



ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

ANNE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, DORSET, AND MONTGOMERY.

IN bringing before your notice the following Memoir of Anne Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, I feel that I owe some apology for introducing to you a character with whom all of you are more or less acquainted. Whenever the canvass re-creates for us some familiar face, we are apt to ascribe to each several delineation of it some peculiar and distinctive charm; and so, too, I trust that the present attempt to pourtray the life and character of an illustrious lady will, in some respects, not be devoid of interest, although it be wanting in novelty.¹

The life of the daughter may be prefaced with a brief account of her father and mother.

Her father, George, third Earl of Cumberland, the head of the noble house of Clifford, was in many respects a remarkable man. As a courtier, he was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the court of Elizabeth towards the close of her long reign, and he was by her created a Knight of the Garter. He was also a member of the Privy Council of James I. As a soldier, the Earl was especially famous, worthily maintaining the warlike reputation of his ancestors. On the land, he was Governor of Carlisle, and Warden of the Western Marches. By sea, he adventured his life in no less than nine voyages, many of them to the

¹ Many lives of this celebrated lady have already been published. I may refer my readers to Atkinson's *Worthies of Westmerland*, Coleridge's *Northern Worthies*, Noble and Grainger's *Biographical History of England*, Gilpin on the *Picturesque*, Ballard's *Memoirs of Illustrious Ladies*, and Nicholson and Burn's *History of Westmerland*. The best account of her is to be found in Dr. Whitaker's *History of Craven*, which contains many most interesting notices of the family of Clifford. The present Memoir is little more than a compilation from all these authorities, and was written to introduce and illustrate the will of the Countess, which is now, I believe, brought before the public for the first time.

West Indies, and his numerous exploits, especially against the Spaniards, added greatly to the honours of his country and himself. A suit of his tilting armour, which is still preserved at Appleby Castle, proves him to have been a strongly built and stalwart man. 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. In his will dated on the 19th of October previously, when he was in his last illness, which continued for a month, he says, that he has great and good reason to alter his previous disposition of his property, seeing that his debts have become much greater, owing to his many occasions of charge and great expense of late and within the last few years. He therefore makes over all his lands and leases, together with the license which he has from the King for the exportation of undressed cloths, to Robert Earl of Salisbury, Edward Lord Wotton, Sir Francis Clifford, and John Taylor his servant, in trust, to pay his debts and to satisfy the portion of his only daughter the Lady Anne Clifford. This portion he makes 15,000*l*. He leaves to his wife the furniture which was used in his house in Clerkenwell when he kept house there. Some time before, in 33 Eliz., he had by fine barred his father's entail, and settled his lands, and this arrangement he now confirms, both by the will and a deed of the same year, the 3rd of James. By these repeated assurances the lands were settled upon his brother, Sir Francis Clifford;² after whose death, without issue male, they were to come to the Lady Anne Clifford, the testator's daughter. To each of his brother's two daughters, Margaret³ and Frances

² Sir Francis Clifford, on his brother's death, became fourth Earl of Cumberland. He married Grisseld, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, Esq., and widow of Edward Lord Abergavenny, and dying in 1640, in the 80th year of his age, was interred at Skipton. He was succeeded in the title by Henry, his only surviving son, who was the last Earl of Cumberland.

³ Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Clifford, became the first wife of the celebrated Earl of Strafford, then Sir Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse. She was married to him on the 22nd of October, 1611, and died, childless, in September, 1622.

Clifford,⁴ he leaves 4,000*l*. He then says, "I desire my trustees to presente this my laste requeste to my most gracious Sovereigne that it will please his Ma^{tie} to grante unto my said brother those lands in Cumberland for which I have bene a longe suiter unto his Ma^{tie}, when I had noe doubte but to haue prevailed, accordinge to his Ma^{ties} princelie worde and promisse, if it had pleased God to have spared me life." To the Earl of Salisbury⁵ he leaves his pointed diamond ring which he used to wear, with a bason and ewer of silver. To the Lord Wotton⁶ his bald⁷ jennet now at Gunston. To his loving brother, the Lord Wharton,⁸ his gelding called Grey Smithfield, which he used for his own saddle. To his most approved and excellent friend, Sir William Ingleby,⁹ his gelding

⁴ Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Clifford, became the second wife of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, co. Notts, by whom she had several children. She died on the 22nd of November, 1627, aged 33, and was buried in the church of Clifton. Her husband took to himself *five* more wives after her decease, and died full of years and honours in 1669.

⁵ Robert Cecil, youngest son of the celebrated Lord Burghley, and a distinguished statesman. He was created Earl of Salisbury by James I., on the 4th of May, 1605, a short time before the present will was made. His daughter Frances married Henry Clifford, the testator's nephew, the last Earl of Cumberland.

⁶ Edward, first Lord Wotton. He was raised to the peerage by the letters patent of James I., 13 May, 1603. He married Esther, one of the coheirs of Sir William Pickering, of Oswaldkirk, co. Ebor., by whom he left issue.

⁷ *Bal*, in the Celtic, is white-faced. In the Gaelic *bal* signifies a spot or mark; and *ballach* spotted. In Welsh, *ceyffyl bal* is a horse with much whiteness in his forehead. Hence the word *piebald*, i. e. black and white. *Balius*, Latinè, is a horse with a white mark in his forehead or feet. Procopius, describing the horse of Belisarius, tells us that his general colour was brown, with the exception of the lower part of his muzzle, which was white: "Οὐτον ἑλληνέες μὲν Φάλιον, βάρβαροι δὲ βαλάν κάλουσι."—*cf.* Boucher's Provincial Glossary.

⁸ Philip, third Lord Wharton, the husband of Frances, daughter of Henry Earl of Cumberland, the testator's sister. She was unmarried in 1569, when her father made his will, by which he settles upon her the sum of £2,000. in case she marries an earl or an earl's son and heir, 2,000 marks if she marries a baron or a baron's son and heir, and 800 marks only if she is wedded to a knight or his eldest son.

⁹ Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Knight, the head of an ancient Yorkshire family, and a man of great worth and ability. His father was an executor to the will of the testator's father. Sir William was twice married, but left no issue. His estates came into the possession of his nephew, William, son of Sampson Ingleby, who was afterwards honoured with a baronetcy. On the 29th of December, 1617, Sir William made his will, "being aged and weake of bodie, and by reason of some infirmities where-with I am troubled, more likely to die than others of yonger yeares." He directs his body to be buried "in the chancell in my parish church of Ripley, where my father was buried." I give a few extracts from his will, which is a long and interesting document. "To my nephew, William Ingleby, my best silver basen and ewer, parcell gilt, 2 of my best silver flagons and one great gilt salte, and all my armour. To my neece, his wife, my watch which shee now hath in keepinge, in token of my love. To my welbelovèd neece, the Lady Middleton, 10 unitts of gould to make her a peece of plate or a jewell, in token of my love. To my welbelovèd nephew, Sir Peter Middleton, my baie Barbarie horse which he now hath of myne, and my striking clocke, which was Sir Robert Stapleton's, which I give in token of my love. To my ancient wortheie friend, Sir Richard Hutton, Knight, and one of his Majesty's Justices

called Gray Lambert. To Richard Hutton,¹⁰ serjeant at the law, 100 angels. Finally, he desired that his body should be buried with as little charge as possible, as he would have nothing done which could give any hindrance to the payment of his debts; and he gives most hearty thanks to God for giving him time for repentance and to settle his estates.¹¹

I now pass on to his exemplary consort, Margaret, youngest daughter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford. This illustrious lady was born in 1560, and was married in the seventeenth year of her age to the Earl of Cumberland. This union was by no means a fortunate one for her. The death of her two sons, who did not survive their infancy, caused her the deepest affliction, and the profligacy of their sire removed her from a home which promised once to be so bright and happy. She was present, however, with her only child at the death-bed of her lord, and was there happily assured of his repentance and affection. The Countess was now placed in a position of extraordinary difficulty. Her only child required her utmost attention, and she was obliged to defend the scanty remnant of her inheritance against the ill-concealed enmity of the Sovereign and the rapacity of her kinsman. Her spirit rose with the crisis, and the brightness of her character came out in stronger relief when opposed to the dark cloud by which she was surrounded. Her life was now devoted to the interests of her daughter, and the vindication of her rights against her uncle, Francis Earl of Cumberland. Immediately after her husband's death the Countess began to sue, in her daughter's name, for a livery of all the Clifford estates, and she was at great pains and cost in endeavouring to establish her

of the Common Place, 5 unitts of gould to make him a peece of plate, in token of my love. To my lovinge neece, Ladie Plompton, my watch which my wife did wear, in token of my love."

