

WENTWORTH HOUSEHOLD

edited by Sylvia Thomas

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Introduction

Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse

Wentworth Woodhouse is in the parish of Wath-upon-Deerne, five miles from Rotherham and nine from Barnsley. It was the seat of the Wentworth family from the fourteenth century.

William Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, baronet (1562—1614), ‘a wealthy Yorkshire landowner whose family had long been established in the West Riding, was lord of two manors and master of a yearly income of several thousand pounds. Something less than a nobleman, something greater than a country squire, he belonged to that rising aristocracy of wealth who counted themselves inferior to none. His wife [Anne] was the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Atkinson of Stowell in Gloucestershire... Sir Robert had a house in London and it was here that his daughter gave birth to her son’ [Thomas, on 13 April 1593]. [Wedgwood, chapter 1]

Thomas Wentworth, first earl of Strafford (1593--1641), lord lieutenant of Ireland, was the second and eldest surviving son of William Wentworth. He was first elected to parliament in 1614, and again in 1620. His guiding belief was that there should be ‘a harmonious union betwixt the kinge, the nobles and Commons’ in order to achieve successful legislation (Cooper, *Wentworth Papers, 153--5*) but, as an opponent of the policies of the duke of Buckingham, he became allied to men hostile to the royal favourite.

Wentworth’s first wife Margaret died on 14 August 1622, and by 1624 he was looking for an heiress to be his new wife, eventually settling on Lady Arabella Holles (1608/9 – 1631), daughter of John Holles, first earl of Clare. They were married on 24 February 1624/5.

The influence of Buckingham, and of Sir John Savile, who was also hostile to Wentworth, resulted in the king’s decision to appoint him sheriff of Yorkshire in November 1625, so that he could no longer sit in Parliament. Over the next few years he continued to align himself with opponents of royal policy, refused to pay the forced loan raised to finance the war against France in 1626-7, and was imprisoned from June to December 1627.

Elected a knight of the shire again in 1628, he spoke in favour of the bill of right, whilst at the same time believing that only adequate financial resources would

enable the king to govern in accordance with the law and tradition, a principle in which Wentworth had a profound belief. His moderation in opposition earned him elevation to the peerage as Baron Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse and baron of Newmarch and Oversley on 22 July 1628. This apparent change of sides was seen as controversial in Yorkshire.

After Buckingham's death in August 1628 Wentworth was in December created Viscount Wentworth and on 25 December lord president of the north. He was successful in this office but ruthless in his methods, which made him a number of enemies.

His second wife died on 5 October 1631, and he was deeply affected, all the more because her family, with whom he was on poor terms, held him responsible. They had four children, three of whom survived. Wentworth married again in October 1632. His third wife was Elizabeth (c.1614 – 1688), daughter of Sir Godfrey Rodes of Great Houghton, Yorkshire. This marriage produced a daughter, Margaret (d. 1681).

On 12 January 1631/2 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, arriving in Dublin on 23 July 1633. Over the next six years he successfully and again ruthlessly exercised power on behalf of the king, increasing revenues for the crown, and also enriching himself, although opposing corruption. He again made powerful enemies. In August 1639 Charles I, whose government was under threat from Parliament and from the Scots covenanters, recalled Wentworth to England to become his chief councillor, making him in January 1639/40 lord lieutenant of Ireland and creating him earl of Strafford. On the illness of the earl of Northumberland, the official commander, Strafford was sent to lead the king's forces in northern England in August 1640, but the situation was hopeless, and his authority declined rapidly. 'Black Tom Tyrant' was held responsible for the king's disastrous policies and mistakes of the past ten years.

In November the Commons accused him of high treason and impeached him in the House of Lords. Strafford was so skilful in his own defence that the proceedings seemed likely to collapse, but the Commons passed a bill of attainder on 21 April 1641. In the face of intense public hysteria against him whipped up by his enemies the bill was passed and given assent by the king on 10 May (despite an earlier royal promise to save his life). He was beheaded on Tower Hill on 12 May 1641.

Sources:

C.V.Wedgwood, *Thomas Wentworth, First Earl of Strafford, 1593-1641: a Revaluation*, London, 1961.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (ODNB): Thomas Wentworth.

J.P.Cooper, ed., *Wentworth Papers, 1597-1628*, Royal Historical Society, Camden Fourth Series, vol. 12, 1973.

The Texts

1612-13 (13th January)

Letter of Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland to Sir William Wentworth WE01

f [1]* (Londesborough)

...

We doe all nowe desyre lykewyse to see *your* Sonne and myne, safely retourned; I shall hope he may be at London at the Mariage, *which* wilbe on Shrove Sondaie. I received *lettres* verie lately by Pacquett from my *Lord* Chamberlen, the Copie wherof I send yow hereinclosed¹, he Wrytes that my *Lord* of Dorsett expectes my Comminge and my Sonne Cliffordes alsoe at the begininge of the Terme, to end all Differences betweene them and me, And that either of vs should appoynt a knight that is noe Lawyer to Arbitrate for vs. And that there is alsoe a maske apoynted to be at the Mariage; viij Noble men, and viij Ladies, of *which* Number my Sonne is first of the 4 barons....

^{f1} hereinclosed: no longer with the letter

1613 (December)

Letter of William Wentworth to his father, Sir William Wentworth WE35

f [1]* (London)

...the mariadge of my lord of Sommerset wyth the Lady Frances Howard as it is thought will bee quickly. it was motioned to the Innes of court to præsent a maske at this mariadge, but it was denyed, there is nothinge else that I cann set downe before your eyes no more then ð the desyre of your blessinge,...

1617 (8th May)

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Accounts WE02

f [2]* (Pantry accounts)

...

43 Tom the foole

...

(8th August)

f [1]

...

45 Tom the foole

...

1618 (18th October)

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Accounts WE03

f [2]*

...

43 Tom the foole

...

1618-19 (12th January)

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Accounts WE03

f [87] (Extraordinary expenses)

...

4 musitians *dinner*

...

f [90] (15th January)

...

7 players *dinner*

...

f [94] (19 January)

...

3 players *dinner*

...

f [114] (8th February)

...

3 Musitians *dinner supper*

...

f [115] (9 February)

...

3 Mussitians *dinner supper*}

...

f [116] (10 February)

...

3 Mussitians *dinner supper*

...

1619 (7th May)

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Accounts WE03

f [203]

...

3 Mussitians *dinner*

f [1]* (22 May)

...

47 Tom ffoole

...

f [286] (29 July) (Extraordinary expenses)

...

3 Mussitians *dinner*

...

f [318] (30 August)

...

8 players *supper*

...

1622-3 (2nd March)

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Accounts WE04

f [1]* (Pantry accounts)

...

50 Tom fowle

...

1630 (12th August)

Letter of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE05

ff [1--1v]* (*Castle Yard*)

...He¹ will also tell you perhaps *with* what joye the newes of *our* Princes birth was received in the Court of Spayne, the King, Queene and all the Court in bravery, not so much as the young Infante of so many moneths old but had his fether in his Capp. all the Towne [full]² full of Maskes and Musique. And not onely the Temporall state, but the Spirituall expresse their gladnesse. The Heads of the Clergy, and all the Religious howses in the Citty, came to the Ambassador in the Name of their Bodyes to congratulat *with* him the birth of the Prince, and solemne Masses and prayers were said for his health and prosperity every where. Thus your *Lordshipp* sees that wee Papists want not Charity towards you Protestants, whatsoever the lesse vnderstanding part of the world thinke of vs....

^{f1} He: My *Lord* Ambassador (of Spain) is legible earlier in the letter

^{f2} full full: dittography

1630 (24th October)

Letter of Sir William Slingsby to Sir Thomas Wentworth

WE36

f [1] (Richmond)

...On frydaye last here arryued the third sonne of the Kyng of Denmarke who haythe [^]beene[^] absent these tow or three yeres, to see the Princes Courte, and learne the language abroad, and was yesterdaye brought to the King as a pryuate person to Hampton Court who reseued hym *with* much cortesy and by the Pryuate Galleryes led hym to the Queenes lodgings, who after a few houres spent in Compliment,

desyred to take his leaue, and itt was granted, wythout further invitation, butt after better consyderation the King sent hym a fayre Diamond Ryng of a thousand powndes Valew, for a present, and this morning agayne by my *lord* of Carlile invited to retorne to Hampton Court, to supp wyth Carlile, and to accompanye the King and Queene att a play after supper the grete lordes and cowncellors comanded to staye, thatt he might see som whatt of gretenes of this Courte before his departure, ...

1630 (19th December)

Letter from Sir Philip Mainwaring to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE37

f [4]*

...

Mrs Anne Weston is appointed by the king for one of the Dansers *with* the Masquers the Masque night.

If yor *Lordship* would but set yor daughter Betty in my Lord of Warwicke his Garden she would goe neere to be ready against the twelft night to dinne *with* the Masquers.

...

1633 (9th October)

Letter of Henry Percy to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE06

f [2]* (Whitehall)

...Godslife the Chamberlaine is our greatest gallant for he inuites and giues playes to all our ladies,...

1633 (29th October)

Letter of Francis, Lord Cottington to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE38

ff [1v--2]* (Charing Cross)

...Ther is allso a declaration in print [by]^l | by his *maiesties* Commaundment in fauor of wakes and may-poles, *which* is as hardly digested by the Puritans, as *the* putting downe of lectures -- a thing *which the* Archbishop endeuors much....

^{f1} by by: dittography

1633 (6th December)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE39

f [3]* (Strand)

...

All the Ends¹ of Court are at a Common charge to sett out a Masque and Barryers this Christmas, *which* shall be presented at Court on Twelue night. It will cost them 4 or 5000 ll., no man soe forward to further this Action as Mr Noy.

f [4]*

Sir Robert Phillips and the cheife Iustice Richardson haue bin made frendes of Late before a Committee of the *Lords*, Theyre difference rize in the Country at the Sizes², about these Wakes and Louefeasts in the Country, as they call them, Against *which* the Iudge was very bitter in his Charge, Many misdemeaners beeing presented by the Grand Inquest *which* were done at those meetings, And the like did most of the Iudges in theyre Circuits, but now this new Declaration chutts theyre mouthes for the future. Sir Robert Phillips complaines of him to *the* King, His *Maiestye* refers yt to the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer and to *the* Earle Marshall, They heare them both, and thought it fitter to accord them, then to troble the King farther with yt, and Soe they did.

...

