

ART. X.—*Recent Discoveries in the Muniment Rooms of Appleby Castle and Skipton Castle.* By DANIEL SCOTT.

*Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.*

THREE weeks previous to the holding of this meeting I had, by the courtesy of Lord Hothfield, one of our patrons, an opportunity of examining at Appleby Castle a very large number of parchments, books, and other documents, most of which had been found recently among his muniments. The manner of their discovery is interesting in several ways. Dr. George C. Williamson, of London, whose books on antiquarian and art subjects are well known to the members of this society, has for a considerable time been engaged on an important "Life" of the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, the compilation of which was suggested by Lord Hothfield, who now holds her castles and estates. In the course of his investigations Dr. Williamson discovered many valuable documents which had belonged to Lady Anne, and had reason to believe that further investigations would produce many more. Lord Hothfield entered heartily into a proposal that the whole of his muniments at Appleby Castle, Skipton Castle, and in the strong rooms of his bankers and legal advisers in London and at Appleby, should be carefully examined and properly calendared. Miss D. O. Shilton, of the Public Record Office, London, one of the leading palæographers of the day, and Dr. Williamson spent several weeks at Appleby and Skipton, and were rewarded by finding a great number of most valuable documents, the existence of which up to that time was quite unknown.

The documents relative to the Westmorland and York-

shire estates begin in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), with deeds concerning members of the Clifford family and their tenants, the earliest being dated in 1283. It relates to the death of Roger de Clifford, who married Isabella de Veteripont, while charters, letters, wills, writs, conveyances, leases, and almost every possible kind of legal document have been brought to light.

Lord Hothfield has under the expert advice of Dr. Williamson dealt very worthily with this mass of material. Documents that were in book form, whether manuscript or print, he has had most carefully prepared, and many of them sumptuously bound by Riviere. Charters and other deeds have been mounted and framed, in such a manner that the seals are not only protected but can be inspected on both sides, as is also the case with parchments which have writing on the back. Everything has been cleaned so as to be readable, and many of the documents have been copied. Those requiring to be replaced are now so carefully calendared that they can be found in a moment, wherever their location may be, copies of the calendars being provided for each muniment room.

When I suggested that the first intimation of the details of these discoveries should be made to the members of this society, of which he has been a patron for 35 years, Lord Hothfield at once kindly gave me the necessary facilities for seeing the documents. I desire, however, to state that for most—practically all—of the notes respecting the muniments mentioned in this paper, I am indebted to information given me by Dr. Williamson.

Naturally, what is of primary interest from the standpoint of local history is found in the documents pertaining to such famous personages as George, Earl of Cumberland, who was Personal Champion to Queen Elizabeth; Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, his wife; Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, his daughter—always spoken of in Westmorland as Lady Anne; the

Shepherd Lord, and others, and these are so numerous that I can only mention a few.

In a very handsome and specially made case are now preserved the original wills of George, Earl of Cumberland, and of his daughter, Lady Anne. How they missed passing into the possession of the Probate Court is not known; it is assumed that for some reason certified copies were so admitted, and the originals left with the family. The will of the Earl of Cumberland is endorsed by Lady Anne as "the last will of my father, which my father with his own hand signed." The date is October 19th, 1605. It will be remembered that this stern and thoughtless father by this will kept his daughter out of her property for 38 years, and broke the entail that had been made in the time of Edward II. Knowing that the title of Earl of Cumberland would pass to his brother, he settled his lands on the Cumberland title instead of that of Clifford, stating that in default of male issue the lands were to return to his daughter or her issue. That contingency seemed at the time to be very remote—almost impossible—yet as a matter of fact it was what happened 38 years later.

The original will of Lady Anne is in the handwriting of Thomas Strickland or George Sedgwick—probably the former. It is dated May 21st, 1674, the 26th year of Charles II. There are fifteen sheets, each signed by the testatrix, while the first sheet bears the signature both at the top and the bottom. The will was completed at Pendragon Castle, and signed in the presence of George Sedgwick, Thomas Strickland, George Goodgion, Alan Strickland, Henry Machell, and Edward Hasell. In addition to the fifteen sheets of the will, there is an additional one bearing her signature; it is a schedule of her gentlewomen and servants to whom she left money legacies. In two instances by herself and twice in Sedgwick's handwriting legacies were crossed out by reason of

the death or marriage of the servant in question. In one case is the remark, "He went away from me," and in another, "She married and has gone from me"; while to a third is appended the laconic words, "Has died." The will has upon it the probate certificate of April 13th, 1676, signed by Sir Leoline Jenkins. It also bears the Countess's personal seal, and a pendant egg-shaped seal, with upon it her coronet and coat of arms, all in very good preservation.

