

Matt Hovley

-Used to inform basic statements with greater, usually personal, detail (pg 404: "...the queen (who derided all of her councilors) ridiculed Essex...")

Periods

-Periods inside quotation marks; altered from British style (pg 404: "a 'man of great design'." becomes "a 'man of great design.'")

-Periods go immediately before footnote subscripts, unless followed by quotation marks

Italics/Roman

Italics

-Italics okay for emphasis in rare moments of climax (pg 411: "that, that *Spaniard!*")

-Italics used for foreign words (page 404: *azores; flota*)

-Used for plays (pg 410: *Richard II*)

-Used for visual art works (*Young Man Among Roses*)

Roman Quotes

-Justify words used strangely by a historical figure (pg 404-5: "...whose 'mislike' for her cousin...")

-Quote words or brief phrases that show a historical figure's perspective, but only if it can be backed up by a source (pg 403: "...he would bring the 'old' queen to heel"--but noted to delete quotes if the author cannot support with a footnote)

-Used for fuller quotations sourced to characters (pg 404: "...his criticism... that this kind of expedition was 'idle wanderings upon the sea.' Digrace followed...")

-Used for nicknames (pg 406: Sir John "Black Jack" Norris)

-Used for unique scheme titles (pg 404: the "Silver Blockade" scheme)

Roman Caps

-Capitalize the word "Countess" for "Countess of X" constructions (403: "Countess of Derby")

-Capitalize the word "Earl" in all "Earl of X" constructions

-Capitalize the word "Sir" when immediately preceding someone's name

-Proper place names capitalized (pg 402: the Low Countries)

-Unique groups (pg 402: "...he was a knight of the Garter...")

-Uniquely-named sections of a palace (pg 405: "the Presence Chamber")

Roman

-Capitalized governmental positions not immediately preceding someone's name become lowercase (pg 402: "Queen" becomes "queen")

-Capitalized generically-phrased governmental bodies become lowercase (pg 405: "Privy Council" becomes "privy council")

-"Earl," "Lord" lowercase when not paired with a country

Miscellaneous

-"&" changed to "and" in chapter title (based on style for chapters 3, 5, 6, 12)

-All singular possessives take apostrophe and "s"

-"And" accepted at the beginning of sentences, sparingly, to emphasize

-"And" used in "Between X-X" construction (pg 405: "between 1556-1559" becomes "between 1556 and 1559")-Britishisms removed or suggested to change (pg 406: "...to give the Irish another ~~drubbing~~")

-Chapter number expressed as numeral with a period, no "Chapter" (based on earlier chapters)

Britishisms

- Cliches removed (pg 412: "birth of the Irish nation, rising like a phoenix from its ashes")
- Earls introduced by full name and earl title, then referred to by the location of their earlship
- Justify body text
- Make spacing between words consistent
- Make spacing in body text between lines and paragraphs consistent (exceptions: when break is logically needed (pg 409); to offset extracts)
- No apostrophe for plural years (pg 410: "1560s")
- Numerical dates do not contain "st," "ed," etc.
- Overly colloquial diction for semi-academic tone removed or suggested to change (pg 409: "heartthrob Henry Wriothesley")
- "Sir" not used when using last name only (pg 404: "Raleigh," not "Sir Raleigh")
- "Sir" implemented for first-and-last name constructions of the knighted (pg 411: "He was no Francis Drake" becomes "He was no Sir Francis Drake")
- Superscripts used for footnotes (pg 408: "Elizabeth. 10" becomes "Elizabeth.¹⁰")
- Time tags: a.m., p.m. used

What software do you have?

Numbers

- Dates expressed as Month/Day have numerals spelled out (pg 408: "...on September twenty-fourth, he barged in...")
- Numbers used for dates expressed as Month/Year and Month/Day/Year
- Round numbers are spelled out (pg 411: "...with 4,000 men under the leadership..." becomes "...with four thousand men under the leadership...")
- Spell out numbers one through one hundred
- Time: spell out (pg 410: "9 p.m." becomes "nine p.m.")

Names (sorted by first appearance)

- 1st (pg 402): *Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex*; thereafter, *Essex* (until climactic 411 summing up of character)
- 1st (pg 402): *Leicester*; thereafter, *Leicester* (queried to introduce with full name and title)
- 1st (pg 402): *Sir Philip Sidney*; thereafter, *Sidney* (though: *Sir Philip Sidney* again on 403--used to differentiate from his widow of the same last name, in the same sentence)
- 1st (pg 402): *Sir Walter Raleigh*; thereafter, *Raleigh*
- 1st (pg 402): *the queen*; thereafter, *the queen*, *Elizabeth* (usually for personal contexts), or *England's queen* (occasionally--when other countries are mentioned)
- 1st (pg 402): *Sir Francis Englefield* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 403): *Robert Dudley*; then, *Dudley*; *Robert Dudley* to reintroduce and emphasize on 405/410 (never equated to Leicester [but queried to]--effectively a separate character)
- 1st (pg 403): *Frances Walsingham Sidney*; thereafter,
- 1st (pg 403): *Elizabeth Southwell* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 403): *the Countess of Derby* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 403): *Sir Francis Walsingham* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 403): *Robert Cecil*; thereafter, *Cecil* (but *Robert Cecil* on 411 for climactic Essex character summation)
- 1st (pg 404): *Hawkins* (does not return; queried to introduce with full name and title)
- 1st (pg 404): *Burghley*; thereafter, *Burghley* (but *Lord Burghley* for climactic Essex character