¹⁰ The legal adviser of the Cliffords. He was the second son of Anthony Hutton, of Penrith, Esq. On the 3rd March, 1617, he was made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and "he became a very venerable judge, and a man famous in his generation." He died, aged 79, on the 26th of February, 1638, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, with the following inscription to commemorate him: *Hic requiescunt ossa Richardi Hutton, militis, unius justiciarii-um Dom. Regis de. Com. Banco, qui obiit 26 Feb. 1638, annoque ætatis suæ 79, summere felix iter a seculo ad cælum.*" He purchased the estates of Hooton Paynel and Goldsbrough, in Yorkshire, which descended to his son, Sir Richard Hutton, who was a Colonel of Foot on the King's part, and was killed at Sherburn 15 Oct. 1645. The wills of Sir Richard Hutton the younger, and of Dame Agnes, his mother, a daughter of Thomas Briggs, of Caumire, in Westmerland, were proved together at York in April, 1648.

¹¹ This will was proved at York on the 8th of January, 1606, and administration was granted to the testator's brother, Francis Earl of Cumberland, Robert Earl of Salisbury renouncing, and the power of granting administration to the rest of the executors being reserved.

daughter's title. In this claim she was unsuccessful, but her daughter seems never to have given up possession of Skipton and some other unsettled estates. The Countess was not dispirited by her many reverses. During the remainder of her life she continued to prosecute the claims of her daughter whom she loved so well, and no misfortune could check the flow of her piety and benevolence. Many, besides her daughter, had reason to bless the memory of the Countess Dowager of Cumberland. This illustrious lady died at the Castle of Brougham, in the same room in which her lord was born, on the 24th of May, 1616. She was interred, not among her noble predecessors at Skipton, but in a humbler resting place, the church of Appleby. I add a few extracts from her will, which must necessarily be short, as I have a still more interesting character before me.

April 27, 1616.—I, Margaret Countesse Dowager of Cumberland, beinge sicke of body—consideringe myselfe that there is noe thinge more certaine then death, though noethinge more uncertaine then the tyme thereof, and esteemeinge it a necessarie duty of a Christian to order the things of this lyfe in tyme convenient, thereby to prevente the impediments to heavenly meditations at the passage from hence to meete the heavenly bridegroom, our blessed Saviour, w^{ch} often falleth out by neglecte of a provident disposition of the things of this lyfe when tyme served; therefore I doe hereby in the feare of God and due regard of my postiritye and freinds revocate and disanull all former wills, testaments and bequests whatsoever made by me, and I doe make and ordaine this my laste will and testament in manner and forme followinge. First, I commend my soule into the hands of God Allmightye who gave it me, and my body to the earth till the appoynted tyme of the generall resurreccion, when my soule beinge joyned with the same, my body shall through the onely meritte of Jesus Christe, my Saviour, behould him my Redemer with comforte unspeakeable, face to face, with these my bodyely eies in his full majesty and glorye. And now to beginne with the paymente of my debts, w^{ch} although they be grown without any falte in me, partly through the want of those meanes which my late lord should have paid me, and that by speciall order and commandment both from the Kinge and Queene, and partly in respecte of my necessarye charges in lawe, sustained for the preservation of my daughter's inheritance and my own joynture, yet my will and meaneinge is that the same my debts shall be first paid out of my estate and meanes which I shall leave at my death, to the full contentment of my creditors. I desire that the almeshouse which I have taken order¹² for

¹² To make arrangements for, or found, or settle. A witness from Berwick in the Ecclesiastical Court at Durham, in 1575, says, "When he hard y^t Matthew Morton was syke, he went to *take order* with hym for fyve nobles y^t this deponent aught hym." Shakespere also uses the phrase, which was a very common one, in the Comedy of Errors, Act V., Sc. 1.

"Whilst to *take order* for the wrongs I went."

may be perfected, and for the maintenance¹³ thereof I give all my lands, &c. in Harwood and Stockton, co. Yorke, by me of late purch^d of Albony Butler, Gent., and Eliz. his wife; all my goods, chattells, and jewells, I give to my honourable and trustye freinds; my nephewes, the Earle of Bedford and my Lord Russell, to the onely use and behoofe of my noble and deare dau., the Countesse of Dorset, and my sweete grand-child, the Lady Margaret; and all my freehould and inheritance to my said dau. and her heires—rem. to my Lord Fitzwarren and his heires—rem. to my worthy nephewes, the lord Francis Russell, and his heires—rem. to my heires.

Fines on my joynture lands.—If I shall happen shortly to departe this lyfe my tenants will be driven to fine againe, and that happily before they have recovered there charge sustained that way; if I dye within a yeaere, they to have a 3rd of their fines spared them, and if within two yeaers, having received their whole fines, a 3rd to be given back. I desire my faithfull friend, Sir. Chr. Pickeringe, Kt., as he hath in high degree deserved well of the commonweale, to take authoritie over my household servants, and for the safe keepinge of my goods and chattells. My friends, Sir Phillip Tirwhite, Kt., Mr. Doctor Layfeild, my cosen Oldsworth, and my cos. Hen. Vincent, and my trustye serv^t Raiphe Coniston, exrs. I desire that if I departe this lyfe in Westmerland my body may be buried in that parishe church where my deare bro^r Francis Lord Russell lyeth interred. My nephewes, the Earle of Bedford and the Lord Russell, overseers. And thus I take my leve of all the worlde with assurance to meet with God's electe in the greates citte, in the presence of the Lambe, by whose victorie wee are delivered, and by whose meritts wee are redeemed and adopted co-heires with him of lyfe everlastinge.

MARGARET CUMBERLAND.

SCHEDALL.—To my Lord of Shrewsburye¹⁴ a gilte bowle of twentye markes. To the Countesse of Shrewsburye a ringe with seaven diamonds. To my nephewes, the Earle of Bedford,¹⁵ a cabinet with drawers. To my neece, the Countesse of Bedford, a satton canopye imbrodered, with the stooles belonging to it. To my nephewes, my Lord Fitzwarren,¹⁶ my

¹³ The almhouse of which the Countess is speaking was at Beamsley in Craven. It was for a mother and twelve sisters. The wishes of the munificent foundress were fully attended to by her daughter, who added to the establishment, and watched over it with a motherly care.

¹⁴ Gilbert Talbot, seventh and last Earl of Shrewsbury, and the hapless inheritor of the honours of his ancient house. He died in London on the 8th of May, 1616, hardly ten days after the date of the present will, and was interred among his noble ancestors in the church of Sheffield. His countess, Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, was laid by her lord's side on the 14th of April, 1632. Their daughters became the representatives of the house of Talbot, one of whom allied herself in marriage with William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

¹⁵ Edward Russell, third Earl of Bedford, married Jane Sibilla, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison. He died childless in 1627, and the title descended to his nephew, Francis, son of his younger brother, Sir William Russell.

