

became annexed to the possessions of the House of York through Richard, its third duke, who inherited these wealthy demesnes in right of his mother, the Lady Anne Mortimer, whose children were the heirs and legal representatives of the House of March, on the decease of her brother, the last earl, without issue.

Ludlow was an ancient lordship appertaining to the Mortimers, and the Castle of Wigmore was the early feudal abode of that warlike race; but after the creation of Roger, Lord of Wigmore, as first Earl of March and Ulster, it would appear that Ludlow Castle was preferred to their more ancient stronghold of Wigmore, judging at least from the many charters dated from the former place. King Edward IV., who, previous to his accession, had borne the title of Earl of March, and was likewise the fourth Duke of York, established, after he ascended the throne, a vice-royalty in Wales, under the designation of "The Council of the Marches," in honour of the Earls of March, from whom he was descended. Ludlow (for which place he had an especial favour as the abode of his youth) was appointed to be the seat of their court, and the lord president of the council was located at its castle; for the transactions of the illustrious House of Mortimer, from the first Earl of March until the title merged in the crown in the person of King Edward IV., had relation chiefly to Ludlow. Here that monarch's son, the young Prince of Wales, held his court at the time of his father's decease; and here also he was first proclaimed king, by the title of Edward V.: here, likewise, sojourned and died Arthur, Prince of Wales, the promising grandson of Edward IV.—the sovereign to whom the town of Ludlow owed its subsequent importance; the local sovereignty which he instituted by royal prerogative having subsisted until abolished by act of Parliament in the reign of William and Mary, when the government was divided between two peers of the realm, with the title of lords-lieutenant of North and South Wales.*

The ancient castles of Clare, in Suffolk, and that of Trimmes in Ireland also passed to Richard, third Duke of York, through his maternal ancestry, Philippa of Clarence, espoused to his great grandsire, Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, having inherited this ancient demesne from her grandmother, Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare; by marriage with whose only child Elizabeth, King Edward III.'s second son, Prince Lionel, acquired the earldom of Ulster in the kingdom of Ireland, the honour of Clare in the county of Suffolk, and was created therefrom Duke of Clarence, 36 Edward III., 1362;† from which duchy the name of Clarenceux, being the title of the king-at-arms for the south-east and west parts of England on this side the Trent, is derived. Prince Lionel, and the Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, his consort, (in right of whose only child, Philippa, the race of York derived their claims to the throne,) together with Edmund Mortimer, last Earl of March, who left Richard, Duke of York, his heir, as also others of the noble House of Mortimer, were buried in the convent church of the ancient monastery of Clare.‡

Innumerable were the other manors, lordships, and demesnes which centred in Richard III., Duke of York, either by heirship or inheritance: Coningsburgh in Yorkshire, which gave the surname to his ill-fated parent, the Earl of Cambridge; Wakefield and Sendal Castle, a great lordship pertaining to the duchy of York, and from which latter stronghold he issued to meet his own untimely death,§ with many more of less historical importance; but Middleham, so expressly named by Sir George Buck as the early abode of his children, could scarcely have been so during the lifetime of their father, for the lordship of Middleham appertained to the House of Neville, into which family it came by the marriage of Robert de Neville with Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Ralph Fitz-Randolph; and all the writers of that period mention the fact of the Earl of Salisbury fleeing to "his castle of Middleham," as did "York to Wigmore," when Queen Margaret and her councillors, in 1457, (only three years before the battle of Wakefield,) sought to entrap them by stealth to that destruction which force of arms had not been able to accomplish.

Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 86.; *Sandford, Geneal. Hist.*, book iv. p. 294.; *Anglo-Spec.*, p. 773.

* See Matthew Paris, p. 854; and *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xv. No. IV. p. 393.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Sandford's Geneal. Hist.*, book iii. p. 220; *Nichol's Royal Wills*.

§ *Fleetwood's Chronicle*, p. 6.

P.

ENUMERATION OF THE TITLES BY WHICH THE BROTHERS OF CECILY, DUCHESS OF YORK, WERE ENNOBLED, TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THE ANCIENT FAMILIES WITH WHICH HER SISTERS WERE ALLIED.

(See page 45.)

1. John, who died during the lifetime of his father, leaving a son, who afterwards succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Westmoreland.
2. Ralph, married to Mary, co-heir to Sir Robert Ferrars.
3. Maud, married to Peter Lord Manley.
4. Alice, married first Sir Thomas Gray, of Heton; secondly, Sir Gilbert de Lancaster.
5. Philippa, married to Thomas Lord Dacres of Gillesland.
6. Margaret, married to Richard Lord Scrope of Bolton.
7. Anne, married to Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, knight.
8. Margary, Abbess of Barking.
9. Elizabeth, a nun, of the Order of St. Clare at the Minorities, London.
10. Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury.
11. William Lord Fauconberg.
12. George Lord Latimer.
13. Edward Lord Abergavenny.
14. Robert Bishop of Durham.
15. Cuthbert Neville, } who died without issue.
16. Henry Neville, }
17. Thomas Neville, }
18. Catherine, wife of John Mowbray, second Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards married to Sir John Woodville, son of Richard, Earl of Rivers.
19. Eleanor, wife first of Richard Lord Spencer, and secondly of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
20. Anne, wife first of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards of Walter Blount, Lord Mounjoy.
21. Jane, a nun.
22. Cecily, married to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

Blore's Monumental Remains, part iii.

Q.

LIST OF THE MANORS BESTOWED UPON RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, BY HIS BROTHER, KING EDWARD IV., BEFORE THE YOUNG PRINCE HAD ATTAINED HIS TWELFTH YEAR.

(See page 56.)

THE fee farm of Gloucester, with the manors of Kingstone Lacey, in Dorset; Richmond, in Yorkshire; Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire; Sarton, Great Camps, Abiton Magna, and Swaffham, in Kent; Polenthorn, Penhall, Tremarket, Trevalin, Argelles, Trewinion, and Droungolan, in Cornwall; Overhall, Netherhall, Aldham, Preston, Pendham and Cokefield, in Suffolk. The castles and manors of Henham, Elham, Parva, Vaur, Bumsted, Helion, Canfield-Magna, Stansted-Montfichet, Bumsted-upon-Terrens, Earls Calne, Crepping, Bentleigh-Magna, Crustwich, Fingrithe, Doddinghurst, Preyeres, Bower Hall, Creyes, Eston Hall, Cibley, Beamond, Downham, with Kensington and Walehurst, in Middlesex; Calverton, in Bedfordshire; Milton and Paston, in Northamptonshire; Market Overton, in Rutlandshire; Flete and Battlesmere, in Kent. All which were part of the estate of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, attainted. He also constituted Richard Lord High Admiral of England, constable of Corfe Castle, and keeper of the forests in Essex. A great portion of the lands and immense possessions of the attainted Cliffords were likewise settled on the young prince, who was created, in addition, Duke of Cornwall; and, consequently, enjoyed the enormous revenues derived from the mineral products of that duchy, and the rights and privileges connected with the Stannary courts.