402 Knight

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- 1st (pg 404): *Roderigo Lopez*; thereafter, *Lopez*
- 1st (pg 404): *Nottingham* (does not return; queried to introduce more sufficiently)
- 1st (pg 404): *Cobham* (does not return; queried to introduce more sufficiently)
- 1st (pg 405): *Lettice* (one accepted spelling for Elizabeth's cousin; does not return; queried to introduce more sufficiently)
- 1st (pg 405): *Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone*; thereafter, *Tyrone* (but *the then-Dungannon* later on 405 to avoid past-future confusion)
- 1st (pg 405): *Shane O'Neill*; thereafter, *Shane O'Neill*
- 1st (pg 405): *Sir Henry Sidney*; thereafter, *Sir Henry* (to avoid "Sidney" confusion)
- 1st (pg 405): *the Earl of Ormond* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 405): *the Earl of Desmond* (removed due to non-involvement/misplaced emphasis)
- 1st (pg 406): *Henry VIII* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 406): *Sir John "Black Jack" Norris*; thereafter, *Norris*
- 1st (pg 406): *Lord Deputy Sir William Russell*; thereafter, *Russell*
- 1st (pg 406): *Lord Burgh*; thereafter, *Burgh*
- 1st (pg 407): *Sir Henry Bagenal* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 407): *Henry Carey* (does not return; only in Elizabeth's letter)
- 1st (pg 409): *Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton*; thereafter, *Southampton*
- 1st (pg 409): *Sir Francis Bacon*; thereafter, *Sir Francis Bacon* (his name is never used in close proximity to itself)
- 1st (pg 410): *James IV of Scotland*; thereafter, *James*
- 1st (pg 410): *Mary, Queen of Scots*; thereafter, *Mary*
- 1st (pg 410): *William Shakespeare* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 410): *Sir Thomas Smythe*; thereafter, *Smythe*
- 1st (pg 411): *Sir Francis Drake* (does not return)
- 1st (pg 411): *Philips* (does not return; queried to introduce more sufficiently)
- 1st (pg 411): *Don Juan del Aguila*; thereafter, *Aguila*
- 1st (pg 411): *Charles Blount, Lord of Mountjoy*; thereafter, *Mountjoy*
- 1st (pg 411): *Wellington* (does not return; queried to introduce more sufficiently)
- 1st (pg 412): *Sir George Carew*; thereafter, *Carew*
- 1st (pg 412): *Sir Henry Docwra* (does not return)

Place NAMES:

the "City" when referring to London.

As for the historical figures, many are introduced with their full name and title. Many more, however, are not. For figures who appear earlier in the manuscript, I would recommend to at least give some context on their first mention. "Philip" is presumably King Philip of Spain when the name is mentioned next to the exports of the Spanish armada (a word, for the record, that I did not italicize, it being so well-known). But I cannot be sure if he was the king - Kinbote should give more context to figures like Philip who suddenly appear. As for figures who have not been introduced before this chapter, I recommend giving full names and titles along with context (I can't point them out those because I have

Matthew Haviland
Daniel Weaver
Copyediting
April 4, 2012

~~See back of~~

Cover Letter

Dear Managing Editor,

Enclosed are the edits for Chapter 40 of *Elizabeth I: Queen of Privateers*. Sir Charles Kinbote personalizes his historical figures--at least, the ones that draw focus--with extreme compassion. There were moments reading when I chuckled at Essex's belligerence, or felt the complex strain of Elizabeth's patience. Not a bad read. With a lot of copyediting, this should be the academic answer to seven-dollar books left in the sand.

However, there was certainly a lot of editing. In looking through the manuscript, the other chapters seem less daunting, but Chapter 40 was filled with errors, from spelling to grammar to page formatting. There are also gaps in logic that, if not addressed by earlier chapters, will require some additional prose to cover. I used the *Chicago Manual of Style* for all but spelling, history, and copyediting techniques (which were reinforced by the *Merriam-Webster* iPhone application, Google, and Amy Einsohn's *The Copyeditor's Handbook*). Below, I will summarize the larger problems.

First, there is excess verbiage. The word "naturally," for example, appears only in the last few pages, but seems to begin every sentence once it does. There are many cases where a noun will be followed by "itself" or "themselves," which rarely improve or modify the statements (when used effectively, however, they have been retained). Transitional phrases, such as "and so," and "as if that weren't enough," were cut frequently--although in some cases, they had to be replaced by more concise transitions. (The verbiage gets heavier as the chapter progresses, and, if the manuscript has the same amount of wordiness throughout, this will take a long time to edit. Editing closely and slowly took me about an hour a page.)

Often related to wordiness in this text is colloquialism. Direct addresses to the reader, such as "don't you know," have been removed--they are clutter, and do not fit with the scholarly tone. This tonal inconsistency is magnified with words like "heartthrob," which pop out immediately to the reader. Kinbote's occasional breaks into British slang are also problematic, especially with the American audiences this publisher is catering to (for whom I have also implemented American-style punctuation, which does not need its own paragraph). Phrases like "really smashing pad" cannot exist in a scholarly work--not unless the work was a study of cultures who would use those terms; a factor which creates further dissonance here, as the historical figures are hundreds of years deceased. Kinbote's lesser-known British terms, like "drubbing," also create confusion as to their definitions. Some Britishisms cannot just be deleted, but must be replaced with other terms.

As for the historical figures, many are introduced with their full name and title. Many more, however, are not. For figures who appear earlier in the manuscript, I would recommend to at least give some context on their first mention. "Philip" is presumably King Philip of Spain when the name is mentioned next to the exploits of the Spanish armada (a word, for the record, that I did not italicize, it being so well-known). But I cannot be sure if he was the king--Kinbote should give more context to figures like Philip who suddenly appear. As for figures who have not been introduced before this chapter, I recommend giving full names and titles along with context (I can't point them out those because I have

but you should have!

pretty funny, Matt, but the proximity of the substantive editor - not the C.E., which sounds like the area you are destined for.

not read the manuscript closely enough to remember all previous figures). Finally, with people like Robert Dudley, who readers may not realize is Leicester (I say that because I did not realize he was), whole new characters can be created alongside themselves due to Kinbote's insufficient first-mentions.