¹⁶ The eldest son and heir of William Bouchier, Earl of Bath, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford, and the sister of the testatrix. He was twice married, but left no issue male behind him.

best horse or 20*l*. To my Lady Herbert,¹⁷ my neece, Duplesses Booke of the Sacrament of the Masse, and to her sonne, Mr. John, a gilt porringer with a cover. To the Lady Hauward of Effingham¹⁸ a ringe with five diamondes. To my Lady Hastings one dozen of pearle buttons with true love knotts. To my Lady Barrowghes one dozen of the [same?] To my Lady Bowes one dozen of garnetts. To my nephewe, my Lord Francis Russell, a gould ringe with five diamounds, and to his lady, Amatis with three pearles, and to them both two pieces of cloth of gould embroidered with greate pearle and seed pearle. To my Lady Chandoues a case of glasses with silver toppes. To my Lady Dudley my coultt and two horses, and to her dau. Mrs. Margt. 10*l*. To Mr. Henry Vincent three of the lesser silver dishes. To Doctor Layfeild two greater dishes of silver. To Mr. Oldesworth my bason and ewer. To Sir Phillipp Tirwhitt¹⁹ halfe a dozen of silver plates, and to his lady my gould mantle, and to Mrs. Matte, her dau., a ringe with fowre little diamonds. To Mrs. Oldsworth a silver boule of 3*l*. To my cozen, Eliz. Apsley, a petticoate of clothe of silver embroidered with hopps. To Mr. Shute, preacher, a bible. To my cozen Hall a boule of 6*l*., and to his wife a velvet gowne. To Sir Edward Yorke²⁰ 10*l*., and to his lady a curtell of cloth of gould. To Mr. Cole and Mrs. Cole, the younger, two cabinettes of glasses. To Doctor Hawkins a boule of 4*l*. To my worthie trustye friend, Sir. Chr. Pickeringe,²¹ kt., of whose integritye

¹⁷ Anne, daughter and heir of John Lord Russell, married Henry Lord Herbert, son and heir-apparent of Edward Earl of Worcester, Lord Privy Seal. (*Collins*.)

¹⁸ Margaret, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray in Scotland, and second wife to Charles Howard Earl of Effingham. After the death of the Earl of Effingham, by whom she had two sons, she re-married Sir William Monson, afterwards Viscount Castlemain in Ireland.

¹⁹ Sir Philip Tyrwhit, of Stainfield, co. Lincoln, a member of an ancient Lincolnshire family. On the 29th of June, 1611, he was created a Baronet. His wife was Martha, daughter of Sir Anthony Thorald.

²⁰ Sir Edward York, of Ripon, Bart., a younger son of Sir John York, Lord Mayor of London. By his will dated 28 June, 1621 (pr. at York 19 Sep. 1622), he desired to be buried in the church of Ripon. "To my verie kinde friend Sir Thomas Farefax, of Denton, Kt., the picture of myself, and two hampers. One carpit cloth with a gold fringe to the church of Ripon." The residue of his estate is bequeathed to his nephew and executor, Sir John York, Kt.

²¹ Sir Christopher Pickering, of Threlkeld and Ormeside, co. Westmerland, Knight, a scion of the house of Pickering of Crosby Ravenswath. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1591, 1606, 1608, and 1612. By a milkmaid of the name of Todhunter on his estate at Threlkeld, he left a natural daughter, Frances, who became the heiress of her father. She took to her first husband a lawyer, John Dudley, of Duf-ton, a member of the family of Dudley of Yanwath, after whose decease she remarried Cyprian Hilton, of Burton, Esq., by whom she left several children. Sir Christopher made his will at Ormeside on the 10th of December, 1620, which was proved at York on the 15th of February following. By it he left all his lands in Westmerland to his son-in-law Dudley and his daughter Frances, making his said son-in-law and his nephew, Wm. Crakenhorpe, of Hutton, in the Forest of Inglewood, gen., his executors and residuary legatees. To his sister, Mrs. Mary Dalston, he gives 100*l*. To his nephew, Mr. John Dalston, son and heir apparent to his brother-in-law, Thomas Dalston, of Thwaite, Esq., he leaves 100*l*. "for that I have received more love and kindness from him than any of his other brothers." To his neece, the Lady Fletcher, and her son Henry, son of his nephew, Sir Richard Fletcher, Kt., his house-

and fidelitye I have had speciall triall, my best gilded cupp. I desire my honorable dau. to respecte, favor, and countenance Mr. Bradly,²² parson of Brogham, that he sustaine noe wronge, as she should doe for myselfe, seinge he hath many enimies for my sake, and will find opposites for speakeinge the truth.

*Legacies to my Servants.*²³—To Mrs. Wetherington a silke program gowne and 10*l*. To Mrs. Washburne 10*l*. Mrs. Fletcher 20*l*. Mrs. Crakenthorpe two Jacobus peeces in gould. Mrs. Bellosses one of my best mares and her fole. Mr. Dawson two peices of hanginge of Deborah. To the poore of the parishe in Northumberland where it shall please God my body shall be interred 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Poore of Brogham and Applebye 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To threescore pooere men and women threescore gownes.

CODICIL NUNC.—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,²⁴ was buried, which was att Anwick, in Northumberland, she now left it to be interred where the Right Hon^{ble} Anne Countesse of Dorsett, her deare and noble sole dau. and heire, should thinke fitt.

[*Pr. 1 July, 1616; pr. at Cant., and adm. to John Layfield, S.T.P. 27 Jan., 1616-17; pr. here, and adm. to Ralph Conniston.*]

hold stuff at Threlkeld. "To my cosen, Chr. Laithes, my young dunned mare, which was of the getting of Old Spinke." The testator died on the 14th of January, and was interred on the following day in the church of Ormeside. His tombstone occupyes no inconsiderable portion of the church, and upon it is a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

Loe here interr'd lyes underneath this stene
True wisdom, virtue, justice, all in one,
Sir Christopher Pickeringe, knt., who after he had
Been 5 times Shereriffe of Cumberlande
Dyed ye 14th of Jan. A^o Dni., 1620. Ætatis sue 76.

²² Cuthbert Bradley was presented to the rectory of Brougham by George Earl of Cumberland in 1583, and died in 1624. It would be interesting to know by what services he had secured the good opinion of the testatrix. The word opposite instead of opponent is not now in use, but it occurs several times in Shakespere.

"You imagine me too unhurtful an opposite."

Measure for Measure, Act III. Sc. 2.

"Your opposite hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath can furnish man withal."

Twelfth Night, Act II, Sc. 5.

²³ It will be observed that the servants of the testatrix and her daughter were gentewomen of good north country families. It was deemed an honour to be numbered among the household of so distinguished a house as that of Clifford.

²⁴ Francis Lord Russell, third son of Francis Earl of Bedford. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Forster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, by whom he left an only son. He was no inconsiderable personage in our Border History. In 1575 he was chamberlain of Berwick, and in 1577, he was sheriff of Northumberland, which county he represented in Parliament from 1572 to 1585. On the 27th of July, 1585, he was treacherously slain at a Border meeting held at Hexpethgatehead, and was interred in Alnwick Church. A full account of his death may be found in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. II., Part iii. The feud which existed between the testatrix and the Cliffords probably deterred her from asking to have her body laid in the family vault at Skipton. She would no doubt wish to rest by her lord's side, but she scorned to ask such a favour from her oppressor. The distance of Alnwick from Brougham Castle was, in all probability, the reason why the Countess changed her intention with reference to the place of her burial.