See *Hutton's Bosworth*, p. xix.

R.

SEVERE EXERCISES ALLOTTED TO THE YOUTHFUL ASPIRANTS FOR KNIGHTHOOD DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

(See page 62.)

AMONGST the gymnastic exercises required of children at a very early age, one was to ride in full career against a wooden figure holding a buckler, called a quintaine. This quintaine turned on an axis; and as there was a wooden sword in the other hand of the supposed opponent, the young cavalier, if he did not manage the horse and weapon with address received a blow, when the shock of his charge made the quintaine spring round. Boys, more advanced in years, were taught to spring upon a horse while armed at all points; to exercise themselves in running; to strike for a length of time with the axe or club; to dance and throw somersets, entirely armed excepting the helmet; to mount on horseback behind one of their comrades, by barely laying hand on his sleeve; to raise themselves betwixt two partition walls to any height, by placing their back against the one, and their knees and hands against the other; to mount a ladder placed against a tower, upon the reverse, or untouching the rounds with their feet; to throw the javelin, and to pitch the bar.

Brayley's Graphic Illustrator, p. 27.

S.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S HISTORY OF KING RICHARDE THE THIRDE.

(See page 65.)

A REPORT seems early to have prevailed, assigning this history, usually imputed to Sir Thomas More, to the pen of Cardinal Morton.

Sir John Harrington, in his "Metamorphosis of Ajax," published 1596, says, "The best, and best written, of all our chronicles, in all men's opinions, is that of Richard III., written, as I have heard, by Morton; but, as most suppose, by Sir Thomas More." And Buck relates, "that Sir Edward Haby told him he had seen the original history in Latin, written by Morton, in the hands of Mr. Roper, of Eltham, an immediate descendant of More's." That Sir Thomas derived his information from Morton can scarcely be doubted, from the minuteness with which the particulars of transactions and conversations in which the bishop was a participator are related. This consideration will exculpate Sir Thomas More from any intentional misrepresentation of facts; and, at the same time, will make us receive the hideous portrait here drawn of Richard with some allowance for the prejudices of an inveterate and interested Lancastrian.

All the later historians of this reign, from Grafton down to Hume and Henry, have derived their materials from this history, for Rous of Warwick, the Chronicler of Croyland, Fabian and Polydore Virgil afford but little additional information. Grafton and Holinshed have not, as Lord Orford asserts, "copied it verbatim;" they have indulged in unwarrantable interpolations and omissions; their copies being, as the old editor says, "very much corrupte in many places, sometimes having less and sometimes having more, and altered in wordes and whole sentences." More's brother-in-law,* Rastall, when he made the collection of his kinsman's works in 1557, points out the incorrectness of the impressions of this history, which was first printed in Grafton's "Continuation of the Metrical Chronicle of John Hardyng," in 1543; and was again printed in the chronicles of Grafton, Hall and Holinshed, and professes to have been "conferred and corrected by his own copy." A portion of this history also exists in Latin; and Mr. Laing conjectures that it may have been first composed in that language. This Latin version has also been published, and was first printed at Lovain in 1566, with the other Latin works of Sir Thomas More. The editor remarks that it is an unpolished fragment, written without much study, and apparently unre-

* An almost universal error prevails in considering Rastall, the chronicler, as son-in-law, instead of brother-in-law, of Sir Thomas More. Rastall married the sister of the learned chancellor, who had but two daughters; the one, well known as the celebrated "Margaret Roper," as eminent for her virtues as her astonishing learning; and the other, "Mary," maid of honour to Queen Mary, and espoused afterwards, first to Mr. Stephen Clark, and secondly to Mr. James Basset.

vised, and that it is not to be compared, in point of elegance of style, to More's other Latin works. May not this Latin fragment be the identical history which has been attributed to Morton? It is remarkable that Grafton, in his narrative, takes up the conversation between the Earl of Buckingham and Bishop Morton, and continues it with the same minute particularity as it had been begun by Sir Thomas More; the subsequent events of the reign are detailed with the same exactness as if he had received his information from an eye witness of them. In Bishop Kennet's "Complete History of England," that learned prelate has contented himself with a faithless paraphrase, varying entirely in all essential characteristics from the original, so as scarcely to leave any trace of Sir Thomas More's manner of narration; and by trusting to this faulty copy, Hume has been led into error.

See Introduction to Singer's Reprint of More's Rycharde III.

T.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER LIMITED AT ITS FIRST INSTITUTION EXCLUSIVELY TO KNIGHTS OF HIGH MILITARY REPUTATION.

(See page 71.)

SANDFORD, in his "Genealogical History of the Kings of England," gives the following account of the original design of this martial association.

"Many solemn tournaments, and other exercises of war, are performed at Dunstable and Smithfield, but more especially at Windsor, where King Edward designed the restoration of King Arthur's Round Table, in imitation of which he caused to be erected a table of 200 foot diameter, where the knights should have their entertainment of diet at his expense, amounting to 100*l.* per week. In emulation of these martial associations at Windsor, King Philip of Valois practised the like at his court in France, to invite the knights and valiant men of arms out of Italy, and Almain thither, lest they should repair to King Edward, which, meeting with success, proved a countermine to King Edward's main design, who thereby finding that his entertainment of stranger knights was too general, and did not sufficiently oblige them his in the following wars, at length resolved on one more particular, and such as might tie those whom he thought fit to make his associates in a firm bond of friendship and honour.

"Wherefore, having given forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that sped fortunately, (which, with Du Chesne, we conceive to be that of Cressy, fought three years after his setting up the round table at Windsor,) he thence took occasion to institute this order, and gave the Garter (assumed by him for the symbol of unity and society) pre-eminence among the ensigns thereof; whence that select number, (being five-and-twenty besides the sovereign,) whom he incorporated into a fraternity, are frequently styled Equites Periscelides, vulgarly, Knights of the Garter."

Geneal. Hist., book iii. p. 163.

U.

SPLENDID FUNERAL OF RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK, AND OF HIS SON EDMOND, EARL OF RUTLAND.

(See page 73.)