^{f1} Ends: for Inns

^{f2} Sizes: for Assizes

1633-4 (9th January)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE40

f [2v]* (London)

...Here hath bin an Order of the LLords of the Councell, hung vp in a Table, nere Pales¹, and the blackfryers, to Command all that resort to the Playhouse there, to send away theyre Coaches and to disperse them abroad in Pauls Churchyard, Carter lane, the Cunduit in fleetestreete, and Other Places, and not to retorne, to fetch theyre company, but they must trott affoote to find theyre Coaches, twas kept very strictly for 2 or 3 weekes; but now I thincke it is disorderd againe....

f [4]*

...

I neuer knew a duller Christmas then wee had att the Court this yeare, But one Play all the time at Whytehall, and no Dancing at all, the Queene had some litle Infirmitie, a bile, or some such thinge, *which* made her keepe in, Only on Twelue night she feasted the King at Sommersett house and Presented him with a Play newly studied, Long since printed, The faythfull Sheapeardes; *which* the Kings Players acted in the Robes, she & her Ladyes acted theyre Pastorall *the* Last yeare.

f [5]*

...

There are two Masques in hand, The first of the Innes of Court, *which* is presented on Candlemas day, The Other the King presents the Queene with on Shrouetuesday at night. High expences, They speake of 20000 ll. that it will cost the men of Lawe. Oh that they wold once giue ouer these thinges, or lay them aside for a time; And bend all theyre Endeauors to make the King riche, ffor it giues mee no satisfaction, who am but a looker on, to see a rich Commonwelth, a rich People, and the Crowne poore; God direct them to remedy this quickly.

^{f1} Pales: for St Pauls; P written over

1633-4 (22nd February)

Letter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE10

ff [1--1v]* (Whitehall)

...for us wee are as well & merry, as the brave Cavallata of the Innes of Courte, with theyre Antimasques & Triumphall Charriottes coulde make vs, by seeinge it in the streete firste, & after Danced in *the* banquetinge House, Mr Reade beinge one (whoe amongeste *the* woomen is cryed vp to be *the* handsomest man in England) but I am not of theyre minde, nor I hope he, least he be ^{^made^} madde without cause, this Masque was agayne rehearsed, both in ridinge through london, & Dancinge at Merchant Taylors Hall, where theyre *Maiesties* did them the Honor to see them agayne, & to dance in Person before the good Citizens, but His *Maiestie* on shrovetuesday laste farre surpassed it not only in dauncinge | but in the scene, wherein mr surveyor did his masterpeece; now theyre *Maiesties* are preparinge for theyre iorney to Newmarket, there to spend most of the lente, for my selfe I am a little vncertayne what to doe with my selfe, for my beggerly Tenantes yet vexes me a little in *the* North, soe as I must be there agayne, but whether before or after Easter I know not, ...

1633-4 (27th February)¹

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE11

f [2v]* (London)

The munday after Candlemas day the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court performed theyre masque at Court, They were 16 in number, who road through the Streetes in 4 Chariotts and two other to carry there Pages and Musitions, attended by an 100 Gentlemen on Great horses as well clad as Euer I sawe any, They farr exceeded in brauery any Masque that ^{^had^} formerly bin Presented by those societyes, and perform'd the dancing Part with much applause, In theyre Company there was One Mr Read of Grayes Inne, who all the woemen and some men Cryed vp for as handsome a *Man* as the Duke of Buckingham. They were well Vsd at Court by the King and Queene, No disgust given them, Only this one accident fell, Mr May of Grayes Inne a fine Poett, he who translated Lucan, came a thwart my Lord Chamberlayne in the banquetting house, and he broke his staffe ouer his sholders, not knowing who he was, the King preesent, who knew him, for he calls him, his Poett, and told the Chamberlayne of yt, who sent for him the next morning, and fayrely excusd himselfe to him; and gave him 50 ll. in Peeces, I beleaue he was the more indulgent for his

name sake. This Riding shewe tooke soe well, that both King and Queene desir'd to see yt agayne, Soe that they invited themselues to supper to the Lord Mayers, within a weeke after, and the Masquers came in a More glorious showe with all the Riders, which were increased 20, to Merchant Taylers hall, and there performd yt againe. The Mayer of London though a sicke man gaue them an Entertaynment beiond any in Scotland, or in the way thither;...

f [3]

...

On Shrouetuesday at night the King and his Lords performd theyr Masque, The Templars were all invited, and well placed, They have found a new way of letting them in by a Turning Chayre, besides they lett ~~yt~~ ⁱⁿ none, but such as haue Ticketts sent them before hand, so *that* now the Keeping of the Doore is noe Troble. The King intends to haue this Masque againe in the Easter holidays.

...

^{f1} Date: the letter is dated 26th February at the beginning and 27th at the end. Perhaps it was written over two days.

1633-4 (10th March)

Letter of Sir Gervase Clifton to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE12

f [1]v* (Newmarket)

...I must say for the young *lord* that had not my *lord* Clifford wisht him to forbear the hazard of his fathers censure, he offred to expose himself to it by comming downe instantly after the Masque rather then leaue him, her, or the world vnsatisfyde of his affections to his daughter. He is gone to London in great expedition & perplexity by his fathers commaundment to try what he can doe with the *Archbishop* & my *lord* *Treasurer* for arresting the Monument, which *your lordship* is scandelizd to haue standing in that sacred place wher it now remaynes....

1634-5 (11th January)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE13

f [3]* (Strand)

There is some resolution for a maskque against Shrouetide, The Queene and 15 Ladies are to performe, whose names ¹ Ile send your *Lordship* with this. My Lady Northumberland nor my Lady Carlile are not in the number, they haue gott theyre frendes to Excuse them, and it is not ill taken. My Lady Carlile liues now Constantly in Court againe Gaue a very fine newyeare Gift to the Queene *which* was well accepted.

...

^{f1} names: the names are not with the letter.

1634-5 (20th January)

Letter of Edward Conway to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE14

ff [1—1]v* (London)

...My Lady of Carlisle vpon the end of the Progresse was long from the Courte at my Lords house in the Strand, but it was bycause she tooke Phisicke and my Lorde was sicke, hauing taken colde; now and a long time she hath bin at Whitehall as she was wont to be, whitch is as when you left hir, but she is not now in the Masque, I thinke they were afraide to | aske and be refused, and she would not offer hir selfe;...

1634-5 (1st March)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE15

f [2]* (London)

...

Our french Caualliers are Come home, Only the heyre of Causaliero Swift (a Lord he was), dyed in france of the small Poxe, running hence for feare of a Starchamber bill, for some drouncken Outrage he had committed a litle before Christmas. Yong Will Crofts came home first to attend his bill in the Starchamber; Then on the Eaue of the Queens Masque Came the Lord Don Luce, and Watt Montague....

1635 (6th April)

Letter of George Wentworth to his brother, Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE16

f [1]* (London)

...My Lord All I haue in commission to say, is that I haue write much, and frequent, at the desires of wisemen; but neuer before, at the perswasions of a foole (and Arche) swears by his saule, he thinkes I would not haue done so much, for any foole in christendome, but the kings fule,) a truth, you will soone beleefe^{ue}, and I wish, you could as quickly, be freed from his vexation.

My Lord, I am not, (nor shall I) ^{to} intreate any thinge in his behalfe, and if your ^{haue} patience enouth, to reade these, and for that trouble, add a pardon, I haue then obtained so much for my selfe, as it would be a greate inciuiltie, but to make any other request. For any other particulars, you will be pleased to excuse me, the messenger beinge not so fit, for that imployment, and if he were, my retourne beinge now so neare, and my longinge desires, ambitious to giue you them my selfe ^I shall craue your pardon^{and} and humbly rest Your *Lordships* most affectionate brother, and faithfull seruant.

(signed) G:Wentworth.

1635 (8th April)

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE17

f [1v]* (Westminster)

...There was a mask & supper prouided yesterday at york house in ioy of *the* mariage twixt *the* Duchesse & don Luis, but tis deferrd, the Queene hath wrought *the* king at last not to be much displeasd with it....

1635 (received 7th May)

Letter of Archibald Armstrong to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE18

f [1]*

My honored Lord

I have ben neere a quarter of a yeare a preparinge to come ouer to *your Lordshipp* to kisse *your* hand, and in this time I have gotten nott onelie the Kinges leave butt also his letters, my Lord Chamberleynes Licens *your* brothers Letters and diuers other worthy persons letters, ~~because~~ because as I come out of England the Kinges foole of State, Soe would I be enterteined when I come ouer into Ireland, I am heere to be sett forth in pompe & State, and soe I expect to be enterteined when I come ouer, like to a Gossopp of soe noble apeere as *your* selfe, and therefore I praye *your Lordshipp* will give order that Lodginges maye be appointed for me and that I maye be noble brought in to my Masters Kingdom whereof you are governour aswell as I am sett out heere wantinge noe Lordes for my conduct, I will vse all the speede I may to wayte vppon you, butt the state I come in will make it tedious, wherefore I intreate *your* patience vntill you see me, when I will more fully explayne my obleiged dutie & service to *your Lordshipp* and in the meane time rest
your honnours to Comaund though his *Maiesties* ffoole of State,
(signed) Archibald Armstrong

1635 (14th May)

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE19

f [1v]* (Westminster)

...Ther hath bin a mask long intended at york House since *the* mariage but the King cannot be brought to see it yet. yesterday ther was a gay shew made by my *lord* of Northumberland going to Winsore to be installd¹ *the* King & Queene stood at my *lord* Wimbledons house to see him passe, and after him my *lord* of Leicester was *the* starre of *the* greatest magnitude that shind.

^{f1} installd: ink blot over 'in'; as a Knight of the Garter

1635 (19th May)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE20

f [1v]* (London)

...

The Quarrell that lately broke out betwixt my Lord Digby and Will Crofts in the blacke fryers at a Play, stands as it did, when your brother went hence, & Crofts stands confind to his fathers house, because by striking he broke his bonds, of 5000 ll., but there was a greate difference in the Partyes that stood bound, My Lord Bedford, and Sir Iohn Strangwick stipulated for *the* Lord Digby; Tom Eliott, and Iacke Crofts, men of small fortunes for the Other; that they shold keepe the Peace, during the Suite depending in the Starchamber. The lords haue heard yt, and reported theyre Opinions to the King; and there it rests.

...

f [2]*

...