Of these illustrious parents the Lady Anne Clifford was the sole surviving issue—the last and noblest daughter of a princely house, and the greatest lady of her age. She was born in Skipton Castle on the 30th of January, 1589-90, and was baptized in the parish church there on the 22nd of February following. Her infancy and her youth were watched over by her loving mother, who seemed to live for her sake alone. The celebrated Samuel Daniel was her tutor, and under his able guidance she made rapid progress in her studies. Her private accounts, which are still in existence, contain some interesting particulars of the expenditure of her earlier years—even to the copy-book in which she was to write her catechism. The Lady Anne was brought up from her infancy as the inheritor of a noble name; she was the pet of the aged Elizabeth, and the darling of her friends and kinsfolk. With her father she was always a favourite; she was present with her mother at his deathbed, and had there the satisfaction of witnessing their complete reconciliation, and received the blessing of her dying sire. After his decease she was at once forced into a prominent position unsuited for her tender years. Her mother, conceiving that the possession of all her husband's lands belonged to her daughter by inheritance, strove to wrest them from her brother-in-law, on whom they had been settled. This claim was not finally adjusted when the Lady Anne lost her mother, to whom she was so much indebted. This event, however, did not quell her indomitable courage, and she continued to withstand her uncle till all opposition was of no avail. Verdict after verdict had been given against her; the King was notoriously opposed to her cause; and when he gave his final award in favour of her uncle, she treated his proposal and offers of mediation with the utmost scorn. Before this painful and unfortunate litigation was terminated, the Lady Anne had taken to herself a husband in the person of Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, to whom she was married on 25 Feb. 1609-10. Lord Buckhurst succeeded to the Earldom of Dorset very soon after his marriage, in consequence of the death of his father. He was a brave and a high-spirited nobleman, but his prodigality and licentiousness made the home of his Countess by no means a happy one. He was the father of five children by her, three sons, all of whom died in their infancy, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Margaret, became the wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, whilst the second, Isabella, took for her lord James Compton, Earl of Northampton. The Earl of Dorset died on his 35th birthday, the 28th of March, 1624. After his decease, the Lady Anne resolved to die his widow; and it was perhaps the only time in her life that she altered her determination, when she took for her second consort Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to whom she allied herself

in 1630. Her selection, however, reflects but little credit on her discrimination.²⁵ A scion of so great a house, with a Sidney for his mother, could not fail to be brave and magnificent. Herbert, however, was a spendthrift, and a libertine besides, and his wife, on more than one occasion, did not experience at his hands that kindness and courtesy of demeanour which she had every reason and right to expect from him. He died in 1650, and was buried at Salisbury. The Lady Anne was once more a widow, and her own mistress. She had now fortunately a wide field for her generosity and magnificence. Seven years before the decease of her last husband death had won for her a vast inheritance, the object of her early hopes and energies, the ancient lands of the house of Clifford. The last Earl of Cumberland having died without issue male, all the extensive possessions of his family reverted to the Countess of Pembroke. To these northern estates the Countess retired, and there she passed the remainder of her life. She now went about doing good, in a time too when perfidy and suspicion had taken the place of generosity and benevolence. She found her northern houses ruinous and dismantled, but she restored them all in spite of Parliament and Protector. The Castles of Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, Brough, and Pendragon, and the tower of Bardon, were all renovated by her; and the churches and chapels of Appleby, Bondgate, Brougham, Nine-kirks, and Mallerstang, were rebuilt or restored by her benevolence. I cannot now speak of the almshouses she founded, and her many other charitable works, which have made her name illustrious. The last 25 years of her life were spent in the castles of her ancestors, happy in the presence of her children's children, and scattering her benevolence with no sparing hand, simple in her grandeur and lowly in her exaltation. I now proceed, before I close this memoir, to give some extracts from her will, which is perhaps the most interesting document of the kind that I have ever seen. It is such a will as a queen would make, admirably tempered at the same time with true Christian feeling. You must remember, before I begin, that it is the composition of a lady who was in her 86th year.

May 1, 1674.—I, Ann Lady Clifford, Countesse Dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, sole daughter and heire to the late right noble George Clifford, Earle of Cumberland, and by my birth from him Lady of the Honor of Skipton in Craven, Barronesse Clifford, Westmerland,

²⁵ "In her first widowhood (as I have heard her say) she resolved, if God ordained a second husband for her, never to have one that had children, and was a courtier, a curser, and swearer. And it was her fortune to light on one with all these qualifications in the extreme." (*Sedgwick's Autobiography.*)

and Vessey, and High Sheriffesse²⁶ by inheritance of the county of Westmerland, being att this present in indifferent health of body, and very good memorie, thanks be given to God for the same—I give and bequeath my soule to the Holy and Blessed Trinity, Almighty God the Creator of the world, Jesus Christ the Redeemer of the world, and the Holy Ghost the Sanctifier of the world, being confident, through the mercies, passion, bloud and meritts of the same my deare Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to have free pardon and remission of all my sins, and to be received in the number of the faithfull into the New Jerusalem, the habitation of the blessed, and into that kingdome which shall have noe end, and my firme hope and resolution is, by God's grace, to dye a true childe of the Church of England and a professor of the true orthodox faith and religion established and maintained in that church in which my selfe was borne, bred, and educated by my blessed mother. And, as for my body, I desire that itt may be buried decently, and with as little charge as may be, being sensible of the folly and vanity of superfluousse pomps and solemnities. And I desire that my body may be unopened, wrapt onely in a sear cloth²⁷ and lead, with an inscription on the breast whose bodie it is; and soe to be interred in the vault in Appleby church, in Westmerland, which I caused to be made there with a tombe over itt for my selfe. In which church my deare and blessed mother, Margarett Russell, Countesse of Cumberland, lyes alsoe interred, by whose prudence, goodnesse, and industrie, the right of inheritance to the lands both in Westmerland and in Craven, was discovered to the Courts of Judicature in this nation to appertaine unto me, as right and next lawfull heire to my noble father, George Earle of Cumberland, and his noble progenitors, the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and Vessyes, which otherwise had bene possessed by others who had noe right thereunto: and, therefore, as I doe my selfe, soe I desire my succeeding posteritye to have her in memory, love, and reverence, who was one of the most vertuousse and religiousse ladies that lived in her time.

²⁶ This office continued in the possession of her descendants. The Countess availed herself of the privileges of her post, and used to take her seat on the bench with the judges at the Westmerland Assizes.

²⁷ A cere-cloth or cerement (*cera*) was a cloth smeared over with wax and other glutinous matter, in which the bodies of the dead were wrapped. It was always used when the corpse was embalmed. In 1618 James Aiscough, a Richmondshire man, who had thriven in the world and become a wealthy merchant in London, orders his body to be brought down from his house in the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, to be interred in the parish church of his manor of Nutthall, co. Notts, "in the closett belonging to my mannor of Nutthall, to sitt in there, and that it bee embalmed, *seared*, and encoffind, or any other waie so as it maie bee carried safelie and in good sorte to Nutthall aforesaid, without feare or damage of bursting open or other disgrace in the waie, and in a coatche or otherwise as it shall bee more fit." It was by no means unusual to shroud in lead the remains of persons of consequence, and in selecting this mode of interment the Countess followed the example of her sire. When Dr. Whitaker inspected the family vault at Skipton he found in it the remains of the Earl, "whose lead coffin precisely resembled the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, with a rude face and something like female mammæ cast upon it; as were also the figures and letters G. C. 1605. The body was closely wrapt in ten folds of coarse cere-cloth." In the Memorials of the Charter House, p. 158, an engraving is given of the remains of the munificent Sutton, as they may still be seen, shrouded in their leaden cerements, with his name upon his breast. Bishop Skirlaw's leaden coffin was precisely the shape of the body.

To my deare daughter, and now onely surviving childe, the Lady Margaret, Countesse Dowager of Thanett,²⁸ for her life, my castles of Appleby, Brough *alias* Browham, Brough *alias* Burgh-under-Staynmore, and Pendragon,²⁹ in the county of Westmerland—with the fower antient forrests to the sayd fower castles belonging, viz., the forrest of Hieland belonging to the castle of Appleby, the forrest of Ouglebird to the castle of Brougham, the forrest of Stainemore to the castle of Brough, and the forest of Mallerstang to the castle of Pendragon, &c.—together with the lordships and mannors of Appleby, Skittergate and Burrells, Bondgate and Langton Knocke *alias* Shalcocke, Brampton, King's Meaborne, Temple Sowerby, Kirby Thure, Woodside and Moore-houses, Brough, East Stanmore, South Staynmore, Sowerby juxta Brough, Warton, Kirby Stephen, and Mallerstange, in the county of Westmerland, the parke and chase of Whinfell, mills, mines, homages, the hereditary sheriffewicke of Westmerland, and those dues called nout gelt, serjeant oates, and foster hens,³⁰ and all fellons' goods, waifes and strayses, in the county of Westmerland and barony of Kendall—all which were granted by King John, King of England, unto Robert de Veteriponte,³¹ my ancestor (to whom I am lineall heire), in the fifth yeare of the said King's reigne, and were in the possession of my noble father, George Earle of Cumberland."—After the decease of the said Countess Dowager of Thanet, all these to remain "to my now second grandsonne, Mr.

