

# Lady Anne Clifford



LEVERHULME FUNDED PROJECT

Ian Coulson

## Lady Anne Clifford's Great Books

This is the story of Lady Anne Clifford, a remarkable woman who lived in Tudor and Stuart times.

During her lifetime Lady Anne wrote a diary which told the story of her life and her efforts to make sure she inherited the lands that belonged to her family.

We know about these events through the diaries kept by of Lady Anne.



In the following investigations you will have the chance to find out more about Lady Anne and life during the seventeenth century.



This booklet is based on the Leverhulme-funded 'The Great Books of Record' project led by Dr Jessica Malay at the University of Huddersfield.



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# Who was Lady Anne Clifford?

## Introduction

Lady Anne was born in Skipton Castle in 1590. Her father was the Earl of Cumberland. When he died he left the family lands to his brother but they should have been left to Lady Anne.

Lady Anne is remembered because she worked hard to recover and then protect her right to control the family lands. She was very independent and fiercely proud of her family whose lands she wanted to keep and pass on to her children.

Lady Anne lived through interesting and troubled times, she remembered the death of Queen Elizabeth, lived through the Civil War when King Charles the First was executed and died during the reign of King Charles the Second.

Towards the end of her life, after two unhappy marriages, she eventually inherited the Clifford family lands and rebuilt some of the great houses and castles.

In this pamphlet we shall try to get to know her better. We will learn something of her life, what it was like to live in the 1600s and develop some of the skills of an historian.

## The Great Struggle

Lady Anne was born in 1590 the daughter of a very wealthy nobleman, Lord George Clifford and his wife Lady Margaret Russell. When her father died she should have inherited the family estates but instead her father left the valuable lands, castles and houses to his brother.

Anne was the rightful heir to the estates. In this case she was entitled, according to a law passed by King Edward the Second, to succeed as the only surviving child.

Lady Anne spent 37 years struggling to get back her family lands. We know all about this because she wrote a series of Great Books that include a detailed diary for some years. She created her Great Books to record her family history that proved her claim to the Clifford inheritance. The Great Books also include a diary that recorded her fight to get back her lands. In her diaries there is a great deal of information about life in the seventeenth century.

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## The Early Life of Lady Anne Clifford

Lady Anne did not see a great deal of her father Earl George Clifford because he spent most of his time in London at the court of Queen Elizabeth or at sea. At court in London he was the Queen's jousting champion. At this time jousting was a sport and Earl George was the best in England.

Earl George also went to sea both to attack the enemies of Queen Elizabeth, the Spanish, and to make money. He went on at least eleven voyages and sailed as far as the West Indies.

Lady Anne had two brothers who died when they were young so she was the only remaining child and heir to the Clifford lands. Her mother educated Lady Anne and she had a very good tutor called Samuel Daniel.

Earl George was a nobleman who spent enormous amounts of money but the family did own a great deal of land. This land was rented to tenants who paid rent which meant that the Clifford family were very wealthy.

When Anne was 15 her father died and he left the family lands to his brother. This was against the law which said that the eldest boy, or girl if there were no boys, should inherit the Clifford lands.

## The Owl in the Desert

Lady Anne was very determined to recover her family lands that both she and her mother believed were hers. Even at the age of 15 she went to court to get back her inheritance. The courts in Skipton agreed with her but her uncle refused to give up the lands his brother had given him.

Over the next 37 years Anne argued with her family, the courts, the Archbishop of Canterbury and King James the First all of whom tried to persuade her to drop her claim to the lands. Everyone, apart from her mother, seemed to be against her. In her diaries she said she felt alone, like an 'owl in the desert'.

Finally in 1643 the son of her uncle died and the lands were passed on to Lady Anne.

