

DOWNLOAD PDF A DECLARATION SENT TO THE LORD CLIFFORD, EARLE OF CUMBERLAND

Chapter 1 : Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland | Revolvy

A declaration sent to the Lord Clifford, Earle of Cumberland. From the generall assembly of the kingdome of Scotland Holden at Edinburgh November the ninth,

Order of the Garter – The Most Noble Order of the Garter, founded in 1344, is the highest order of chivalry and the third most prestigious honour in England and the United Kingdom. It is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George and it is awarded at the Sovereigns pleasure as a personal gift on recipients from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth realms. Membership of the Order is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, the order also includes supernumerary knights and ladies. New appointments to the Order of the Garter are always announced on St Georges Day, the orders emblem is a garter with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* in gold lettering. Members of the wear it on ceremonial occasions. Other dates from to have also been proposed, the Kings wardrobe account shows Garter habits first issued in the autumn of 1375. Also, its original statutes required that member of the Order already be a knight. The earliest written mention of the Order is found in *Tirant lo Blanch* and it was first published in 1532. This book devotes a chapter to the description of the origin of the Order of the Garter, at the time of its foundation, the Order consisted of King Edward III, together with 25 Founder Knights, listed in ascending order of stall number in St. Various legends account for the origin of the Order, the most popular legend involves the Countess of Salisbury, whose garter is said to have slipped from her leg while she was dancing at a court ball at Calais. When the surrounding courtiers sniggered, the king picked it up and returned it to her, exclaiming, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, King Edward supposedly recalled the event in the 14th century when he founded the Order. This story is recounted in a letter to the *Annual Register* in 1751. The motto in fact refers to Edwards claim to the French throne, the use of the garter as an emblem may have derived from straps used to fasten armour. Medieval scholars have pointed to a connection between the Order of the Garter and the Middle English poem, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, in *Gawain*, a girdle, very similar in its erotic undertones to the garter, plays a prominent role. A rough version of the Orders motto also appears in the text and it translates from Old French as *Accursed be a cowardly and covetous heart*. While the author of that poem remains disputed, there seems to be a connection between two of the top candidates and the Order of the Garter. Oakden has suggested that it is related to John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster, and, more importantly. Another competing theory is that the work was written for Enguerrand de Coucy, the Sire de Coucy was married to King Edward III's daughter, Isabella, and was given admittance to the Order of the Garter on their wedding day 2. It was built in by Robert de Romille, a Norman baron, the castle was originally a motte and bailey castle built in by Robert de Romille, lord of the multiple estates of Bolton Abbey. Shortly after Henry I extended Romilles lands to all of upper Wharfedale. The earth and wood castle was rebuilt in stone to withstand attacks by the Scots, the cliffs behind the castle, dropping down to Eller Beck, made the castle a perfect defensive structure. The Romille line died out, and in Edward II granted the castle to Robert Clifford who was appointed Lord Clifford of Skipton, Robert Clifford ordered many improvements to the fortifications, but died in the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 when the improvements were barely complete. During the English Civil War the castle was the only Royalist stronghold in the north of England until December 1644, after a three-year siege, a surrender was negotiated in between Oliver Cromwell and the Royalists. Cromwell ordered the removal of the castle roofs, legend has it that during the siege, sheep fleeces were hung over the walls to deaden the impact from the rounds of cannon fire. Sheep fleeces feature in the coat of arms. Skipton remained the Cliffords principal seat until 1644, Lady Anne Clifford was the last Clifford to own it. After the siege, she ordered repairs and she planted a yew tree in the courtyard to commemorate its repair after the war. Today Skipton Castle is a medieval castle and is a tourist attraction. The castle has six towers, with a domestic range connecting two towers on the northern side, protected by a precipice overlooking the Eller Beck. The first floor comprises the kitchen, great hall, withdrawing rooms. New kitchens, storage and work make up the ground floor. The remaining towers are military in nature and