"KING Edward, immediately after his great victory at Towton, caused the head of the duke his father to be taken down from the walls of York, and buried with his trunk, and the corpse of his son Edmond, Earl of Rutland, at Ponfract; from whence their bones, by the said king's command, were with great solemnity afterwards removed, and interred at Fotheringay. In order to which, upon the 22d of July, 1466, the said bones were put into a chariot covered with black velvet, richly wrapped in cloth of gold and royal habit, at whose feet stood a white angel bearing a crown of gold, 'to signify that of right he was king.' The chariot had seven horses, trapped to the ground, and covered with black, charged with escocheons of the said prince's arms; every horse carried a man, and upon the foremost rode Sir John Skipwith, who bore the prince's banner displayed. The bishops and abbots went two or three miles before, to prepare the churches for the reception of the prince, in pontificalibus.

"RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, followed next after the corpse, accompanied with a number of nobles, the officers of arms being also present. In this equipage they parted from Ponfract, and that night rested at Doncaster, where they were received by the convent of Cordeliers, in gray habit; from thence by journeys to Bleide, to Touxford in the Clay, to Newarke, to Grantham, to Stamford, and from thence on Monday, the 29th of July, to Fodringhay, where they arrived betwixt two and three of the clock in the afternoon, where the bodies were received by several bishops and abbots in pontificalibus, and supported by twelve servants of the defunct prince.

"At the entry of the churchyard was THE KING, accompanied by several dukes, earls and barons, all in mourning, who proceeded into the heart of Fodringhay church, near to the high altar, where there was a herse covered with black, furnished with a great number of banners, banneretts and pencils, and under the said herse were the bones of the said prince and his son Edmond.

"THE QUEEN and her two daughters were present, also in black, attended by several ladies and gentlewomen. Item, over the image was a cloth of majesty, of black sarcenet, with the figure of our Lord, sitting on a rainbow, beaten in gold, having, on every corner, a scocheon of his arms of France and England quarterly, with a valence about the herse also of black sarcenet, fringed half a yard deep, and beaten with three angels of gold holding the arms within* a garter, in every part above the herse.

"Upon the 30th July, several masses were said, and then at the offertory of the mass of requiem, the king offered for the said prince his father; and the queen and her two daughters and the Countess of Richmond offered afterwards; then Norroy king of arms offered the prince's coat of arms; March king of arms, the target; Ireland king of arms, the sword; Windsor herald of arms of England and Ravendon herald of Scotland offered the helmet; and Mr. de Ferrys, the harness and courser."

From an ancient Document preserved in the College of Arms, and quoted thence by Sandford, in his "Genealogical History of England," book v. p. 373.

V.

KING EDWARD'S STRONG ATTACHMENT TO RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EVINCED BY THE CONTINUED HONOURS AND POSSESSIONS THAT WERE BESTOWED UPON HIM BY THAT MONARCH, FROM THE PERIOD OF HIS ACCESSION TO THAT OF HIS DEATH.

(See page 84.)

- 1st Ed. IV.—Richard created Duke of Gloucester and Lord Admiral of England.—*Rot. Parl.*, vol. v. p. 461.
- 2d Ed. IV.—Grant to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, of the castle of the town of Gloucester, the constablership of Corfe Castle, the earldom, honour and lordship of Richmond, and numerous manors, forty-six in number, which fell to the crown by the attainder of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford.—*Rot. Parl.*, vol. vi. p. 227.
- 3d Ed. IV.—By patent the king granted to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the castles, manors, and lands forfeited by the attainder of Henry Beauford, late Duke of Somerset.—*Rymer's Add. MSS.*, vol. i. art. 91.
- 4th Ed. IV.—Grant of Stanhope Park and Weardale Forest to the duke for life, in lieu of an annuity of 100*l.* a-year.—*Surtees's Hist. Durham*, p. 1x.
- 5th Ed. IV.—Payment to Richard, Earl of Warwick, for costs and expenses incurred by him on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester.—*Issue Roll of the Exchequer*, p. 490.
- 6th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, created a Knight of the Garter.—*Hist. Brit. Knighthood*, p. 92.
- 8th Ed. IV.—Grant to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, of the numerous manors which had belonged to Robert, Lord Hungerford, and all the possessions of Henry, Duke of Somerset, or of Edmund his brother.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, m. 1. p. 314.
- 9th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed Chief Justice of South Wales, Admiral of England, and constable of England for life.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, m. 10. p. 315.
- 10th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed a commissioner of array in the county of Gloucester; also in the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 655.

* Signifying that the arms of Richard, Duke of York, were placed within the Garter.—*Sandford*, p. 373.

- 11th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed justiciary of North Wales.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, m. 9. p. 316. The king also confers upon Richard, by letters patent, the castles, manors, lordships and forfeited estates of Richard, Earl of Warwick, Sir Thomas Dymocke, Sir Thomas de la Laund, and others.—*Cott. MSS.*, Julius B. xii. fol. 111. b.
- 12th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed keeper of all the king's forests beyond Trente for life.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, m. 10. p. 317.
- 14th Ed. IV.—The king awards to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in right of his wife, half the vast possessions that accrued to her as co-heiress of the Earl of Warwick, with the additional clause that it was to remain with him in the event of a divorce.—*Rot. Parl.*, vi. p. 100.
- 15th Ed. IV.—The Duke of Gloucester nominated by King Edward IV. as one of the commissioners appointed by him to sign the contract of marriage between the Dauphin of France and the Princess Royal of England.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xii. p. 15.
- Also (15 Ed. IV.) the honour, manors, castle and demesnes of Skipton, with other land of the attainted Cliffords, were granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.—*Pat. Rolls*, 15 Ed. IV.
- 17th Ed. IV.—The king created Edmund Plantagenet, his nephew, eldest son of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Salisbury.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, part 11. p. 322.
- Ibid.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed great chamberlain of England for life.—*Ibid.*
- 18th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine.—*Ibid.*, part i. p. 323.
- 20th Ed. IV.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed the king's lieutenant-general during his own absence on an expedition against the Scotch.—*Ibid.*, part i. p. 325.
- 22d Ed. IV.—An act was passed reciting that the Duke of Gloucester and his heirs male should have the wardenship of the west marches of England towards Scotland; the castle, city, town and lordship of Carlisle; the castle, manor and lordship of Bewcastle in Cumberland, with Nicole Forest; also the countries and ground in Scotland, called Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewsdale, Annandale, Wallopdale, Clydesdale, and the west marches of Scotland, &c. &c.; in addition to which, he was to receive 10,000 marks in ready money.—*Rot. Parl.*, vol. vi. p. 197.

W.

TESTIMONY OF COTEMPORARY WRITERS, ESTABLISHING THE FACT OF KING EDWARD'S HAVING BEEN MADE A PRISONER BY THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND THE EARL OF WARWICK.

(See p. 85.)