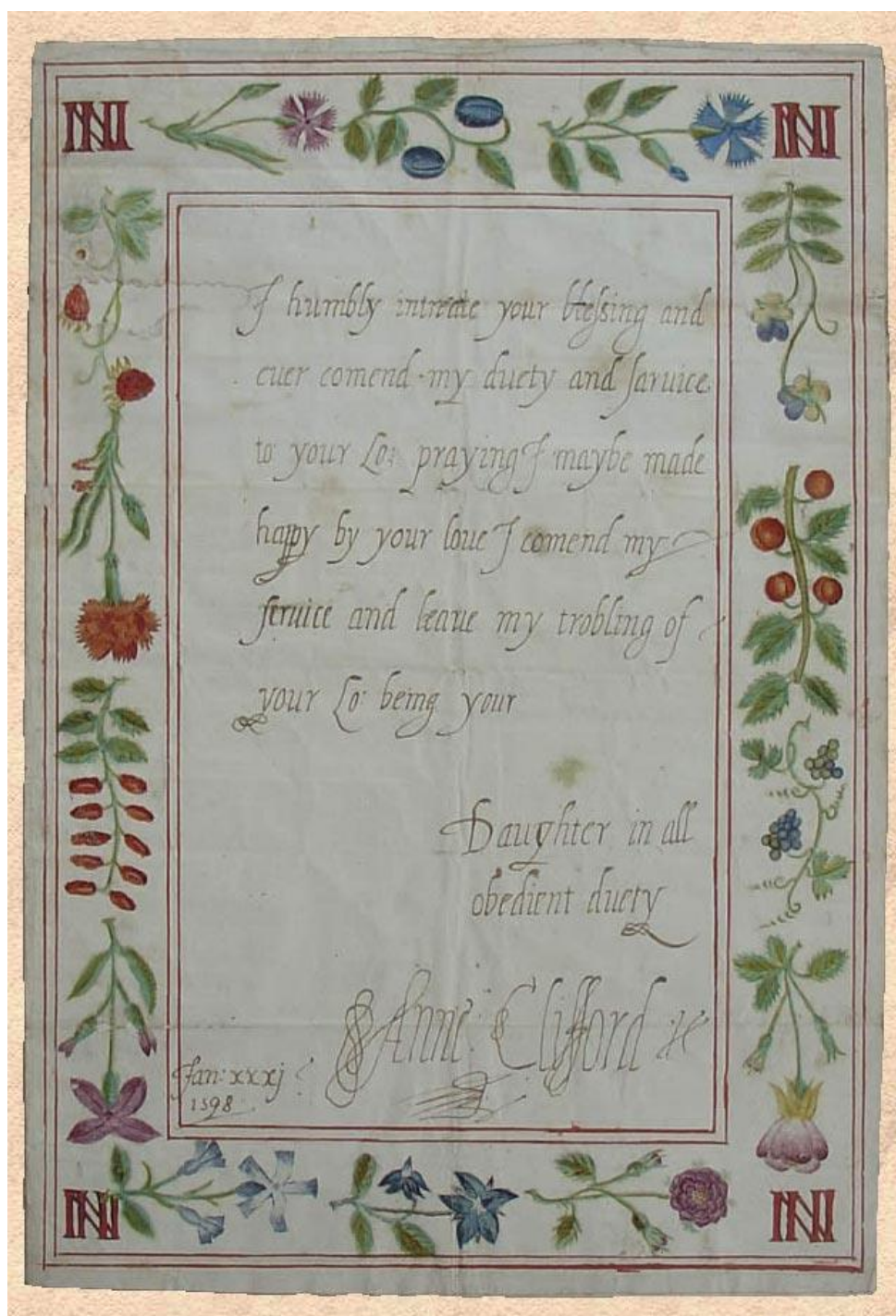
## Victory

In 1643 Anne at last gained control of the Clifford family lands. Soon after she had a 'Great Picture' painted to celebrate her success. In the following years she spent her time rebuilding her family houses and castles and managing her estates. She restored several churches and built schools and almshouses for the poor. Lady Anne died in 1676 at Brougham Castle and her lands were passed on to her grandson the Earl of Thanet.

## How do we know so much about Lady Anne?

During the 1600s it was very unusual for people, especially a woman, to keep a diary. Lady Anne was very well educated by her mother and her tutor Samuel Daniel. In the 'Great Painting' of 1646 Lady Anne is shown, as a girl of fifteen, surrounded by books and her portrait, aged 56, also features books in the background. She also enjoyed writing.

Palaeography is the skill of reading old documents and handwriting. See if you can read this page written by Lady Anne when she was 8 years old.





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## Getting to Know the Family

Paintings are very useful sources of information for historians. In 1643 when Lady Anne finally inherited the Clifford lands she had a picture of her family painted.

The painting is a triptych, a painting of three panels. In the centre it shows her parents and her two brothers. On either side are portraits of Lady Anne. The portrait to the left is when she was fifteen, when she should have inherited her lands. The portrait on the right is of Lady Anne soon after she finally inherited the lands at the aged of 53.

Take a close look at all the features in the painting because many of them have a special meaning.



The Great Picture can be seen at the Abbot Hall Art Gallery Kendal

In the paintings of Lady Anne she is surrounded by things that are important to her. You can see books, portraits and her pet dog. In the portrait on the left the pictures on the wall are of her tutor and her governess.

The picture of her parents and brothers Robert and Francis, both of whom died young, are shown with family portraits of her aunts. The charter on the wall is the one that said either a son or a daughter could inherit the Clifford lands. Down either side of the central painting are forty shields of Lady Anne's ancestors.

The picture was painted in 1646 three years before Lady Anne was able to travel North to her lands.

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## Who was Lady Anne's father?

Earl George Clifford was Anne's father. He was a very important nobleman in the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was a great athlete and soldier and for many years was the Queen's Champion. Although soldiers no longer rode into battle with a lance, noblemen continued to charge at each other with lances in 'jousts'. This was a popular sport for the noblemen at court and Earl George Clifford was the best in the country at jousting and was made the Queen's Champion. In the painting below you can see him in full armour with his helm and lance.

What else can you see in the picture and what does the painting tell us about Earl George Clifford?

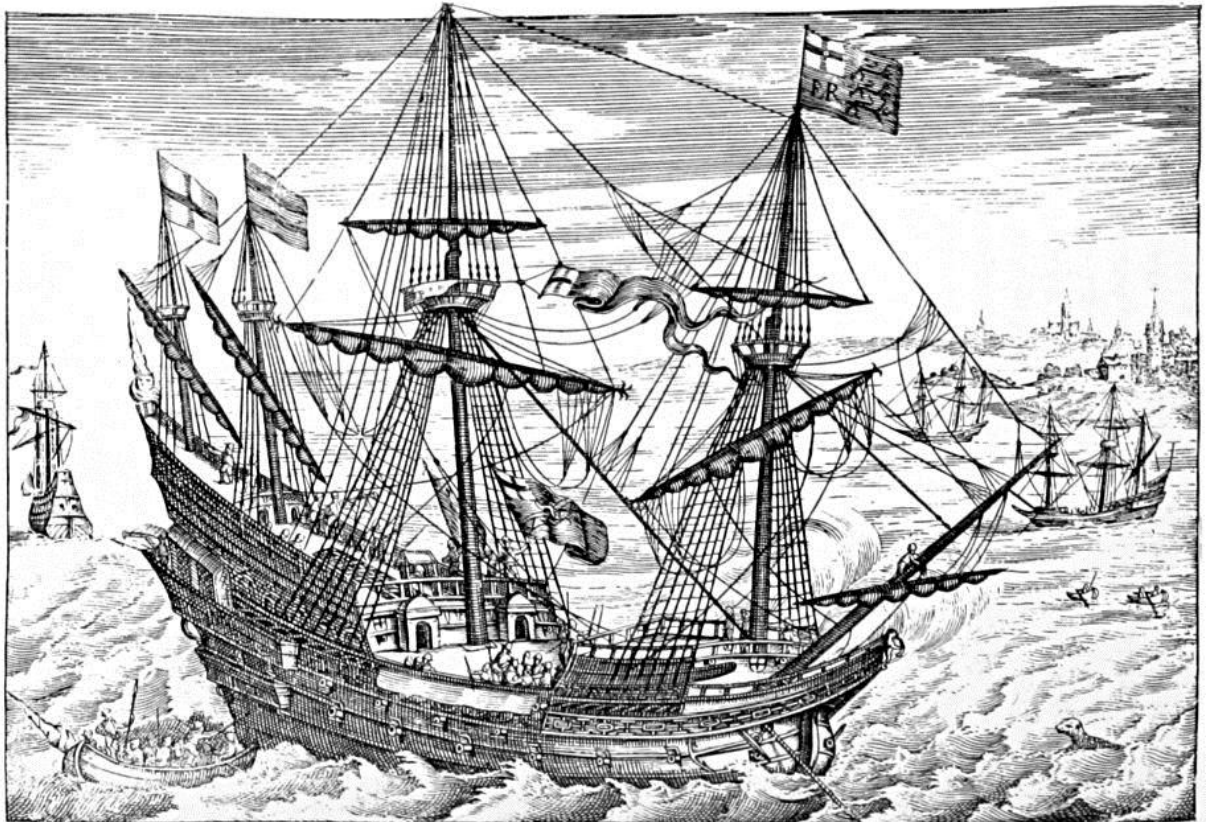


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## Admiral George Clifford the 'Sea Dog'