Among the correspondence preserved at Appleby Castle are letters from George, Earl of Cumberland, and his wife, Lady Margaret, and from Lady Anne to her relatives and officials, as also from her daughters to their mother, as well as from many other people of importance in the seventeenth century. All the Cumberland correspondence Dr. Williamson will use in the "Life" of the Earl which he is now preparing.

An interesting document of special note by reason of its very early date, is a grant by the Grand Master of the Knights Templars in England to Sir Robert de Westburi and his heirs, respecting lands in Summerhouses and Denton, near Darlington, in the county of Durham. Witnessed by seven of the brethren; undated, but between 1271-1276, as Guy de Foresta, who made the grant, was Master of the Knights Templars in England for those five years only.

The next in chronological order is dated 1324, Tuesday the Feast of the Beheading of John the Baptist, from the Abbot and Monks of Shap Abbey, granting lands to Sir John Lancaster, of Howgill, executed at Appleby in the presence of Hugh Lowther, Knight, Henry Threlkeld (here styled "Sheriff of Westmorland"), Henry de Warcopp, and others. Instead of being Sheriff as stated, Henry Threlkeld was Under Sheriff, having been appointed by Idonea and Isabella de Veteripont.

The third deed in this series is one dated 30 Henry VIII,

1539, by which Richard Evenwode, the last Abbot of Shap, and the monks of the abbey, granted lands on lease for 41 years at Milburne Grange with farm by the barn and buildings to Thomas Sandford of Aston [Askham], the rent payable at Pentecost and St. Martin's.

The abbey was surrendered in the following year. Evenwode had been protected by Henry, Earl of Cumberland, its patron, and when the abbey was surrendered he became Rector of Kirkby Thore.

Between the two foregoing deeds, as to date, comes a homage roll of Roger, 5th Lord Clifford (1333-1389), setting forth what he held in knight's fee. He was Sheriff of Westmorland and Cumberland, Governor of Carlisle Castle, Knight Banneret, Warden of the East and West Marches, and one of the chief witnesses in 1386 in the famous Scrope and Grosvenor Bend Or controversy. He married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

There are a number of other homage rolls, but this having some distinctive features has been mounted and framed.

Among other extremely interesting and valuable documents which Lord Hothfield has had framed and arranged on the main staircase of Appleby Castle is one which shows the direct connection of the Westmorland Cliffords with Cliffords Inn, London, being a grant by letters patent under the seal of Henry VIII. The initial is formed of a portrait of the King in monochrome, with badges and armorial bearings between the remainder of the words in the first line. The grant is dated November 15th, 1544, and is of certain premises and lands in the parish of St. Mildred Poultry and the Old Jewry, in the City of London, to William Wyat and Robert Austen, Citizens and Grocers, for the sum of £431 6s. 4d., and releasing a right over the estate held by the Priory of Chicksands, Bedfordshire, and the Priory of Shuldhams, Norfolk.

Cliffords Inn, which was the town house of the Clifford

family, being held from the King by the payment of one penny annually, formed part of the manor thus conveyed, and the document is of special local interest from the fact that Lady Anne retained a room in Cliffords Inn for her exclusive use, long after the property had been sold, and this connection between the Inn and the Clifford family was, I believe, maintained until 1880. The seal of this deed is in a remarkably good state; indeed its almost perfect condition makes it a very fine example, while the original green and white livery cords are quite perfect.

