

ART. XVIII.—*The Tombs of (i.) Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, and (ii.) Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, in Appleby Church.*

By R. S. FERGUSON.

*Communicated at Seascale, September 25th, 1884.*

I.—THE COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND'S TOMB.

APPLICATION was recently made to the Consistory Court of Carlisle for a faculty to authorise the making of certain improvements and alterations in the Church of St. Lawrence, Appleby, including the removal of the tomb of Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland. This illustrious lady was the youngest daughter of Francis Russel, second Earl of Bedford; she was born in 1560, and was married in the seventeenth year of her age to George, third Earl of Cumberland, and head of the noble house of Clifford; one of the most distinguished ornaments of the court of Elizabeth, and famous as a fighting man both by land and sea. Of him Canon Raine (*Archæologia Æliana*, 2nd series, vol. i., p. 2) says :

As a public character, the Earl was certainly one of the most popular and distinguished men of his day, but, as a husband and a father, he is open to the gravest censure. His many voyages were ruinous to his fortune, which was also impoverished by the suits of law in which he was engaged. His reckless life was the cause of much domestic affliction, and occasioned his separation from his wife; and his profligacy and prodigality almost destroyed a splendid estate, which he had received without an encumbrance. At the early age of forty-seven, his constitution, weakened by wounds and hardships began to give way; a bloody flux assailed him, and he died in London, on the 29th of October, 1605. Part of his remains were interred at Skipton, where his daughter raised a sumptuous monument to his memory.

After his death his estates were the subject of prolonged litigation between his brother and successor in the title,

Francis

Francis, fourth Earl of Cumberland on the one side, and his daughter, the Lady Anne, and his widow on the other. Full accounts will be found in Whitaker's History of Craven, and also in Canon Raine's paper, which contains the wills of Earl George, and of the two ladies to whose tombs I am about to direct your attention.

The Dowager Countess of Cumberland died at Brougham Castle, on the 24th of May, 1616. By her will, dated April 27th, of that year, she directed as follows :

I desire that if I departe this lyfe in Westmerland my body may be buried in that parishe church where my deare bro<sup>r</sup> Francis Lord Lord Russell\* lyeth interred.

But she afterwards made a nuncupative codicil as follows :

As she had declared that her body should be buried, if she dyed in Westmorland, in the parishe church, where her deare brother, Francis Lord Russell, was buried, which was att Alnwick in Northumberland she now left it to be interred where the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Anne Countess of Dorsett, her deare and noble sole dau. heire should thinke fitt.

Canon Raine suggests that the feud existing between her and the Cliffords it probably deterred her from asking to be buried by her husband at Skipton ; while the distance of Alnwick from Brougham was, in all probability, the reason why her first intention of being buried at Alnwick was not carried out. She was interred in St. Lawrence's Church, Appleby, on the south side of the communion table, and a handsome altar tomb erected over her remains. This tomb was in was in a most inconvenient position, it hindered the communion table from being placed in the centre of the chancel, and interfered seriously with the proper performance of divine service, but I have no doubt

---

\* He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Foster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. He was sheriff of Northumberland, and represented that county in parliament from 1572 to 1585. On the 27th of July, 1585, he was treacherously slain at a Border meeting at Hexpetgatehead. *Archæological Æliana*, 1st series, vol. ii., part 3.

that,

that, when this tomb was first put up, and for long afterwards the communion table stood east and west, and that there were no rails. Bishop Nicolson,\* in 1703, noted that at several places in the deanery of Appleby the altars stood east and west, and rails were absent.