During her reign Queen Elizabeth encouraged attacks on the Spanish and their colonies. Sir Francis Drake, who you may have heard about, was one of the most famous of these 'sea dogs', regarded by the English as heroes but by the Spanish as pirates.

Anne's father sailed on eleven voyages and like Drake attacked the Spanish colonies. In 1588 he fought against the Spanish Armada that planned to invade England. The print below shows an Elizabethan ship.



Some details of the voyages of Anne's father were recorded at the time.

*This George Earle of Cumbreland did undertake eleven or twelue Sea Voyages in the Raiyne of Queene Elizabeth most of them in his owne person either to the West Indideas, or towards that Continent...*

*His second going to Sea was in the yeare one thowsand five hundred and eighty eight that memorable yeare when the King of Spaynes greate Armado came to invade England Where the said Earle of Cumbreland did most gallant and braue service in the Queenes Navy fighting there against the Spaniards*



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## Lady Anne Clifford's Diaries The Death of Queen Elizabeth

One of the first vivid memories of Lady Anne was the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603.



Lady Anne recorded the day.

*20th March [1603] Mr Flocknall, my Aunt Warwick's man, brought us word from his lady that the Queen died about 2.30 a clock in the morning...*

*About 10 o'clock King James was proclaimed in Cheapside by all the Council with great joy and triumph. I went to see and hear. This peacable coming in of the King was unexpected of all parts of the people...*

*A little after this QE's Corpse came by night in a Barge from Richmond to Whitehall, my Mother and a great Company of Ladies attending it where it continued a great while standing in the Drawing Chamber, where it was watched all night by several Lords and Ladies. My Mother sitting up with it two or three nights, but my Lady would not give me leave to watch by reason I was held too young.*

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## A Sad time at Knole House

Lady Anne married Richard Sackville, a member of one of the most wealthy and powerful families in England. It was an unhappy marriage. Richard Sackville wasted vast amounts of money, he gambled and spent huge sums on clothes and entertainments. It became so bad that at one point he sold Knole house to a London merchant and rented it back.

Does this portrait of Richard Sackville tell you anything about the man? He was described by one historian as "one of the seventeenth century's most accomplished gamblers and wastrels"



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## The Knole Diary

Whilst Anne was living at Knole she kept her diary as a record not just of her life in Kent but as a record of events that might help her in her efforts to get back her family lands. Her husband was also very unreliable and Anne felt that a record of events might be useful if she had to go to court. She would then have evidence about events and conversations that might protect her in the future.

These extracts from Anne's diary have been chosen for you to read.

*October 1619 The 25th. Came down hither to see me [at Knole] my Lord Russell & my Coz. Sir Edward George. My Lord made very much of them and shewed them the House and the Chambers and my Closet, but I did not stir forth from my Chamber.*

*The 29th. Came little Sir Harry Neville and dined here & went back to Penshurst. This night the Drawing Chamber Chimney was on Fire so that I supped in the new Drawing Chamber with my Lord. After this I never stirr'd out of my own Bed Chamber till the 23rd of March.*

*November Upon the 2nd I had such ill luck with playing at Glecko with Legge and Basket that I said I would not play again in six months.*

*Upon the 8th, shortly after Supper when I came into my Chamber I was so ill that I fell into a Swoon which was the first time I ever swooned.*

*The 29th, all the Ladies hereabouts being very kind to me all the time of my not being well. This day I received a Letter and a box of Sweetmeats from my Coz. Hall which was brought to me by one of his Tenants, to whom I gave a good reward & returned [with] her a letter of many thanks.*

*December Sunday. My Lord neither went to Church nor heard the Sermon here, because Mr Rann was at Oxford. Sir Ralph Boswell dined here & played & sung to me in the afternoon.*

*The 15th... After Supper my Lord & I had a great falling out...*

*The 18th. My Lord came & supped with me in my Chamber, which he had not done since his coming from London, for I determined to keep to my Chamber & did not so much as go over the Threshold of the Door.*

*The 30th and 31st I spent in hearing of reading & playing at Tables [backgammon] with the Steward.*



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## Life in the Great House of Knole

The diaries provide us with all sorts of clues about Lady Anne's life at Knole. It also tells us something about her health, her character and her life.

As historians, looking for clues, what can you say about Lady Anne using these diary entries as evidence?

There are also many things the diary entries do not tell us. What questions would you like to ask Lady Anne?

Remember as historians you are looking for clues to use to put together the story of the life of Lady Anne. For example, what clues are there to explain why Lady Anne was so unhappy.