Another document of special local interest is the original charter for the market and fair at Brough, granted by Edward III in the fourth year of his reign—August 2nd, 1330—under the Great Seal. It is a small piece of parchment, written in ecclesiastical Latin. Only a portion of the seal remains, but the livery cords, pink and green (the colours of Edward III), are quite perfect. With this charter is framed a petition from the inhabitants of Brough to Thomas, Earl of Thanet (1683-1729), praying him to apply for a renewal of the charter, with the Earl's reply endorsed on the petition. He says: "There being now two fairs at Brough yearly where they pay toll to me, and also a great fair at Brough Hill, where they also pay a good toll to me time out of mind, by altering these fairs might destroy the prescription, and also lessen the tolls of Kirkby Stephen, for which reason I thought it not convenient to renew the charter for Brough market, as this petition desires, nor make any alteration in this concern, which I here mention to be a rule to those who succeed me."

Among the manuscripts in book form a special place is due to various pages very finely executed, relating to law and medicine, which belonged to Henry, tenth Lord Clifford (1455-1523), better known as the Shepherd Lord. The greater part of it is a commentary on a work written

by an Arab known as Isaac, but whose real name was Ishak ibn Sulaimān Al Israili. The work was first printed at Basle, with a commentary by Pope John XXI, 1515. Other parts of the same manuscript relate to medical cases concerned with Isaac's works, and contain allusions to several important physicians of the day. Two leaves contain a fragment of a commentary on a medical work by Avicenna and two others, a treatise on *materia medica*. The manuscript is not all in the same hand, but is exceedingly beautifully written, and Dr. Williamson attributes it to the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. It is full of contractions and obsolete words. Some parts of it, as well as the capital letters, are illuminated. It is in the original vellum cover, and was found at Skipton Castle.

It will be remembered that in the volumes published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission there are allusions to many letters written by George, Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne Clifford, in which are accounts of his numerous voyages. These records, however, prove to be very incomplete, for among the discoveries by Dr. Williamson are three further manuscript accounts of the voyages of the Earl of Cumberland. One is an account by Richard Robinson, of Christ Church parish, London, written April 20th, 1599, describing nine voyages, the first seven briefly "as I gathered them, 1594." The eighth and ninth voyages are set out more fully, with a dedicatory epistle and cross references.

This manuscript had suffered very considerably, and Lord Hothfield has had every page beautifully mounted with gauze, so as to prevent any further possible damage, while the whole has also been sumptuously bound by Riviere.

Another manuscript is also by Richard Robinson, dated August 3rd, 1599, and relates to the later voyages—the ninth and tenth. All these Cumberland manuscripts will

be very fully dealt with, and reproduced entirely where possible, in the "Life" which Dr. Williamson now has in hand.

Two other important documents relating to the same nobleman have been discovered. One is the speech he delivered to Queen Elizabeth in the Tilt Yard at Whitehall, when taking upon him the name of The Knight of Pendragon Castle, in accordance with the custom of those times and occasions. He was appointed to the position of Chief Champion for the Tilt Yard to the Queen in 1592, in place of Sir Henry Lee.

In connection with this a particularly interesting discovery has very recently been made by Dr. Williamson—since the finding of the manuscripts. In a private collection of miniatures has been found a portrait of the Earl of Cumberland wearing the actual suit of armour now preserved in the hall of Appleby Castle. The miniature, which belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, painted by Hilliard, represents the Earl in a different suit of armour.

The fourth Cumberland document is a "Speech delivered to Her Majestie on Crounation Day att Windsore Castle, 1593." It is in two handwritings, the poetry in one hand and the remainder in another—presumably those of his secretaries.

In the handwriting of another of his secretaries is a full account of the Earl's voyages, called "A Brief Relation of the Severall Voyages undertaken and performed by the right honourable George, Earle of Cumberland in his owne Person or at his owne charge, and by his direction against the King of Spaine's Fleetes, Territories, and Dominions; faithfully collected out of the Relations, Observations, and Journals of severall Credible and Worthy Persons, Actors, and Commanders under the said Noble Earle in his Severall Voyages and Expeditions." That document is now being collated with the ordinarily ac-

cepted statements respecting the Earl of Cumberland's voyages, and has already been found to contain several pieces of information that are not in the usual printed accounts. It is in its original leather binding.