The faculty, so far as it related to the removal of this tomb or monument, was opposed by the Rev. Norcliffe Robinson, who claimed to be a connection of the illustrious lady, by Mr. Parkin of Ullswater, who claims a chapel in the church, and by Mr. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A. The Chancellor of Carlisle declined to hear any arguments on behalf of the first two gentlemen, as he considered that they had not such interest as to give them a *locus standi*, but he allowed Mr. Leveson-Gower's proctor to appear, without however calling upon that gentleman to prove, by legal evidence, his descent from the illustrious lady, whose monument was in question. Her heirs-at-law, the Barhams, did not appear. The application to remove was supported by the vicar and churchwardens, and by the trustees of an estate at Temple Sowerby, which the Countess of Pembroke charged with the maintenance of this tomb and of her own. Affidavits were also filed to show that the structure was in a dangerous condition, necessitating its being rebuilt. This proved to be the case.

A compromise was ultimately arrived at; the Chancellor ordered the monument to be moved under the superintendence of my brother, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, who was also to select the place where the monument was to be moved to. The Chancellor also ordered the place of actual interment to be marked by a stone and inscription. These orders have been duly carried out.

On taking down the monument, its core turned out to be composed of round stones, sand and mortar; this was

---

\* *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle*, Bishop Nicolson, 1703, published 1877, by C. Thurnam and Sons, Carlisle, for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

in a crumbling condition, forcing out the sides, already too weak to bear the heavy table and effigy; the whole structure was also settling over to the north. The presence of some copper dowels excited suspicion, and it was found that the monument had been repaired in 1836, but the settlement to the north had continued to increase.

The south side of the structure rested on, and nearly covered the burial slab of a priest, which had a large chalice cut on it. The inscription was obliterated all but

\* \* \* ROBERTUS B \* \* S VICARIUS.

and no doubt commemorates Robert Baynes, who was instituted vicar in 1379. The north side rested on a large and heavy stone, which was raised, and proved to be a fragment of a Norman string course; underneath was loose sand and soil, and at a depth of two feet from the surface was the top or cover of a rude cist, made of undressed flags, through whose interstices the weight of the heavy stone just mentioned had forced the loose earth, thus accounting for the monument turning over to the north, the cist being not centrally under the monument, but rather to the north. In this cist the Countess doubtless lies, and the vicar is probably below her; but no attempt was made to open the cist or disturb the illustrious dead.

The monument was very carefully moved, and now stands under the arch between the chancel and the chapel, in which is the monument to the Countess of Pembroke. A core of fire brick carries the weight of the table and effigy. I do not think the monument could be better placed; the light falls well upon it; it stands free on every side, and every side can be examined with ease.

The monument rises from a slab of black marble, 6 ft. 8 in. long, by 3 ft. 2 in. broad, and 6 in. high. The top of the table, on which is the effigy, is 4 ft. from the floor.

The

The monument is of alabaster. At each end of the long sides are trophies of a funereal character, skulls, cross-bones, the sexton's spade and pick, the hourglass, and scythe of Time, death's dart, an open book, a coffin covered with a pall, thereon a clasped book; a dial with the hand at 12, marked by a small cross, &c. Black marble tablets are let into the long sides, and bear inscriptions which I need not set out, as they are given by Bishop Nicolson, and in the county histories. A black marble table supports the effigy of alabaster. The figure is covered by a most voluminous cloak, whose hood comes over the head; over the hood is a countess' coronet in gilt metal. The hands are raised in prayer, and the cloak is thrown open from the head to the waist; the countess wears a ruff and cap to match, a bodice fastened with some forty little buttons; tight sleeves and cuffs; no rings, or jewels, or chains; the face is evidently a likeness, and is that of a woman between fifty and sixty, as yet little wrinkled by age; firmness and kindness are both combined therein; small mouth, full cheeks, and long nose. A sheep is at the foot of the effigy.

As no writer records the heraldry of the tomb I give it.

On the foot or east end of the monument, on a lozenge under a countess' coronet, a coat of eight pieces.

1. Argent, a lion rampant gules; on a chief sable, three escallops of the field.—*Russell*.

2. Sable (but should be azure), a tower argent *De la Tour*. This quartering came in by the marriage of Sir Theobald Russell (æ. 7 upon the death of his father, Sir William Russell, in 1311) with Eleanor (or Alice) daughter and heiress of John de la Tour of Berwick co. Dorset. She was his second wife.