Knole in Kent is one of the biggest country houses in England. Much of it had been rebuilt a few years before Lady Anne moved there. As wife of the Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, she would have been in charge of managing the household. It is said there are 365 rooms in the house

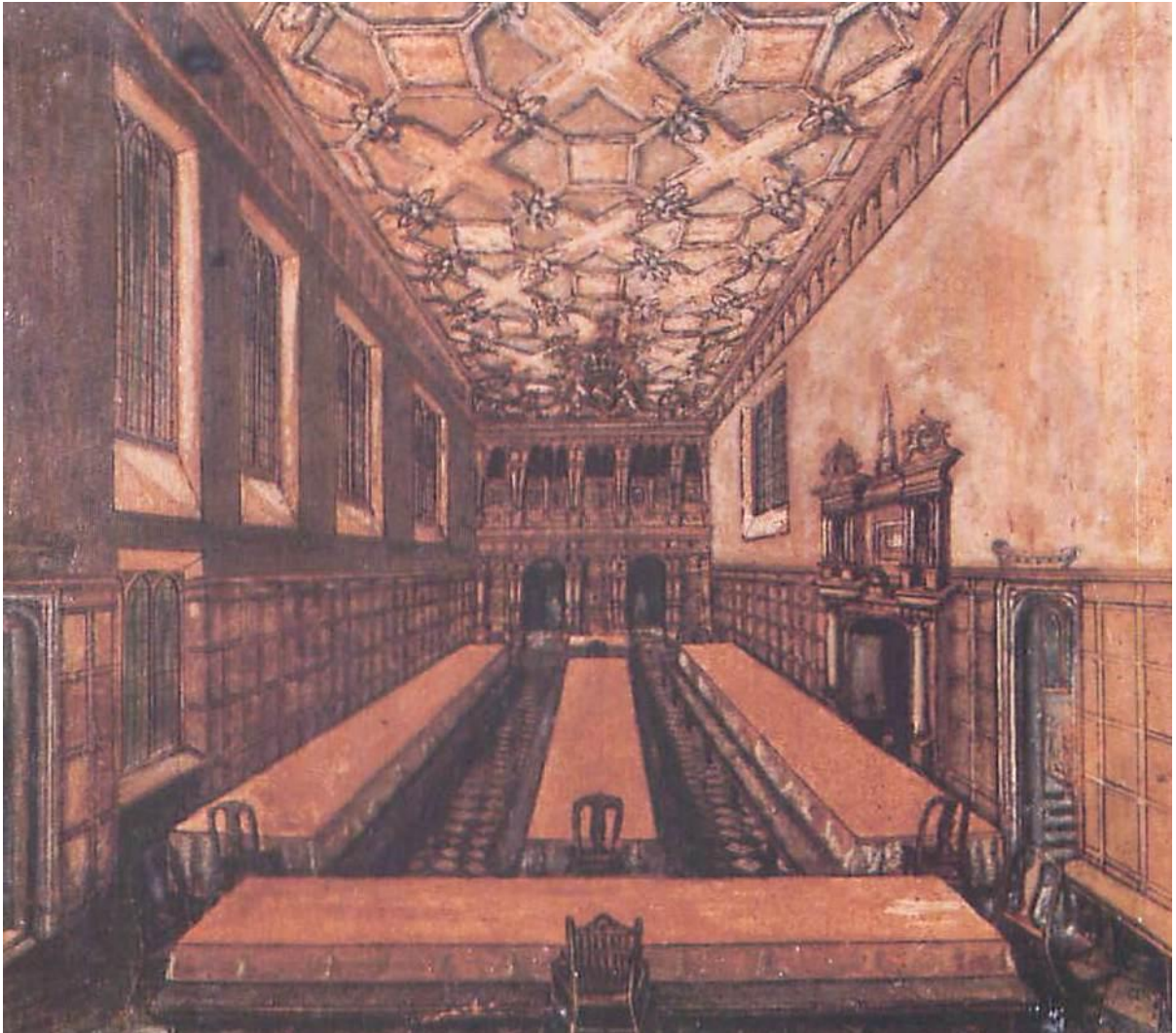




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## The Great Hall and the Household

When Lady Anne moved to Knole she became part of a very large household. The household included the family, the managers of the estate and farms, and all those people needed to run the house and the family business.



At different times and on special occasions the whole household would eat together in the Great Hall. A painting of the Great Hall shows what it looked like in the time of Lady Anne. The household would have sat at the four very large long tables.

In her diary Lady Anne recorded everyone in the household for 1623 to 1624. The catalogue was arranged according to where they sat in the Great Hall for important meals.

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Lady Anne and Earl Richard would have sat on a table facing the great screen that you can see at the end of the hall. They would have eaten with over 100 members of their household.

The size of the household showed the importance of Lady Anne and her husband. The meals together and the events in the house throughout the day would have required many servants and officials. A large household nearly always included the sons of other important noble families who served in the house as part of their education. It was like being sent away to school.

The servants were expensive to keep and feed. You can imagine how much it cost to feed over 100 people every day. The servants also needed somewhere to live and sleep. This partly explains why there were so many rooms at Knole, which was once described as being, 'like a small village'.

What is your first impression of the Great Hall?

How is this hall made so impressive?

Describe some of the decoration

Is this a comfortable room?

As a visitor to Lady Anne's household would you have been impressed?



## The family and Household of the Earl of Dorset and Lady Anne Clifford 1624

### At My Lord's Table

My Lord  
My Lady  
My Lady Margaret  
My Lady Isabella Mr  
Sackville Mr Frost  
John Musgrave  
Thomas Garret

### At the Parlour Table

Mrs Field  
Mrs Willoughby  
Mrs Grimsditch  
Mrs Stewkly  
Mr Dupper, Chaplain  
Mr Matthew Caldicott, my Lord's favourite  
Mr Edward Legge, Steward  
Mr Peter Basket, Gentleman of the Horse  
Mr Marsh, Attendant on my Lady  
Mr Wooldridge  
Mr Cheyney  
Mr Duck, Page  
Mr Josiah Cooper, a Frenchman,  
Page Mr John Belgrave,  
Page Mr Billingsley  
Mr Graverer, Gentleman Usher  
Mr Marshall, Auditor  
Mr Edwards, Secretary  
Mr Drake, Attendant

### At the Clerks' Table in the Hall

Edward Fulks and John  
Edwards, Clerks of the Kitchen  
Edward Care,  
Master Cook William Smith,  
Yeoman of the  
Buttery  
Henry Keble, Yeoman of the  
Pantry John Mitchell, Pastryman  
Thomas Vinson, Cook John Elnor,  
Cook Ralph Hussie, Cook  
John Avery, Usher of the Hall  
Robert Elnor, Slaughterman  
Benjamin Staples, Groom of the  
Great Chamber  
Thomas Petley, Brewer  
William Turner, Baker  
Francis Steeling, Gardener  
Richard Wicking, Gardener