Another document of unusual interest which belonged to the Earl is a manuscript in its original vellum binding, and dated July 10th, 1590. It is an English translation of three alchemical works by or attributed to Arnaldus de Villa Nova (1235-1313), the alchemist, astrologer, and physician. They comprise:—

(1) *Novum Lumen*, of which there is a Latin manuscript in the Sloane collection in the British Museum, and a different English version among the Ashmole manuscripts at Oxford.

(2) *Flos Florum*, of which there is a Latin version in the Sloane collection.

(3) *Epistola ad regem Neapolitanum*. There is also a Latin version of this in the Sloane collection.

Some of the works of Arnaldus were published in Latin in 1532. The original vellum cover of the manuscript is gilt, and somewhat elaborately tooled. It also possesses the remains of its original ribbon ties.

Among the documents which have been preserved in frames is a Mandate by Queen Elizabeth, under the Great Seal and dated at Westminster, January 14th, 1598, in the fortieth year of the Queen's reign, to Lord Cumberland, permitting him in command of the Malice Scourge (afterwards called the Dragon), to wage war against Spain and any other Power not in league with England; to impress men and appoint officers, deal with booty, bounty, and crew, and to have full and entire control in the expedition. The initial letter is formed by the Royal Coat of Arms, and there is a perfect impression of the Great Seal.

In connection with this document, Dr. Williamson inquired from Lord Hothfield whether he possessed the original patent of the creation of the Earldom of Cumber-

land, and finding he did not, was led to look further into the matter at the College of Arms and at the Record Office. He then met with a curious historical fact. There was a serious dispute between Lord Cumberland and Henry VIII, respecting the fees to be charged by the College of Arms for the customary illuminated patent, and both parties refused to pay them. Lord Cumberland claimed that the King, having given him the dignity of his own free will, ought to pay for it. The King refusing to do anything of the kind, the patent was never prepared nor enrolled. When Lord Cumberland took his seat as Earl, the bill for the creation of the Earldom in 1525, which the King had signed, was presented by Garter King of Arms in lieu of the patent, and then deposited in the Record Office, where it still remains. Dr. Williamson has had this curious and interesting document photographed; and the print of it is at Appleby.

The bill is headed by the statement that "the King grants Letters Patent out of his most abundant Grace, and signs the bill with his most victorious hand as a sufficient and immediate warrant to the Chancellor of England for ensembling the same." Then follows the customary bill for the creation of the Earldom.

Among the many documents of less importance relating to local land transactions is one very fine deed dated 1615, between certain Clothworkers of London, Citizens, of the name of Tiffin, relative to the transference of lands at Little Asby, which was afterwards sold to a knight named Bowyer, and Sybil his wife. The principal interest in this document lies in the fact that the seal is contained in the original home-spun linen covering made for it; such linen coverings are now of considerable rarity.

In mentioning the next document it may be desirable to recall the fact that there has never been a parallel to the Sheriffwick of Westmorland. It was granted by King John to the Veteriponts in 1204, and from that year to

1849, when it was relinquished to the Crown, there were twenty-two descendants of Robert de Veteripont who held the Shrievalty, with all its honours and privileges. Moreover, these hereditary Sheriffs included two notable women. The first was Isabella de Clifford, widow of Robert, of whom it is recorded by Machell that "She sate as is said in person at Apelby as Sheriff of the county, and died about 20 Edward I." The other was the great and noble Lady Anne, who not only took her seat on the Bench, but "rode on a white charger as Sherifness of Westmorland, before the Judges to open the Assizes."

Many exemplifications of the original grant of King John of the Shrievalty of Westmorland, which descended from the Veteriponts to the Cliffords, were found among the muniments at Appleby, and the three most important ones have been framed. One is under the Great Seal of Charles II, dated November 19th, 1681, and it recites not only the original but all the later grants. It is an extremely fine document, with a portrait of Charles II, after the drawing by Loggan, in the initial letter, and the portion of the Great Seal remaining is suspended, in the original linen bag, from the red and white livery cord. What makes this deed so particularly interesting is the fact that it has been produced on the many occasions on which the Shrievalty was exercised. The back of the exemplification is almost covered with the signatures of the Judges, and high officials, showing when the privilege was exercised. The signatures begin in the time of Charles II, and go down to 1740.