The largest problem with this chapter, and the one that will take the longest to fix, is missing details. Essex's mother is mentioned as someone that the queen had a conflict with, but the sentence quickly switches to the queen's conflict with her cousin. Are they the same person? It will take Kinbote's clarification for us to tell. The Shane O'Neill section also contains gaps in context. I am not sure how Shane slighted Tyrone's father, but have a vague idea that he did him wrong. Since Shane is introduced as an Irish martyr figure, this sentiment doesn't register cleanly to begin with. The missing information also applies to place names--the Lough Foyle is mentioned, but not specified as a river, and certainly not as the one near Ulster, a proximity which provide its only significance. Or perhaps it is significant, as the river where Essex and Tyrone met. This is just a guess, because that river is not named, and we are not told how Essex got there, or whether (or how) he knew Tyrone would be there (instead of with his troops [and where are they?]), or where it is in relation to Ulster, which is where he was supposed to be. But wasn't? Essex's final days are particularly confusing, and feel somewhat rushed. Hundreds of rebels walking through the streets (of London, I presume, but that should be clarified) should make for the cinematic high-point of the chapter, but the confusion surrounding it, including what exactly their plans entailed, and what they did the night before (I think Essex skipped out on a court summons to watch *Richard II*, but am not sure), dampens the effect.

Finally, the bizarre tangent where Essex survives after a bout of sickness and madness was not detailed well enough to develop suspense... but more importantly, never happened. I looked up the date where Essex's trial was delayed--I forget why--and spent the rest of the paragraph doubting the validity of everything I had read so far. Kinbote says that Essex was given a trial extension in 1602; every source on Google said that he had been executed in 1601. Kinbote explains, shortly after, that he made that sequence up, and the impact his explanation had on me was probably what he was going for: it was cool, in a postmodern sense, to think that something happened because I had read it in a manuscript, and then to find out from the author that it didn't. All of history caved in for a second. But this book is not a postmodern illusion, and readers will more likely feel my first reaction. If there's anything you don't want from a historical text, it's the sneaking suspicion that everything was wrong.

Where does the K. say this?

Smaller notes are included in the edits and on the style sheet.

Despite the errors and confusion, Kinbote has crafted an immersive work of historical scholarship and dramatization. His subjects become (considerably) more relatable than modern historical figures, and the work as a whole seems destined to give readers a sprawling, epic sense of adventure that Elizabeth must have experienced every day--with an excellent supporting cast, "to boot."

Sincerely,

Matthew Haviland

Why also mention when you are not going out? 2. mention when by author my...?

Global Note: Margin sizes should be made consistent

Global note: indent new paragraphs daily

MFH

DW

CP

Chapter 40 EN

ESSEX, Ireland & Tragedy

"Eyes of youth have sharp sights, but commonly not so deep as those of older age. I see as in a crystal the right figure of my folly... foreseen happenstance breeds no wonder."

--Elisabeth I to Robert devereux, July 1597

CEP

FH

Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, like so many privateers and courtiers of the younger Elizabethan generations, began his military career in the Low countries at Leicester's side. It was there that he inherited two of sir Phillip Sidney's "best swords and made his most steadfast friends in combat. With Sydney's death, ESSEX became the Queens favorite on his return home in 1587 and took Sidney's place as well as, don't you know, the darling of the court's literati. The other Pretender to both titles those titles, Walter Raleigh would remain his bitter enemy for the duration of their lives. When Raleigh had himself painted with pearls under a crescent moon, Essex replied with Young Man with roses. Poetry too became a weapon of choice, as did, don't you know, nearly swords. With the loss of his own heir, sir Phillip Sidney in the low countries, Leicester himself had encouraged there rivalry from the outset, seeing his stepson Essex as his natural successor for the Queens heart over the "upstart Raleigh". And Leicesters wishes during his lifetime were never ignored.

Q1: Include full planned in other chapters you did not read.

Q2: Please cite quote and put in quote

Q3: Do you mean center of Raleigh and the only pretender, delete "other"

Q4: Raleigh outlived Essex.

Q5: This refers to the poem! If so, leave it as is.

Essex's rise was meteoric. Within the year he was knight of the Garter, had been given the attained sir Francis Englefield's lands, and the really smashing pad, York house (which he renamed Essex house,) the young earl's servants boasted that even into the small hours of the morning "my lord is at cards or one game or another with the queen, that he comes not to his ownlodging until the birds sing in the morning" 2 When Leicester died suddenly on September 4, 1588

FN

run in

402

Q6: Rephrase casual Britishism with formal not luxury/objective their to maintain tone.

Q1: why allow "privateer" when ^{word} didn't come into being until 2 centuries later, by author's own admission?

priority that

runth

Essex took over his offices as Lord Steward and Master of the Horse. Elizabeth, deeply bereaved without her Leicester, saw him again daily in his stepson, Essex, and soon would not be parted from the young man. Though undoubtedly charismatic and brilliant, he had become the young Robert Dudley in Elizabeth's eyes, lavishing gifts and appointments on him as she had done for Dudley in their youth. Even Leicester's farm on sweet wines became Essex's, and remained his until October 1600.

Yet, despite all the promise and all the love and gifts Elizabeth showered upon him, Essex's worst enemy remained himself. His arrogance was colossal. He would do as he wished, and he would bring the "old" queen to heel. Possessing the pride of a man whose nature refused to be ruled, would prove his epitaph.