Thomas Clements, Under Brewer  
Samuel Vans, Caterer  
Edward Small, Groom of the  
Wardrobe  
Samuel Southern, Under Baker  
Lowry, a French boy

### The Nursery

Nurse Carpenter  
Widow Ben Jane  
Sisley Dorothy  
Pickenden

### At the Long Table in the Hall

Robert Care, Attendant on my  
Lord Mr Gray, Attendant likewise  
Mr Roger Cook, Attendant on my  
Lady Margaret Mr Adam  
Bradford, Barber Mr John Guy,  
Groom of my  
Lord's Bedchamber Walter  
Comestone, Attendant on  
my Lady Edward Lane, Scrivener  
Mr Thomas Poor, Yeoman of the  
Wardrobe Mr Thomas  
Leonard, Master  
Huntsman Mr Woodgate, Yeoman  
of the  
Great Chamber John Hall,  
Falconer James Flennel, Yeoman  
of the  
Granary Rawlinson,  
Armourer Moses Shonk,  
Coachman Anthony Ashly,  
Groom of the  
Great Horse Griffin Edwards,  
Groom of my  
Lady's Horse Francis Turner,  
Groom of the  
Great Horse William Grynes,  
Groom of the  
Great Horse Acton Curvett, Chief  
Footman James Loveall, Footman  
Sampson Ashley, Footman William  
Petley, Footman Nicholas James,  
Footman Paschal Beard, Footman  
Elias Thomas, Footman Henry  
Spencer, Farrier Edward Goodsall  
John Sant, the Steward's Man

Ralph Wise, Groom of the  
Stables Thomas Petley, Under  
Farrier John Stephens, the  
Chaplain's  
Man John Haite, Groom for  
the  
Stranger's Horse Thomas Giles,  
Groom of the  
Stables Richard Thomas, Groom  
of the  
Hall Christopher Wood, Groom  
of the  
Pantry George Owen, Hunstman  
George Vigeon, Huntsman  
Thomas Grittan, Groom of the  
Buttery Solomon, the Bird-  
Catcher Richard Thornton,  
the  
Coachman's Man Richard  
Pickenden, Postillion William  
Roberts, Groom The Armourer's  
Man Ralph Wise, his Servant John  
Swift, the Porter's Man John  
Atkins and Clement Doory  
Men to carry wood

### The Laundry Maid's Table

Mrs Judith Simpton Mrs  
Grace Simpton Penelope  
Tutty, the Lady  
Margaret's Maid Anne Mills,  
Dairy Maid Prudence Bucher  
Anne Howse Faith Husband Elinor  
Thompson Goodwife Burton  
Grace Robinson, a Blackamoor  
Goodwife Small William Lewis, a  
Porter

### Kitchen and Scullery

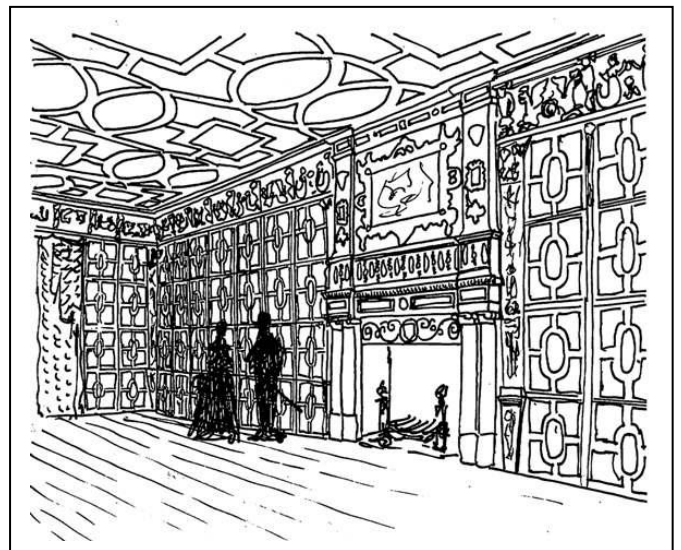
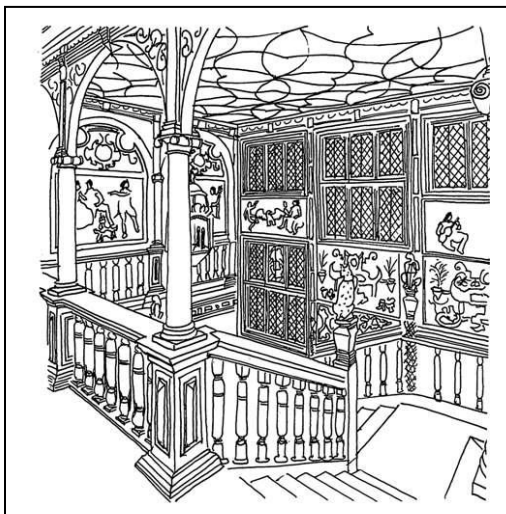
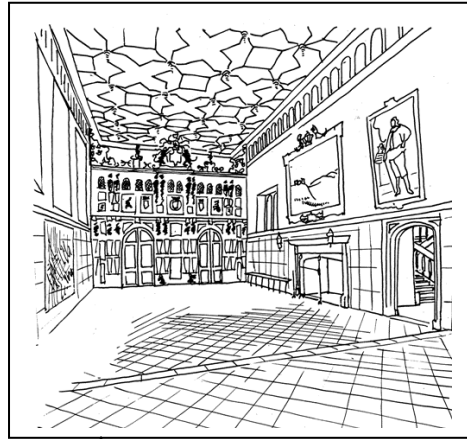
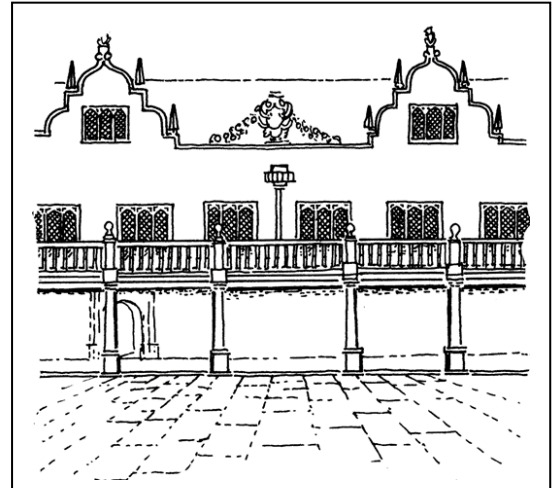
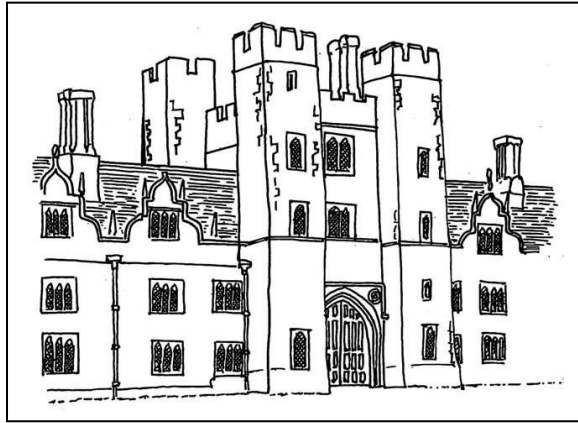
Diggory Dyer  
Marfity Snipt  
John Watson  
Thomas Harman  
Thomas Johnson  
John Morockoe, a Blackamoor