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purpose, in the 16th and 17th centuries were added a new entrance staircase, a further domestic wing, and larger windows in the original structure. In the centre is a Tudor courtyard, the Conduit Court, the outer curtain wall encloses the inner wards and subsidiary buildings, including the ruins of a 12th-century chapel. The wall is extant, and is pierced by a twin-towered Norman gatehouse. The east tower of the gatehouse contains a 17th-century shell grotto, history of Skipton Skipton Castle, Jarrod Publishing, Official site Gatehouse Gazetteer record for Skipton Castle, containing a comprehensive bibliography Skipton Web entry on Skipton Castle 3. Henry was the second Tudor monarch, succeeding his father, Henry VII, Henry is best known for his six marriages and, in particular, his efforts to have his first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, annulled. Despite his resulting excommunication, Henry remained a believer in core Catholic theological teachings, domestically, Henry is known for his radical changes to the English Constitution, ushering in the theory of the divine right of kings to England. Besides asserting the supremacy over the Church of England, he greatly expanded royal power during his reign. Charges of treason and heresy were commonly used to quash dissent, and he achieved many of his political aims through the work of his chief ministers, some of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favour. Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich and his contemporaries considered Henry in his prime to be an attractive, educated, and accomplished king, and he has been described as one of the most charismatic rulers to sit on the English throne. He was an author and composer, as he aged, Henry became severely obese and his health suffered, contributing to his death in He is frequently characterised in his life as a lustful, egotistical, harsh. Of the young Henrys six siblings, only three – Arthur, Prince of Wales, Margaret, and Mary – survived infancy and he was baptised by Richard Fox, the Bishop of Exeter, at a church of the Observant Franciscans close to the palace. He was subsequently appointed Earl Marshal of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at age three, and was inducted into the Order of the Bath soon after. The day after the ceremony he was created Duke of York, in May, he was appointed to the Order of the Garter. Henry was given an education from leading tutors, becoming fluent in Latin and French. Not much is known about his early life – save for his appointments – because he was not expected to become king, as Duke of York, Henry used the arms of his father as king, differenced by a label of three points ermine. In, Arthur died at the age of 15 of sweating sickness, Arthurs death thrust all his duties upon his younger brother, the year-old Henry. Young Henry was strictly supervised and did not appear in public, as a result, the young Henry would later ascend the throne untrained in the exacting art of kingship 4. The castle is over years old and has been the scene of many episodes in British history. Given the proximity of Carlisle to the border between England and Scotland, it has been the centre of many wars and invasions, today the castle is managed by English Heritage and is open to the public. Carlisle Castle was first built during the reign of William II of England, at that time, Cumberland was still considered a part of Scotland. William II ordered the construction of a Norman style motte and bailey castle in Carlisle on the site of an old Roman fort, the need for a castle in Carlisle was to keep the northern border of England secured against the threat of invasion from Scotland. In, Henry I of England ordered a castle to be constructed on the site. Thus a keep and city walls were constructed, the existing Keep dates from somewhere between and The act of driving out the Scots from Cumberland led to attempts to retake the lands. The result of this was that Carlisle and its castle would change many times for the next years. The first attempt began during the reign of Stephen of England. The then governor of the castle, one Robert de Brus, deposed Lord of Annandale, successfully withstood the attack, Henry VIII converted the castle for artillery, employing the engineer Stefan von Haschenperg. The most important battles for the city of Carlisle and its castle were during the second Jacobite rising against George II of Great Britain in, the forces of Prince Charles Edward Stuart travelled south from Scotland into England reaching as far south as Derby. Carlisle and the castle were seized and fortified by the Jacobites, however they were driven north by the forces of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. Carlisle was recaptured, and the Jacobites were jailed and executed and that battle marked the end of the castles fighting life, as defending the border between England and Scotland was not necessary with both countries again one in Great Britain. After, the castle became somewhat