A^o 1469. "In the mean time King Edward was captured at a village near Coventry, and was thence conveyed as a prisoner, through the influence of his brother George, Duke of Clarence, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and George Nevill, Archbishop of York, to Warwick Castle: but lest his friends in the South should release him, he was removed to Middleham, in Yorkshire, from which he was freed by the express consent of the Earl of Warwick, inasmuch as an insurrection had broken out among the partisans of Henry VI. in that part of England adjoining Scotland, which the earl could not repress except by making public proclamation in the king's name that all his lieges should rise in his defence against the rebels; for the people would not obey his mandates until they saw him in freedom at York. The insurgents having been dispersed, and the king taking advantage of his liberty, hastened to London, where, in a great council, a reconciliation was effected between him, the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick and their adherents. The injury, however, which he had received is conjectured by the chronicler to have rankled in the king's mind."

Cont. Hist. Croyland; Gale, i. p. 551. (Abstract.)

9 Ed. IV. "And after that, the Archbishop of York had understanding that King Edward was in a village beside Northampton, and all his people he raised were fled from him. By the advice of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, he rode with certain horsemen harnessed with him, and took King Edward, and

had him unto Warwick Castle a little while, and afterward to York city; and there, by fair speech and promise, the king escaped out of the bishop's hands, and came unto London, and did what him liked."

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 7.

To this cotemporary evidence may be added the more recent corroboration of Dr. Lingard, who, after stating that every writer of the age, whether foreign or native, confirms the fact of King Edward's imprisonment by his rebellious and unnatural kinsmen, not only adduces the authority of Comines to aid in substantiating the circumstance, but also minutely investigates the untenable arguments used by later historians to invalidate the above-named authority.

Lingard's Hist. Eng., vol. v. p. 195.

X.

EXTRAORDINARY INFLUENCE OF THE EARL OF WARWICK OVER GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(See p. 94.)

"BUT the wonder of the world then was at the powerful sorcery of those persuasions which bewitched the Duke of Clarence, the king's brother, to this conspiracy: but he was young and purblind in foreseeing the event of things. Profuse in expense beyond his revenue, and almost beyond the king's power to supply; grudging the favours conferred upon the queen and her kindred; valuing his birth too high, as who forgot the brother of a king is but a subject; forward upon any terms to make himself greater, easily lending ear to dangerous whispers, and as rashly giving consent. These preparations made this young prince fit to take any mischief which the Earl of Warwick ministered most plentifully."

Habington's Edward IV., p. 42.

Y.

FEEDLENESS OF HENRY VI. EVINCED BY HIS DEFICIENCY IN MUSCULAR STRENGTH.

(See p. 109.)

DR. WHITAKER, in speaking of King Henry VI., in his most interesting History of Craven, says, when describing the well-known relics of this unfortunate monarch left by him at Bolton, (a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon,) either from haste and trepidation, or as tokens of his regard for the family,—“In an age when the habits of the great, in peace as well as war, required perpetual exertions of bodily strength, this unhappy prince must have been equally contemptible from corporeal and from mental imbecility; yet I do not recollect that any historian mentions this circumstance. The boots are of a fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deer's skin, tanned with the fur on, and about the ankles is a kind of wadding under the lining to keep out the wet. They have been fastened by buttons from the ankle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small, (little more than eight inches long,) the toes round, and the soles, where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch in diameter. The gloves are of the same material, and have the same lining; they reach up like woman's gloves to the elbow, but have been occasionally turned down with the deer's skin outward. The hands are exactly proportioned to the feet, and not larger than those of a middle-sized woman."

Whitaker's Hist. of Craven, p. 104.

Z.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

(See p. 115.)

ON the 24th July, 1822, it was resolved by the House of Commons, "that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty (George IV.) representing that the

editions of the works of our ancient historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only; and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under his majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to his majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge." And the House, therefore, humbly besought his majesty "to give such directions as in his wisdom he might think fit for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of the realm." In answer to this address, Mr. Peel, secretary of state for the home department, on the 19th November, 1822, wrote a letter to the commissioners on the public records, informing them that his majesty had been graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the said address, and desiring them "to take measures for carrying his majesty's most gracious intentions into effect, conferring, from time to time, with the home secretary, or the lords of the treasury, in the progress of the work, as there should be occasion."

On the 18th March, Mr. Peel's letter was laid before the Board, and a sketch of a plan by Mr. Petrie, keeper of the records in the Tower, for collecting, arranging and publishing the History of Britain from the earliest times to the accession of Henry VIII., was read and adopted; Mr. Petrie being appointed by the committee principal sub-commissioner for the superintendence and execution of the work. The result of this important proceeding has already developed matter of great interest, were it only in making known to the public, by means of the official reports already laid before the lords of the treasury, the value, extent and completeness of the national records of this country. Sir Francis Palgrave, in closing his report of May, 1840, concludes it by observing that the public records of England constitute "a series of unparalleled completeness and antiquity." "No other European state," he adds, "possesses consecutive archives commencing at so early a date, or extending over so long a period of time. They exhibit the full development of the laws and institutions of the realm, and are evidences of the progress of society in the various changes which the policy of the nation has sustained."

The records deposited in the Tower of London commence with the archives of the Norman race, and include the acts and proceedings of all the early kings in due order of succession, terminating with those of the Plantagenet dynasty. These records are chiefly deposited in the Wakefield Tower, and in the White Tower commonly called Cæsar's Chapel. The Parliament rolls preserved in the Wakefield Tower begin in the fifth year of Edward II., A. D. 1311, and end with the reign of Edward IV., 1483; the patent rolls, which begin in the third year of King John, A. D. 1201, end with the reign of Edward IV., 1483. In the upper gallery of this tower are also deposited several lockers, containing innumerable loose parchments of a very miscellaneous nature, but which could not be finally examined until repertories had been made for the more important records. Indeed, so voluminous are the state documents contained in the Tower, that in the first report of the commissioners, it is stated that "the timbers which support the roof of the room adjoining the chapel are some of them so decayed and sunk by the weight of the records as to require immediate repair."

The Rolls Chapel is the next most important national depository, being crowded with charter rolls, patent rolls, close rolls, and other chancery records, contained in a regular series from the beginning of the reign of Richard III. These documents are deposited in presses round the walls of the chapel, but so constructed as not to excite the notice of any casual observer, as the chapel is used as a place of worship every Sunday during term time. So abundant, indeed, are the innumerable records there deposited, that every available place, not excepting even the pulpit and the seats of the pews, which are converted into boxes, have been put in requisition. The Rolls House, which immediately adjoins the chapel, and the rooms of which are spacious, is chiefly appropriated to records belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench, extending from the reign of Henry VI. down to the fourth of George IV. The earlier series connected with the Rolls House are preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, and the subsequent series of this department are partly in the treasury of the Court of Queen's Bench, and partly in the office of the court now in the Temple.