My Lord of Northumberland was installd the 13th of this month at Windsor; Neuer Subiect of this kingdome rode better attended from his house then he did, nor performd the busines more nobly or more sumptuously then he did, The King Queene and Prince stood at my *Lord* Wimbletons in the Strand, 13 Earles and a Marquesse rode with him, besides almost all the yong Nobilitye And many Barons, I must not forgett my lord Cottington who was very rich in Iewells and his feather, but the spanish way, And a competent number of the Gentry, Nere a 100 horse, in all besides his Seruants; who were 50, costly and brauely clothd beiond any that hath bin seene before, 4 Pages, all Earles sonnes 2 of my *lord* Chamberlaynes, one my lord of Salisburys and the 4th my *lord* of Leycesters, 12 footemen, two braue Coaches, with 4 in Livery to drive them. My *Lord* Clenricard, his Sonne and my lord Don luce, were of our Company, (for I rode too) but not One of the Scottish nation, *which* was the more obserued, because many of our English did the last yeare that honor, vnto my lord Marton. The garter is growne a deare honor, ffew Subiects wilbe able to fallow this Patterne.

1635 (30th July)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE21

f [2]* (Hatfield)

...

I heare from Court that the mother of the mayds dyed there of a spotted feauer, and that Litle Montague the dancer hath killd a man in Oatlands, for *which* I hope, he wilbe hangd ¹

^{f1}hangd: altered from hand

1635-6 (8th January)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE22

f [1v] *(Strand)

...

There hath bin mightye feastinges of the Prince Elector, since his comming into England, both in the Court, and out of yt, At many of *which*, the King and Queene both were present in Person. The Lady Hatton intended a huge entertaynment, hauing a fitt house for yt, where shold haue bin, Rare fireworkes, Two Masques, and a Greate Supper all her Provisions in her house; But the Queene was brought a bed the night before of a Daughter christned since Elisabeth, The wittnesses the Prince Elector, and deputyes, for the Princesse Mary and for the Prince Electors eldest sister; soe that this ladyes greate feast is putt of, for sixe weekes.

...

ff [2--2v]*

...

The Midle temple house haue sett vp a Prince, who caryes himselfe in Greate State, One Mr Viuian a Cornish Gentleman, whose father Sir ffrances Viuian was fined in the Starchamber about a Castle he held in Cornwall, about 3 yeares since. He hath all his Greate officers attending him, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, eight whytestaues at the least, Captayne of his Pentioners, *Captain* of his Guard, two Chaplaines, who Sunday last preachd before him, and in the Pulpitt made three lowe leggs to his Excellency, before they began, *which* is muche laught at, My Lord Chamberlayne lent him two fayre Clothes of Estate, One hung vp in the Hall, vnder *which* he dines, the Other in his Privy chamber, Seru'd on the Knee, and all that come to see him, kisse his hand on theyre knee. My Lord of Salisbry hath lent him Poleaxes for his Pentioners,

He sent to my Lord of Holland his Iustice in Eyre for venison, *which* he willingly sends him, To the Lord Maior and Sheriffs of London he sends for wine, All Obay; Twelue day was a Greate day, Goeing to the Chappell, Many Petitions deliverd him, *which* he gaue to his Masters of the Requests, He hath a ffavourite, whom *with* some others Gentlemen of greate qualitye he knighted at his retorne from church; And dined in Greate State, Att the Goeing of the Chambers in the Garden, when he druncke the Kings health; The Glasse beeing at his mouth he lett it fall; *which* much defaced his Purple Satten Sute, for soe he was clothd that day, having a Cloke of the same, downe to hys foote, for he mournes for his father, who lately dyed. |

It costs this Prince 2000 ll. out of his owne Purse; I heare of no other Designe, but that All this is done, to make them fitt to giue the Prince Elector a Royall Entertaynement, *with* Masques, Dancings, and some Other exercises of witt, in Orations, or Arraignments, that day, that they invite him.

...

1635-6 (19th January)

Letter of Edward Conway to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE23

ff [1v--2]* (London)}

...There hath bin lately a quarrell betwene my Lord Duke of Lenox and my Lord Chamberlaine, the Duke got into a box with somme of the Queenes maydes whitch the Chamberlaine had bespoken for somme Ladyes and himselfe to see a new play, the power he had ouer the Players being the Kings seruants and the disgrace before the Ladyes did giue occation to speake whitch he did not spare; the next time it was played the Chamberlaine sent to take it, after ward the Duke sent and got the key, my Lady of Carlisle was inuited and went with them both, the Chamberlaine had sent his man one Mr Aty to be sure of the box, upon his comming the players brake open the dore, set on another locke, gaue Aty the key, when the Duke came leading my Lady he was refused entrance into the box by Aty untill my Lady assured him that the box was by my Lord Chamberlaine taken for hir and he presently appearing for he was behinde and as somme say was by my Lord of Holland bid not to make hast; that night noething was sayde the next day being Sunday the Duke tooke the Chamberlaine out of the withdrawing chamber at St Iames into the gallery where they

were three quarters of an hower, the next day the Erle of Northumberland and the Erle of Holland were desired by the Chamberlaine to be witnesses of the proceeding| The Duke sent my Lord Bohan to the Chamberlaine; the King was informed of the matter and represented as a thing that might grow to a nationall quarrell; it is sayde in secret that Holland set the Chamberlaine vpon the Duke and that somme perswaded the Duke to leaue the Chamberlaine and make the quarrell with Holland; The King made them frends hauing heard the matter and a little chid them both; and the Incendiaryes are reserued in his brest for the day of iudgment;

...

1635-6 (25th January)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE24

f [2]* (London)

...The Prince Elector hath had the M^e^asles, is well againe, and goes this day munday the 25, after his *Maiestye* to Newmarkett He is to be entertained with feastings and Comedyes at Cambridge;...A litle Pike hapned betwixt the Duke of Lennox and the Lord Chamberlayne about a Boxe at a new Playe in the blacke ffryers, of *which* the Duke had gott the Key; *which* if it had come to be debated betwixt them, as it was once intended, Some heate or perhaps other Inconuenience might haue hapned; His *maiestye* hearing of yt, Sent the Earle of Holland to command them, both, not to dispute yt, but before him, Soe he heard yt, and made them frendes; ...

1635-6 (30th January)

Letter of Sir Gervase Clifton to Thomas, Lord Wentworth WE25

f [1v]* (Clifton)

...No less can be concealed from *your lordship* the successor you haue in *quarell* of the Duke with my *lord* Chambralen about a box (not of the eare) but Theater at blacke Fryars wher the Duke of lenox sought to place my *lady* of Carlile, but the King takes care it shall not proceed too farr, if not, it might be hoped one of them selvs would. ...

1635-6 (19th February)

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE26

f [1]v (Westminster)

...for home passages Prince Rupertus, *the Palsgraues second brother*; is lately come ouer, & as j heare is allready sworne of the bedchamber, & is thought will still stay here. Our famous Prince d'amour inuites them both to a feast & mask¹ vpon Twesday next....

^{f1} mask: at the Middle Temple

1636-5 (15th March)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE27

f [2v] *(London)

...On Shrouetuesday at night the Lady Hatton feasted the King Queene and Princes at her house in Holborne; but the wensday before the Prince of the Temple invited the Prince Elector, and his brother to a Masque at the Temple, *which* was very compleately fitted for the Varieteye of the Sceanes; and excellently well performed. Thither came the Queene *with* 3 of her ladyes disguized, all clad in the Attire of Citizens, Mrs Basset¹ the greate Lace woman of Cheapside, went formost, and lead the Queene by the hand; My *Lords* of Holland and Goring, *with* Harry Percy and mr *Henry* Iermyn, wayted on them; somewhat disguizd also; This done the Prince was depos'd, but Since the King knighted him at Whytehall.

^{f1}Basset: possibly; the 'e' is partially holed; may have been altered from Bassee.

1636-7 (4th March)

Letter of Richard Wynne to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE28

f [1v]* (Gisborough)

... There is one thing more, but of a farr different nature, wherof I am doubtfull, and it also irketh me, to take notice to *your Lordship* yet seing I happened to bee one of the companie, I will vnder *your Lordships* noble fauour adventure to giue a short accompt therof: It is concerning a leuity of ^{#1} cutting of hatts (*which* I know *your Lordship* hath hard of) at Gisborough about the middle of September last: The occasion of that meting was, a leaue-taking betwene Mr Foulis & Mr Chaloner, to *which* purpose, bycause Mr Chaloner could not goe to Ingleby, being to returne another way, he invited Mr Foulis & his brethren to dinner to the taverne at Gisborough: Four of them came, and my self amongst other tenants to Mr Chaloner & some strangers, was also invited: There were at dinner to the number of 15. as I remember: After dinner (the number then being aboue 20) they fell vpon the said leuity; But that there was anie such health as *your Lordship* hath beene informed of, or anie thing tending that way, as I desire to haue credit with *your Lordship* in anie thing, or reputacion amongst honest men, there was no such matter to my knowledge or observacion, neither to my very best remembrance was *your Lordship* so much as named by anie man in that companie that day, that *which* was, being onlie a meere and casuall merriment, helped on by the presence of one who is a merrie companion and *personated* a knight Errant or a kinde of *Lord* of Misrule amongst them. And for Mr Chaloner, whose departure out of the Countrey begott this meting, my opinion of him is, that hee is a verie civill & modest *gentleman* and as inoffensue in his deportment & behaviour as anie man I haue beene acquainted & accompanied withall.

^{f1} Marginal note: '# They were but rounded; none the worse except ^1. or^ 2. *which* were little or nothing worth, & I think 6. not medled withall at all.'

1636-7 (23rd March)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE29

f [1]v *(London)

Vpon a litle Abatement of the Plague, euen in the first weeke of Lent, The Players sett vp theyre bills, and began to Play in *the* blackefryers and other houses; But my *Lord* of Canterbury quickly reduced them to a better Order; ffor at the next meeting at

Councell his Grace complaind of it to the King, declar'd the Solemnitye of Lent, the vnfitnes of that libertye, to be giuen both in respect of the time, and the Sicknes, *which* was not extinguishd in the Cittye, concluding that if his *Maiestye* did not command him the Contrary, he wold lay them by the heeles, if they Playd againe. My Lord Chamberlayne, stood vp, and said, that my *lords* Grace and he serud One God, and one King, that he hop'd his Grace wold not medle in his Place noe more then he did in his; The Players were vnder his Command; Mylords Grace replyed that *what* he had spoken, noe wayes touch vpon his Place; &c: Still concluding as he had done before, *which* he did with some vehemency reiterate once or twice; Soe the King put an End to the busines, by Commanding *the* Lord Chamberlayne that they shold play no more....