Well aware of the queen's disfavor for "secret" marriages among her men and women at court, Essex nonetheless contracted to marry Philip Sidney's widow, Frances Walsingham Sidney, sometime in 1590. While Elizabeth's attachment to Essex meant that her fury soon subsided, his constant string of women - from her maid of honor Elizabeth Southwell to the countess of Derby - stretched the queen's patience more than once beyond breaking point. The queen frowned upon overt infidelity as it reflected poorly on her court. But the queen's feelings mattered little at the end of the day to Essex. While his wife had given him an heir, she lacked the money that the queen's most ostentatious courtier craved and demanded. And with Sir Francis Walsingham now dead, there was nothing to keep him in check. Essex found himself boasting "overly grandly" how he would handle matters, while plotting to make daring adventures in the hope of plunder and the position he believed he deserved.

But Essex was a transparent boy compared to Robert Cecil, and could never plumb the depths of Cecil's Machiavellian thoughts and deeds. Essex's own impatience and desperate

Q7: Note which house, i.e. where the offices were carried out.

Q8: Reader may know that Essex was his stepson.

Q9: Is this a quote? Please cite, and if not, please remove quotes.

Q10: Jarring time jump. Make clear that he and Frances had been married for long enough to produce a child.

Q11: Handling of matters and matters themselves vague. Please clarify.

Q12: Is this a quote? If so, cite; if not, remove and replace with "about".

Q13: Can you clarify which position?

Q14: Please include court title for reader to compare their status.

Q15: Note that he is Leicester; reader doesn't necessarily know that.

Q14: Please clarify what situation he shined during and what he wanted but did not get.

Wishes always seemed to interfere. So when he shined like a brilliant gemstone at Cadiz and still did not get his way, he suffered a deep depression for the first part of 1597. The only thing that pulled him out of it was Elisabeth's approval for him to take part in the silver Blockade scheme devised by Hawkins. In stead of cruising off the Spanish coast, Essex and his men sailed for the azores in the hope of catching the flota despite his criticism that this kind of expedition was "idle wanderings upon the sea only a year earlier." Disgrace followed when on his return home he discovered that the Spaniards had nearly succeeded in laughing their fleet in an assault on Falmouth in Cornwall.

Q15: Please specify how long it was.

And despite the setbacks, it never once dawned on Essex that he was a soldier of fortune and a privateer not a naval captain.

Q16: Please note Hawkins' first name and title.

Essex was sworn in as privy Councilor before the end of 1593, an honor that eluded Raleigh all together. He threw himself into his work on the council in the vain hope that he could take over Burghley's role as the queen's chief advisor since it was rumored that "their chief hour glass has little sand left in it". As if to prove his unswerving

Q17: Please define term. Well known islands.

loyalty Essex wrongly accused and had convicted the queen's physician Roderigo Lopez of plotting to assassinate the Queen in 1594. Still whenever the queen ridiculed him (as she derided all her councilors) for his flights of fancy or other pretensions, he would shut himself away in his rooms for days on end like a spoiled child until she made a gesture to show her favor. He lived in the mistaken hope that on Burghley's death Elizabeth would choose his council over that of Robert Cecil.

Q18: Please define term. Fleet

By 1598 Essex had become known as a "man of great design". Elisabeth had become weary of his

Q19: Please explain why to put Essex's actions in context.

constant haranguing and demands for more gifts more favors more power. To boot, Essex had made powerful enemies - Burghley, Cecil, Nottingham, Cobham and Raleigh - all of who had been strengthened by their own success. As if that weren't enough he insisted in trying to make peace between his mother and Elisabeth, whose

Q20: Please change "laughing" to "launching". OK!

Q21: Please give whole name and any title other than "the Queen's chief advisor."

Some queries apt; some only substance editor should return to

Q22: Rooms only plus if he put himself in a section of the palace that belated to him (multiple rooms)!!

Q23: Please cite source. NO!

Q24: For Nottingham and Cobham, please remove or explain how he argued them earlier in the chapter. Readers don't know them.

Q25: Please explain conflict between his mother and the queen.

FN 4
FN 5
out of order

read the early chapters!

Q26 Q27
"mislike" for her cousin, Lettice (who had secretly married Leicester) had not lessened since Leicester's death. Again and again, he taunted the queen, famously turning his back on her in her presence chamber, dumbfounding all onlookers. The incident, where he also made to draw his sword on the queen, had been smoothed over, but not entirely forgiven or forgotten.

Essex's degree
The sin of pride was uniquely his. He angered Elizabeth, yet moments later could make her laugh. No other subject had treated her in this way, and the only plausible explanation for the queen's remarkable patience was that she saw the rambunctious Robert Dudley instead of the prideful Essex, and felt somehow that she couldn't live without him at her side. When Essex became highly critical of all previous campaigns in Ireland - including his dead father's - his bluff was eventually called, and despite the queen's hesitation at putting such a man at the head of her army there, she at last relented. The Privy Council agreed that he should prosecute the war against the rebellious Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and bring the Irish troubles to an end. His instructions clearly stated that he should head for Ulster after landing at Dublin, and defeat Tyrone.

Crushing Tyrone would be Essex's greatest challenge. Ireland had been in "revolt" in one form or another for most of Elizabeth's long reign, resulting with Tyrone's own uncle, Shane O'Neill, being massacred at the hands of the English. The earl of Ormond had been the queen's staunchest ally, though for a long while, was wrongly viewed as treacherous to England by the machinations of the earl of Desmond, and the misinformation that Hugh O'Neill himself had sown among English nobles. Sir Henry Sidney claimed that he had "bred" the young O'Neill (at the time the third baron of Dungannon) "from a little boy, then very poor of goods, and full feebly friended" between 1556-1559. In 1567, Sir Henry brought the young Dungannon to court

Q26: Please cite source.

