mary was imprisoned on this island in June 1567.

After repeated failures to regain her throne, Mary was imprisoned on Loch Leven island

She was forced to sign abdication papers, and her son James became king under regent Moray.



Mary abdicated under duress on July 24, 1567.

In May 1568, after many failed attempts, Mary finally managed to escape. She tried to gather an army to regain her throne

but was unsuccessful and beseeched Elizabeth to take up her cause and grant her asylum:

"Mary then sat down to write to Elizabeth. In her letter she condemned fiercely those in whom she had confided and raised to the highest honours and who had now taken up arms against her. She was now forced out of her kingdom and next to God had no hope but in the goodness of Elizabeth. 'I beseech you therefore, my dearest sister, that I may be conducted to your presence, that I may acquaint you with my affairs'" (Plaidy, *Mary Queen of Scots*, p. 182).

Queen Elizabeth offered Mary an asylum in England!!

Mary was unwilling to go back to France—the land of her childhood—and so she fled south to England and threw herself on the mercy of Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth was sympathetic to her cause but first she insisted that Mary clear herself of the charges of adultery and murder. This Mary clearly was unable to do because of the damning revelations of the Casket Letters. The Scottish Lords had made copies of the letters and sent them to Queen Elizabeth. They definitely did not want her back.



Carlisle Castle in Cumbria was the first home of Mary Queen of Scots.

Mary had a mesmerizing effect on men and very few could resist her charms.

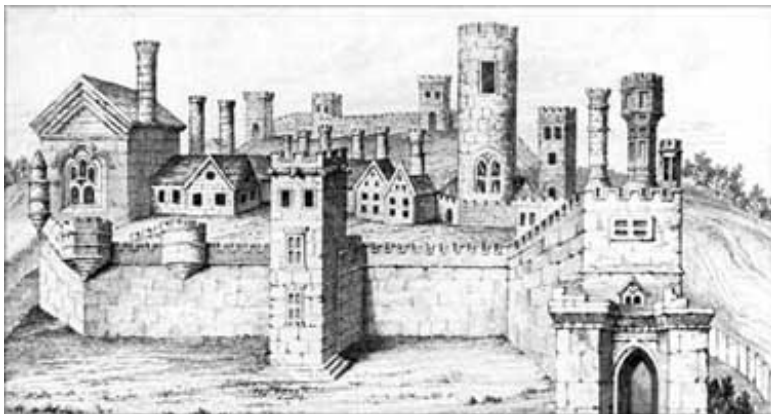
The Duke of Norfolk was a very rich widow who fell for her charms and wanted to marry her.



Bolton Castle in the Yorkshire Dales was home to Mary for 6 months.

Queen Elizabeth did not approve of the match so Mary was moved south to Bolton Castle.

On February 4, 1569, Mary Queen of Scots and sixty attendants, including her jailer Knollys, rode into Tutbury Castle. She had been many hours in the saddle, and for the first time since her arrival in England, she realized she was now a prisoner.



Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire, before it was demolished.

Mary was a prisoner on and off for 17 years in [Tutbury Castle](#).



Chartley Castle was the next to last

destination for Mary and the location of the infamous Babington Plot.

As the fateful year of the "Invincible" Armada approached she was moved to Chartley Castle.

Tutbury Castle served as Mary's prison on and off for about 17 years. As the year of the fateful "Invincible" Armada approached, she was moved to Chartley House. This was her next to last destination before her earthly journey ended. While at Chartley, a certain priest named Gilbert Gifford approached her and said that he could smuggle letters in and out of the castle for her. Mary was all excited about the possibility of secret communication with her friends in France and the possibility of escape. Little did she know that Gifford was a secret agent for Sir Francis Walsingham—head of Queen Elizabeth's secret service.

The infamous Babington PLOT!!

King Philip II of Spain planned on invading England with his "Invincible" Armada in the year 1587. The only thing that delayed his plans was the sacking of Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake in April 1587.

King Philip claimed the English throne because of his prior marriage to Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and because he was descended from the House of Lancaster. Mary also claimed the throne of England and her French ties made her anathema to the Spanish. Thus the Babington Plot to get rid of Mary and frame Queen Elizabeth for her death:

"At this time (Dec. 1586) the Jesuit Parsons and Dr. Allen were at Rome, and in direct communication with the Spanish Ambassador, to whom they offered their advice for the success of the enterprise, and as to the succession to the throne. "This Father Robert [Parsons] and Allen," wrote the Ambassador to Philip, "are not only of opinion that the Pope should give the investiture to the person who should be nominated by your Majesty, but say that the succession rightly belongs to your Majesty yourself, by reason of the heresy of the King of Scotland, and, even apart from this, through your descent from the house of Lancaster." (Walsh, *The Jesuits in Great Britain*, p. 131).