1637 (9th October)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE30

f [1] (Sion)

...The Dutchesse of Lennox dead in Scotland, Ben Ionson dead, in England, A ballad made of *the* Witts, sung to the King when he was in the Neweforrest; *which* I now send your Lordship¹, not knowing wheather Mr Raylton takes notice of Verses....

f [4]v*

...The King is yett at Hampton Court, but goes to London about a fortnight hence; where I beleaue he will continue most Part of this winter. God be thancked the Plague is much abated there, where dyed the Last weeke none *within* the Walls, and but 15th in the Suburbes, and 7 out Parishes of the Plague. But tis much in the Country both in townes, and Villages, Espetially Worcester and St Edmonds bury. The Players haue obtaind leaue to play againe, and restraint vpon the Chayres is taken of, *which* for two yeares almost haue not bin Vsed.

...

^{f1} ballad...*which* I now send: enclosure no longer with letter

1637 (9th November)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE31

f [1]* (Strand)

...

Here hath bin a horrible noyze about the Lady Nuports beeing become a Romish Catholique; She went one Eauenig as she came from a Play in Drury lane, to Summersett house, when One of the Capuchines reconcild her to that Popishe church, Of *which* she is now a weake member....

f [3v]*

...

Here are to be two Masques this winter, one at Christmas *which* the King *with* the yong Noblesse doe make, the Other at Shrouetide, *which* the Queene and her Ladyes doe present to *the* King. A Greate roome is now in building only for this Vse betwixt the Guard Chamber and the banquetting house; of firre only weatherboorded, and slightly couerd; At the mariadge of the Queene of Bohemia I saw one sett vp there, but not of that vastnes that this Is; *which* will cost too much money to be Pulld downe, and yett downe it must when these Masques are Over.

...

1637 (16th December)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE32

f [1]v *{(London)}

...Here are two Masques intended this winter, The King is now in Practizing his, *which* shalbe presented at tweluetide; Most of the yong lords about the towne who are Good Dancers attend his *Maiestye* in this busines, The Other the Queene makes at Shrouetide; A new house being Erected in the first Court at Whytehall, *which* costs the King 2500 ll., Only of Deale boords, because the King will not haue his Pictures in the banquetting house hurt *with* lights.

...

1637-8 (7th February)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE33

f [1v]* (London)

...

The french and spanish Embassadors were both at the Kings Masque, but not receaud as Embassadors, The french satt amongst the Ladyes, the spanish in a boxe; It was performed on a Sunday Night the day after 12th night, in very Cold weather; soe that the house was not filld according to Expectation; The Act of Councell, to driue all men into the Country, the Coldnes of the Weather, the day Sunday, and the Illnes of the Inuention of the Sceanes, were Giuen for Causes, why so small a Company came to see yt. My lord Treasurer, was there by Command.

...

f [3v]*

...

Two of the Kings Servants, Privy Chamber men both, haue writt each of them a Play, Sir Iohn Sutlin and Will Bercklay, *which* haue binne Acted in Court and at the blackfryers *with* much Applause. Sutlines Play cost 3 or 400 ll. setting out, 8 or 10 suites of newe Clothes he Gaue the Players; And vnheard of Prodigalitye.

1637-8 (20th March)

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE34

f [3]* (Strand)

...

Archye is falne into a Greate Misfortune, A foole he wolde bee, but a foule mouth knaue he hath proued himselfe; Beeing in A Tauerne in Westminster, druncke he sayth himselfe, he was, speaking of the Scottish busines, he fell a rayling on mylord of Canterbury, said, He was a Moncke, a Rogue, and a Trayter; Of this his Grace complaind at Councell the King being present, It was orderd he shold be caryed to the Porters Lodge, his Coate pulld ouer hys Eares, and kickt out of the Court, neuer to enter *within* the Gates, and to be calld into the Starchamber, the first part is done, but mylord of Canterbury hath interceded to the King that there it shold End; There is a

new foole in his Place, Muckle Iohn, but hele nere be soe rich, for he cannot abide money, ...

Document Descriptions

Letter of Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland to Sir William Wentworth

WE01

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 20 (c) (194); 13 January 1612/13; English; paper; bifolium; 320mm x 220mm; unnumbered; fair condition although ink has eaten through in places. The letter is now numbered 194 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from 1546--1627, numbered 183--271.

Note: Francis Clifford, fourth earl of Cumberland (1559--1641) succeeded his brother as the north's premier resident nobleman, with favourite residences at Londesborough and Skipton Castle. He entertained James I and his court in August 1617 at Carlisle and his own Brougham Castle in Westmorland. He had literary interests, some of his inscribed books surviving in the Devonshire collections. His passion was music and drama. He was a patron of the composers William Byrd and Thomas Campion and supported from their youth the composer George Mason and organist and composer John Hingeston, both members of his own small orchestra. He warmly welcomed travelling groups of players to his residences.

Clifford's son Henry (1592--1643) and Wentworth's son Thomas were on tour in France. The marriage was that of Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I, and Frederick V, count palatine (or palsgrave) of the Rhine and elector of the Holy Roman Empire, which took place on 14th February 1612/13. To celebrate the marriage, *The Lords' Masque*, by Thomas Campion (1567--1620), was performed on the same day in the Banqueting House at Whitehall. Eight male masquers represented transformed Stars, with eight female masquers representing transformed Statues. Chambers only mentions two documents identifying the masquers, which furnished the names of Philip Herbert (1584--1649/50), earl of Montgomery (later twenty-third earl of Pembroke), William Cecil (1591--1668), sixteenth earl of Salisbury, James (c.1580--1636), lord Hay (later second earl of Carlisle) and Ann Dudley, but not that of Henry Clifford [E.K. Chambers, *The Elizabethan Stage*, vol 3 pp 241-2; ODNB: *Thomas Campion*]. The lord chamberlain was Thomas Howard (1561--1626), first earl of Suffolk, who was presiding over a dispute between Clifford and his niece Lady Anne (1590--1676), daughter of the third earl of Cumberland and wife of Richard Sackville (1589--1624), third earl of Dorset. Lady Anne had challenged the legality of her father's leaving all his titles and estates to his brother (Clifford), and although Sackville was keen to settle with Clifford, Lady Anne steadfastly refused to co-operate. Eventually, in 1617, James I made a settlement of the dispute, awarding the Dorsets [or Sackvilles] £17,000 [ODNB: *Lady Anne Clifford*].

Letter of William Wentworth to his father, Sir William Wentworth

WE35

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 20 (c) (199); December [1613] English; paper; 2 leaves; 310mm x 200mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 199 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: The letter is dated December and refers to the imminent marriage of the earl of Somerset and Lady Frances Howard. William was Sir Thomas Wentworth's younger brother.

Robert Carr, earl of Somerset (1585/6?--1645), a Scot and favourite of James I, was brought up in the royal household, knighted in 1607 and created a gentleman of the bedchamber. He acquired money, land and prestige, and from the end of 1610 began to be more active politically. In 1611 he was created Viscount Rochester, a knight of the garter, keeper of Westminster Palace and in 1612 a privy councillor. At some time probably in 1611 or 1612 he began a secret romantic relationship with the earl of Suffolk's daughter, Frances Howard (1590--1632), who was unhappily married to Robert Devereux, 3rd earl of Essex. The countess of Essex sued for a nullity of her marriage on the grounds of her husband's sexual impotence. This shocked many at court but, with the king's encouragement, a panel of ecclesiastical commissioners by a narrow majority found in the countess's favour on 25th September 1613. In October 1613 Rochester was appointed to the Scottish privy council, on 4th November he was created earl of Somerset and Baron Brancepeth, and in December he became lord treasurer of Scotland. On 26th December, in a lavish court wedding, he finally married Frances Howard. In the summer of 1614, following the earl of Northampton's death, he was given the earl's offices of lord privy seal and warden of the Cinque Ports and succeeded his father-in-law, Suffolk (who had been appointed lord treasurer), as lord chamberlain [ODNB]. Thomas Campion's *The Somerset Masque* was performed at the wedding. [E.K. Chambers, *The Elizabethan Stage*, vol 3 pp 245-7; J.H. Astington, *English Court Theatre, 1558-1642*, Cambridge, 1999, p 248 calls this *The Masque of Squires*.]

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Account

WE02

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 26; 1617; English; paper; vi + 150 + xxi leaves, unnumbered; 180mm x 420mm; good condition; vellum cover, repaired.

Note: Fifty-two people are listed in the ordinary household. On 2nd March 1622/3 'Tom the foole' is on the Wentworth household ordinary list whereas on 25th January 1623/4 Tom is listed, uniquely, on the Thornhill household ordinary list. The headings of these pantry accounts do not always accord with the entry dates: here the 8th May list is on f [2] and the 8th August list on f [1]. Folio [1] has a list of the ordinary household on 8th August 1617, with no other entries, a total of forty-seven people. 'Tom the foole' is 45. In its proper sequence Friday 8th August appears with food entries. Folio [1]v has the pantry account for Thursday 8th May; f [2] has a cancelled list of ordinary household, totalling 52, 'Tom the foole' being 43. There is a note: 'Md. that there is 12 of thes persons abouenamed haue their Dyett att the Deary' also crossed out. Other entries on f [2] relate to catering and are not cancelled.

Sir George Savile, Wentworth's brother-in-law, had died in 1614, leaving his widow, Wentworth's sister Anne, with two sons who were entrusted to the care of her brother. Savile's father, Sir George senior, wanted to leave his property to the children of his second wife, so on the death of his son he resumed ownership of his estates, effectively disinheriting his grandsons. Sir George senior died in 1622, so perhaps there was an increase in contact between Wentworth and Thornhill as a result.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Account

WE03

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 27; 1618--19; English; paper; 327 leaves, unnumbered; 390mm x 150mm; good condition; vellum cover, repaired.

Note: on f [2] fifty-two people are listed in the ordinary household. On f [1] the entry comes from a list of sixty-five members of the ordinary household. A cancelled duplicate list can be found on f [2].

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Pantry Account

WE04

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 28; 1623; English; paper; ii + 140 + ii; 390mm x 150mm; good condition; vellum cover, repaired.

Note: On f [1] the entry comes from a list of seventy-three people in the ordinary household.

Letter of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE05

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 12 (b) (121); 12 August 1630; English; paper; bifolium; 260mm x 180mm; unnumbered; fair condition, but ink has soaked through the paper. Now numbered 121 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore (1579/80--1632), a Yorkshireman of Kiplin near Catterick, an able linguist and lawyer, travelled extensively on the continent on the king's business. He was sent to the Palatinate in 1615 to handle various sensitive matters involving the king's daughter, Elizabeth. He was knighted in 1617 and in February 1618/19 made secretary of state and privy councillor. He was much involved in the unsuccessful negotiations to marry the prince of Wales to the Spanish infanta Maria. He and Sir Thomas Wentworth were elected to parliament for Yorkshire in 1620. 'Together they worked to foster Wentworth's interests at court and Calvert's influence in Yorkshire' [ODNB]. Although he was suspected by members of parliament of communicating intelligence of their proceedings to the king, he did not in fact enjoy the full confidence of the king and his closest advisers, so his influence was limited.