Q27: Please explain how Elizabeth, Lettice, and Essex's mother are related.

Q28: "Prosecute" refers to a legal process. Charge to a verb that suggests leading an army ("lead," etc.).

Q29: Powerful verb, but casual for this context. Consider changing

Q30: Bracketed text should be moved to end of paragraph to show Tyrone's use of English knowledge.

Q31: changed to "in part" because this is the only mention in the chapter of the Earl of Desmond

Q32: Please cite quote source

Q33: check date. It is not within the date mentioned for Sir Henry's "breeding" of Tyrone.

all of your queries here!
you make change: don't tell author to change mechanical fixes!

Q34: Change "all powerful" to "all-powerful"

Along with other sons from other Irish noble houses to fully-educate them in the English ways. He had gone from having no chance of inheriting the title of "The O'Neill" as the third defenceless son of the man deprived of his inheritance by Shane O'Neill, to to the all-powerful earl of Tyrone, who used his knowledge of England and it's customs against itself to his own ends. 6

Q35: Please arrange parts of list in alphabetical order.

The situation in Ireland was desperate. When the English hadn't been trying to dominate the Irish chieftains, the chieftains themselves warred endlessly with one another. Cattle raids, scorched earth policies, rape, murder and tribal allegiances dominated the country. The only constant was the Catholic religion which after Henry VIII's break with Rome meant that Catholic interests viewed it as a launch pad into England. The more Protestant England fought to retain its "Irish plantations" (confiscated of course from dissident Irish chieftains) and it's Irish sovereignty, the more the Irish revolted. 7

Q36: Add "hat" between "more" and "the"

When Tyrone returned to Ulster in 1585, it was with the single purpose to make himself master of his own lands yet again, than to free Ireland from England's yoke. He was a consummate general and unusually for the times had oodles and oodles of patience. For the next ten years he honed his Ulster gorilla raids into a well-run rebellion until at last in 1595 open warfare was declared. These tactics had been the undoing of Sir John "Black Jack" Norris, who returned from the Low Countries and Cadiz to give the Irish another drubbing. The current Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell too had been confounded by Tyrone. When Russell was replaced by Lord Burg in 1597 Elizabeth hoped that she had at very long last found the military and administrative combination to bring Ireland to heel. Within eight months both Norris and Burgh were dead.

Q37: Please replace with more formal term.

Q38: Please replace with a more formal term. Collected by British term.

Q39: Make "Ireland" "Ireland"

Nothing and no one seemed capable of stopping Tyrone. He figuratively leveled one English plantation after another and the queen feared that even the Pale surrounding Dublin might be in jeopardy.

Q40: Norris was said to have died 3 sentences before this.

A number of other parts of the country were beginning to adopt Tyrone's tactics, and no matter

Q41: Please explain what the Pale was and its significance.

everyone but you know the Pale!

Q42: confusing relationship between O'Neill family members - please clarify

42/OK?

Tyrone's
sparked

what forces or commanders the queen threw at them, the Irish were victorious. His famous victory against Sir Henry Bagenal at Yellow Ford gave heart to all Ireland, and created a number of other uprisings around the Pale in Leinster and in Munster in the southwest. Walter Raleigh's own vast 42,000 acre plantation was washed away in a sea of blood. As if this wasn't bad enough, what Elizabeth truly feared with considerable dread was that Tyrone was expecting assistance at any moment from Spain or the Pope, not only to take her troubled province from her realm, but also to invade England itself.

ea#

FM

PI

In April 1599, the new Lord Lieutenant, the hotheaded Essex,

arrived in April 1599. Instead of following the queen's directions to head at once for Ulster, Essex attacked Munster, in the southwest, claiming that he needed to make the south safe first against possible Spanish support. With each passing week, the queen wrote more and more vitriolic letters to her new Lord Lieutenant. Ireland was bankrupting her. Why wasn't he meeting Tyrone's forces in Ulster? Finally, she snapped, and on July 19, 1599 wrote to Essex:

#

EXT

We have perceived by your letters to our Council brought by Henry Carey, that you are arrived at Dublin after your journey into Munster, where though it seemeth by the words of your letter that you had spent divers days in taking an account of all that have passed since you left that place, yet have you in this dispatch given us small light either when or in what order you intend particularly to proceed to the northern action. Wherein if you compare the time that is run on and the excessive charges that is spent with the effects of anything wrought by this voyage (howsoever we may remain satisfied with your own particular cares and travails of body and mind), yet you must needs think that we that have the eyes of foreign princes upon our actions and have the hearts of people to

doesn't mean something is removed!

EXT

Comfort and cherish who groan under the burden of continual levies and impositions which are occasioned by these late actions. can little please ourself hitherto with anything that hath been effected. 9

Q43: Move bracketed sentence to beginning of paragraph

Q44: Please explain how Essex found Tyrone - ill & jarring jump from ignoring order to attack him to being right heart to him.

Q45: which court? Please clarify.

Q46: Please say what river this is, or where they are.

Q47: Please specify that Non such was Elizabeth's palace.

Q48: Please use a less colloquial term than "barged in"

Against the Queen's specific command, in spite of the fact that he knew better, instead of engaging Tyrone's troops to the north, he proceeded to make peace with Tyrone, who had been Essex's good friend at court. The English had been descended down by disease and fruitful war in Munster thanks to Essex. When the two old friends met, talking mid-stream so they wouldn't be overheard, their horses belly deep in the flowing current, the history of Ireland would be changed forever in important essentials as was the habitual custom. We shouldn't prejudge in advance but at the end of their half hour talk, Essex came away feeling he had made an honorable peace. He believed that his Irish friend had agreed to lay down, figuratively speaking, his arms. Tyrone, meanwhile, had reported back to Spain that he had nearly persuaded Essex to turn against Elisabeth. 10 It is one of the more mysterious chapter in the history of the two countries since what happened next doesn't clearly follow, and proved a tragedy to both sides.