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neglected, although some repairs were undertaken such as that of the drawbridge in . Some parts of the castle were demolished for use as raw materials in the 19th century to create more or less what is visible to the visitor today 5. Yorkshire – Yorkshire, formally known as the County of York, is a historic county of Northern England and the largest in the United Kingdom. Due to its size in comparison to other English counties, functions have been undertaken over time by its subdivisions. Throughout these changes, Yorkshire has continued to be recognised as a geographical territory, Yorkshire has sometimes been nicknamed Gods Own County or Gods Own Country. Yorkshire Day, held on 1 August, is a celebration of the culture of Yorkshire. Yorkshire is now divided between different official regions, most of the county falls within Yorkshire and the Humber. The extreme northern part of the county falls within North East England, Small areas in the west of the historic county now form part of North West England, following boundary changes in . Early inhabitants of Yorkshire were Celts, who formed two tribes, the Brigantes and the Parisi. The Brigantes controlled territory which later became all of the North Riding of Yorkshire, the tribe controlled most of Northern England and more territory than any other Celtic tribe in England. That they had the Yorkshire area as their heartland is evident in that Isurium Brigantum was the town of their civitas under Roman rule. Six of the nine Brigantian poleis described by Claudius Ptolemaeus in the Geographia fall within the historic county, the Parisi, who controlled the area that would become the East Riding of Yorkshire, might have been related to the Parisii of Lutetia Parisiorum, Gaul. Their capital was at Petuaria, close to the Humber estuary, initially, this situation suited both the Romans and the Brigantes, who were known as the most militant tribe in Britain. Queen Cartimandua left her husband Venutius for his bearer, Vellocatus. Cartimandua, due to her relationship with the Romans, was able to keep control of the kingdom. At the second attempt, Venutius seized the kingdom, but the Romans, under general Petillius Cerialis, the fortified city of Eboracum was named as capital of Britannia Inferior and joint-capital of all Roman Britain. This saw his son Constantine the Great proclaimed emperor in the city, in the early 5th century, the Roman rule ceased with the withdrawal of the last active Roman troops 6. The Earl was born at Shifnal, Shropshire, in and he succeeded to his fathers peerage in , when aged five years, and was knighted in the Order of the Bath in . The Earl was created a Knight of the Garter after the battle, in he joined the English expedition to Flanders to aid the Emperor against the French. The same year, upon the birth of Henrys second child, on the accession of King Henry VIII, the Earl continued to serve the King as he did his father and again distinguished himself amongst his peers as a great warrior. He was later present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was placed in command of the army sent to control the border of Scotland and he also signed the articles against Cardinal Thomas Wolsey in . On 4 Nov , Wolsey was arrested for treason and brought south from York for his trial and he was treated kindly by the Earl and his family, who tried to make his stay as comfortable as possible. However, Wolsey became very ill before leaving Sheffield while under guard, when the rebellion in the north broke out in October , Shrewsbury promptly raised forces on his own authority, and his courage and fidelity on this occasion perhaps saved Henrys crown. An armistice was agreed upon, and the insurgents laid their demands before the King. Having a large family and being a wealthy man, he found the castle accommodation extremely cramped. He broke with the tradition of his family and decided to make Sheffield his home and this castle is best known for later holding Mary, Queen of Scots, prisoner and indeed it was the 6th Earl, the Earls grandson, who confined her. In , he decided to build himself a mansion on a hill about two miles away. In , he had a chapel added to the church at Sheffield to serve as a family chapel with a burial vault below. This is now known as the Shrewsbury Chapel and now forms a part of Sheffield Cathedral. In , the Earl died, aged 70, while at Wingfield Manor and he was laid to rest in the Shrewsbury Chapel along with his first wife, Lady Anne. The monument to Talbot and his two wives can still be seen in the church and he married before 27 June at age 13, his second cousin, Lady Anne Hastings, daughter of William Hastings, 1st Baron Hastings, and Katherine Neville. The grade II listed farmhouse known today as Spence Combe, the remnant of a mansion house, is situated 3 miles north-west of the town of Crediton. The arms of this Sir Robert Spence were Sable, two bars nebuly ermine, as shown in the Percy window in the chapel of Petworth House and as quartered by Cary, the

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earliest holder of the estate as recorded by the Devon historian Tristram Risdon was the Lancells family. Hugh Lancelles held Combe in , Combe passed by inheritance to the Hody family. The descent is given by Pole as follows, Richard Spencer, thomas Spencer John Spencer, who died without male children leaving as his sole heiress his daughter Jone Spencer, wife of Stephen Giffard of Thuborough in the parish of Sutcombe, Devon. Katherines mother was Mary Bevill, daughter and heiress of John Bevill of Gwarnick, Cornwall, humphry Prideaux, a younger son, to whom was given Spencer Combe by his father. Northumberland attended King Henry VII at the conclusion of the Treaty of Etaples in , and took a prominent part in the ceremony of On 1 April he was a commissioner of oyer and terminer for London, Northumberland seems to have irritated King Henry VII just before the latters death.

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Chapter 2 : George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

A declaration sent to the Lord Clifford, Earle of Cumberland. From the generall assembly of the kingdome of Scotland Holden at Edinburgh November the ninth, VVherin is declared their resolution to raise forces to secure the peace of that kingdome, and to assist the Parliament against the cavaliers, and all other evill-affected persons.