Despite his conversion to Catholicism in 1624, James I made him Baron Baltimore in Ireland, and retained him as a privy councillor. However, James's death and the duke of Buckingham's hostility brought this appointment to an end. Baltimore refused to take the oath of allegiance and moved his family to Ireland. Subsequently he devoted himself to expanding the king's dominions in North America [ODNB].

The verso ink has so bled through the recto that reading is difficult. However, with the help of William Knowler, *The Earl of Strafforde's Letters and Dispatches*, Vol 1 (Dublin, 1740), 53, who was able to read the letter in the early eighteenth century, it has been possible to verify the content. Knowler also confirms the letter as being signed by George Baltimore from 'Castle-Yard,' which still is readable on f [2]. Castle Yard may have been in Southwark.

Charles, later King Charles II (1630--85), was the second, but first surviving son of King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria. He was born at St James's Palace on 29th May 1630 and baptised on 27th June. Francis Cottington, 1st Baron Cottington (1579?--1652), diplomat and politician, was English ambassador to Spain from 1629--31.

Letter of Sir William Slingsby to Sir Thomas Wentworth

WE36

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 12 (b) (157); 24 October 1630; English; paper; bifolium; 310mm x 210mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 157 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from September 1629 – October 1630, numbered 78--158.

Note: Sir William Slingsby (before 1565—1638) was the younger brother of Sir Henry Slingsby of Scriven (d. 1634) and uncle of Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st baronet (1602—58). Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1937) and Joseph Foster's *Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire, vol II (West Riding)*, (London, 1874), both say that he died in 1624, but in fact he lived until 1638, and has a fine funeral monument in Knaresborough church. [B.M. Mann, *The Slingsby Chapel and Monuments*, undated leaflet.] He died in London, where he had a house in the Strand, and was buried in St Martin's-in-the-Fields. Foster describes him as 'carver to Queen Anne, Deputy Lieutenant of co. Middlesex 1617....' He was a member of Gray's Inn, had an adventurous life at sea, was commissioner general in 1595, and a MP in 1605. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Board of Board's Hill, Sussex.

Prince Ulrik (1611--33) was third surviving son of Christian IV, king of Denmark (1577-1648). James Hay, 1st earl of Carlisle (c.1580--1636), was a courtier and diplomat. Created earl of Carlisle in 1622, he negotiated the marriage of Prince, later King, Charles with Princess Henrietta Maria of France in 1624--5. In the aftermath of the murder of the duke of Buckingham Hay was 'generally acknowledged as one of the three most important men at the royal court' [ODNB]. The play was Fletcher's *The Custom of the Country*, performed by the King's Men (Astington p 258).

Letter from Sir Philip Mainwaring to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE37

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 12 (c) (181); 19 December 1630; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 300mm x 210mm; unnumbered; good condition; unnumbered; Now numbered 181 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from November 1630 – July 1631, numbered 159--237.

Note: Sir Philip Mainwaring (1589--1661), government official, was a friend of Thomas Wentworth who from 1629 reported court news and foreign affairs to him to keep him abreast of developments which might concern his interests. In 1634 Wentworth appointed him his secretary in Ireland, and he was knighted. He is depicted with Wentworth in Van Dyck's portrait of 1639—40 [ODNB].

Mrs Anne Weston was possibly Anne (d. 1635), daughter of Richard Weston, 1st earl of Portland, politician, lord treasurer 1628--35. In 1632 she married Basil Feilding, heir to the 1st earl of Denbigh. [ODNB *Richard Weston*]. The masque was *Chloridia*, by Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones and sponsored by the King, which was performed by the Queen and her ladies in the Banqueting House at Whitehall on 22nd February 1630/1 (Astington p 259). Anne Weston is listed as one of the dancers in the printed text (1631).

'yor daughter Betty' may have been a confusion for Elizabeth, much younger sister of Thomas Wentworth, who was subsequently married to James Dillon, 3rd earl of Roscommon (c 1605--49) [ODNB *Wentworth Dillon*]. Lord Warwick was Robert Rich, 2nd earl of Warwick (1587--1658), colonial promoter, naval officer and politician. 'His earliest bent was for drama, performing to acclaim in Ben Jonson's *Masque of Beauty* in 1609. He also excelled at the tilts'. [ODNB]

'My lord of Warwicke his garden': Warwick House, St Bartholomew's [ODNB]. This second reference to masquers seems to refer to Twelfth Night masquing unrelated to the court masques. Or was she being taken to dine at Whitehall after *Love's Triumph* (9th Jan.)?

Letter of Henry Percy to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE06

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (a) (65); 9 October 1633; English; paper; bifolium; 290mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition; Now numbered 65 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from April – October 1633, numbered 1--80.

Note: Henry Percy (c 1604--59), a younger son of Henry Percy, 9th earl of Northumberland, later a royalist army officer, was created Baron Percy of Alnwick in 1643 [ODNB]. The lord chamberlain in 1633 was Philip Herbert, 4th earl of Pembroke.

Letter of Francis, Lord Cottington to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE38

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (a) (79); 29 October 1633; English; paper; bifolium; 310mm x 200mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 79 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: Francis Cottington, 1st Baron Cottington (1579?--1652), diplomat and politician, became a privy councillor in 1628 and was chancellor of the exchequer from 1629–41. He was created Baron Cottington of Hanworth in 1631 and headed the government left in London in the summer of 1633, during the king's coronation visit to Scotland. He was a kinsman of Sir George Calvert, and a friend and important political associate of Thomas Wentworth [ODNB].

The archbishop referred to was William Laud (1573--1645), elected archbishop of Canterbury 19th August 1633 and confirmed 19th September. At the time of this letter he was newly appointed as archbishop, but since 1630 he had been chancellor of the University of Oxford, where he had spent many years at St John's College. Laud was a friend and supporter of Sir Thomas Wentworth, crucial for maintaining Wentworth's influence at court. He was a strong upholder of the traditional power and ceremonies of the Church of England and the bishops, which he wished to extend to all the king's realms. He formed a close working relationship with the king, supporting the divine right and personal rule.

The Book of Sports, which specifically permitted certain recreations on the sabbath, was reissued in 1633. Laud later protested that he had not moved this initiative, although he was strongly opposed to the practice of fasting on Sundays. Nevertheless he would have seen the value of such a test of the loyalty of local ministers, and 'had clearly been initially concerned by the degree to which strict local sabbatarian orders represented an infringement of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by puritan lay justices'. [ODNB]

The 'putting downe of lectures' probably refers to the successful prosecution, by the attorney-general William Noy (see below), of the crown's suit in the exchequer chamber against the feoffees for impropriations, a London-based organization whose efforts to buy up lay impropriations—with a view to guaranteeing better compensation for ministers, lecturers, and schoolmasters—had drawn the government's ire. The king and archbishop objected in principle to lay control over church appointments and were concerned that this group was misappropriating its funds to subsidize puritan lectureships. The attorney-general moved the court to dissolve the organization and confiscate its assets. [*OED impropriation 1*: The action of impropriating; the annexation of a benefice or its revenues to a corporation, office, or individual, esp. (b) (in later use) to a lay corporation or a lay proprietor.]

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE39

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (b) (130); 6 December 1633; English, paper; 2 bifolia; 310mm x 220mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 130 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from November–December 1633, numbered 81--155.

Note: George Garrard was a Church of England clergyman and clerk to the politician Sir Francis Windebank. He was also a friend of John Donne, Francis Cottington and Ben Jonson and a regular correspondent of Sir Thomas Wentworth and others. In 1640 Cottington secured him a commons seat at Hindon, Wiltshire [ODNB].

The masque was James Shirley's *The Triumph of Peace*. Full production details of this masque have been published in Alan H. Nelson and John R. Elliott Jr's edition

of the Inns of Court in the REED series (2010).

William Noy (1577-1634), was a lawyer and politician, member of parliament, opponent of the duke of Buckingham, champion of the petition of right, yet not by nature hostile to royal interests. A friend of Archbishop Laud, he was appointed attorney-general in 1631. In 1632 ‘Charles I and Archbishop Laud objected in principle to lay control over church appointments and were concerned – not without reason – that this group [the feoffees for impropriations] was misappropriating its funds to subsidize puritan lectureships. The attorney-general successfully moved the court [of exchequer chamber] to dissolve the organization and confiscate its assets.’ Noy was a supporter of the Book of Sports. He died in August 1634, and was blamed for many subsequent royal policies. [ODNB]

Sir Robert Phelips (1586?--1638) was a politician, landowner and Somerset JP who was a strong supporter of the Book of Sports. He brought about the downfall of the chief justice, Sir Thomas Richardson (c1569--1635), who had allowed a colleague to renew an order confirming strict limitations on wakes, revels, and church ales in the interests of good order and sabbath observance, stipulating that the minister in each parish should publicize the order on specified occasions, and that the high constables should report to the judges at Lent assizes annually that it had been done. Somehow, probably through Phelips, Archbishop Laud was alerted to what he now chose to interpret as a clash of jurisdictional authority, wrapped up in a regrettable expression of sabbatarian values. Richardson was twice instructed by the lord keeper, Thomas Coventry, to countermand the order, but did so only very reluctantly, at the Somerset assizes in 1633, after direct intervention by the king. He also managed to insult the Phelips family. He invited local JPs to sign a petition of protest to the king, but the archbishop stopped the petition, and shortly afterwards James I’s Book of Sports was reissued. Richardson suffered the indignity of demotion to the home circuit [ODNB].

Thomas Coventry (1578--1640), lawyer, from 1628 1st Baron Coventry, was appointed lord keeper in 1625. The lord treasurer (1628—35) was Sir Richard Weston (c.1577--1635), politician, created 1st earl of Portland in February 1632/3. Thomas Howard (1585--1646), 14th earl of Arundel, 4th earl of Surrey and (from 1644) 1st earl of Norfolk, art collector and politician, was earl marshal 1621—46. [ODNB]

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE40

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (c) (159); 9 January 1633/4; English; paper; 3 bifolia; 295mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 159 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January–March 1633/4, numbered 156--238.

Note: [see G.Wickham, *English Professional Theatre*, pp 523-4: this letter is also quoted].