²⁸ Margaret, eldest and now only surviving child of the Countess, by her first husband, was born at Dorset House, July 2nd, 1614, and was married on April 21st, 1629, to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, by whom she had six sons and six daughters. Her husband died in London on the 7th day of May, 1664, aged 55, and his estimable consort survived him 12 years, and died on the 14th of August, 1676, very shortly after the decease of her mother.

²⁹ All of these castles were either rebuilt or repaired by the Countess. Appleby is still habitable, Brough and Pendragon are in ruins, and Brougham has passed into the possession of that illustrious nobleman who derives his title from his residence.

³⁰ These dues belonged of old time to the Cliffords as lords of the fee and seigniority of Westmerland. *Nout-gelt* answers to the cornage of the Palatinate of Durham, and my readers will find this obscure term explained at some length in one of the publications of the Surtees Society (Baldon Buke, App. lv.); at this time it was a money payment. *Serjeant-oats*, were a sort of tythe of oats paid in kind by the tenant to the land-serjeant or bailiff of the lord. *Foster-hens*, or *Pout-hens*, as they are also called, were rendered by the tenant to the lord according to the old feudal custom, which prevailed also in the Bishoprick. All these rights were disputed by the tenants: In 1634 the Lord Keeper made his decree confirming the legality of the payment of nout-gelt and serjeant-oats. The Lady Anne, herself, had a law suit about a similar rent of hens, at Skipton, or rather the hen, for one hen alone was the subject of the contest between her and a person who by purchase had become her tenant. The action was an expensive one, but after it was decided in her favour she is said to have invited her refractory subject to share with her, at her own table, the unfortunate hen which had been the cause of the litigation.

³¹ A most powerful baron, and high in the favour of King John. On Feb. 21, 1203, the King gave him the custody of his castles of Appleby and Brough, and ordered them to be given up to Ivo de Beauchamp, his nephew. Shortly afterwards John orders the same castles, together with their honors and the whole of the bailiwick of Westmerland, to be delivered to Robt. de Boell and John de Ormsheud, Veteriponte's servants, on behalf of their master.

John Tufton,³² second sonne to my said daughter and to his heirs"—after him to Mr. Richard Tufton, Mr. [Thomas] Tufton,³³ and Mr. Sackville Tufton, her 3rd, 4th, and 5th sons, and their heirs successively—then after them to "Nicholas Lord Tufton, Earl of Thanett, her eldest sonne,³⁴ (whome I name in the last place, not for want of affection or good will in me towards him, but because he is now by the death of his father possest of a greate inheritance in the southerne parts), and his heirs,"—then to the Lady Margaret Coventry,³⁵ wife to George Lord Coventry, her eldest daughter and her heirs,—to Mr. John Coventry, her eldest sonne, and then to Mrs. Margaret Coventry, her eldest daughter. After them, to remain to Mrs. Ann Hatton, eldest daughter to my grandchild, Lady Cicil Hatton,³⁶ deceased, and second dau. to the said Lady Margaret, Countess Dowager of Thanet—and after her, to Mrs. Marg^t and Mrs. Elizabeth Hatton, her 2nd and 3rd daughters in succession—then to Mr. John Walter, only surviving son of my grandchild, the Lady Mary Walter,³⁷ deceased, 3rd dau. of my said dau., and after her, to Mrs. Mary Walter, her only dau.—Then to my grandchild, Lady Amy [Anne?] Grimston,³⁸ wife to Mr. Samuel Grimstone, and 4th dau. to my dau.—Then to my grandchild, the Lady Alatheia Compton, now only surviving child of my younger dau., the Lady Isabella, Countess of

³² Afterwards fourth Earl of Thanet. He did not long enjoy his honours, and died, unmarried, in 1680. By his will, dated 22 Oct., 1679, in which he is styled John Tufton, Esq., (*alias Comes Thanet*) he leaves all his lands, &c., in England, to his brothers Richard, John, and Sackville Tufton, Esqs., "reserving alwaies to myselfe 2000*l.* to such uses as I shall think fitt." This document was proved at York, 1 Feb., 1680-1.

³³ Richard and Thomas Tufton were successively Earls of Thanet; as, however, both of them died without issue male, the peerage came into the family of Sackville Tufton. For a full account of the Tuftons, which I do not profess to give here, I may refer my readers to Collins' Peerage, and to a work entitled "Memorials of the Family of Tufton," which was published at Gravesend in 1800.

³⁴ Nicholas, third Earl of Thanet, died childless in November, 1679. His lady was a daughter of Richard Earl of Burlington.

³⁵ Wife of George, third Lord Coventry of Aylesbro', co. Worcester, by whom she had two children, John, afterwards fourth Lord Coventry, and Margaret, who married Charles Earl of Wiltshire, afterwards Duke of Bolton, and died without issue in 1683.

³⁶ Wife of Christopher Lord Hatton, Governor of Guernsey. She lost her life through a most lamentable accident. Her husband and his family were residing, in 1672, at Cornet Castle, in Guernsey, when the magazine of powder was fired in the night time by a flash of lightning. The explosion was most terrific. The Lady Cecily and several of her women were blown into the sea and killed. Her lord was blown through the window of his bed-room upon the ramparts of the castle, but he and his children received little or no injury. Aubrey, the antiquary, tells a remarkable story how "the Countess of Thanet (Earl John's Lady) saw as she was in bed with her lord in London (the candle then burning in her chamber), the apparition of her daughter, my Lady Hatton, who was then in Northamptonshire." The catastrophe occurred shortly afterwards.

³⁷ The lady of Sir William Walter, of Saresden, co. Oxford, Bart., by whom she had several children. Her son John was the third Baronet, and her daughter Mary married Sir Robert Rich, of Sunning, co. Berks.

³⁸ Wife to Sir Samuel Grimston, of Colchester and Missinghall.

Northampton—and then to my right heirs;—and none of them to sell or destroy any wood or timber. “Whereas it hath pleased God to take out of this world my younger dau., the Lady Isabella, Countesse of Northampton, on the 14th of October, 1661, and about a month before, her then eldest son, William Lord Compton, and since that, James Lord Compton and other of her children, to my greate greife and sorrow, soe she hath now left noe surviving issue behinde her but the Lady Alatheia Compton, her now onely childe—I settle upon her my lands of inheritance in Craven—all which were granted by King Edward II. unto Robert Lord Clifford,³⁹ my ancestor (to whome I am lineall heire), in the 5th yeare of his raigne,” with a repetition of the previous entail —“and if her noble father, James Compton, Earle of Northampton,⁴⁰ shall happen to dye during her infancy, I will that she be committed to the custodie of my noble cossen, William Russell,⁴¹ Earle of Bedford,—and I doe this the rather, in regard that my deceased blessed mother was daughter to Francis Russell, Earle of Bedford, that dyed in July, 1585, from whome this present Earle of Bedford is dissended: And I doe earnestly desire my true frind and godsonne, George Morley,⁴² now Bishop of Winchester, to represent to his sacred Majestie, in all humilitie, this desier of mine, humbly beseeching him to approve thereof for the good of my sayd grandchilde.—My daughter to have nothing to doe with the lands called Brougham Hall demesne, co. Westmerland, which I purchased of Captaine James Browne, nor with those lands called St. Nicholas, near Appleby, which I purchased of William Fielding,⁴³ of Startforth, co. York; all which are settled for the maine-

³⁹ One of the most powerful nobles of his age, and the greatest of the Cliffords. He was slain at Bannockburn in 1314.