See Cooper's *Proceedings of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 201, and vol. i. p. 158—173. Also Sir Francis Palgrave's *Reports* for May 15th, 1840, and May 15th, 1841.

AA.

SEAL OF RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, AS LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.

(See p. 119.)

THE history of the discovery of this seal is replete with interest. It is of brass, and is, in all respects, perfect and uninjured. It was the property of Mr. J. Hankey, an attorney at St. Columb in Cornwall, who purchased it in a lot of old brass and iron, amongst the household goods of one Mr. Jackson, an innkeeper of that town. How Mr. Jackson came possessed of it does not appear. He was a native of Cumberland, from which he removed to Devonshire, and afterwards to St. Columb, where he died. He seemed not to have put any value upon the seal, nor to have ever mentioned it to his family. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, resided frequently both at Penrith, Carlisle, and other places in Cumberland, during his wardenship in the North, which helps to explain, in some measure at least, how the seal probably came into the possession of a native of that county.

Upon the death of Mr. Hankey, in 1782, it became the property of Mr. Dennis, attorney, of Penzance, and shortly afterwards an impression was forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, together with the foregoing account, and some further very interesting particulars connected with its history.

It appears probable that this curious seal was wrought between the years 1471, when the Duke of Gloucester was invested for the second time with the office of Lord High Admiral of England, and 1475, when King Edward IV. advanced Sir Thomas Grey, the queen's son by her former marriage, to the dignity of Marquis of Dorset.

See *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 69.

BB.

OATH OF RECOGNITION TAKEN BY RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, TO THE INFANT PRINCE OF WALES.

(See p. 120.)

ON 3d July, 11 Edward IV. (1471), the Duke of Gloucester and other peers, spiritual and temporal, took and subscribed the following oath of recognition of Prince Edward, as heir of King Edward IV.

"I acknowledge, take, and repute you, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwayll, and Erle of Chestre, fursie begoten son of oure sovereigne lord, as to the corones and reames of England and of France and lordship of Ireland; and promette and swere, that incas hereafter it happen, you by Goddis disposition to outleve our seid sovereigne lord, I shall then take and accept you for true, veray, and righteous Kyng of England, &c. And feith and trowth to you shall bere. And yn all thyngs truely and feithfully behave me towardes you and youre heyres, as a true and feithfull subject oweth to behave hym to his sovereigne lord, and rightiys Kyng of England, &c. So help me God, and Holidome, and this holy Evaungelist."

Rot. Parl., vol. vi. p. 232.

CC.

ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE TREATY OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EARL OF WARWICK'S SECOND DAUGHTER.

(See p. 126.)

"TOUCHING the second point, that is, of marriage, true it is that the queen would not in any wise consent thereunto for offer shewing, or any manner of request, that the King of France might make her. Same time she said, that she saw never honour ne profit for her, ne for her son the prince. In other she alleged that and she would, she should find a more profitable party, and of a more advantage, with the King of England. And indeed she shewed unto the King of France a letter which she said was sent her out of England the last week, by the which was offered to her son, my

lady the princess;* and so the queen persevered fifteen days, or she would any thing intend to the said treatie of marriage."

After enumerating "certain articles," by means of which the said marriage was agreed and promised, "present the King of France and the Duke of Guienne," the manuscript gives "the oath of the Earl of Warwick at Angers, sworn to King Henry;" also "the oath of the King of France and of the Queen Margaret." Item: "In treating the foresaid marriage, it was promised and accorded, that after the recovery of the realm of England, for and in the name of the said King Harry, he—holden and avouched for king, and the prince for regent and governor of the said realm—my Lord of Clarence shall have all the lands that he had when he departed out of England, and the duchy of York, and many other; and the Earl of Warwick his, and other named in the appointment."

Ellis's Orig. Letters, 2d series, vol. i. p. 132. (The original is preserved in the Harl. MSS., No. 543. fol. 169.)

DD.

SECOND MARRIAGES CONSIDERED INDECOROUS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, IF ENTERED INTO WITHIN A CERTAIN FIXED PERIOD.

(See p. 130.)

THIS fact is illustrated by an interesting event in the life of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV. and Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

On the decease of her husband, Charles, Duke of Burgundy, slain at Nancy, 1477, the King of Scotland applied to Edward IV. to aid him in negotiating a marriage between his sister, the said Margaret, and the Duke of Albany, brother to the Scottish king; but this proposal was deferred by the English monarch, "forasmuch as after the old usages of this our royaume (of England) none estate, ne person honourable, communeth of marriage within the year of their doole," and it was never carried into effect.—See *Excerpta Hist.*, p. 226. It further appears that in the middle ranks of life, widows were restricted from second marriages, which, when detected, occasioned the total forfeiture of legacy, &c., from their husbands: a provision to that effect having been made in wills.

Testamenta Vetusta, p. xxxiv.

EE.

AWARD OF WARWICK'S LANDS TO HIS CO-HEIRESSSES, THE LADY ISABEL AND THE LADY ANNE NEVILLE.

(See p. 131.)

IT was enacted in Parliament, 9th May, 14 Edward IV. (1474), that George, Duke of Clarence, and Isabel his wife, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Anne his wife, the daughters and heirs of Richard Neville, late Earl of Warwick, and heirs apparent to Anne, Countess of Warwick, late wife of the said earl, should from thenceforth enjoy, in right of their wives, all honours, lordships, castles, towns, manors, lands, &c., which had previously belonged, or did then pertain to the said countess, in like manner as if she were naturally dead; that the said Isabel and Anne should be reputed and taken as heirs of blood of said countess, and of other their ancestors; that she should be barred and excluded from all jointure at dower out of the possessions of the earl, her late husband, and that the said dukes and their wives should make a partition thereof. If the said Isabel or Anne died leaving her husband surviving, he was to enjoy her moiety during his life: any alienation made thereof by the said dukes and their wives was to be of no effect.

It was further provided, that if the Duke of Gloucester and Anne should be divorced, and afterwards marry again, the act should be as available as though no such divorce had taken place; or in case he should be divorced, "and after that he

* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., born Feb. 11th, at Westminster, 1466.—*Sandford*, book v. p. 417.

do his effectual diligence and continual devoir by all convenient and lawful means to be lawfully married to the said Anne the daughter, and during the lyf of the same Anne, be not married ne wedded to any other woman, he should have as much of the premises as pertained to her during her lifetime."

See *Rot. Parl.*, vol. iv. p. 100.

FF.

PAPAL DISPENSATIONS REQUISITE TO LEGALIZE A MARRIAGE AFTER PREVIOUS BETHROTHMENT TO ANOTHER PARTY.

(See p. 132.)