3. Barry, or and gules of eight pieces, *Muschamp*. Sir William Russell, youngest son of Sir Theobald married a daughter and heir of Muschamp of Surrey.

4. Gules, three herrings hauriant argent. *Herring* or *Herringham*: Sir John Russell, grandson of the above Sir  
William,

William, who lived *tempore* Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Herring, who died 1456.

5. Sable, a griffin segreiant argent and two cross crosslets fitchée or, *Froxmere*: John Russell, *tempore* Hen. VII., (alii Sir John Russell, speaker of House of Commons, *tempore* Henry VI.) married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Froxmere, Esq., of Froxmere Court, co. Worcester. This quartering occurs on the west end of the tomb, and there there are three cross crosslets fitchée and the griffin is between them. In the present instance, the griffin is made so big, and placed so close to the sinister side of the quarter, as to leave no room for the cross crosslet that should be on the sinister side; the cross crosslet in base is placed between the griffin's legs for a similar reason. The tinctures are painted on the monument as here given, but the cross crosslets should properly be arg.

6. Sable, three chevronels ermine.—*Wyse*. James, son of above John Russell, married to his first wife, Alicia, daughter and heiress of John Wyse, Esq., of Sydenham, co. Devon. This coat should have a crescent for difference, but it is wanting on the tomb.

7. Sable, three dovescotes argent.—*Sapcote*. Sir John Russell, first Baron Russell, *tempore* Henry VIII., married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Guy Sapcote, (nephew and heir to Dame Agnes Cheney). Anne was widow of Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, co. Beds, and afterwards of Sir Richard Jerningham. This coat should have a mullet for difference.

8. Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or.—*Semark*. one of the quarterings of Sapcote. Sir William Sapcote, grandfather of Anne, Lady Russell, married the heiress of the Semarks.

At the head or west end of the monument is a shield on  
which

which is a coat of nine pieces, impaling another of the same number.

1. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules. *Clifford*.
2. Sable (should be azure), three murdering chain shots.

The field is Sapphire 3 murdering Chain Shots Topaz. This coat armour was born by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cumberland next to his paternal coat and it is thought to be an augmentation. Some have taken these to be the Heads of Clubs called Holy Water Sprinklers; others suppose them to be Balls of Wildfire. I rather think them to be some murdering chain shot.—(*Guillim's Heraldry ed. 1724, p. 330.*)

As these charges are depicted on the monument they resemble cotton bales with loops and cords at the corners for lifting them by.

3. Sable, a bend flory and counter flory or.—*Bromfleet*.
4. Or, a cross sable.—*Vesey*.
5. Sable (should be vert), three flint stones argent.

*Flint*.

This coat is quartered by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cumberland. See *Guillim's Heraldry, ed. 1724, p. 110.*

6. Gules, 6 annulets or.—*Veteripont* or *Vipont*.
7. Or, two bars gules; on a canton sable a cross patonce or. This must be intended for *Aton*, but should be—Or three bars azure; on a canton gules a cross patonce argent.
8. Per fess indented gules and argent; in chief two mullets and an annulet or. This is evidently intended for St. John; argent, on a chief indented gules an annulet between two mullets or, but on the tomb the mullets and the annulet form a triangle 2, 1, with the annulet at the lower point, and the division is per fess and not per chief.

Anastasia, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William de Aton (summoned to Parliament, 1371), married Sir Edward de St. John. Their daughter and heiress, Margaret, married a Bromflete, and thus the Aton and St. John quarterings come in with the Bromflete one.\*

\* A coat of the above eight quarterings is engraved in Whitaker's *Craven*, 3rd edition, p. 392, and they are named as above.