Then Robert Parsons, S.J., writing from Rome has this to say:

"When the enterprise shall have been effected, and the whole realm and the adjacent islands are in the hands of his Majesty, and the fortresses and strong places powerless to oppose him, then will be the proper time to deal with the question, **because if the Queen of Scotland be dead, as she probably will be, as the heretics, having her in their hands, and in the belief that the enterprise is in her interest, will kill her, there will be no other Catholic Prince alive whose claims will clash with those of his Majesty;** whereas if she be alive and married to his Majesty's liking, the question of his Majesty's succession can be taken in hand with her authority, and the claims of the House of Lancaster asserted." (Walsh, *The Jesuits in Great Britain*, p. 132).

How did Parson know beforehand that the Queen of Scots would be killed?....Quite simply: the Babington Plot was just a Jesuit scheme to get rid of her before the invasion of the "Invincible" Armada. Some low level Jesuits dupes like Babington, Ballard, Chidock, Tichborne, Thomas Salisbury, Robert Barnewell, John Savage and Henry Donn etc., etc., were executed and became *martyrs* but the ringleaders got off scot free.

The execution of Mary Queen of Scots

The trial of Mary Queen of Scots took place at Fotheringhay Castle on October 15, 1586. It was a kangaroo court with Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsingham—top men in the Queen's government—her main accusers.

She was accused of conspiring to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and make herself Queen. The verdict of guilty was reached the next day and all that remained was for Queen Elizabeth to sign the death warrant.

Queen Elizabeth was loath to kill her sister Queen and procrastinated for as long as possible....Finally she had to sign the warrant and execute the law of the land.



King Philip needed Mary out of the way when the "Invincible" Armada invaded England.

That was the reason why Elizabeth was forced to sign Mary's death warrant!!

The trial of Queen Mary was held in Fotheringhay Castle on October 15, 1586.



Mary was beheaded on February 8, 1587.

Queen Elizabeth was in the same position that Persian emperor King Darius was in when his advisers *tricked* him into throwing Daniel into the lion's den (Daniel ch., 6).

Queen Mary is buried in Westminster Abbey

When King James acceded to the throne of England in 1603, he had the mortal remains of his mother interred in Westminster Abbey.

These two Queens shared the same island and now share the same burial place. But they were totally different in their lives: Queen Elizabeth was chaste and temperate in all things, while Mary was seductive and sex obsessed. Elizabeth granted her people freedom of conscience while Mary was determined to impose Roman Catholicism on her subjects. One died in disgrace; while the memory of the other will live forever.

Elizabeth trusted in Jesus to save her while Mary "prayed" to the Virgin Mary. Her "Virgin" and images were completely helpless to change her reprobate nature in life so why she should have implored their help after death is very strange.



Mary Queen of Scots was a "devout" Roman Catholic!!

Elizabeth and Mary shared the same island for most of their lives and now share the same burial place in Westminster Abbey.



Tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey.

That is as far as the similarities go as the two Queens were totally opposite in religion, personality and character.

The 4 progeny of Queen Mary and David Rizzio!!

Even though Mary was dead, she still continued to trouble Great Britain through her 4 progeny.

Until the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Great Britain was convulsed with civil wars and persecutions as the Stuart kings sought to impose Roman Catholicism on the nation by force.



King James I (1567-1625). King of Great Britain from 1603 to 1625.

King James signed a peace treaty with England's deadly enemy Spain.

His eldest son, Prince Henry, died mysteriously at the young age of 18.

James tried to marry his son Charles to the Infanta Maria of Spain. That marriage failed and he married a French princess instead.



King Charles I (1600-1649). King from 1625 to 1649.

King Charles was beheaded in 1649 and England abolished the monarchy.

James was sly and cunning. He outwardly professed the Protestant Faith but worked feverishly behind the scenes to

restore Roman Catholicism. His persecutions backfired because he forced the Pilgrim Fathers to leave England and they eventually gained a beachhead in the New World.



King Charles II (1630-1685).
King from 1660 to 1685.

The 4 Stuarts kings were the best advertisement for Republics.

England was without a king until the monarchy was restored under Charles II in 1660.

Charles II died suddenly at the age of 54 and was succeeded by his brother James II.

James II was the last Roman Catholic monarch to trouble Great Britain!!



King James II (1633-1701).
King from 1685 to 1688.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688

Finally deliverance came to Great Britain from the Most High in 1688—exactly 100 years from the destruction of the "Invincible" Armada.

King James II—a bigoted Roman Catholic— was overthrown and replaced by the Dutch Protestant King William of Orange.



King William III (1633 -1701).
King from 1689 to 1701.

To keep the door locked forever against the Jesuits and their infernal Spanish Inquisition, the English Parliament enacted a Bill of Rights.

One of the provisions was that ONLY Protestants could occupy the throne of England.

Roman Catholics could not be king or queen of England since "it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this protestant kingdom to be governed by a papist prince". The Sovereign was required to swear a coronation oath to maintain the Protestant religion.



English Bill of Rights of 1689.

Since the Glorious Revolution shut the door to a Roman Catholic monarch, the Jesuits have attacked the Reformation through Jesuit [Charles Darwin](#) and EVILution. Another strategy of the Jesuits is the prophetic teaching called FUTURISM or

the [Left Behind Madness](#) which dismisses the Antichrist as a present reality.

Vital Link

[John Knox interview with Mary Queen of Scots.](#)

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