The Faithful Shepherdess was the first solo play of John Fletcher (1579--1625). It was published in 1609, dedicated to Sir Walter Aston and Sir William Skipwith, who were both friends of Fletcher’s patrons, the Hastings family. Although it was a flop when first performed, probably in 1607--8, the play served as a source for Shakespeare’s *Tempest* and for Milton’s *Comus*. It was revived at court by Queen Henrietta Maria in 1633/4 as an innocent pastoral, overlooking the ironic view of a culture of chastity which would have been apparent to the audience of 1610. [ODNB *John Fletcher*]

Walter Montagu's *The Shepherd's Paradise*, was performed on 9th January 1632/3 in the Paved Court Theatre at Somerset House (Astington p 260). The Queen also performed in an unidentified masque on 5th March 1632/3. The two masques referred to in 1633/4 were the Inns of Court's *Triumph of Peace* first performed on Candlemas day (see note above, and Inns of Court volume) and a masque by Thomas Carew (1594/5--1640) performed at Whitehall on Shrove Tuesday. Carew collaborated with Inigo Jones, whose sketches for the elaborate stage designs and costumes survive. '*Coelum Britannicum* was recognized then and is still acknowledged as artistically the most satisfactory of the masques of the 1630s, in which the richness of Thomas Carew's verses matched the wonderful effects achieved by Jones in his scenic transformations' [ODNB].

Letter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE10

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (c) (201); 22 February 1633/4; English; paper; bifolium; 300mm x 210mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 201 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January–March 1633/4, numbered 156--238.

Note: Thomas Howard (1585--1646), 14th earl of Arundel, 4th earl of Surrey and (from 1644) 1st earl of Norfolk, earl marshal 1621—46 was an art collector and close friend of Inigo Jones [ODNB].

For more details on James Shirley's *Triumph of Peace* and Thomas Carew's *Coelum Britannicum* see notes above. For Mr Reade of Gray's Inn see Inns of Court, Appendix 7: John Reade, one of the dancers in *The Triumph of Peace*.

The Merchant Taylors' Hall was a fourteenth-century hall between Threadneedle Street and Cornhill in the city of London. 'Mr surveyor' was Inigo Jones, surveyor of the king's works for twenty-seven years from 1615. He designed the new Banqueting House after the earlier one was destroyed by fire in 1619.

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE11

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (c) (207); 26 - 27 February 1633/4; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 310mm x 220mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 207 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: For more details on James Shirley's *Triumph of Peace* and Thomas Carew's *Coelum Britannicum* see notes above. 'Mr May' of Gray's Inn was Thomas May (b. in or after 1596, d. 1650), a writer, historian, and playwright. In 1634 he attended a court masque where he accidentally jostled the lord chamberlain, the earl of Pembroke. The earl angrily broke his staff across his shoulders, but the king himself came to his rescue, calling him 'his poet'. May was probably little known at court, however, since Pembroke did not recognize him [ODNB].

Philip Herbert (1584--1650), 1st earl of Montgomery and 4th earl of Pembroke, was lord chamberlain from 1626. The lord mayor was Ralph Freeman from November 1633--4.

Letter of Sir Gervase Clifton to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE12

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 13 (c) (214); 10 March 1633/4; English; paper; bifolium; 300mm x 205mm; unnumbered; fair condition. Now numbered 214 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Nottinghamshire (1587--1666), was the husband of Frances, daughter of Francis Clifford, 4th earl of Cumberland [ODNB]. The first page of this letter reports the court's activities at Newmarket, including the king's falling off his horse while hunting. The 'young lord' (clearly identified on f 1) was Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Burlington and 2nd earl of Cork (1612—98), eldest surviving son of Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Cork, entitled Viscount Dungarvan when his father was ennobled in 1620. On 3rd July 1634 he married Elizabeth Clifford (1613—91), daughter of Henry Clifford, later 5th earl of Cumberland. Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Cork (1566—1643), amassed large estates and enormous wealth in Ireland and encouraged Protestant settlement. Sir Thomas Wentworth saw him as an unscrupulous and wily opponent: the earl hoped that the proposed marriage of his heir with Wentworth's niece would find favour with the new lord deputy, who was initially thought to agree with Cork's anti-Catholic measures. However, to Wentworth, Cork represented the personification of all that had undermined the royal authority in Ireland, and determined to strip him of the church lands and other properties that he had acquired. At a more trivial level, a dispute also arose between them over Cork's attempt to erect a monument to his second wife [Catherine Fenton (c.1588–1630)] in Dublin cathedral, at the east end where the altar had once stood. Both Bishop Bramhall of Derry and Wentworth objected to this theologically insensitive proposal. It symbolized to Wentworth Cork's rapacious attitude to church assets. Archbishop Laud, with Wentworth and Bramhall, backed a campaign to recover the Irish church's wealth from the hands of such lay people as Cork [ODNB]. The masque was *Coelum Britannicum*, performed on 5 March 1633/4, for which see note above. Also see notes above for Archbishop Laud and Sir Richard Weston, lord treasurer.

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE13

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 14 (d) (260); 11 January 1634/5; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 310mm x 210mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 260 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January – March 1634/5, numbered 244--342. The letter is written on both sides of ff 1 & 2 and on 3; ff 3v & 4 are blank; the note of the sender is on f 4v.

Note: The Shrovetide masque by queen and ladies was *The Temple of Love* by Sir William Davenant (1606--68). Davenant, whom the queen had invited to write the masque, was unfamiliar with the genre, and the entertainment's success was in great measure due to the creation by his collaborator, Inigo Jones, of an Asian fantasy for the queen and her ladies. The queen, in a feathered Indian costume, was seen banishing Lust, represented by three Asian magicians, from the realm. This was the

last masque performed in the Banqueting House in Whitehall before its closure for the installation of Rubens's paintings in the ceiling. These are still in place today.

[ODNB *William Davenant*]

Lady Anne (c.1612--37), wife of the 10th earl of Northumberland, was the daughter of William Cecil, 2nd earl of Salisbury [ODNB]. Lucy Hay (1599--1660), countess of Carlisle, was the sister of Algernon Percy, and wife of James Hay, 1st earl of Carlisle. She was also a friend of Sir Thomas Wentworth.

Letter of Edward Conway to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE14

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 14 (d) (275); 20 January 1634/5; English; paper; 3 leaves; 260mm x 180mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 275 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: Edward Conway (c.1594--1655), 2nd Viscount Conway and 2nd Viscount Killultagh, was a politician and book collector, as well as 'a prolific and gossip letter writer' [ODNB].

The masque referred to was *The Temple of Love* (see note above). 'my lord' was probably the Earl of Carlisle. He had a house in the Strand where he died in 1636 [ODNB].

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE15

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 14 (d) (309); 1 March 1634/5; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 300mm x 195mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 309 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: William Crofts, a court favourite, was defeated in a duel with George Digby, later 2nd earl of Bristol, in 1634/5, for which Digby was imprisoned [ODNB *Sir Lewis Dyve*]. Walter Montagu (1604/5--77), was the son of the 1st earl of Manchester and author of *The Shepherd's Paradise* presented by the queen and her ladies on 9th January 1633/4: '...long prose pastoral, considered both stilted and tedious...' [ODNB]. He was attached to the English embassy in Paris and converted to catholicism in 1635. Randal MacDonnell (1609-1683), Lord Dunluce, son and heir of the first Earl of Antrim, had been introduced at Court in 1627, where he was largely occupied in spouse-hunting. See also note to WE17 below [ODNB *MacDonnell, Randal*]. The queen's masque referred to was *The Temple of Love* (see note above).

Letter of George Wentworth to his brother, Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE16

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (a) (10); 6 April 1635; English; paper; bifolium; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 10 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from March--May 1635. MS numbered 1--88.

Note: George Wentworth was the youngest brother of Thomas, born 1609. '[Thomas Wentworth] longed for a son to bear his name, but his strong affections found their outlet in the education of his brothers. As the years went by he considered making his second brother, William, his heir, but it was the youngest, George, born in 1609, who became in time dearest to him; sixteen years younger, George was for many years to fill the part of a son, and his almost filial devotion in later life was to be a source of strength and reassurance to his eldest brother.' [C V Wedgwood, *op. cit.*, pp 28—9]. Thomas Wentworth bought land for his brother in Ireland, and secured him a seat in the Irish parliament. George worked on his brother's behalf while he was lord deputy, alongside other trusted friends.

Arche was Archibald Armstrong (d. 1672), court fool to James I and Charles I (see note below). The situation is not entirely clear, but Archibald Armstrong obviously courted power, which in this instance he perceived as being with Wentworth in Ireland. It is also interesting to note George's very reserved and cautious attitude (with an obvious subtext about Archie) compared to the way Archie represents George's endorsement of his petition.

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE17

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (a) (12); 8 April 1635; English; paper; bifolium; 305mm x 205mm; unnumbered; good condition; written on ff [1] & [1v] only. Now numbered 12 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: Masque at York House: Katherine (1603?--1649), dowager duchess of Buckingham, married, as her second husband, Lord Dunluce in April 1635 (see note to WE15). Her reputation with the King and court temporarily suffered as a result of this marriage, which was seen as unworthy, given her status. York House was the Duchess's residence. [ODNB *MacDonnell, Katherine*]

Letter of Archibald Armstrong to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE18

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (a) (11); undated, received 7 May 1635; English; paper; bifolium; 285mm x 175mm; unnumbered; good condition; written only on f [1]. Now numbered 11 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: Archibald Armstrong (d. 1672), was court fool to James I and Charles I. Regardless of the political convulsions behind this letter, which remain to be explicated, Armstrong's arrogance and the effrontery of his closing are singular. At some point Charles I granted Archy 1,000 acres of land in Ireland. He also owned other property in England. [ODNB] The lord chamberlain was Sir Philip Herbert (see note above).

It has been suggested that this and George Wentworth's letter are part of a jest. There is no evidence that Armstrong was considering or took a trip to Ireland and there is a parallel instance of Archy dictating to the Duke of Buckingham a letter from Spain to James I boasting of his familiarity with Philip IV. Archy was illiterate, so did

George Wentworth dictate the letter? (see Armstrong's ODNB entry) However, Armstrong may be lampooning Wentworth's own lengthy preparations for his arrival to take up his office in Ireland. Although appointed in January 1632/3, he did not actually arrive in Dublin until July 1633. His status and power could also have made him a target for mockery. It seems unlikely, though, that George Wentworth was involved in the jest. His letter sounds thoroughly embarrassed and irritated by Archy.