9. As the first.

The impaled coat is the same as that on the lozenge at the east end of the tomb, except that the pieces are made up to nine by repeating the first, and the Froxmere coat has three cross crosslets fitchée, instead of two.

The shield is surmounted by an earl's coronet, and has for supporters, a griffin segreiant on the dexter, and a lion rampant on the sinister, both gules. From the brilliancy of the colours, it is quite evident that the coats have been repainted, and wherever the field should be azure or vert, the painter has changed to sable, those colours having been probably obscured by dirt. The original painter is however responsible for some errors.

I am indebted to Mr. Leveson Gower, F.S.A., for undertaking the difficult task of identifying the quarterings, which he most kindly and successfully did, and also for the loan of a rubbing from two brass plates found at Thorby, near Skipton, which have the eight Clifford quarterings on them. See *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., p. 305.

## II.—THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE'S TOMB.

By direction of Lord Hothfield, to whom it belongs, the vault in which the Countess of Pembroke lies was opened. This was done with a view to ascertain if it required repairs, and also to ascertain its extent, as a catastrophe might have occurred, if her mother's monument had been placed over it or part of it. It proved to be a large vault, evidently intended for the reception of several bodies, but only that of the Countess of Pembroke is there. She lies on a stone bench directly underneath her monument in the church above; she is in a lead coffin, shaped to her body, exactly in accordance with her will, as given in the *Archæologia Æliana*.

And

And I desire that my body may be unopened, wrapt only in a sear cloth and lead, with an inscription on the breast whose bodie it is; and soe to be interred in the vault in Appleby church, in Westmorland, which I caused to be made there with a tombe over itt for myselve, in which church my deare and blessed mother, Margaret Russell, Countess of Cumberland lyes alsoe interred.

The following is the inscription on the coffin plate of brass, as copied by one of the churchwardens, and verified by the parish clerk.

The body of y<sup>e</sup> most noble  
vertuos and religious Lady Anne  
COVNTESS DOWAGER of PEMBROKE  
Dorset and MONTGOMERY DAUGHER and  
sole HEIR to y<sup>e</sup> late RIGHT HONO<sup>ble</sup>  
George Clifford Earl of CVMBERLAND  
BARONESS Clifford WESTMERLAND  
and VESCY Lady of y<sup>e</sup> honour of  
Skipton, in CRAVEN and high  
SHERIFFESS by inheritance of y<sup>e</sup>  
covnty of WESTMERLAND who  
departed THIS life in HER castle  
of BROVGHAM in y<sup>e</sup> COVNTY y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup>  
March, 1675 HAVIN ATTAIN'D y<sup>e</sup>  
age of 86 years THE 30<sup>th</sup> OF IANVARY  
before.\*

This is evidently inspired by her description of herself in her will.

The tomb which the lady made for herself, and directly under which she lies, is an altar tomb in the east end of the north aisle, against the north wall. There is a long inscription on its front, which is given by Bishop Nicolson, and in the county histories. Above this tomb, on the wall, are the pedigrees and coats of arms of the lady's ancestors, arranged thus. The diagram on the opposite page shows the arrangement of the various coats whose blazon is given here, together with (in smaller type) the inscription under each:—

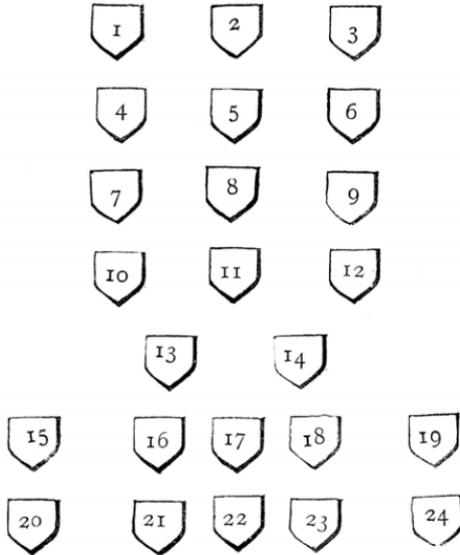
---

\* Many of the capital letters are ligatured together in a way that cannot be shown without having very expensive type specially made.

i. Veteripont

1. Veteripont (gules, six annulets or) impaling gules a cinquefoil or, pierced of the field, for Beuly.

Rob. de Veteripont to whom, and his heirs, King John gave first of all his Lands in Westmorland and the Sheriffwick of the County. His wife was Idonia de Beuly.



