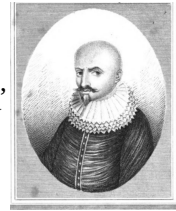


The court and character of King James whereunto is now added the court of King Charles: supplementary notes

The author, Sir Anthony Weldon (1583–1648), was a courtier of years of experience and standing, but by the time of the Civil War he was a committed Parliamentarian, on whose side he was a figure of importance in the county of Kent. His dedicatee, Elizabeth Sidley, may well be the widow or daughter of Sir John Sedley (or Sidley), one of the landed gentry in Kent; records exist of the family's providing funds to found a school in Southfleet.



The date of Queen Elizabeth's death is given as 1602 rather than 1603 (as we now date it), because in those days, the new year was deemed to start

on March 26th.

Personalities and events mentioned in the text, in their approximate order of appearance

In the reign of King James I (1603-1625)

Sir Robert Carew (or Carey), later Earl of Monmouth, had been a messenger from Elizabeth to James, notably sent in 1587 to give James her explanation for the execution of his mother Mary Queen of Scots; Carew was made Governor of Prince Charles, Duke of York, and his wife **Elizabeth** had much to do with the young Charles's upbringing

Sir Roger Aston wrote his own memoirs including an account of the Queen's death and his reporting the death to James

Sir George Home (1556-1611), Earl of Dunbar

Gowrie Conspiracy: John Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie (1577-1600) died in mysterious circumstances, possibly involving a plot to abduct or murder King James (then James VI of Scotland), a plot apparently frustrated by John Ramsay, later Earl of Holderness (1580-1626), who may have been responsible for killing Ruthven

Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury: both he and his father William Cecil, Lord Burghley, served in turn as principal adviser and minister to Queen Elizabeth, and Robert Cecil continued in the post under James

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1565-1601): a favourite of Elizabeth towards the end of her reign; disputes over his conduct of war in Ireland led ultimately to his leading an armed force to demand an audience with Elizabeth, for which Cecil had him tried and executed for treason. **His son and heir, also Robert**, was the first husband of Frances Howard (1590-1632), whose affair and later marriage to James' favourite **Robert Carr** was to cause a great scandal

Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon (1555 – 1623): French Ambassador, who was involved in the negotiations for the marriage of James's daughter Princess Elizabeth to the **Palsgrave (Electoral Palatine Frederick of the Rhine)**. Frederick's acceptance of the throne of Bohemia was a challenge to - and led to defeat and permanent exile at the hands of - the Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor, and was a stepping-stone into the Thirty Years' War.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton (1540-1614): uncle of **Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk** (1561-1626) and **Frances Howard, Countess of Essex**, and great-uncle of **Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel** (1586-1646); Henry Howard's brother, **Thomas, Duke of Norfolk** (1536-1572) had been executed for plotting to overthrow Elizabeth in favour of Mary Queen of Scots

Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and later, Earl of Dorset (1536-1698): a trusted court official, diplomat and financial manager

Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley and later Baron Ellesmere (1540-1617): a law officer and ultimately Lord Chancellor

Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester (1550-1628)

Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham (1536-1624): Lord High Admiral until 1619 (here referred to as "**the old Admiral**")

James Elphinstone, Earl of Balmerino (1553-1612): one of James's trusted Scottish advisers

Edward Bruce, Lord Kinloss (1548-1611): a law officer (Master of the Rolls)

Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618): writer, poet, soldier, politician, courtier, spy and explorer, a favourite in the court of Queen Elizabeth, ultimately executed for his part in a plot supposedly to replace James with **Lady Arbella Stuart**

Sir George Carew, later, Earl of Totnes (1555-1629): a trusted courtier and official at the courts of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I

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The court and character of King James, whereunto is now added the court of King Charles – supplementary notes

Henry Brooke, Baron Cobham (1564-1618), and his brother **George Brooke** (George Cobham) were both tried for plotting against James

James Hay, Earl of Carlisle (1580-1636): favourite of James I and served as court official and diplomat

Sir Robert Mansell (1573-1656): naval officer, later Vice-Admiral and diplomat; involved with the early settlement of Virginia and New England

Maximilien de Béthune, Marquis de Rosny, Duc de Sully (1560-1641): French Ambassador

Juan Fernández de Velasco, Duque de Frías (1550-1613): **Constable of Castile** and Spanish Ambassador

Charles de Ligne, Prince of Arenberg (1550-1616): Ambassador of the Archduke of Austria

Catherine (or Katherine) Howard, Countess of Suffolk (1564–1638): wife of **Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk**

John Digby, Earl of Bristol (1580-1653): James's ambassador to Spain

Thomas, Baron Grey of Wilton (d.1614)

Sir William Wade (1546-1623): intelligence agent and diplomat, later Lieutenant of the Tower of London

Queen Anne (1574-1619): James's wife, daughter of the King of Denmark

Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton (1573-1624): in Elizabeth's time a courtier and soldier (and possibly the dedicatee of Shakespeare's sonnets), imprisoned for his part in Essex's rebellion, but restored to favour by James

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1539-1621)

Ludovic Stewart, Duke of Lennox and Richmond (1574-1624)

Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596): a famous explorer, sea captain and privateer in the wars against Spain

Sir Richard Leveson (1570-1605): naval officer, Member of Parliament and part of the embassy to Spain in 1604

Sir William Monson (1569-1643): naval officer and Member of Parliament

Sir Thomas Lake (1561-1630): agent and secretary of Sir Francis Walsingham (Elizabeth's spymaster), later Member of Parliament and Secretary of State to James

Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kellie (1566-1639): Scottish peer and close associate of James

John Murray, Earl of Annandale (d. 1640), **Sir Gideon Murray, Lord Elibank** (1559-1621), **John Auchmuty**: Scottish courtiers and associates of James

Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Earl of Montgomery (1584-1650): courtier and favourite to both James and Charles

Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester and later Earl of Somerset (1587-1645): favourite of James, who caused scandal by his affair and marriage with **Frances Howard**, and possible involvement in the murder of **Sir Thomas Overbury** (1581-1613), formerly his close friend and associate

Sir Gervase Helwys or Elwes (1561-1615): Lieutenant of the Tower of London, implicated in the Overbury murder

Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Worcester (1547-1616): judge on the commission examining the annulment of **Frances Howard's** first marriage to the **Earl of Essex**: the commission was presided over by the **Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot** (1562-1633)

Henry, Prince of Wales (1594-1612): elder son of James, whose death was much lamented, and suspected to be by poisoning (nowadays believed to be the result of typhoid)

Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex (1575-1645): merchant, Member of Parliament, court official

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (1592-1628): favourite and chief minister to both James and Charles

Edward, Baron Zouche (1556-1625): diplomat and courtier to Elizabeth and James

George Goring, Earl of Norwich (1585-1663): courtier and official to both James and Charles

Sir Ralph Winwood (1563-1617): diplomat, Member of Parliament and Secretary of State to James

Sir Humphrey May (1573-1630): Member of Parliament

Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634): Lawyer, Member of Parliament, Attorney General and later Chief Justice

Frances Coke, Viscountess Purbeck (1601-1645): daughter of **Sir Edward Coke**, wife of **John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck**, the **Duke of Buckingham's** eldest brother

Sir Thomas Monson (1565-1641): Member of Parliament and court official, implicated in the Overbury murder

Simon Forman (1552-1611): astrologer, fortune-teller and herbalist

Sir George More (1553-1632): courtier, Member of Parliament and Lieutenant of the Tower of London

Francis Bacon, Viscount St Alban (1561-1626): philosopher, courtier and lawyer, Attorney General and later Lord Chancellor

Sir Julius Caesar (1558-1636): lawyer, Member of Parliament and court official

Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesey (1593-1630): older brother of **George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham**

Sir Anthony Ashley (1551-1628): civil servant, who married the sister-in-law of the **Duke of Buckingham**

Sir Christopher Perkins (d. 1622): married the aunt of the **Duke of Buckingham**

Francis, Baron Cottington (1579-1652): civil servant, diplomat and court official

Sir Walter Aston (1584-1639): courtier and diplomat

Gaspar de Guzmán, Conde Olivares (1587-1645): Prime Minister of Spain

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In the reign of Charles I (1625-1649)

William Covell: Vicar of Sittingbourne in Kent, who wrote on various matters of church policy and practice

Sir Francis Stuart (1589-1635): sea captain and courtier

Thomas, Lord Coventry (1578-1640): lawyer and judge, Member of Parliament, Attorney General under James, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles

Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon (1572-1638): Member of Parliament and military commander

William Feilding, Earl of Denbigh (1587-1643): naval officer and courtier

Siege of La Rochelle: The port of La Rochelle was held by French Protestants (Huguenots), who were besieged by the forces of the Catholic King of France on the Ile de Ré; successive expeditions were sent from England to help the Huguenots, without success.

Sir Christopher Hatton (1540 -1591): courtier and favourite of Elizabeth, and much respected Lord Chancellor

John Felton: the assassin of the Duke of Buckingham

Richard Weston, Earl of Portland (1577-1635): Member of Parliament, diplomat, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Treasurer

John Dalbier (d. 1648): military officer and mercenary

Ernst Graf von Mansfeld (1580-1626): commander of Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War

Sir William Balfour (d.1660): military commander, later Lieutenant of the Tower of London and general in the Parliamentary army.

William Noy (1577-1634): lawyer, Member of Parliament, later Attorney-General and deviser of “ship money”, one of the taxes raised without Parliamentary approval during the period of Charles's personal rule

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury (1573-1645): active supporter of Charles in imposing uniform liturgy and opposing Puritanism in the Church of England; executed as a result of a Parliamentary Act of Attainder

Star Chamber: a court for examining the prominent and powerful, reporting directly to the King; considered by Parliamentarians to have become more widely an instrument of oppression under Charles

Court of High Commission: the supreme ecclesiastical court, convened at will by the King, and used to licence plays, and to suppress seditious literature and Puritanism

John, Lord Finch (1584-1660): Speaker of the House of Commons, later Chief Justice and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal

Sir Richard Hutton (1560-1639): lawyer and judge in the Court of Common Pleas, where he opposed Charles's imposition of ship money

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (1593-1641): Member of Parliament, and for a while attempted to mediate between the Parliamentary leaders and Charles, then became principal adviser to Charles I in his period of personal rule; impeached by Parliament, and ultimately executed by Act of Attainder, for his conduct while Lord Deputy of Ireland

Elizabeth Carey (or Carew), **Countess of Monmouth** (d. 1641): governess to the young Prince Charles

Thomas Murray (1564-1623): Scottish courtier, tutor to the young Prince Charles, later Provost of Eton College

George Hackwell (or Hackwill): chaplain to the young Prince Charles

Thomas Scott (1580-1626): one of James's chaplains, and author of *Vox Populi*, which purported to show how the Spanish government was plotting to use a marriage alliance between the Stuarts and the Spanish royal family to re-impose Catholicism in England and Scotland; fled abroad on suppression of the book, and was assassinated in the Netherlands

Mentioned in the observations on Queen Elizabeth

Lady Arabella (or Arbella) **Stuart** (1575-1615): a descendant of Henry VIII, a first cousin to James and considered a potential successor to Elizabeth

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland (1564-1632): Catholic sympathiser, eventually suspected of plotting against James and imprisoned for many years.

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