⁴⁰ A gallant soldier and a most distinguished loyalist. He was married in July, 1647, to the youngest daughter of the testatrix, by whom he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, with the exception of the Lady Alatheia who became the wife of Edward Hungerford, Esq.

⁴¹ An excellent account of the family of Russell, to which I can add nothing, may be found in Collins' Peerage.

⁴² George Morley, S. T. P., a very eminent scholar and divine. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles I. and shared the fortunes of his royal master. When all assistance was of no avail he crossed the seas and continued abroad till the Restoration. On his return to England his loyalty was at once rewarded. He became, successively, Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of Worcester, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Bishop of Winchester. After a long life, spent in the severest study as well as in the exercise of his religious duties, he died in October, 1684, and was interred in Winchester Cathedral. He was in truth one of the noblest of our English prelates in that age of giants, and one of the chroniclers of his many virtues says with truth, “O that but a single portion of this spirit might always rest on the Established Clergy.” This good man was chaplain to the second husband of the Countess and when he was compelled to seek refuge in foreign countries, he and several other ecclesiastical refugees were supported by her munificence.

⁴³ A lineal descendant of the old Counts of Hapsburgh. By his will, dated in 1703, he directed his body to be buried in Startforth Church, under the marble stone, near his wife. All his lands, including those at Plumpton Head, in Cumberland, to Israel his son, who was then an officer in St. James' Palace. The lady of Ignatius Bonomi, Esq., late of Durham, is now one of the representatives of this ancient house.

tenance of a mother, reader and 12 sisters, for ever, in the Almeshouse att Appleby which I caused to be built there in the years 1651, 1652, and 1653—nor with the fineable rents of Brougham Hall mannor, which I have assigned to bedistributed every second of Aprill, yearely, for ever, att the pillar neare unto Brougham Castle, to the poore of the parish of Brougham, which pillar was some yeares since sett up there by my direction, in memory of the last parting betwene my blessed mother and me⁴⁴—nor with a house and lands called Kittigarth att Temple Sowerbye, of the yearely rent of 7*l.*, to keepe in repaire the church, bridge, schoole, and court-house in Appleby.—All my household stuffe (though but of small value) to remaine as heire-loomes, &c.

To my right honorable and noble son-in-law, James Compton, Earle of Northampton, one gold cupp with a cover to itt, all of massie gold, which cost me about 100*l.*, whereon his armes and the armes of his first wife (my daughter), and some of my armes, are engraven, desiring his lordshipp that the same may remaine, after his decease, to his daughter, my grandchild, the Lady Aletheia Compton, (if it please God she survive him) as a memorial of her good mother, deceased. To my right honorable and noble grandsonne, Nicholas Earle of Thanett, one other gold cupp with a cover to itt, all of massie gold, which cost me alsoe about 100*l.*, whereon the armes of his father, my deceased son-in-law, and of his mother, my daughter, and some of my owne armes, are engraven, desiring his lordshipp that the same remaine after his decease (if he soe please) to his wife, my honorable cossen and goddaughter, if she survive him, as a remembrance of me. *Memorandum*, I doe give to my noble sonne-in-law, the Earle of Northampton, six of the best peices of my father's armors that he shall chuse, hoping he will leave them to his daughter, the Lady Alatheia Compton, my grandchild. To the said Earle and Countesse of Thanett, my silver bason and ewer, with the Scripture history, and some of the kings of England, curiously engraven upon them, and 12 silver plates of the same workemanship, which were my last lord's, the Earle of Pembroke's. To my honorable grandchildren, Nicholas Earle of Thanett, and Mr. John Tufton, his brother, the remainder of the two rich armors which were my noble father's, to remaine to them and their posterity (if they soe please) as a remembrance of him. To my deare daughter, the Countesse Dowager of Thanett, my bracelett of little pomander⁴⁵ beads, sett in gold and enamelling, containing fifty-seaven beads in number, which usually I ware under my

⁴⁴ This celebrated pillar is still remaining; and it is to be hoped that it will long remain as an enduring memorial of a daughter's love, which, in fervency and sincerity, has, perhaps, never yet been equalled. It is gray with age and has been battered by many a storm, yet that beautiful country in which it stands presents no object more interesting to the tourist than this solitary monument.

⁴⁵ From the French *pomme d'ambre*, i. e. an amber apple.—A sweet-ball, a perfumed ball or powder. Bacon. (*Bailey*.) This splendid jewel was probably a wedding present to Queen Mary. John Earl of Bedford, the husband of the lady upon whom the Queen bestowed it, had been sent to escort Philip on his wedding voyage to England. It may, perhaps, appear singular that such a gift should be given away at all, but in those days when there was a constant interchange of presents between the sovereign and the members of the court, the most costly gifts were parted with without any scruple.

stomacher; which bracelett is above an hundred yeares old, and was given by Philip the Second, King of Spaine, to Mary Queene of England, [and by her?] to my greate grandmother, Ann Countesse of Bedford: and alsoe two little peices of my father and mother, sett in a tablett of gold, and enamelled with blew; and all those seaven or eight old truncks and all that is within them, being for the most part old things that were my deare and blessed mother's, which truncks commonly stand in my owne chamber or the next unto it. To my grandchilde, the Lady Althæa Compton, my Terra-Lemnia jugg⁴⁶ with cover to itt, sett in gold and enamelling, which was bought by me of my last lord the Earle Pembroke's executors, and the picture of her good mother, deceased, in limning worke, sett in blew stone. To my eldest granddaughter, the Lady Margaret Coventry, a little Heliotropian cupp, sett in silver and guilt, which was my noble father's; and to her now eldest sonn, Mr. John Coventry, one agatt jugg, trimmed with gold, and a gold cover to itt, bought alsoe by me of my last lord the Earle of Pembroke's executors.⁴⁷ To Mrs. Margaret Coventry, eldest daughter to the said Lady Margaret Coventry, twenty silver plates, whereon the armes of my last lord, the Earle of Pembroke, and my owne armes are ingraven, and a little picture of her owne mother in lymning worke, sett in gold. To my greate grandchild and goddaughter, Mrs. Ann Hatton, 100*l.*, and my pauncye picture case with a diamond on the one side and a rubie on the other side of itt, which was my good aunt of Bathe's,⁴⁸ and wherein my last lord's picture is sett. To my greate grandchild, Mr. John Walter, 100*l.*, and my best ring with a greate orientall amethyst, which was my worthy antt of Warwick's;⁴⁹ and to his sister, Mrs. Mary Walter, my owne picture⁵⁰ when I was about twenty yeares of age, sett in a table case of gold with blacke enamelling. To my granddaughter, the Lady Ann Grimstone, 100*l.*, and the chrySTALL cann which was bought by me of my last lord the Earl of Pembroke's executors, and was by my directions delivered to her by my sayd daughter, the Countesse Dowager of Thanett, shortly after the marriage of the sayd Lady Ann Grimstone. To my third, fourth, and fifth grandsons, Mr. Richard, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Sackville Tufton, 100*l.* each, to buy themselves a peece of plate. To the right honorable Ann Countesse of Bedford my large silver standish that was given me as a legacy by her husband's grandfather, William Lord Russell, my worthy unckle. To my honorable grandchild,

⁴⁶ Made of a kind of red earth which is found in the island of Lemnos.

⁴⁷ It would seem that the establishment of the earl had been broken up and dispersed at his decease.

⁴⁸ Elizabeth, second daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford, and the wife of William Bouchier, Earl of Bath.

⁴⁹ Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford, was married to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. She was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, and had the bringing up of the testatrix in her earlier years.