This list of people who sat at the tables in the Great Hall comes from Lady Anne's diary. What does it tell you about living in Knole House?



## Visiting Lady Anne

If you were invited to visit Lady Anne Clifford at Knole House you would have arrived at the main gate and walked through two courtyards and entered the house through the Great Hall. From the Great Hall you would have walked up the Great Staircase and entered the Great Chamber.





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The diary of Lady Anne recorded the birth of her first daughter in 1614, whom she refers to as 'the child' in her diaries. Eight years later she had a second daughter, both survived to become adults and marry.

'The child' was christened Lady Margaret Sackville. She was born at a difficult time for Lady Anne because in 1616 King James tried to persuade her to stop trying to recover her estates. She recorded in her diary that the King...

*'persuaded us both to Peace, & to put the whole Matter in his hands. Which my Lord consented to, but I beseech'd his Majesty to parden me for that I would never part with Westmorland while I lived upon any Condition whatsoever... Sometimes he used fair means & persuasions, & sometimes foul means, but I was resolved before so as nothing would move me.*

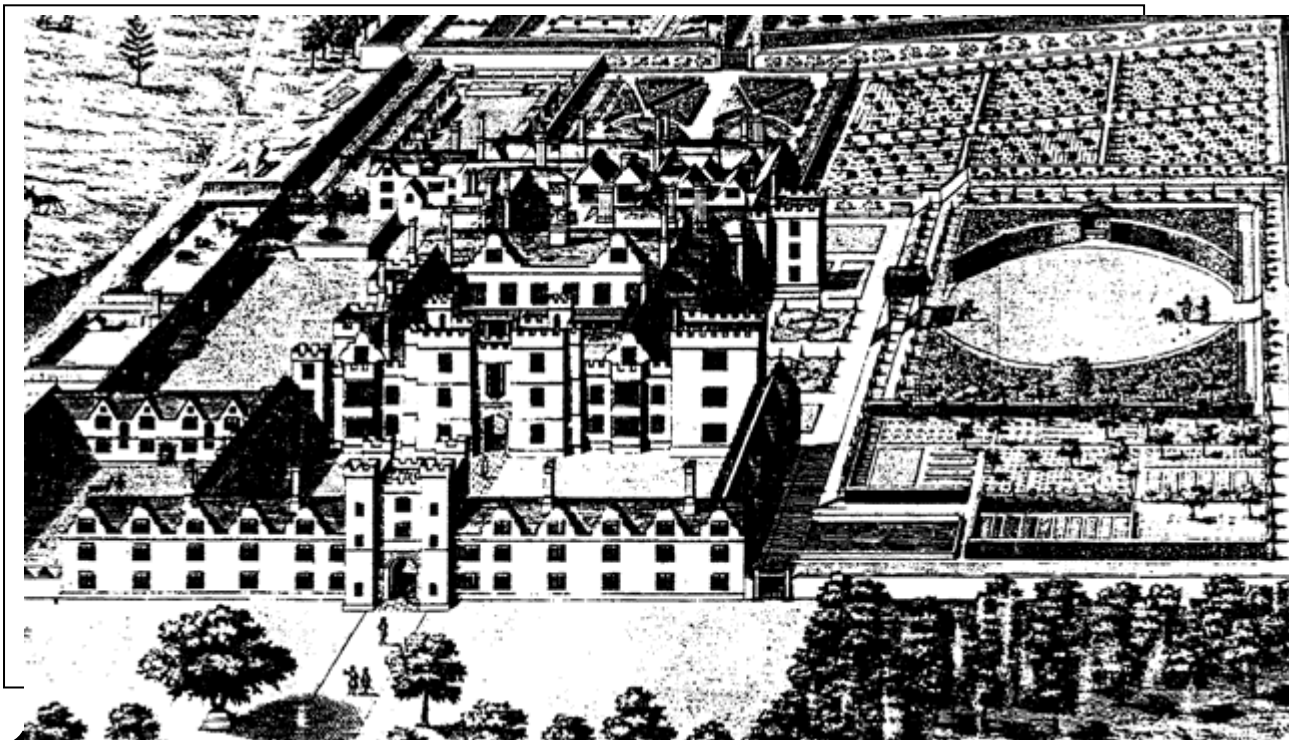
It is clear from this entry in the diary that Lady Anne was prepared to oppose not only the wishes of her husband but also those of the King. This was a brave stand for a women to take at that time.

Unfortunately in March 1617 the King gave the lands to the Cliffords and Lady Anne would have to wait to inherit her family lands.

In 1618 her five month old son died but she did have another daughter in 1622. On her death it was Lady Anne's grandson, Lady Margaret's son, who inherited her titles and great estates.

For the next few years Lady Anne lived at Knole and ...

*'set as merry a face as I could on a discontented heart.'*



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Lady Anne married Phillip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke in 1630. Lady Anne recorded the event in her dairy. Other entries included her mentioning her inheritance, she did not let anyone forget !