This point is curiously exemplified in the case of Joanna, the fair maid of Kent, who is designated by some historians as the Countess of Salisbury, because she had, in her infancy, been betrothed to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced by consent; nevertheless, before she could espouse her cousin, Edward the Black Prince, it was necessary to obtain, in addition to the papal dispensation arising from their too near consanguinity, a bull to release her from her former engagements with the Earl of Salisbury, although they had been divorced by mutual consent, and that he was long dead, having been killed in a tournament.

See *Kennet's Complete Hist. of Eng.*, vol. i. p. 229.

GG.

THE GREAT DEARTH OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AT THE PERIOD WHEN SHAKESPEARE FLOURISHED LED TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE BODLEIAN AND COTTONIAN LIBRARIES.

(See p. 145.)

It is well known that, until the reign of King Henry the Eighth, learning had been several ages at a low ebb, especially among the laity in England, where the tumultuary state of the nation, and the long wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, had found them employment widely different from the pursuit of letters. Hence, in this kingdom, the two universities and the religious houses became the only repositories of books of erudition. Even they were scantily supplied. We have no account transmitted to us of any considerable number of valuable books being at any one time introduced into England preceding the Reformation, except the collection made by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, for his library at Oxford. King Henry VIII., soon after the general dissolution of religious houses, founded the *ROYAL LIBRARY*, for the use of the princes of the blood, placing therein many choice MSS., collected by John Leland and others, out of the spoils of the monasteries.*

Towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Bodley turned his thoughts to the reinstating the public library at Oxford, then in a ruinous condition, and to the adorning it not only with printed books, but with whatever manuscripts could at that time be procured. To this end he quitted the court, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the searching after and purchasing books and manuscripts at home, whilst his agents abroad ransacked almost every port of Europe for the like literary supplies. Bodley's great cotemporary, Sir Robert Cotton, had been equally diligent in collecting ancient MSS., and by an expensive and indefatigable labour of upwards of forty years, he accumulated those numerous and inestimable treasures which compose the *COTTONIAN LIBRARY*.

After so many MSS. had been thus secured, not merely in the above-named rich deposits, but in other valuable though smaller collections, the prospect of furnishing a new library with any considerable number of choice MSS. was very unpromising: but an innate love of science, and a strong propensity to search into the transactions of former ages, determined Mr. Harley† early in life to purchase whatsoever curious

* This library was afterwards considerably augmented by his successors, and is now preserved in the British Museum, by order of George the Second.

† Robert Harley, Esq., of Brampton Bryan in the county of Hereford, was, in February, 1700, chosen speaker of the House of Commons; in May, 1711, was created Earl of Oxford

MSS. he could meet with, more especially such as in any wise tend to explain and illustrate the history, laws, customs and antiquities of his native country. The principal point which the noble founder of the *HARLEIAN LIBRARY* had in view was the establishment of a MS. English *Historical Library*, and the rescuing from oblivion and destruction such valuable records of our national antiquities as had escaped the diligence of former collectors. At the decease of his son, Edward, Lord Harley, in 1741, who considerably enriched the collection, the MS. library consisted of nearly 8000 volumes. This invaluable repository, together with the Cottonian, Arundelian, Sloanian, Lansdown, and many other MS. libraries, is now deposited in the British Museum, where they are easy of access to the student of history and antiquity.

See Preface to *A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts: printed by command of his Majesty, George III.*, p. 2.

HH.

THE LORD HASTINGS ACCEPTS THE FRENCH MONARCH'S BRIBE, BUT REFUSES TO GIVE A WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR IT.

(See page 156.)

"WHEN Louis XI. entertained divers counsellours of King Edward IV. with large pensions to steed him in England, he sent Peter Cleret, one of the masters of his household, unto the Lord Hastings, the king's chamberlain, to present him with two thousand crowns; which, when he had received, Peter Cleret did pray him, that for his discharge, he should make him an acquittance. The lord chamberlain made a great difficulty thereat: then Cleret doth request him again, that he would give unto him only a letter of three lines for his discharge to the king, signifying that he had received them: the lord chamberlain answered; 'Sir, that which you say is very reasonable; but the gift comes from the good-will of the king, your master, and not at my request at all. If it please you that I shall have it, you shall put it within the pocket of my sleeve, and you shall have no other acquittance of me. For I will never it shall be said of me, that the Lord Chamberlain of the King of England hath been pensioner to the King of France; nor that my acquittances shall be found in the chamber of accounts in France.' The aforesaid Cleret went away malcontent; but left his money with him, and came to tell his message to his king, who was very angry with him. But thenceforth the Lord Chamberlain of England was more esteemed with the French, and always paid without acquittance."

Camden's Remains, p. 352.

II.

ATTAINDER OF GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(See p. 160.)

DR. LINGARD, in referring to the long and laboured bill of attainder (*Rot. Parl.*, vi. 193), has so ably condensed the leading points, that the nature of these accusations cannot be more clearly shown than by the following extract from his valuable History. "The king produced his witnesses, and conducted the prosecution. He described the tender affection which he had formerly cherished for his brother, and the great possessions with which he had enriched him; yet the ungrateful prince had turned against his benefactor, had leagued with his enemies, had deprived him of his liberty, and during his exile had conspired to dethrone him. All this had been forgiven: yet what was the return? Clarence had again formed the project of disinheriting him and his issue. For this purpose he had commissioned his servants to give public entertainments, during which they insinuated that Burdett had been innocent of the crime for which he suffered; that the king was himself a magician, and therefore unfit to govern a Christian people; and what was more, was a bastard, and consequently without any right to the crown. Moreover, Clarence had induced men to

and Mortimer, and five days afterwards promoted to the important station of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

MM.

CURIOUS FRAGMENT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMY OF RICHARD III., AT MIDDLEHAM PARTLY BEFORE, AND PARTLY AFTER HIS ACCESSION TO THE CROWN.

(See p. 181.)