At this point in time, Elizabeth's letters, few in number, continued to arrive each one angrier than the last. No longer trusting his written word to calm her, Essex was certain that his detractors - of which there were many in number - were poisoning the Queen against him. Only a personal appearance in court could make her see that at this point in time he had in fact acted for the good of her realm. And so, again, the proudful Essex, ignored the royal command, left his post AWOL, and hastened to Nonsuch, where on September twenty-fourth, he barged in on the queen who was not fully dressed. To say that his demeanor startled her is more than an English understatement. Elisabeth felt distinctly threaten by her soldier, still muddy from his travels and carrying his sword in his hand. She

19. Consider
remaining
imagined
sections
because
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work if
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two middle
paragraphs
and
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with
"In the
end..."
famously sweet-talked him, asking him to give her leave to dress before they spoke in earnest.

She begged him to go wash the dirt from his travels from him, and rejoin her later in the day. By the

afternoon, her sails had filled with a good head of wind again, and she blasted him as only Queen

Elizabeth could do, in front of the entire Council. It would be the last time that they would ever

see each other.

Essex was confined to his chambers before being sent to Essex House under house arrest.

He was in a state of near mental and physical collapse. Treason charges were drawn up against

him, and perhaps for the first time, he realized that his short life could end in total failure, though

by now his paranoia was near complete. He was, however, in one way fortunate: his breakdown

did spare him a judgment by the Star Chamber at the end of November 1602 since it was

believed Essex would die of his malady. If, after all, he would die, then why make a martyr of

him the Star Chamber argued.

And yet, Essex did recover, though he never fully in strength or sound reasoning again.

Though disgraced, a number of young and disaffected noblemen flocked to his side, like the

heartthrob Henry Wriothesley, third earl of Southampton; while others, Sir Francis Bacon being

the most notable, deserted and betrayed him. Eventually, Elizabeth settled on the best solution:

allow Essex his freedom, but continue to bar him from court. His political career was at an end,

but she would not otherwise harm him.¹¹

Had she left matters like that then things might have turned out differently. In the end

though, the queen's pride and parsimony got the better of her. When Essex's sweet wines farm

came up for renewal in October 1600, she refused to renew it. From her vantage point, it was an

extremely valuable royal gift, and one that had continually shown exceptional royal favor since it

was first bestowed in the 1560s onto Robert Dudley. How could she allow a man who had failed to tame Tyrone or even fight him to retain this treasure in the final outcome?

Essex's reaction was literally hair brained. He wrote to James VI of Scotland pleading for help. James Mary Queen of Scots only child, had been Elisabeth's putative heir since the time of Mary's execution.....so long as no one pushed the English queen into making it official. This was of paramount importance. Naturally the Queen's "intelligencers" knew all. Essex had naturally been put under constant surveillance. Finally in February 1601, Essex and his followers had hatched a scheme to take over the court and oust Essex's enemies by denouncing them to the queen. But their plans were preempted in important essentials by a summons to appear before the queen on Sunday February 7. On the one hand they figuratively panicked resolving themselves to throw themselves on the mercy of the City. On the other foot they sought refuge in a final act of defiance, and paid Shakespeare, a trained professional, and his players to put on a specially commissioned performance of Richard the second at the Globe theater, instead of responding to the summons.

The following morning, Essex, in spite of the fact that he was in serious danger, led about 300 men, few in number and in close proximity, all wearing their swords and doublets but no armour, on a march into the City. Notable among them were the earls of Southhampton, Rutland, Bedford, Cromwell and Mouteagle. When Essex's march came to house of the sherriff of London, sir Thomas Smythe, they soon realized he folly of their action. Smythe had the City gate shut, and Essex's support evaporated. By 9 p.m. that evening Essex had surrendered spending the nite as a a prisoner at Lambath palace before being transported to the Tower of London through Traitor's Gate.

Ten days later Essex and southhampton were tried for treason. Southhampton's sentence was commuted to imprisonment, but Essex was to die on the scaffold, thanks in important essentials and in no small part to

Q50: Please replace with a less colloquial term.

Q51: Please name the city, because it hasn't been specifically mentioned in a while.

Q52: Replace with a specific name. They were at the Globe Theater. The events are vague right now.

Handwritten notes in green and blue ink: "here brained", "had", "to", "enemies", "they william", "specially commissioned", "reduced", "This was", "OK", "EV#", "Q50", "Q51", "Q52", "MPH", "410".

the testimony of his former intimate friend, Sir Francis Bacon. It could be claimed that Essex, more than any other adventurer, lost everything in Ireland. He certainly lost his father to the interminable Irish wars, and may have lost his sanity in the guerilla warfare so expertly practiced by the Irish rebels. ^{Ultimately} Still, at the end of the day, Robert Devereux, ^{Sir} earl of Essex had ideas beyond his station in life. He was no Leicester. He was no ^{Lord} Francis Drake. He was no Burghley, nor even a Robert Cecil. But if wishing made it so, he had all their cunning and fortunes rolled into one, and the ability to make himself the queen's master where all the others had failed.

ea #

7

And what of Tyrone and Ireland? Tyrone's insistence that Ireland could only free itself completely from England's rule with the help of the Spanish proved a tremendous weakness in his otherwise fine strategy. The notorious ^{only} contrary winds between Spain and England in the Bay of Biscay shipwrecked Philip's last two armadas. When the third armada landed at Kinsale with 4,000 men under the leadership of Don Juan del Aguilla instead of on Ulster's shores, Irish hopes for a Gaelic Ireland were dashed. ^{National legend} In a country full of myth and legend, they claim that early modern Irish had thirty-two words that meant fool, idiot, moron or imbecile. That is until Tyrone began his insults against Aguilla: that misbegotten son of a tree stump... that baboon's droppings... that, that Spaniard! ^{FN}

ea #

7

It must be said that Essex's desertion was another blessing for England and curse of Ireland at the end of the day. For Essex was replaced by the unbelievably tenacious Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who proved to be the right man - at last - for the job of taming the "wild" Irish. Through Mountjoy's phenomenal energy and generalship (not unlike Wellington's two centuries later) Tyrone's plans were anticipated, and he was stopped at every turn. Raleigh's

Qz: Please give full name and context

Qzz: OK?