Another exemplification is of Elizabeth, dated March 20th, 1558, being the first year of her reign, and is under the Great Seal. About half of the seal is perfect, with green and white livery cords, and there is a portrait of the Queen in the initial letter.

The third exemplification is of a much rarer character, as there are so few deeds of this reign in existence. It is

of Edward VI—February 26th, 1549—and this also has a portrait of the monarch in the initial, but it is a much finer one than the others. It will be noted that in this enumeration chronological order has not been observed in the selection. All three exemplifications are signed by the Keeper of the Great Seal of the day.

We have next to notice a series of books, all of very great interest through their associations with members of the Clifford family. The first is a book of "Receipts" (recipes) of Lady Margaret, mother of the Lady Anne. The recipes are for elixirs, tinctures, electuaries, cordials, waters, etc., and contain instructions as to many very curious compounds. The manuscript is dated 1550, and contains many of Lady Margaret's annotations.

Another book in the original vellum and elaborately tooled cover, is one to which the Lady Anne refers in her Diary. She writes on March 17th, 1619:—"This day I made an end of my Lady's book in the Praise of a Solitary Life." The actual title is: "The Praise of a Private Life." It is a beautiful document, written on gilt edged paper, which had evidently been expressly prepared for the Countess of Cumberland and had been taken down to Knole by Lady Anne, and perused by her at the time of her special sorrow on the death of her mother.

There is an interesting statement made about this manuscript. The word "Harrington" appears on the first page, and by virtue of that name, a student who examined the book about seventy years ago pronounced that it was from the pen of James Harrington (1611-1677), the political theorist, the author of the political romance, *Oceana*, and put a piece of paper, containing a statement to that effect, inside the manuscript. The latter, however, is very much earlier than Harrington's time, and Dr. Williamson considers that the word is nothing more than a place-name written on the piece of paper which was used for the cover of the manuscript,

and which happened to be a terrier, some farm accounts, or the like. In this theory he has been supported by the authorities at the British Museum, to whom the document has been submitted. They were extremely interested in it, because, so far as is known, it is the only manuscript of this treatise in existence.

Then we come into still closer contact with Lady Anne. A great many fresh letters, written by her to her mother and to various members of her family, have been discovered. These are being used in the "Life" of the Countess by Dr. Williamson, and many of them will be reproduced in fac-simile. They range from a letter she wrote when she was 15, down to some written at the very close of her life.

In addition to these, five hitherto unknown letters from Lady Anne to Sir John Lowther, her cousin, have been discovered as a result of a search at Lowther. It is particularly interesting to note that these letters all relate to the period of Lady Anne's life after she had succeeded to her estates in the north, but before she was able to come down to take possession of them. Concerning that period there has hitherto been no documentary evidence whatever.

Next we have some valuable documents bound into a series of volumes. One book contains the claim by Lady Anne to the title of the Baroness of Clifford, Westmorland, and Vescy, with pedigrees, documents, and precedents relating thereto. It is in its original vellum cover, with Lady Anne's coat of arms, both on the paternal and maternal sides, upon it. It appears to be the original document which was produced before the courts of law, and still has part of its original blue satin ties.

With that is a statement of the claim, dated September 8th, 1616, prepared by Lady Anne's lawyers, but with various notes in her own handwriting pinned on to the pages, amplifying the lawyers' statements in several

instances, and correcting them in others. All these little pieces of paper have been carefully and firmly attached to the original sheets, and material has been put on the back of each of the curiously wrought pins, so that these precious relics of the Stuart period may be preserved.

Another volume contains a document dated December 4th, 1634, signed by the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal; Francis, Earl of Bedford; Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Lady Anne, his wife, relative to the raising of £5,000 for a dowry to Lady Isabella Sackville, her daughter, who married the Earl of Northampton. Attached to this is a certified copy of the document.

Another is a double document, dated June 16th and 17th, 1635, executed by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in the presence of four witnesses, relative to the payment of his wife's dowry.

A document of earlier date is the original plea entered at York before Edmond, Lord Sheffield, President, by Lady Anne for her lands in Westmorland, in the presence of her uncle, cousin, and husband, September 19th and 20th, 1616. There is a certified copy, with the original signatures, and an illuminated coat of arms. Each page has been carefully mounted by Riviere with gauze to protect it.