"Middleham.—

"Warrant to th' auditor of Middleham to allowe Geaffry Franke, rec^r of the same, in his accmpts the summe of ciiij^s. xij^d. x^s.; yⁱ is to wit, xxij^s. and ix^d. for grene cloth for my lord prince, and M^r. Niguill, by him bought, xx^s. for making of gowns of the same cloth; xij^s. iiij^d. to the gild of Alveton, v^s. for chusing of the king of West Witton; vi^s. xj^d. for rushes; xxij^s. viij^d. to Agnes Coup, xj^s. for a cloth sak; xxij^s. iiij^d. for a horse bought for Will Litell Scott; xxij^s. vij^d. to Seint Xpofor Gild at York; v^s. for a fether to my lord prince; x^s. for a foder of lede bought of th' abbot of Coverham; xxij^s. iiij^d. for y^e Lord Ric costs from Middleham to Ponctfret; xlij^s. iiij^d. for the Lord Richard buriall; xiiij^s. j^d. to Dryk, shoemaker, for stuff for my Lord Prince; vi^s. viij^d. to y^e Lord Richard's servants; vj^s. viij^d. for y^e chusing of y^e king of Middelham; x^s. for my lord prince offering to o^r Lady of Gervaux, Coverham and Wynsladale; xij^s. ix^d. for dten stuff bought for M^r. Nevill; x^s. ix^d. for stuff bought of Edward Pilkington; xx^s. for my lord prince offering at Gervaux; ij^s. vj^d. for offering at Founteins; iiij^s. offering at Pountfret; xlvij^s. ix^d. to Jane Colyns for offerings, and other stuff by her bought; xxj^s. vj^d. for th' expences of y^e Lord Ric servants and y^e horse at Middleham; iiij^s. x^s. to Oliver Chambre, John Vachan, Ruke Metcalf, Anthony Patrick Dennys, John Marler, for other quarter wages at Midsomer; xxxij^s. iiij^d. to Henry Forest for his halff yere wages; xj^s. to yest for mending of my lords irrga; xij^d. to Martyn y^e fool; xij^d. to Sheren by the way; xx^s. for my lords drynkyng at Kynghouses; viij^d. for trussing corde; viij^d. for a brydall bitt; x^s. x^d. to Sir Tho^r Bromles for my lords alms; xiiij^s. iiij^d. for a prykker for my lord; vj^s. x^d. for a black satan for covering of it, and of a sawter; ij^s. for my lord princes drynkyng at Kyppes; xxxvij^s. xvj^s. x^d. for the expences of my lord prince household, and y^e Lord Ric from Saint to Midsomer day; xxxj^s. x^d. for th' expences of the same house from Midsomer day to y^e ij^{de} daye of August; xxij^s. xij^s. v^d. for my saide lordes household from y^e ij^{de} of Augst to y^e xxij^{de} daye of y^e saide moneth; 1^s. 1^d. for my said lordes household at Wedderby and Tadcastre; vj^s. viij^d. to Metcalfe and Pacock for running on foot by side my lord prince; c^s. to Jane Colyns for hir hole yeres wages, ending at Michelmasse; x^s. for coste of the houndes, and yeir wages y^t kepe them; vj^s. xiiij^s. iiij^d. for household wages; xliij^s. viij^d. for keeping of Sonstewgh; xl^s. to Michel Warton for wark; v mares for lying at London viij dayes and for coming with y^e jewells from London; x^s. to y^e Lyntone; xxij^s. iiij^d. for the expences of my lord princes household from York to Pountfret; x^s. for iii waynes from York to Pountfret; vj^s. v^d. for th' expences of my lord princes chariot from York to Pountfret; li^s. iiij^s. iiij^d. to a wiff besides Doncastre by y^e kings commaundement; ij^s. xj^d. for their bating of y^e chariot at York; vj^s. ij^d. for th' expences of my lord princes horse at York; xx^s. j^d. for bringing of stuff from Barnards Castel; v^s. vj^s. iiij^d. for iij yerds of black velvet; iiij^s. x^s. to Oliver Chamber, John Vaghan, Ruke Metcalf, Patrick Dennys, John Marler, for three quarters wages from Midsomer to Michelmass; ij^s. vj^d. for fustyan bought of Thomas Fynche; vj^s. xiiij^s. for money paid to Sir Thomas Gower, by him laid out for th' expences of the Lord Ryvers.

"Even the xxi day of Sep^r, a^o. primo."

Harl. MSS., m. 8. 433, p. 118.

N N.

DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING THE ANXIETY SHOWN BY KING EDWARD IV. FOR THE PERSONAL SAFETY AND COMFORT OF HIS BROTHER RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

(See p. 183.)

"To Master Hobbes, the king's physician and surgeon, sent by the king to the North, to attend upon the Duke of Gloucester, being in the king's service against the Scotch, with eight surgeons in his retinue, for one month's wages, 13l. 16s.

"To John Cleck, the king's apothecary, for divers medicines, syrup Alexandrines, bottles, electuaries, and other necessaries provided and delivered, by the king's com-

mand, to the Duke of Gloucester, of the king's gift, for his use in his expedition against the Scotch."

Issue Roll of the Exchequer, p. 501.

OO.

ENTRIES PRESERVED IN THE ISSUE ROLL OF THE EXCHEQUER, SHOWING THE GREAT COST ATTENDING THE WAR WITH SCOTLAND.

(See p. 185.)

"ANNO 22d Edw. IV. (1482). To Sir John Elrington, knight, the king's treasurer-at-war, by the hands of Richard, Duke of Gloucester; namely, for the wages of 1700 fighting men retained by the said duke to accompany him in the war against the Scotch: viz., from 11th August until the end of fourteen days then next following, 595l.

"To the keeper of the king's great wardrobe, for the purchase of divers stuffs and the making thereof, by the king's command, for the Duke of Albany, for the journey of the said duke, who accompanied the Duke of Gloucester in his expedition to the kingdom of Scotland, 50l.

"To Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in money sent to him to pay the wages of divers fighting men, upon the Western Sea, proceeding against the Scotch, according to his discretion, 133l.

"To Richard Boteler, sent by the king to Berwick with 800l., to be delivered to the treasurer-at-war, and in other matters concerning the preservation of that town, for the Duke of Gloucester and other nobility assembled there on the king's behalf, 12l. 19s. 4d.

"To the Duke of Gloucester in full payment of 2000 marks, due from the king to him, &c., 164l. 15s.

"To Sir John Elrington, the treasurer-at-war, in part payment of the wages of 20,000 men-at-arms, going upon a certain expedition with the Duke of Gloucester against the Scotch, 4504l.

"To the same treasurer, as a reward given to divers soldiers, as well in the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester as in that of the Earl of Northumberland, for their expenses in going from Berwick to their own homes, 350l."

Issue Roll of the Exchequer, p. 501.

A.

GRANT TO RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, OF THE WARDENSHIP OF THE WEST MARCHES OF ENGLAND.

(See p. 191.)