Qzzz: Please introduce with full name, title, and context

Q53: Clarify what the Lough Foyle is, and that it is in Ulster.

cousin, Sir George Carew, (also Essex's mortal enemy) was put in charge of settling Munster, which he did with diplomacy and tact more than by force of arms. New forts at Derry near Lough Foyle provided a base camp near Tyrone's own lands from which Sir Henry Docwra could tackle the disaffected O'Neills, Maguires and O'Donnells for the English as Carew had done in Munster and Mountjoy had done in Connaught.

Q54: OK?

Tyrone's epithets aside, when the Spaniards finally landed their 4,000 crack infantrymen at Kinsale in September 1601, it was too late. Naturally, with Tyrone's strength in the north, there was no chance of victory. The Munster Irish and Tyrone's supporters were already depleted by Mountjoy's tactics, and the combined Irish and Spanish forces faced a complete rout. De

Q55: Please use a formal, and specify term for the status of their forces.

Aguilla made an honorable surrender in January 1602, while O'Donnell fled to Spain. Tyrone was eventually captured in March 1603, and with him died the expectation of Irish independence for nearly a century and a half. **FN**

Though there are many who would disagree, England's conquest of Ireland wasn't entirely bad for the country. It extinguished tribal warfare on the island making blood feuds, murder and cattle raiding illegal. In conquest came the birth of the Irish nation, rising like the phoenix from its ashes. Pride in being Irish as opposed to an O'Neill or O'Toole, with the accompanying patriotism against the archenemy England, swelled in its people as a whole, and was allowed to take hold and flourish.

Q56: Can you clarify when/how he died? The jump from capture to death is too vague.

Matthew Haviland

Daniel Weaver

Copyediting

February 15, 2012

Manuscript Evaluation

Dear Managing Editor,

I greatly enjoyed *Elizabeth I: Queen of Privateers*--its dry historical content was supplanted by colorful characterization, well-paced construction of voyages and of turbulent historical relationships, and compelling source quotations; at Queen Elizabeth's death, I was actually saddened.

Despite the quality of Sir Charles Kinbote's research and his narrative construction, and despite the fact that he has already published three (apparently historical) books, the manuscript contains many errors and much omitted material. It will require medium copyediting (and heavy copyediting for chapter 40). The manuscript's intended audience, tone, and main genres of error are as follows:

Intended Audience: History buffs. Aside from a few obscure words and social titles, however, the manuscript provides historical background, high narrative tension, and well-researched details. Thus, it caters to those with low or high experience in the subject matter (and readers who are not necessarily interested in European history can still enjoy the book).

Tone: Educational, but for pleasure.

Numbers/Misconstruction: Round numbers not spelled out ("20,000" [6]); Below 101 not spelled out ("12" [425]); Inconsistent ordinals ("20th September 1556" [110]; "May 18, 1567" [129]).

Punctuation Errors: Serial comma not used; British-style quotation punctuation ("...Gloriana', and..." [19]); Incorrect parentheses punctuation ("...declared over, (mostly due...)" [42]), "...the land of the black men',) was a huge..." [82]); Em-dashes with space on both sides; Improperly used hyphens ("1556-57" [17]); Parentheses and brackets used for money conversion interchangeably (89, 178);

Did you wiki author?
He doesn't list!

good, CAS 1/6

Ordinals superscripted ("October 10th" [134]); Missing commas ("...Cecil, Elizabeth's Principal Secretary wrote..." [9]); Outdated possessive apostrophes ("Hawkins'" [87]).

Misused Capitalization: Proper noun fragments retain capitalization when separated ("[English] Channel" [64], "the Tower [of London]" [283]); Incorrect capitalization of titles/institutions ("the Pope" [17], "duke of Alba" [154], "Court" [423]; "Privy Council" [14]); "The" before proper nouns capitalized ("The United Kingdom" 429); Questionable isolated particle capitalization ("De Quadra" [88], "de Ponte" [124]; "Le Testu" [206]); Incorrect book title capitalization ("John Shade's shadow" [ii]).

Block Quote Errors: Inconsistent space with body underneath (175, 251); Inconsistent quotation marks (without quotes [140]; with partial quotes [109]); Not indented (343).

Chapter Title Style Inconsistencies: Lowercase words (280); Inconsistent spacing between title and quote and between quote and body (131, 150; 200, 251); Inconsistent quote/source italicization (150, 90); Inconsistent quote quotation marks (346, 359); Inconsistent quote source titles ("Sir Francis Drake," "Francis Drake" [346, 251]); Inconsistent page height (90, 131), Inconsistent source indentation (64, 78); Inconsistent italicization (90, 193).

Formatting Errors: Right side needs to be justified; Paragraphs not indented (345, 349); Questionable poetry indentation (413); Extra spaces ("protect Iberian" [23]).

Questionable Authorial Style: Overuse of ironic quotations ("expectations" [20]); Wordiness ("...he certainly hatched a plan..." [200]); Repetition ("later dedicated," "shortly after" (420); Long sentences ("Where Edward... was a Catholic" [21]); Inconsistent names ("Philip II," "Philip" [64, 92]).