Then we have a copy of the charters of Walter de Clifford and Richard de Clifford, thirteenth century, prepared by Lady Anne's lawyers in prosecution of her claim, with her annotations and corrections upon it. Another document is a lawyers' statement concerning the history of the Veteripont family, which Lady Anne had also corrected and annotated.

Next we come to an important statement concerning the same family relative to the hereditary Sherifffwick, which appears to have been extracted by the instructions of Sir Matthew Hale, and sent down to Lady Anne in 1655, and which she has carefully read and annotated.

There is also a list of the members of Parliament for the borough of Appleby from the time of Edward I, prepared for Lady Anne, and carried on by some other writer down to the time of George III, the last two being the Hon. John Leveson-Gower and the Hon. John Rawden.

Then we have the list of the documents of early date which were preserved at Appleby down to 1690. It has special reference to one of the parchments sent to London at that date, no doubt for one of the trials, and with an allusion to a room in Appleby Castle which still bears the name of the Evidence Room.

At the end of this volume are two original orders from the Court of Wards and Liveries, concerning Lady Anne's estate, made in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

Still another beautifully bound volume contains Lady Anne's drawings of the coats of arms of the families with which she was connected. These drawings were prepared for her, as she herself writes on the document, "by Thomas Webster, butt a little before his Dethe." These illustrations are in three cases corrected by Lady Anne in her own handwriting, inasmuch as the artist had omitted from the coat of arms the encircling Garter. Lady Anne has written on each of these three drawings a statement that that particular ancestor "was a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," thus pointing out the draughtsman's error. The drawings are of large size, of exceedingly brilliant colouring, and in beautiful condition.

Another discovery revealed an early manuscript Peerage, evidently prepared by the instructions of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, at the time of the great law suit for the Westmorland lands. It gives the arms in colour of all the Peers of the day, and important information respecting their pedigrees. The point involved is an interesting one, because many of those peerages had descended in the female line, which was the principle

Countess Margaret and Lady Anne were striving to make for the descent of the Clifford estates.

The peerages are arranged under the names of the monarchs who created them, and each part of the book is preceded by an illumination of the King's arms. This book was considered of such importance that for a recent exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club of English heraldic manuscripts, the loan of it was specially requested, and the volume was given a place of honour in the exhibition. It is also important because it is in the original brown leather binding, handsomely tooled in gold.

Perhaps the most important and certainly the most interesting discovery relating to Lady Anne that has rewarded the searchers for their trouble is her Account Book for 1665, and separate account sheets for 1667 and 1668. All who know the Life of Lady Anne will recall how minutely she recorded everything pertaining to her daily life, the care she took with her accounts, and generally how methodical she was in her habits. Further proof of these things is found in the book here noticed, for she has noted down not only her receipts from her rentals, but her payments out week by week. These include the half yearly wages of the members of her establishment, and the handsome gratuities she gave them at the beginning of the year—for Lady Anne consistently followed the good old custom of bestowing New Year's Gifts.

The whole volume is heavily annotated by Lady Anne, and some of the references are entirely in her handwriting, others being in the caligraphy of George Sedgwick, Thomas Strickland, and Richard Clapham, her men of business. Almost all the entries bear the signatures of the recipients of the payments, and the volume, from which Dr. Williamson is making extensive extracts for his "Life," is the most important record of her generosity, and of the grand

style in which she kept up her household, that has yet been revealed.

Next we turn to more framed documents, and two of them are of special interest. One is the original statement of the articles of agreement for the marriage of Lady Anne to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1630, signed by both parties and by their trustees—both men of high eminence. The other is the original marriage settlement of the same year, signed by Lady Anne and by Lord Pembroke and Montgomery. It provided her with a handsome annual allowance, and on Lord Pembroke's death she was to have £4,000 a year, which was charged on certain lands in Sussex and Kent. This settlement is the more interesting as the articles recapitulate the statements respecting the property the Lady Anne received from her first husband, and expressly state that the sums now arranged are in addition to, and not in lieu of, money she already possessed as jointure as the widow of the Earl of Dorset. They further provide that should she have issue, such issue is to be provided with incomes by Lord Pembroke. This clause was very largely due to the intervention of Francis, Earl of Bedford, her cousin, on her behalf.