*On the 3rd Daie of June, after I have continewed a Widdow 6 yeares 2 monthes and 5 or 6 daies over, was I married in Chenies Church in Buckinghamshire to my 2nd Husband Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Ld Chamberlain of the King's Howsehold and Knight of the Garter; he being then one of the greatest subjects in the Kingdom. My youngest daughter was present at this my 2nd marriage, but not my eldest.*



*I had by this Ld of myne 2 sonnes that were borne both before their tyme, while I lived at Whitehall in which Court at London I continewed to live with him for some 4 yeares and sixe monthes after I was married to him. And being still mindful to vindicate my right and interest in the Landes of my inheritance in Westmerland and Craven, in August & September 1632, by Commission under my 2nd Ids & my hand & Seal, procured legal claims to be made, as were formerly executed in the time of my widdowhood; which claims are also entered in ye records of ye time, when I was Countess of Pembroke.*

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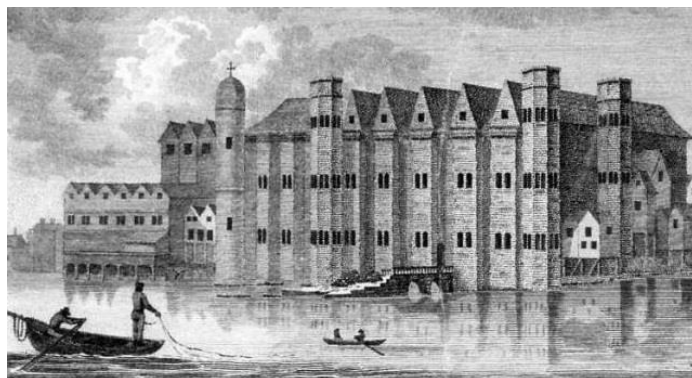
## Lady Anne and the Civil War

In the 1640s there was a civil war between Parliament and King Charles. It was a terrible war with large numbers of people killed. Lady Anne's husband, once a great friend of the King, supported Parliament.



Lady Anne stayed in London at Baynards Castle that was owned by her husband.

*And when the Civill Warres between the King & Parliament began to grow hotter and hotter in England, my 2nd Ld & I came together from Wilton ye 12th October in 1642, with my younger Daughter the Lady Isabella Sackville. And the next day we came to London where my 2nd Lord went to lye in his lodgings in ye Cockpitt in St James Park over against Whitehall to be near the Parliament. But I and my Daughter went to lye at Baynards, which was then a houseful of Riches & was ye more secured by my lying there; where I continued to lye in my own Chamber without removing 6 yeares & 9 monthes, which was ye longest time I continued to lye in all my life, the Civill Warres being then very hott in England. So I may say that it was a place of refuge for mee to hide myself in till these troubles were over-passed.*



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## Lady Anne inherits her family lands

Probably the greatest day in the Life of Lady Anne was in 1643 when she finally inherited her family lands. Her uncle and his son died leaving the Clifford lands, which she should have inherited in 1608, to Lady Anne.

*The 21st daie of January 16-11 dyed my Uncle Francis Earl of Cumberland when he was neare 80 & 2 yeares, in Skipton Castle in Craven. His onlie child Henry. Lord Clifford who succeeded him in ye earldom lived but 2 yeares: some 20 daies after him.*



Lady Anne  
Aged 56  
In 1646

Because of the war Lady Anne was not able to travel north to the Clifford lands in Westmorland until 1649. Whilst she was waiting to journey north she commissioned the painting that we examined on page 6 of this booklet.