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE19

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P15 (a) (70); 14 May 1635; English; paper; bifolium; 305mm x 205mm; unnumbered; good condition; written on ff 1 & 1v only. Now numbered 70 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: For the masque at York House and the marriage see notes above. Lord Northumberland was Algernon Percy, 10th earl of Northumberland (see note above). Despite being forced to pay a huge sum in relief on accession to his estate, and being fined in 1634 for living in London against the king's general order of 1632, the new earl was keen to attach himself to Charles I's court – to such an extent that his sister complained that he was so busy playing the courtier that he had little time left for his family. After at least one earlier rejection he was eventually, in 1635, with the queen's support, admitted to the Order of the Garter, and in 1636 and 1637 given command of the ship money fleet. [ODNB]

Lord Wimbledon was Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon (1572--1638), soldier and politician. He possessed a house in the Strand and employed Inigo Jones to make additions to it [ODNB]. Robert Sidney was the 2nd earl of Leicester (1595--1677), married to Lady Dorothy Percy, sister of the 10th earl of Northumberland. In 1632 he was ambassador to the Danish court, taking with him James Howell as his secretary [see note above and ODNB].

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE20

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (a) (80); 19 May 1635; English; paper; bifolium + single sheet; 300mm x 190mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired. Now numbered 80 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from March--May 1635. MS numbered 1--88.

For Lord Digby, Will Crofts, and Don Luis see notes above. Francis Russell (1587--1641) was 4th earl of Bedford. His daughter Anne was the wife of George Digby, son of the earl of Bristol. Sir John Strangwick was possibly Sir John Strangways (1584--1666), politician, protégé of John Digby, earl of Bristol, and friend of the earl of Bedford [ODNB]. Jack Crofts was possibly John Crofts, of Little Saxham, Suffolk. King James had visited Little Saxham in the early 1620s where masques were performed. See C E McGee, "The Visit of the Nine Goddesses": A Masque at Sir John Crofts's House, *English Literary Renaissance*, Vol. 21, No 2, March 1991, pp 371-84.

G Wickham, *English Professional Theatre*, pp 527-8, quotes this letter and a letter of Robert Leake to Sir Gervase Clifton of 25 November 1634: 'I make no doubt but

you have heard that actus secundus played on Tuesday last [18 November] at Blackfriars between Sir John Suckling and Mr Digby: both of them with their companies was committed to the King's Bench [prison]. but surely Sir John was bailed, for I saw him this day in a coach.'

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE21

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (b) (170); 30 July 1635; English; paper; bifolium; 300mm x 195mm (bifolium is folded so that f [1] measures 300mm x 200mm, f [2] 300mm x 190mm); unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 170 and bound in an artificial volume of letters numbered 89--178.

Note: Little Montague the dancer: this is a reference to Barthelemy de Montagut: see REED Lincolnshire p. 796, endnote to p. 355 SRO: DD/FJ 25 single sheet. This letter is quoted by Barbara Ravelhofer, *The Early Stuart Masque: Dance, Costume and Music*, Oxford, OUP, 2006, p. 57. Another letter to Wentworth, from James Howell, also dated 30th July, says: 'Montague, the French Dancer, killed two Days since a Grasier, a substantial honest Man, hard by Brainford for which it is thought he shall fetch a Caper at Tyburn'. The outcome of the affair is unknown, but Montagut continued in the queen's service until 1639.

The mother of the maids: the official chaperone or guardian of the Queen's Maids of Honour.

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE22

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (315); 8 January 1635/6; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 300mm x 200mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 315 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January- March 1635/6, numbered 304--67.

Note: The Prince Elector was Charles Lewis (1618-80), elector palatine of the Rhine, second and eldest surviving son of Elizabeth of Bohemia, sister of Charles I. The palatine court was already in exile, but the protestant defeat at the battle of Nordlingen in 1634 made things even worse. The elector was dependent on his uncle and the Dutch estates general for financial support. He came to England in November 1635 and stayed until the summer of 1637 [ODNB]. Elizabeth (*née* Lady Elizabeth Cecil), Lady Hatton (1578--1646), was the widow of Sir William Hatton, but then married to Sir Edward Coke in 1598. The marriage was unhappy and they lived apart, she retaining her former name. She performed with the queen as one of the goddesses in the masque *The Vision of Twelve Goddesses* (1604) and was known for her own lavish entertainments at Hatton House. Ben Jonson called her one of the loveliest court ladies in his masque *The Hue and Cry after Cupid* (1608), and in his masque *The Gypsies Metamorphosed* (1621, printed by John Okes, London, 1640) she was directly addressed by one of the gypsies (p 71): 'Others' fortunes may be showne/ You are the builder of your owne' underlining her status as a powerful and

independent woman. She corresponded with Elizabeth of Bohemia and visited her in exile at The Hague in 1627 [ODNB].

Princess Elizabeth was the daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. She was born on 28th December 1635 and christened on 2nd January 1635/6 [ODNB]. Princess Mary (1631--60) was the princess royal, eldest daughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria [ODNB]. The prince elector's eldest sister was Elizabeth (b. 1619), daughter of the elector palatine Frederick V and Princess Elizabeth, Charles I's sister.

Richard Vivian was the eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Vyvyan (d. 1635) of Trelowarren, Mawgan in Meneage, Cornwall, and his second wife, Loveday. Francis Vyvyan was governor of St Mawes Castle from 1603 until 1632, when he was removed for embezzlement. His son, 'matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, on 20 June 1631, graduating BA the same day. He entered the Middle Temple in November 1631, reigning as prince in the Christmas masque of 1635, but was not called to the bar [ODNB]. He was knighted on 1st March 1635/6. [see REED Lincolnshire & Inns of Court]

For the earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain and Lord Salisbury see above note. Henry Rich, 1st earl of Holland (c.1590--1649), was an intimate of the queen and court ladies, including the countess of Carlisle, and leader of the queen's party at court. He was also the enemy of Sir Thomas Wentworth [ODNB]. The lord mayor this year was Christopher Clitherow (1577/8--1641), merchant and politician, who was knighted on 15th January 1635/6. For the masques, see note below.

Letter of Edward Conway to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE23

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (325); 19 January 1635/6; English; paper; bifolium; 300mm x 190mm; fair condition, repaired; bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: James Stuart was 4th duke of Lennox (1612--55), cousin of Charles I [ODNB]. The lord chamberlain, Lady Carlisle, and the earls of Holland and Northumberland are identified in notes above.

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE24

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (332); 25 January 1635/6; English; paper; bifolium; 290mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 332 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: see note above for the controversy between the lord chamberlain and the duke of Lennox. The new play at Blackfriars was possibly Lodowick Carlell's *Arviragus and Philicia*. For feastings and comedies at Cambridge see REED Cambridge pp 661, 667-8.

Letter of Sir Gervase Clifton to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE25

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (338); 30 January 1635/6; English; paper; bifolium; 265mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 338 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January- March 1635/6, numbered 304--67.

Note: Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Nottinghamshire (1587--1666), was the husband of Frances, daughter of Francis Clifford, 4th earl of Cumberland [ODNB].

See notes above for the controversy between the lord chamberlain and the duke of Lennox.

Letter of James Howell to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE26

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (349); 19 February 1635/6; English; paper; bifolium; 285mm x 210mm; f [2] blank; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 349 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January- March 1635/6, numbered 304--67.

Note: James Howell (1594?--1666), was a historian and political writer. He was also a friend of Ben Jonson [ODNB].

Rupert, prince and count palatine of the Rhine (1619--82), was the son of Frederick V and Elizabeth of Bohemia, and brother of the elector palatine [ODNB]. William Davenant was the author of the Middle Temple masque in 1635/6, *Triumph of the Prince d'Amour*. [See REED *Inns of Court*]. The reference here is probably to Sir Richard Vyvyan (see above).

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE27

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 15 (e) (364); 15 March 1635/6; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 290mm x 190mm; unnumbered; fair condition, but corrosive ink. Now numbered 364 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: for Lady Hatton, Prince Charles, the elector palatine and his brother, and Lord Holland see notes above. The masque at the Temple and its Prince are described in the notes above. George Goring (1585--1663), courtier and diplomat, was created Baron Goring in 1628. He was a long-time associate of Lords Carlisle and Holland and a member of the queen's household. Henry Percy, Baron Percy of Alwick (c.1604-1659), was the younger son of the 9th earl of Northumberland and a member of the queen's circle. Henry Jermyn (c.1605-1684), was a government official and favoured member of the queen's household. [ODNB]

Letter of Richard Wynne to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE28

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 16 (b) (144); 4 March 1635/6; English; paper; 2 leaves; 310mm x 200mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 144 and bound out of chronological order in an artificial collection of letters from November 1636 – March 1636/7, numbered 79--

163. This letter is endorsed as received 27 March 1636. The surrounding letters are properly ordered.

Note: Richard Wynne was one of the sub-contractors in Sir Arthur Ingram's Yorkshire alum manufacturing farm: 'In March 1620, a new group of sub-contractors was installed. This group was headed by William Tappsfield, Richard Wynne and John Turner.' They seem to have been on hand in Yorkshire running the business during the 1620s. [Anthony F Upton, *Sir Arthur Ingram c.1565-1642, a study of the origins of an English landed family* (Oxford, 1961), p 127.]

Guisborough, Yorkshire NR, was eight miles from Stokesley and Redcar, and twelve miles from Stockton, Durham [C V Wedgwood, *op. cit.*, p 232]. Thomas Wentworth took over the alum farm in 1638. The reference to 'cutting of hatts' is obscure, but it appears that a number of the participants actually altered the shape of their hats. The motive is not obvious, but it seems to have been rumoured as potentially disrespectful to Wentworth. Mr Foulis of Ingleby was possibly Henry Foulis, later 2nd baronet (1607--43), of Ingleby Greenhow, Yorkshire NR [ODNB]. Sir David Foulis, 1st baronet (before 1571--1642), was a court official and politician, who had accompanied James I to England in 1603. He was granted land in Yorkshire and in 1607 gained an interest in manufacturing alum in England. In 1608--9 he bought further manors in Yorkshire, including Ingleby, his main residence. By 1632 his estate was believed to be worth more than £1,000 a year. In 1625 he became a member of the council of the north and by 1630 he was a deputy lieutenant, but he lost favour with Wentworth, and in 1631-2, on being asked to account for moneys received when he was cofferer to Prince Charles, was found to be seriously in arrears. Foulis in turn accused Wentworth of failure to make full payment to the exchequer in connection with his collection of knighthood fines, and supported opposition to the court at York over which Wentworth presided. In 1633 Foulis was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, removed from all his administrative posts, fined £5,000, with £3,000 damages to Wentworth, and imprisoned for most of the next seven years. After his release he testified against Wentworth at his trial.