Another locally interesting document preserved under glass records the "Rules prescribed by My Lady for ye letting of ye lands in Sillesden, both purchased and leasehold, January 3rd, 1655." This was signed at Skipton, Silsden being in that barony.

Dr. Williamson and Miss Shilton also discovered a pedigree of the family of Lord St. John of Bletsoe, which according to Lady Anne's own endorsement upon it was given to her by her cousin, Lady Barington, in 1629. This is a large pedigree differing somewhat from the accepted pedigree in Burke, and has been a source of great interest to the Bletsoe family. It specially alludes to the Elmes of Lilford, who were cousins of Lady Anne.

To their house near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, she was sent when a child, after she had recovered from a serious illness of the same kind which, curiously, took away both her two brothers at almost the same age. They were all attacked when six years old, and Lady Anne was the only one who survived.

Returning once more to the books, we have a little Latin volume, "Disquisition of Theophrastus," which has been found to have been the property of Lady Anne. It relates to metal and precious stones, and especially to the blood stone and various semi-precious minerals. It may be remarked that the blood stone was at that time a very favourite material for the manufacture of cups, and that Lady Anne herself possessed at least three of what she called heliotrope cups. One of them, mounted in gold, she pawned for a time with the Countess of Kent in order to raise money for her coming into Westmorland. Dr. Williamson has discovered the original letter, written at the time of the Civil Wars, in which she instructs her agent to take back the money to Lady Kent and receive the cup; and the agent, William Edge, has endorsed upon the letter the fact that he paid over the money to Lady Kent, "returned my Lady's thanks for her gracious kindness to my Lady, and received the cup," which in due course, he adds, he would bring to Skipton.

Another little volume contains two rare books by Sir Anthony Weldon, entitled "The Court and Character of King James" and "The Court of King Charles, 1651." The volume belonged to Lady Anne in 1669, and there is a statement in the handwriting of her secretary, George Sedgwick, saying she "began to read it herself in Appleby Castle about the beginning of June, and that she completed the perusal of the volume on the 21st of the same month." There are eight places in the book where Lady Anne made comments. The most important is against a reference to a Spanish states-

man, where she has written the words, "This I have heard." In other cases she has added the word "true" to certain statements, and has particularly queried a sentence praising King James, adding the emphatic word "No." She indeed had little cause to praise the King.

The last volume to which we need refer is a curious book of Receipts [recipes], dated 1698, which belonged to the Lord Thanet of the day. It refers to the making of fritters and hare pie, syllabub, lobster pie, mead, quince, marmalade and other such delicacies. There are also many medical prescriptions for use in white fever or any sickness, for "poultices and other medicines." These medical prescriptions are curiously interspersed, without any special order, amongst recipes for luxuries for the table, there being altogether about ninety.

I should have mentioned earlier in this paper a fourteenth century document relative to the marriage of Maud, grand-daughter of the first Lord Multon of Egremont, sister and sole heiress of her brother Anthony. She married, as his second wife, Henry Percy, who was created Earl of Northumberland, 1377. She settled on him the Castle of Cockermouth, with other Egremont estates, on condition that the arms of Lucy, which she bore in virtue of her father, Lord Lucy, should be forever quartered by the Percies. A grand-daughter of this lady married John, Lord Clifford, and conveyed some of the Egremont estates to the Clifford family, hence the existence of a large number of Egremont deeds among Lord Hothfield's title deeds. The arms of Lucy are still quartered by the Dukes of Northumberland, though they do not own any of the Egremont lands, the majority of which are now the property of Lord Leconfield.

Mention has already been made of the fact that Dr. Williamson and Miss Shilton made a complete calendar of the muniments possessed by Lord Hothfield at his Yorkshire and Westmorland homes and in the offices of

his legal advisers. A glance through the pages of this volume provides some interesting material for local history. Among them I note the Westmorland Money Charity Accounts, 1692-1712; title deeds relating to burgages in Appleby, 1662-1780; an abstract of General Honeywood's title to estates in Westmorland and Cumberland, and also of the title to the manor of Dufton; a schedule of Mrs. Lowther's title deeds to property purchased by her before the election of 1754; and lists of burgages in Appleby, 1528 to 1795, as collected from the rental schedules of the Earl of Thanet's burgages in Appleby.