2. Veteripont impaling argent, six horse shoes sable, for Ferris.

John de Veteripont, his wife was Sybilla de Ferris.

3. Veteripont impaling quarterly or and gules a border vairre azure and or, for Fitzpeter.

Rob. de Veteripont. His wife was Isabella Fitzpeter.

4. Clifford (chequy or and azure, a fess gules) impaling Veteripont.

Rog. de Clifford, fourth Lord of Westmorland. His wife was Isabella de Veteripont.

5. Clifford

5. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly; impaling or three chevrons gules, for Clare.

Robert, Lord Clifford, to whom, and to his heirs, King Edward the Second gave the Castle and Honour of Skipton in Craven, with the Lands thereto belonging. His wife was Mawd de Clare.

6. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly.

Roger de Clifford died unmarried.

7. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling gules a chevron between ten crosses pateè argent, for Berkley.

Robert Lord Clifford. His wife was Isabella de Berkley.

8. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly; impaling gules a saltire argent, for Nevil.

Robert, Lord Clifford, died without issue, his brother Roger his heir. His wife was Euphania de Nevil.

9. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling gules a fess and six cross crosslets or, for Beauchamp.

Roger, Lord Clifford. His wife was Mawd de Beauchamp.

10. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling gules three water bougets argent, for Ros.

Thomas, Lord Clifford. His wife was Elizabeth Ross.

11. Clifford and Veteripont impaling a quarterly coat (i). and (iv). or, a lion rampant azure, (ii). and (iii). gules three lucies hauriant argent, for Percy.

John, Lord Clifford. His wife was Elizabeth Percy.

12. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling gules three escallops argent; Dacre.

Thomas, Lord Clifford. His wife was Joan Dacres.

13. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling or, a cross sable, for Vescy.

John, Lord Clifford. His wife was Marg. Bromflete, Baro<sup>ss</sup> Vescye.

14. Clifford

14. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling argent on a chief gules two mullets or (or argent, uncertain which) for St. John.

Henry, Lord Clifford. His wife was Anne St. John.

15. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling Percy, as in (11).

Henry, Lord Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland. His wife was the Lady Margaret Percy.

16. Barry argent and gules, a lion rampant or, Brandon.

17. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly.

18. Dacre as in (12).

Henry, Lord Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland. His first wife was the Lady Elianor Brandon, her Grace. His second wife was the Lady Ann Dacres.

19. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling argent, a lion rampant gules; on a chief sable, three escallops argent, for Russell.

George, Lord Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. His wife was the Lady Margaret Russel.

20. Sable an eagle displayed within a border argent, for Tufton; impaling quarterly or and gules, a bend vairè azure and argent, for Sackville.

John, Lord Tufton, Earl of Thanet. His wife was Lady Margaret Sackvil.

21. Sackville, as above.

22. Clifford and Veteripont quarterly.

23. Gules, three lions rampant or, for Herbert.

Ann, Lady Clifford, daughter and sole heir to George, Earl of Cumberland. Richard Sackvil, Earl of Dorset, was her first husband. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, her second husband. She was Baroness Clifford, Westmerland, and Vescy, and sheriffess of the said county, and Lady of the Honour of Skipton in Craven.

24. Sable a lion passant between three tilting helmets or, for Compton, impaling Sackville.

James Compton, Earl of Northampton. His wife was the Lady Isabella Sackvil.