ON the 18th Feb., 22 Edward IV., 1483, an act was passed, reciting that it had been agreed between the king and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, that the duke and the heirs male of his body should have the wardenship of the West Marches of England, towards Scotland; in consideration whereof the former was to assure him by authority of Parliament, certain castles, lordships, manors, &c. That the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, considering "that the said duke being warden of the said West Marches, late by his manifold and diligent labours and devoirs, hath subdued great part of the west borders of Scotland adjoining to England by the space of thirty miles and more, thereby at this time not inhabite with Scots, and hath got and achieved divers parcels thereof, to be under the obeissance of our said sovereign lord, not only to the great rest and ease of the inhabitants of the said West Marches, but also to the great surety and ease of the north parts of England, and much more thereof he intendeth, and with God's grace is like to get and subdue hereafter: and the said West Marches more surely to be defended and kept against the Scots, if the said appointments and agreements be performed and accomplished." It was therefore enacted that the duke and his heirs male should have the wardenship of the West Marches of England, towards Scotland, and for occupying the same should have the castle, city, town and lordship of Carlisle, the castle, manor

and lordship of Bewcastle in Cumberland, with Nicoll Forest; also the countries and ground in Scotland called Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewsdale, Annandale, Wallopdale, Clydesdale, and the West Marches of Scotland "whereof great part is now in the Scot's hands, and all new castles, lordships, manors, lands, &c., within the same dales and borders, which he or his heirs have, or shall hereafter get or achieve;" in addition to which he was to receive 10,000 marks in ready money.

Rot. Parl., vol. vi. p. 204.

PP.

THE TOWER OF LONDON, FORMERLY THE ABODE OF THE ENGLISH MONARCHS.

(See p. 206.)

For several centuries the White Tower was used as a royal residence, and continued to be occupied as such until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. King Henry III. strengthened it as a fortress, and beautified and adorned it as a palace. It being the chief residence of himself and his court, he had the apartments fitted up with that importance and splendour which led to its being inhabited by so many of his successors; and the ancient chapel of St. John's (now occupied as a repository for records) he greatly enriched with sculpture, tapestry and painted glass.

The First, Second and Third Edwards were occasional residents within its walls, and Richard II. dwelt there in his minority with his royal mother, "who was lodged in that part of the Tower Royal called the Queen's Wardrobe." During the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the court and principal nobility, to the number of six hundred, were domiciled within its precincts. Henry IV. and Henry V. are recorded as departing from "their castle of London" on many occasions of festivity and rejoicing; and to the hapless Henry VI. this regal abode was by turns a palace and a prison. Edward IV. frequently kept his court here in great magnificence, and both himself and Queen Elizabeth Wydville, the parents of the ill-fated Edward V., lodged at the Tower before the day fixed upon for their coronation; proceeding thence to Westminster, according to the ancient usage, to be invested with the symbols of royalty.—See *Berner's Froissart*—*Heurne's Fragment*—*Stow's Chronicle*—*Bayley's History of the Tower*—and *Brayley's Londiniana*.

QQ.

CECILY, DUCHESS OF YORK, PROFESSES HERSELF A NUN OF THE BENEDICTINE ORDER.

(See p. 215.)

[Cott. MS. Vitel. L. fol. 17.]

The fact of the Lady Cecily having enrolled herself a sister of the Order of St. Benedict in the year 1480 is proved beyond dispute by the MS. details preserved in the Cottonian library, but it is equally certain, from other documents, that she did not retire altogether from the world or lead a life of seclusion in any religious house belonging to the order whose vows she had embraced.

It appears from the Paston Letters (vol. iv.) that during the middle ages it was customary for persons growing in years to procure by purchase or gift a retreat in some holy society; where, abandoning worldly matters, the piously disposed might pass the remainder of their days in prayer and supplication; but this connection with religious houses did not imply always the adopting formally a conventual life, or becoming an inmate of those monastic establishments in whose "merits, prayers and good works," the new member of their fraternity shared. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, for example, mother of King Henry VII., and the cotemporary of Cecily, Duchess of York, was enrolled a member of five devout societies; but although she abstained from that period, as far as was compatible with her exalted station, from all worldly pleasures and occupations, yet it is well known that she never became an inmate of any religious house. A recluse in her own dwelling she certainly was, for she never quitted the retirement she had voluntarily embraced,

excepting when a sense of duty required a temporary sojourn in the metropolis; and in all likelihood the same devotional feelings, qualified by reservations insurmountable in her remarkable position, influenced the Duchess of York, when she professed herself a member of the Benedictine Sisterhood.

That she never removed from her castle at Berkhamstead, excepting for brief intervals, is clear, because she expired within its walls; and the severity of her life there in declining years is made known by the rules and regulations which have descended to this present day, and which attest that she considered Berkhamstead as her home throughout the varied changes of her troubled life, and that her occasional residence at Baynard's Castle arose more from the necessity of the measure with reference to others than from any reprehensible indulgence in those ambitious feelings which influenced her actions at an earlier period of life.

RR.

LETTER FROM KING EDWARD V. TO OTES GILBERT, ESQ., COMMANDING HIM TO BE PREPARED TO RECEIVE KNIGHTHOOD AT HIS APPROACHING CORONATION.

(See p. 218.)

[Harl. MSS. No. 433. p. 227.]

"TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well; and by the advice of our dearest uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, Protector of this our royaume during our young age, and of the Lords of our Council, we write unto you at this time, willing and natheless charging you to prepare and furnish yourself to receive the noble order of knighthood at our coronation; which, by God's grace, we intend shall be solemnized the 22d day of this present month at our palace of Westminster, commanding you to be here at our Tower of London, four days before our said coronation, to have communication with commissioners concerning that matter; not failing hereof in any wise, as you intend to please us, and as ye will answer.

"Given, &c. &c. the 5th day of June.

"To Otes Gilbert, Squier."

Similar letters to this appear to have been sent to forty-nine other persons; amongst whom were the Lord Ormond, the Lord Stourton, the son and heir of Lord Bergavenny, the Lord Grey of Ruthin, the son and heir of the Lord Cobham, and Henry Colet, alderman of London.—See *Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters*, 2d Series, p. 147.

SS.

LIST OF ROBES ORDERED FOR KING EDWARD V.

(See p. 218.)

"A short gown, made of two yards and three quarters of crimson cloth of gold, lined with two yards and three quarters of black velvet; a long gown, made of six yards D of crimson cloth of gold, lined with six yards of green damask; a short gown, made of two yards and three quarters of purple velvet, lined with two yards and three quarters of green damask; a doublet and a stomacher, made of two yards of black satin, &c.; besides two foot-cloths, a bonnet of purple velvet; nine horse harness and nine saddle housings of blue velvet: gilt spurs, with many other rich articles and magnificent apparel for his henchmen and pages." (See *Hist. Doubts*, p. 64.) The wardrobe account, whence the foregoing robing extract is taken is written on vellum and bound up with the coronation rolls of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; the latter, however, are merely written on paper. It is the office account of Piers Curteis, keeper of the great wardrobe, and contains a statement of deliveries, from the day of Edward IV.'s death to the month of February in the following year, including the time of the intended coronation of Edward V., and the actual coronation of Richard III. The number and similitude of the robes delivered for each of these kings justify the conclusion, (arrived at in consequence of the discussion that ensued, when public attention was directed to the above-named coronation roll,) that the robes ordered for