Among many Elizabethan title deeds is a notable award to Anne, Countess of Cumberland, and her son, the third Earl, of lands at Milburn, 1580. A curiosity is found in the original wills of tenants from 1613 to 1801, showing that they proved in the Lord's Court and not in the ordinary Probate Courts.

In one parcel is the original first will of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, mother of Lady Anne, dated March 1st, 1613, with a fine signature. This will was subsequently superseded by another which was admitted to probate in due course. There is also in the same chest a parcel containing a series of extracts from wills in the Carlisle Registry from 1652 to 1712, many of them of great local interest. Other documents possessing historical value include a special licence granted to George, Earl of Cumberland (3 James I), for the "transportation" (export) of cloth; it has the Great Seal attached. Another is the patent granted to the same Earl, constituting him Lord Warden, with the Great Seal of James I attached; while a third is the Commission from the King to Francis, Earl of Cumberland, making him Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland (9 James I), also with Great Seal attached. A parcel of ancient deeds, prior to James I includes a grant by

Anthony Lucy, Knight, to Robert Croston, of herbage and pannage in the Forest of Westward, Cumberland.

Others of interest which can only be briefly mentioned include: 25 Edward I—Deed between Henry de Percy and Robert de Clifford and the bailiffs and men of Auldston [Alston] Moor. 5 Richard II—Grant by William le Vaux, of Caterlen, to Thomas de Hayton, Vicar of Ednale, and William de Kirkeby, Chaplain, of land in Katerlen. 18 Richard II—Deed between Joan, daughter of Roger Smyth, of Bochardgate [Carlisle], by his attorney, Walter de Bampton, of Carlisle, and Thomas Vesey, of Carlisle, re lands and tenements in Bochardgate. 36 Edward III—Deed between Sir Nicholas de Soverarne, Vicar of Edenayall, and Sir William de Langenby, Chaplain, by their attorney, and William de Charylton, re the manor of Katerlene. 2nd July, 31 Elizabeth—Conveyance in trust by Henry, Earl of Kent; Ambrose, Earl of Warwick; John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe; Sir William Russell, Knight; John Piggott, Esq., James Ryther, of Harwood Castle; George Salkeld, and Lawrence Pickering, of Crosby Ravensworth, to George, Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford, Esq., of the manors of Brougham and Appleby.

There is furthermore an enormous amount of material of all kinds bearing on the old elections for Appleby and Westmorland.

One other document should not be overlooked, as it contains additional local information on the Rebellion of '45. It is an order signed by William, Duke of Cumberland, dated at Penrith, December 20th, 1745, and is addressed to the keeper of the gaol at Appleby, "by his Royal Highness's hand." It declares that 63 Highland rebels having been taken in arms against his Majesty, they and nine Highland women who were in their company would be delivered "by the civil orders of the towns of Penrith and Appleby," and the keeper of the

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gaol at Appleby was required in his Majesty's name to receive the said 63 men and nine women, and "to keep them till further orders had for their delivery." The document is endorsed on the back, apparently by the gaoler, on December 20th, that he had received the within named warrant with seventy rebels, men and women. Two had evidently escaped during the journey from Penrith to Appleby.

It is interesting, in conclusion, to note, hanging up side by side with these wonderful records of antiquity at Appleby Castle, a modern appointment which is the latest commission in a long list of similar documents, going back to an equally remote time. There close to a deed of Henry VIII was the appointment of Lord Hothfield as Vice Admiral of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, dated October 2nd, 1883, and one remembers that this refers to an office that has been in existence certainly since the time of Edward III, and probably from a far earlier date, and which still exists, though shorn of some of its power in full dignity and privilege. Here, signed by Lord Alcester and other Lords of the Admiralty is a patent such as the earlier Lords of Appleby Castle have held, and it constitutes a striking example of the remarkable continuity of dignity and duty which is one of the noblest of England's possessions.

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