Conversion Queries: *Cimarrones*/*Cimaroon* used interchangeably (202, 198); *Cimarrones* lowercased in source material but Kinbote insists capital (177); Money conversions based on 2008 dollar/euro values will be outdated; Check dates (old/"New" style); Check that antiquated place names are given bracketed modern equivalents.

Italicization Errors: Inconsistent foreign language italics ("*Corregidor*," "Corregidor" [xxv, xxvii]; "*flota*" [143]); Non-italicized book titles ("Pirates of the Pale Fire," "John Shade's shadow" [ii]);

Mechanical fixes not nec. to list.

good

"The Book of Sea Causes" [39]; "the Bible" [66]).

Symbols Not Spelled Out: % (157); & (429); ° (268); \$/£ (205).

Unfamiliar Words: "Exchequer" (14); "Yeoman" (35); "Seignory" (413).

Chapter 40: Rampant errors--most of the ones listed here, and also: Misspelled and badly capitalized/formatted chapter title (402); End Notes references not superscripted; Overly casual language ("really smashing pad" [402]); Lowercase proper nouns ("essex house" [402]); Misspelled and misused words ("kiight" [402]; "piece" [404]); Inconsistent name spelling ("Elisabeth" [404]); Dangling modifiers ("Possessing... epitath" [403]); Paragraphs badly indented (406); Run-on sentences ("When... custom" [408]); Capital words beginning recto pages midway through sentences; Misused punctuation ("it's" [406]); Misspelled place names ("Southhampton [410]). Requires heavy copyedit.

Miscellaneous: Check de/de'/d'/da names ("de Silva" [91], "de' Medici" [4]; "d'Assonleville" [159], "da Silva" [252]); Check "pirate"/"interloper"/"adventurer" usage (xxiii); Check "Merchants Adventurers"/"merchant adventurers" usage (xxii); Blank verso between 168 and 174.

Missing Content: Author-requested information (7); Illustrations; Title page; Missing text (xvi); Pages: 16, 44-6374-77, 94-107, 11-122, 169-173, 181-192, 210-250, 288-310, 318-341, 370-387, 397-401, 434-448 (Appendixes); End Notes (after chapter 4); Glossary; Bibliographical Essay & Suggested Further Reading; Index.

Handwritten note: Matt, this is excellent, good catches, many issues to look out for. You could have just listed the fixes/problems instead of using narrative form - but a useful evaluation for managing editor & you. (A)

Sincerely,

Matthew Haviland

good catches

really good list

good

MATT
good!

<DING[IT1]> The New York Times <DING>

<CT>What Cats Know about War</CT>

<p>It was a bitterly cold night in the Baghdad winter of 2006<M>-</M>, somewhere in the pre-dawn hours, before the staccatto of suicide bombs, and mortars, and gunfire that are the daily orchestration of the war. Alone in my office in the Times' compound beside the Tigris river, I was awaiting the telephoned "goodnight" from the Times' foreign desk, eight, 8 time zones West, signaling that my work for the next day's paper was done.

<p>That is when I heard it: the cry of an abandoned kitten, somewhere out in the darkness, calling for its mother who was some-where inside the compound. By an animal lover's anthropomorphic logic, those desperate calls, three nights running, had come to seem more than the appeal of a tiny creature doomed to a cold and lonely death. Deep in the winter night, they seemed like a dismal tocsin for all who suffer in a time of war.

<p>Making my way to a veranda overlooking the spot where the kitten was crying, I "bombed" it with a feather duvete off from an absent colleague's bed before it could scoot into an inaccessible recess in the wall. Thus did I acquire Scooter—white tabby, with flecks of ginger, and tabby. A female of extraordinary agility, who Scooter found a way, (when still no bigger than the palm of my hand), to leap and claw her way out of a cardboard packing case.

<p>Watching her offered me a new reaction to the cacophony of the war. The bloodiest suicide bombings, even miles away, have the sound and feel of the aApocalypse, causing humans to freeze; no matter how often they experience it. Cats need to hear it only once to enter it ~~on~~into the hard drive of their brains. ~~On the next occasion,~~ eCome the next blast, they barely stir.

unequal valves
12

<p>By August she had three ~~twelve~~ ¹²-week<n>-</n>-old kittens, and so I arrived at the Baghdad airport with a crate carrying four cats. Getting them that far had been a saga; finding iIraqi health officials ~~ready~~ to issue and counter-stamp fit-to-travel documents, negotiating ~~the twelve~~ ¹² hazardous miles to the airport through an obstacle course of check-points, where soldiers and policemen have been trained to destroy ~~on sight~~ any “suspicious package” on sight; and persuading wary airline personnels to clear the cat crates for loading. The process took hours, and left me exhausted, sitting on the terminal’s marble floor as the time for boarding approached.

<p>All about was hubbbub, with hundreds of angry, fearful Iraqis struggling to secure their own passage out. The cats seemed terrified, so I offered them a quiet discourse on what lay ahead—the 3three -thousand<n>-</n>-mile air journey, 6six-months’ detention in the quarantine center, and, ultimately, liberation into a green and pleasant[113] land.

<p>A small crowd of Iraqis gathered, and one among them<M>-</M>, a middle-aged man who introduced himself as a physician travelling to Jordan to see his ailing mother<M>-</M>-<M>-knelt ~~down~~ beside me and asked, in halting English, if I’d mind a question. “By all means,” I said.

“Well then,” he said, his face breaking into a sad smile, “what I want to ask is this:

This proposal you make, is it for four legs only, or also for two? Six-month’s detention, guaranteed home—this is excellent. I will take, and many other Iraqis, too.”