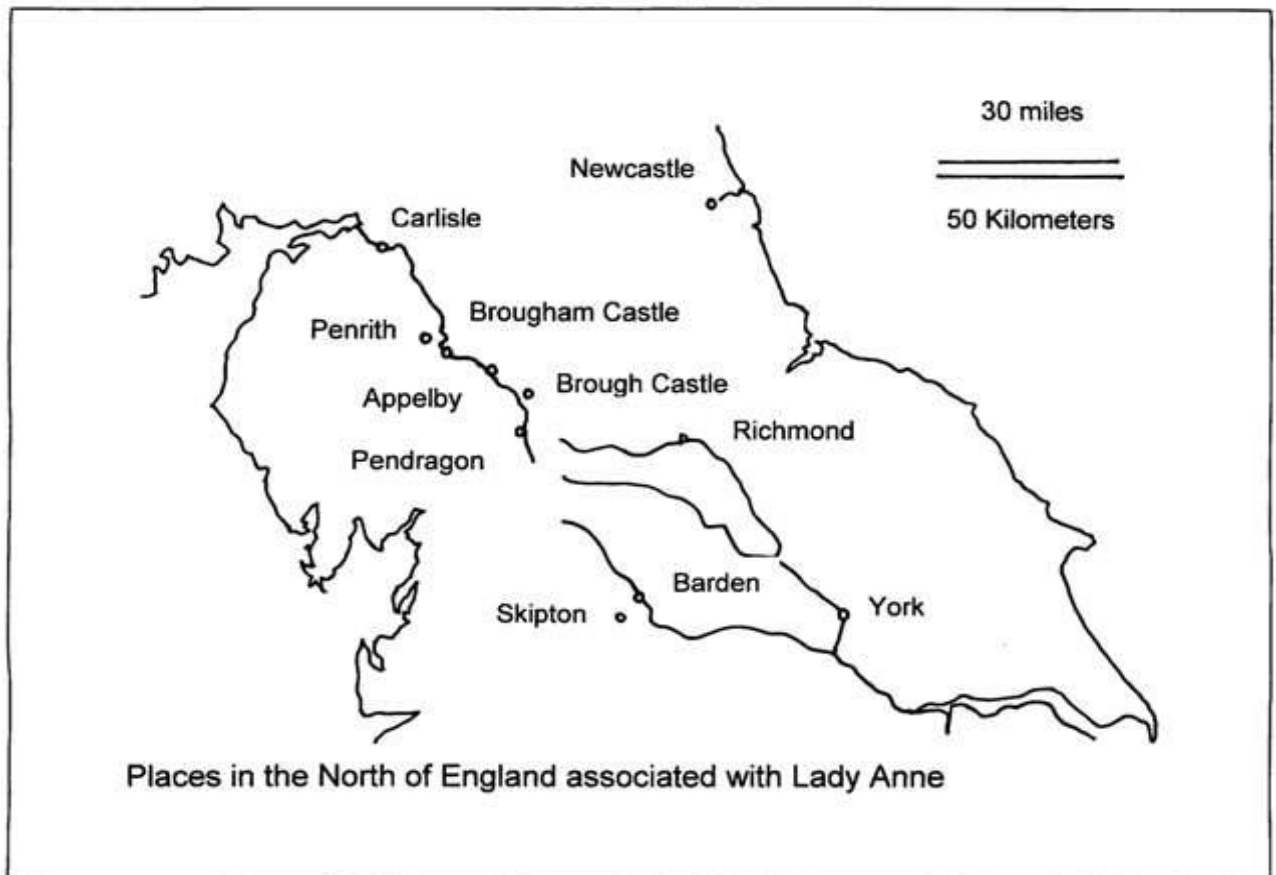


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## Lady Anne At Home

Lady Anne travelled north to Westmorland in 1649 and for the rest of her life lived in the family houses and castles of Appelby, Brough, Brougham, Skipton, Pendragon and Barden.

*I do more and more fall in love with the innocent pleasures of a country life*



Lady Anne spent a considerable amount of money on her houses and rebuilding some of the ruined castles. She rebuilt some churches and provided some almshouses for the poor.

*And I also saw payd for loading of wood from Whinfield to this Brougham Castle for firing for my house, and then they went away. And Robert Har[r]ison my Housekeeper of Brough Castle this morning came hither and he brought along with him Workmen, whom I saw payd for making a new garden and walling of it and for mending the Glass windows there, and after they had dined here they went away.*

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## Lady Anne and her travels

From 1649 Lady Anne travelled throughout Westmorland and regularly visited her houses and castles.



This picture shows Lady Anne arriving at Brougham Castle.

Each time she travelled she took with her all the things she needed. It was not unusual for her to have forty carts full of everything from her clothes to panes of glass for the windows of the houses she was visiting.

*And the 19th of this October about 11 a clock in the forenoon did I and my family remove out of Appleby Castle to Brough Castle in Westmer-land, and coming out of my owne chamber there I pass'd through the great chamber and went into the Chappell and through the Hall, took my Litter at the Hall Doore in the Court, and so passing through the Towne of Appleby over the Bridge and Sandford Moore, went through Warcop Towne into the sayd Brough Castle.*

*October 1667.*

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## Lady Anne died on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1676 aged 86

*On Wednesday the 22nd, about 6 a clock in the afternoon, after she had endured all her pains with a most Christian fortitude, always answering those that asked her how she did with - 'I thank God I am very well' - which were her last words directed to mortals, she, with much cheerfulness, in her own chamber in Brougham Castle, wherein her noble father was born and her blessed mother died, yielded up her precious soul into the hands of her merciful Redeemer.*



Lady Anne was buried in St Lawrence's Church, Appleby. The tomb has no statue of Lady Anne but it is covered with the shields of her ancestors, whose inheritance she fought to keep all her life.

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## Illustrations

Cover: Portrait of Lady Anne Clifford (1); © Skipton Castle

Portrait of Lady Anne Clifford (2), 1620; © Skipton Castle

Page 5: A letter in Lady Anne Clifford's hand, aged 8 years; © Skipton Castle

Page 6: 'The Great Picture'; © Abbot Hall Art Gallery/Lakeland Arts Trust

Page 7: George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, by Nicholas Hilliard; © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London

Page 8: Elizabethan Galleon from *On the Spanish Main* by John Masefield (New York: Macmillan, 1906); image reproduced in 'Bulfinch's Mythology'

[http://levigilant.com/Bulfinch\\_Mythology/bulfinch.englishatheist.org/pirates/masefield/Chapter16.htm](http://levigilant.com/Bulfinch_Mythology/bulfinch.englishatheist.org/pirates/masefield/Chapter16.htm)

Page 9: Queen Elizabeth's Funeral Procession, 1603, BL: Add MS 35324, f. 37v © British Library

Page 10: Richard Sackville, 3rd Earl of Dorset, 1613, the portrait forms part of the Iveagh Bequest at Kenwood House, London; © English Heritage

Page 12: Knole House, Kent, photo and line drawing; © Ian Coulson

Page 13: The Great Hall, Knole House, Kent; © The National Trust

Page 14: The Great Hall, Knole House, Kent, line drawing; © Ian Coulson

Page 15: List of the family and household of the Earl of Dorset and Lady Anne Clifford, 1624, Knole House; D.J.H. Clifford (ed.), *The Diaries of Lady Anne Clifford* (Stroud, 2003), appx 1

Page 16: Line drawings of the interior of Knole House, Kent; © Ian Coulson

Page 17: View of Knole House, Kent; © Ian Coulson

Page 18: Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke (c. 1634) by Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Felton Bequest, 1938; © National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne

Page 19: Drawing from a pamphlet 'The Cruel Practices of Prince Rupert (1643); [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Prince\\_Rupert\\_-\\_1st\\_English\\_Civil\\_War.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Prince_Rupert_-_1st_English_Civil_War.jpg)

Page 19: Drawing of Baynard's Castle, London, report produced by Richard Gilpin for the Thames Discovery Programme;

<http://www.thamesdiscovery.org/riverpedia/baynard-s-castle>

Page 20: Portrait of Lady Anne Clifford from 'The Great Picture'; © Abbot Hall Art Gallery/Lakeland Arts Trust

Page 22: Lady Anne Clifford arriving at her castle, drawing by Peter Dunn; © English Heritage

Page 23: Lady Anne Clifford's tomb, St Lawrence's church, Appleby; © English Heritage



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Diary: Photo of Vera Brittain, London 1942.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vera\\_Brittain.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vera_Brittain.jpg)

Portrait of Samuel Pepys by John Hayls, 1666; © National Portrait Gallery.

A facsimile of part of the first entry in the diary of Samuel Pepys (engraved for the first edition of the Rev. John Smith's 1825 edition of the diary – source Google Books); [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pepys\\_diary\\_shorthand.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pepys_diary_shorthand.png)

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