⁵⁰ In the accounts of the testatrix in her childhood, from which Dr. Whitaker gives some extracts, there is a reward of 2*s.* given "for fynding her ladyship's golden picture lost," and a charge of 12*d.* "for a boxe of ivory to putt a picture in." "For drawing your ladyship in canvas, iiij*s.*" These items refer, probably, to some picture which the testatrix does not mention in this will. (*Whitaker's Whalley*, 314, 15.)

Charles Earle of Carnarvan, my christall cupp, cutt in flowers, and made in the fashon of a boate, and a peice of white stayned cloth of silver, with the Herberts' armes and divers flowers wroughte in itt. To my honorable grandsonne, Philip Herbert, Earle of Pembroke and Montgomerye, the picture of his grandfather, my last lord, Philip Earle of Pembroke,⁵¹ sett in a gold case and enamelled with blew, drawne by Helyard⁵² the famous lymner; and alsoe a silver medall, and case for itt, with the picture of his great great grandfather, William Herbert, first Earle of Pembroke of that familie, on the one syde of itt, and on the other side the Temple of Vertue, guarded by a dragon, with an inscription in Latine about itt. To my worthy cossen, Sir Philipp Musgrave, of Edenhall, Bart.,⁵³ my worthy cossen, Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, Bart.,⁵⁴ my antient frind, the Lady Margaret Boswell, of Bradburne, co. Kent, widow of Sir William Boswell, kt., to the Lady Katherine Shaftoe, wife to Sir Robert Shaftoe,⁵⁵ Recorder of Newcastle, daughter to my very good frind Sir Thomas Widdrington,⁵⁶ deceased, each 20*l.* to

⁵¹ An excellent account of the great house of Herbert, in all its branches, may be found in Collins' Peerage.

⁵² Nicholas Hilliard, an eminent English painter. Queen Elizabeth made him her goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter, and sat to him several times. She also appointed him, by patent, her principal drawer of small portraits and embosser of medals in gold. He was one of the most popular of the artists of his day, and many of the chief persons of that time sat to him.

⁵³ Sir Philip Musgrave, of Edenhall, was one of the most faithful supporters of Charles I. in the Civil Wars. He suffered very severely for his loyalty, and had a peerage offered to him after the Restoration, which he declined. Among the correspondence of Bishop Cosin, in his library at Durham, there are several most interesting letters from this truly Christian gentleman.

⁵⁴ The head of the house of Lowther, who had just succeeded to the estate and baronetcy. In 1696 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lowther and Viscount Lonsdale, which still remains in his family.

⁵⁵ Recorder of Newcastle, and ancestor of the Shaftos of Whitworth. He died 21 May 1705, and was interred in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. There is a pedigree of this family in Surtees' Durham, iii., 264.

⁵⁶ Sir Thomas Widdrington, eldest son of Lewis Widdrington, of Cheesburn Grange, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and antiquary. His talents soon raised him to eminence. He represented the town of Berwick, the city of York, and the county of Northumberland, in Parliament, and he was Recorder of the two former places. In 1639, upon the visit of King Charles to York, he made a most fulsome address to him; as recorder of the city, and was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. During the Commonwealth Sir Thomas became an advocate of the Protector, who was always ready to shew his appreciation of men of ability. Widdrington now became a Commissioner of the Great Seal, Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1658 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer. At the Restoration Widdrington temporized again, and suffered but little by the change. Sir Thomas allied himself in marriage with Frances, daughter of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, who died on the 6th of August, 1640, aged 36, and was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields. By her he had six children, four of whom, daughters and co-heirs, survived him: 1. Frances, who married Sir John Legard, of Ganton, by whom she had issue; 2. Catharine, wife of Sir Robert Shafto; 3. Mary, who became the wife of Sir Robert Markham, Bart., of Sedgebrooke, Notts; and 4. Ursula, who was the second wife of Thomas Earl of Plymouth, by whom she had several children; she was born November 11, 1647, and died April 22, 1717, aged 70. Sir Thomas had an only son, who bore his father's name; he died, aged about 20. Dorothy, his sister, died at

buy a peece of plate. To the Lady Howell, wife to Sir John Howell,⁵⁷ now Recorder of London (whome I have knowne from her childhood), two of my best silver fruite dishes. To Mr. Thomas Gabetis, my depu-tie sheriffe for the countie of Westmerland, and to his wife, two other of my best silver fruite dishes. To Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore (whoe formerly served me for many yeares together) 20*l*. and my fugard sattin mantle lyned with a white furr mixt, with haire collar; and to her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelloway, 10*l*., and my best riding coate of haired coloured sattin. To Mr. George Sedgwick, one of my cheife officers and servants, 200*l*. To Mr. Thomas Strickland, another of my officers, and receiver of Westmerland rents, 30*l*. To Mr. Peter Collings, receiver of my rents in Craven, (son to Mr. Robert Collings, deceased, my late receiver there) fower of my best oxen. To Mr. William Edge, receiver of my joyniture rents in Sussex, and in the Isle of Sheppey, 40*l*., to buy

an earlier age. Sir Thomas Widdrington died on the 13th of May, 1664, and was buried by the side of his wife, at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. It is not unlikely that the loyalty of Sir Thomas suffered by his alliance with the family of Fairfax. He was, however, in all probability, the means of inspiring the members of that distinguished family with his own love for antiquities. Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron, the patron of the literary men of his day, was his brother-in-law, and posterity has every reason to feel grateful to Widdrington, if he was the means of inducing his high-spirited relative to turn from the battle field to the gentler pursuits of literature and taste. We owe a deeper debt of gratitude to the patron of Roger Dodsworth than to the conqueror of Prince Rupert. Sir Thomas Widdrington was the compiler of a History of York, from which Drake makes large quotations. He offered to dedicate his work to the Mayor and Corporation, but as it was thought that he had neglected the interests of his constituents by not getting an act passed for improving the navigation of the river, the honour was angrily declined. He was told "that if he had employed his power towards the relief of their present distressed condition, it would have been of much more advantage to the city and satisfaction to them, than shewing them the grandeur, wealth, and honour of their predecessors." Sir Thomas was so offended at this reply that he would not publish his work, and left orders that it should never be given to the world. Sir Thomas Widdrington made his will on the 1st of September, 1663. It is his wish that "if my departure out of this world be in or neare London, then my minde is that my body be interred in the Church of St. Gyles'-in-the-Fields, neare the body of my late deare wife and of my deare daughter Dorothy as may be. To my foure daughters Frances, Katherine, Mary, and Ursula, the severall rings and plates given unto them by my late deare wife their good and religious mother deceased. To my grandchildren John and Thomas Legard and to my grandson Marke Shafto all my bookes and manuscripts, except such divinity and history bookes as my said foure daughters shall make choyce of, saving such reports as I tooke my selfe with my owne handwryting which I give to my sonne, Robert Shafto, Esq. To the poore of the parish of Standfordham where I was borne 10*l*. To the Lady Fairfax of Appleton, my sister-in-law the Lady Selby, the Lady Craven, Mrs. Arthington of Arthington, and Mrs. Hutton of Popleton, to my sister-in-law Mrs. Ursula Fairfax, the youngest daughter of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, to my uncles, Mr. Henry Fairfax of Oglethorpe and Charles Fairfax, of Menston, Esq., my worthy friends, John Archer, sergeant at law, and William Ellis, Esq., one of the readers of Gray's Inn, and to my schoole-fellow Walter Strickland, of Flambrough, Esq., each a gold ring of 40*s*. in value. To my cozen John Rushworth 10*l*. per. ann. To Sir John Legard my best horse. I owe to my sister-in-law, Ursula Fairfax, 1350*l*., which I have secured out of my lands of Castles, the wryting whereof is in my cabinett in an inner closett at my chamber att Serjeants' Inne, which moneys I have had in my hands since the beginning of August, 1659. I owe to my brother Ralph Widdrington, 700*l*., and to my brother Nicholas, 300*l*."