Mr Chaloner was Thomas Chaloner (1595—1660), politician and regicide. The Chaloner family were prominent in the Guisborough area from the mid-sixteenth century onwards (B J D Harrison and G Dixon, eds., *Guisborough before 1900*, Guisborough, 1981). On acquiring the family's alum mines, the crown failed to pay Chaloner and his siblings an annuity of £1,000 after the death of their father. Charles I then assigned the mines to a syndicate of courtiers. This may have led to Chaloner's resentment of and opposition to the king. He escaped abroad in 1637, after he had been arrested by Archbishop Laud, who had taken exception to a treatise which he thought Chaloner had published (though Chaloner denied it). [ODNB]

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE29

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 16 (b) (161); 23 March 1636/7; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 300mm x 195mm; unnumbered; fair condition, repaired, but ink has soaked through the paper. Now numbered 161 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from November 1636 – March 1636/7, numbered 79--163.

Note: the players at the Blackfriars were the king's men. Theatres in London were closed from April 1636 to October 1637 because of an outbreak of plague. For

Archbishop Laud of Canterbury and the lord chamberlain see note above.

Letter of George Garrard to Thomas, Lord Wentworth

WE30

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 17 (c) (209); 9 October 1637; English; paper; 2 bifolia + single sheet; 290mm x 185mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 209 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from August - October 1637, numbered 145--217.

Note: the duchess of Lennox, Katherine Clifton (c 1592--1637), was the widow of Esme Stuart, 3rd duke of Lennox (1579?--1624) [ODNB *Esme Stuart*]. Ben Jonson died in mid-August 1637. The author of the 'ballad made of ye Witts' was Sir John Suckling (c.1609--41?): 'In 1637 he wrote the tragedy *Aglaure*, the *Account of Religion*, and 'The Wits' ('A Sessions of the Poets' in *Fragmenta aurea*, 1646), with its witty but also probing fictional contest between Davenant, Thomas Carew, Ben Jonson, and others; the queen is present, and Apollo the god of poetry himself is judge. No one has better expressed Suckling's character than himself in this poem in a genre of his own invention—the trial for the bays—imitated by many...' [ODNB].

Mr Raylton was William Railton, keeper of the Council Chamber and later Clerk of the Privy Seal as well as Sir Thomas Wentworth's personal agent. On his appointment to Ireland, 'Wentworth had also taken the precaution of finding for himself among the lesser officials about the Court a personal agent whom he entirely trusted ... who in his absence acted for him in many of his private and public affairs – making purchases, supervising business deals, carrying messages. This industrious, observant and faithful man was in the next years to be a frequent visitor at Lambeth palace and in the palatial houses of Wentworth's fellow ministers' (G E Aylmer, *The King's Servants: The Civil Service of Charles I, 1625--1642* (London, 1961), pp 70--1).

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WE31

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 17 (d) (222); 9 November 1637; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 290mm x 185mm; unnumbered; good condition; written on both sides of ff [1—3, 4] blank. Now numbered 222 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from November - December 1637, numbered 218--269.

Note: Lady Newport was Anne, the wife of Mountjoy Blount, 1st earl of Newport (c. 1597--1666), and half-brother of the 1st earl of Holland and the 2nd earl of Warwick [ODNB *Mountjoy Blount*]. After Lady Newport's conversion to Catholicism, which caused a sensation, her husband asked Archbishop Laud to help secure the punishment of those who he believed were to blame. This resulted in a major row between Laud and the queen, who successfully frustrated attempts to regulate access to her Roman Catholic chapel at Somerset House, her principal residence. Lady Newport, with other converts, were summoned to attend mass there on Christmas day 1637. The chapel was run by members of the Capuchin order, who were keen evangelizers of protestants. It had been designed by Inigo Jones and opened in December 1635. 'A spectacular 40 foot high architectural setting to surround the holy sacrament (an 'apparato', or stage set, of the kind newly fashionable in Italian churches) had been constructed by the sculptor François Dieussart. The festivities

lasted three days, and attracted the attention and visits of numerous non-Catholics, including the king' [ODNB].

The play at Drury Lane was at The Phoenix, and the troupe performing there was Beeston's Boys, who had first performed in February 1636/7 (at Court), playing Fletcher's *Cupid's Revenge* and Beaumont and Fletcher's *Wit Without Money* (Wickham, English Professional Theatre, p 633). The playhouses had been closed because of the plague on 10 May 1636 and were to remain closed 'almost continually' until 2 October 1637 (Wickham, English Professional Theatre, p 632). *The Annals of English Drama* records two plays performed by Beeston's Boys in 1637: Henry Glapthorne's *The Ladies' [or Lady's] Privilege* and *The Valiant Cid* (from Corneille).

The two masques planned for Christmas and Shrovetide were devised by William Davenant and Inigo Jones. The king's masque was entitled *Britannia triumphans*, staged in February 1638 in the new hall. King Charles appeared as Britanocles, 'glory of the western world', as a result of whose wise policy in raising ship money the seas had been cleared of piracy. Following this, the queen's masque, entitled *Luminalia*, or, *The Festival of Light*, an idea derived from a Florentine entertainment, was put on three or four times in February. Inigo Jones devised a haunting night-scene giving way to dawn, symbolizing the triumph of monarchical rule. Songs, with words by Davenant, praised the queen's effects upon the nation as 'queen of brightness', with much use of platonic imagery. [ODNB *William Davenant*].

For the queen of Bohemia's marriage see notes above.

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WE32

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 17 (d) (260); 16 December 1637; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 285mm x 180mm; unnumbered; good condition; letter on ff [1 – 4]. Now numbered 260 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Note: for the two masques see the note above.

Peter Paul Rubens, artist and diplomat, was commissioned by Charles I to paint nine canvases for the ceiling of the Banqueting House in Whitehall palace, which had been designed by Inigo Jones in Palladian style. The canvases were installed in 1636, and celebrate the reign of the king's father, culminating in the central '*Apotheosis of James I*'. The theme of the paintings is peace, reflecting James's role as peacemaker and Rubens's own concerns with relations between Spain and England. [ODNB]

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WE33

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 17 (e) (284); 7 February 1637/8; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 290mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition. Now numbered 284 and bound in an artificial collection of letters from January--March 1637/8, numbered 270--325.

Note: the French ambassador, M. Pomponne de Bellievre, arrived on December 1637 and left in February 1639/40 [C H Firth & S C Lomas (*comps*), *Notes on the Diplomatic Relations of England and France 1603--1699: Lists of Ambassadors from England to France and from France to England* (Oxford, 1906)]. The Spanish ambassador, Inigo Velez de Guevara y Tassis, 7th conde Onate (1566--1644), left the

court in May 1638 [*Calendar of State Papers Relating to English Affairs in the Archives of Venice*, vol 24, 1636--1639, (1923), 447]. For the king's masque see note above.

During Charles I's personal rule no parliament sat from 1629 to 1640. The king therefore saw no reason for rural gentry and nobility to come to London, consuming imported goods and neglecting their estates, to the economic detriment of the country [John Rushworth, *Historical Collections of Private Passages of State, Weighty Matters in Law, Remarkable Proceedings in Five Parliaments*, (8 vols.), 1721 edn, ii, pp 288-90; J T Cliffe, *The Yorkshire Gentry from the Reformation to the Civil War*, London, 1969].

The lord treasurer was William Juxon (c.1582--1663), royal chaplain, bishop of London, and lord treasurer from 1636 (ODNB).

For Sir John Suckling (ie, Sir John Sutin) see note above. His *Aglaura*, published in winter 1637-8, was first staged at court, and then, before 7 February 1638, at Blackfriars Theatre, where it was well received. The lavish production brought to a play the kind of costumes and scenery previously seen only in masques. A different fifth act was added for a production at the Cockpit Theatre on 3 April, possibly at the king's suggestion, making it into a tragicomedy. Suckling had the whole play, including both fifth acts, printed at his own expense 'to present to the quality' when it was 'acted at Court'. Richard Brome lampooned its luxurious format with wide margins, comparing the text to 'a child in the Great Bed of Ware' (*Upon Aglaura in Folio*). [ODNB]

Sir William Berkeley (1605--77) was appointed to the privy chamber of Charles I in 1632, which led to his association with a court literary circle known as 'the Wits', and to advantageous social connections. He wrote several plays, one of which—*The Lost Lady, a Tragi-Comedy* (1638)—was performed for Charles I and Henrietta Maria. [ODNB]

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WE34

Sheffield, Sheffield Archives, Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments, WWM/STR P 17 (e) (316); 20 March 1637/8; English; paper; 2 bifolia; 290mm x 190mm; unnumbered; good condition; letter on ff [1—3]. Now numbered 316 and bound in the above artificial collection.

Archibald Armstrong (Archye), court fool, 'lost his position at court in 1637 as the result of a running feud with Archbishop Laud. This again produced a number of possibly apocryphal anecdotes—concerning, for example a court banquet at which the fool, when asked to say grace, replied 'great praise to God and little laud to the devil', or the remark he was said to have made to a lord that he wanted to bring his sons up as scholars but was afraid that the archbishop would cut off their ears; the latter was a blunt reference to the mutilation inflicted on the pamphleteers Henry Burton, John Bastwick, and William Prynne... On 11 March, shortly after news of growing Scottish resistance to the king's ecclesiastical policies reached the court, Armstrong taunted Laud on his way to a meeting of the council with the words: 'Whoe's feule now? Does not your grace her the news from Striveling?' The archbishop promptly complained to his fellow councillors and the king, with the result that Armstrong was discharged from the king's service and banished the court' [ODNB]. After his discharge he stayed in London for several years, presumably living on his

accumulated profits or on income from property granted to him by the crown. He was involved in two cases before the privy council in 1638, both disputes over money. Armstrong complained that in one case Archbishop Laud had intervened to prevent his recovering the money he was owed. A further bitter attack on Laud, a tract entitled 'Archy's dream: sometimes jester to his majestie, but exiled the court by Canterburies malice, with a relation for whom an odd chair stood voide in Hell', may have been dictated by him – he was illiterate – or may have been written by another enemy of the archbishop, whom it pictured in hell, dancing a galliard with 'blind Bonner and Wolsey' (Edmund Bonner, Mary Tudor's persecuting bishop of London and Cardinal Thomas Wolsey). Shortly after 1641 Armstrong retired to Arthuret, where he seems to have become a major landowner. He died in 1672. [ODNB]

The 'Scottish busines' refers to growing Scottish resistance to the king's ecclesiastical policies cited in the note above.

Armstrong's successor, Muckle John, lost his job on 30 January 1648/9 on the execution of Charles I and the role of court jester was never restored.