⁵⁷ John Howell, Esq., became Recorder of London in 1668, and held that office till 1676.

him a peece of plate. To the right reverend father in God, George, now Bishop of Winchester, my first godson, 40*l.*, to buy a peece of plate to keepe in memorie of me. To my household servants, all wages due to them, and such other sums as shall be affixed to each of their names in a cheque roll hereunto annexed. My weareing apparell to my servants, and my linnen to my daughter. 100*l.* to be bestowed in mourning blacks att my death for some few of my frinds and servants. To the poore of the parishes of Skipton, Appleby, and Brougham, each, 10*l.*; and to the poore of that parish where it shall please God to take me out of this world, 10*l.* I doe further desire that at my decease my body may be attended to the grave onely by my household servants, and family, in a private fashion, unlesse some of my frinds or kinned should happen to be neare to the place of my buriall, and so to be present therewith little trouble, and my household and family to be kept together, as it was in my lifetime, for the space of one month after my death. My deare daughter, the Countesse Dowager of Thanett, and her posterity, to take care for the well ordering of my almshouses at Appleby, and also of my almshouse att Beamesley, nere Skipton, in Craven, which was founded by my blessed mother, Margaret Countess of Cumberland, in the raigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, of happy memory. My said daughter to be my sole executrix: I give her all the rents, and arrears at rents, out of my joynture lands in Sussex, and in the Ile of Sheppey, and 1000*l.* now in her hands for which I have her bond, 200*l.* owing to me by Mr. John Tuf-ton, 1400*l.* in the hands of Mrs. Covell, late citizen and goldsmith of London, 1000*l.* in the hands of Sir Robert Viner, knt.,⁵⁸ alderman of London; all to the use of my daughter, my first and now onely childe, the Lady Margaret Countesse Dowager of Thanett.

ANNE PEMBROOKE.

Att Pendragon Castle.

Witnesses—George Sedgwicke, Thomas and Allan Strickland,
Hen. Machell, Geo. Goodgion, Edm. Foster, Edward Hasell.

The cheque roll of schedule of my household servants to be rewarded by my executrix:—

Mrs. Frances Place, one of my gentlewomen, 50*l.* Mrs. Susan Machell, my other gentlewoman, 10*l.* Dorothy Demaine, one of my laundry maides, 40*l.* Margaret Dargue, another of my laundry mayds, 10*l.* Ann Chippindale and Jane Steddall, two other of my laundry maids, 5*l.* and 4*l.* Geo. Sedgwicke,⁵⁹ one of my cheife officers and servants, 40*l.*

⁵⁸ Sheriff of the city of London in 1666, and Lord Mayor in 1675. On the 10th of May, 1666, he was created a Baronet, but, as he died without issue, the title became extinct at his death.

⁵⁹ A trusty and confidential servant of the testatrix. In Burn and Nicholson's *History of Westmorland*, (i. 294, *et seq.*) are many extracts from his autobiography, which are extremely interesting; they shew that the favour which the Countess shewed to Sedgwick was well merited, and they illustrate, to no slight extent, the present will. Sedgwick died on the 10th of June, 1685, aged 67, and was interred in Kendal Church.

Edward Hasell, my secretarie, and one of my cheife officers, 20*l*. Thomas Strickland, another of them, and receiver of my rents in Westmerland, 30*l*. Henry Machell, steward of my house and gentleman of my horse, 20*l*. Edmond Foster, my cheife butler, 10*l*. George Goodgeon, caterer and clarke of the kitchen, 30*l*. Allan Strickland, groome of the chambers, 15*l*. Arthur Swindin, my under buttler and fyer maker, 6*l*. John Hall, cheife groome of my stables, 6*l*. Abraham Tittin, another groome of my stables, 6*l*. Isaacke Walker, another groome of my stables, 4*l*. Wm. Dargue, cooke, 8*l*. Wm. Buckle, that helps in the kitchen, £3. Wm. Johnson, housekeeper of Appleby Castle, 3*l*. Richard Lewis, housekeeper of Brougham Castle, 3*l*. Robert Harrison, of Brough Castle, 3*l*. Richard Reignoldson, my baker and brewer, 5*l*.

ANNE PEMBROOKE.

The Countess survived the completion of this remarkable document for more than a year; and dying 22 March, 1675, aged 87, was interred in the parish church of St. Lawrence, in Appleby, near her beloved mother. A sumptuous monument still remains to commemorate her.

A few words on her personal appearance and character, and then I close my paper.

In her earlier years, the Lady Anne, I take her own description of herself, was a handsome woman. Her figure was exceedingly good. Her eyes were black, like her father's, and in the peak of hair on her forehead, and the dimple on her chin, she also resembled her sire. Her round face and full cheeks were taken from her mother. This description of herself, which is certainly a favourable one, is confirmed by the likeness of her which is engraved in Lodge's British Portraits. This is probably the same likeness which, as she tells us in her will, was taken when she was about twenty years of age. In her old age, however, she had lost all those personal charms for which her youth was famous; and this loss was mainly owing to a violent attack of small-pox soon after the death of her first husband. The later portraits of the Lady Anne represent a dignified but austere countenance, a strange contradiction to the gentleness and amiability which were paramount within.

One of the strongest features in the character of the Lady Anne was her indomitable independence and firmness of temper. The spirit of the Cliffords would not brook any interference. When she was but a girl she set at nought the unjust award of James. Twice had she crossed the path of Cromwell, and twice did the Protector give way in admiration. On the latter occasion on which she might have aroused his anger, she told the Commissioners who had been appointed by the Commonwealth to settle the differences between her and her tenants, that "she would never refer any of her concerns of that kind to the Protector,



or any person living, but leave it wholly to the discretion of the law, adding further, that she that had refused to submit to King James on the like account, would never do it to the Protector, whatever hazard or danger she incurred thereby." Her famous answer to the minister of Charles II. is too well known to be repeated here. This celebrated letter is not very well authenticated, but considering the character of the supposed writer, it is extremely probable that it was really her composition.

Her learning was varied and extensive. She had read very much herself, and we are told by the celebrated Dr. Donne, that she could talk on any subject from predestination to sleeve silk. She was fond of perusing works upon alchemy and magic, and she was exceedingly well read in history—a taste which she probably derived from her tutor. When her sight failed her, and she was no longer able to read herself, she employed a reader, who marked upon his book the day on which he began and concluded his task. The Countess was also fond of patronizing literary men. Samuel Daniel was her tutor, and she caused a memorial of him to be erected in the shape of an epitaph. Spenser's monument in Westminster Abbey was raised by her. She employed the laborious Roger Dodsworth to collect materials for the history of her family, and in the arrangement of these collections she was assisted by the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale.

Of her piety we require no assurance after the extracts which I have given from her will. But she does not tell us there of the churches, the schools, and almshouses that she rebuilt and founded. The scriptures she knew almost by heart. The Liturgy of the Church of England was regularly performed in her private chapel in times when it was almost more perilous to worship God than to serve the King. Of her love to her family we need no proof. The affection with which she speaks of her two husbands, who were both unworthy of her, and the reverent manner in which she mentions her mother, are indeed most striking. She was passionately fond of her children and their families. I cannot now stay to record her kindness and liberality to the suffering loyalists, or to the aged friends and servants of her house; and I am sure that I cannot do better than conclude in the eloquent words of Dr. Whitaker.—

"She was one of the most illustrious women of her own or of any age. By the blessing of a religious education, and the example of an excellent mother, she imbibed in childhood those principles which, in middle life, preserved her untainted from the profligacy of one husband and the fanaticism of another; and, after her deliverance from both, conducted her to the close of a long life in the uniform exercise of every virtue

which became her sex, her rank, and her Christian profession. Removing from castle to castle, she diffused plenty and happiness around her, by consuming on the spot the produce of her vast domains in hospitality and charity. Equally remote from the undistinguishing profusion of ancient times, and the parsimonious elegance of modern habits, her house was a school for the young, and a retreat for the aged, an asylum for the persecuted, a college for the learned, and a pattern for all."

JAMES RAINE, JUN. M.A.

*Neville Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*