Skipton is a market town and civil parish in the Craven district of North Yorkshire, England. Skipton is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and it was important during the English Civil War and was the site of a prisoner of war camp during the First World War. The mill as it today is only half of what used to exist when two mills were in operation to produce corn for the whole of Skipton. The mill has been redesigned, from the mill grounds to the buildings themselves. Skipton Castle was built in as a wooden motte-and-bailey by Robert de Romille, the protection offered by Skipton Castle during the Middle Ages encouraged the urbanisation of the surrounding area, and during times of war and disorder the town attracted an influx of families. It is now one of the most complete and best preserved castles in England and is open to the public. Skipton became a market town, trading sheep and woollen goods, its name derives from the Old English sceaþ. A market stemming from its formative years still survives, since 1836, Skipton has been the seat of Craven District Council. The Skipton Building Society was founded in the town, Skipton is part of the parliamentary constituency of Skipton and Ripon, which was created in 1983. Before Skipton had its own eponymous constituency, Skipton forms part of Craven District, a Non-metropolitan district, and is home of the offices of Craven District Council. In 1996, proposals to make North Yorkshire County Council a unitary authority, Skipton has its own town council consisting of 16 Councillors, formed by 4 members from each of the four wards within the parish boundaries. The town is home to several companies, including Blue Water Holidays. Tourism and retail sales are also significant, there is also a recruitment software company called LMS Recruitment Systems Ltd 2. He was notable at court for his jousting, at the Accession Day Tilts, two famous survivals, his portrait miniature by Nicholas Hilliard and a garniture of Greenwich armour reflect this important part of his life. In contrast, he neglected his estates in the far north of England, Clifford was born on 8 August at Brougham Castle in Westmorland, the son and heir of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland. His valuable wardship and marriage was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, life at court meant that George Clifford spent an increasing amount of time in southern England, away from his familys estates. As a result, Brougham Castle, one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned, Clifford rose in the world as an accomplished jouster and became Queen Elizabeths second Champion on the retirement of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley. A portrait miniature by Nicholas Hilliard circa 1580 commemorates the appointment and she made him a Knight of the Garter in 1581 and he sat as a peer in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. Clifford was involved in the formation of the East India Company and he commanded the galleon Elizabeth Bonaventure in the Anglo-Spanish War of 1595, during which he had little success but fared better in later naval battles against the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean. He led and invested in a number of expeditions but many were turned back due to storms or lack of prizes and his first success was an expedition to the Azores in taking a number of Portuguese and Spanish prizes. He helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh which led to the Battle of Flores in 1595 and the capture of richly laden carrack Madre de Deus off Flores in the Azores. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June 1595, all the great wealth he gained from his buccaneering he lost in jousting and horse racing and was eventually obliged to sell his inherited lands. It formerly hung in Appleby Castle and is now displayed in the Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal and it depicts Anne as a girl at left and as a mature woman at right. The central panel shows her parents and young brothers, the painting is replete with significant elements referring to her life and to her succession to her paternal inheritance, gained after a lengthy legal dispute, only settled in 1600. His two sons, Robert and Francis, had died young before the age of 5, thus his daughter and only surviving child Anne Clifford became his sole heiress. She inherited the title Baron de Clifford suo jure, which having been created

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by writ in was able to descend in the female line, after lengthy litigation Anne won much of the land, including Brougham and Appleby castles. Clifford died on 30 October within the Liberty of the Savoy in London and his chest tomb monument survives in Holy Trinity church, Skipton, adjacent to his seat of Skipton Castle. George Cliffords tournament armour survives and is considered the finest surviving garniture of the Tudor period, as Queens Champion Cliffords armour would have been unrivaled in beauty 3. He served in Parliament and was a supporter of King Charles I, from 1640 he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he established a strong authoritarian rule. Recalled to England, he became an advisor to the King, attempting to strengthen the royal position against Parliament. When Parliament condemned him to death, Charles signed the death warrant, Thomas Wentworth was born on 13 April in London. He represented Pontefract in the Happy Parliament of 1621, but appears to have no active part. He expressed a wish to avoid complications and do first the business of the commonwealth. Yet he had never taken up an attitude of antagonism to the King and his position was very different from that of the regular opposition. He was anxious to serve the Crown, but he disapproved of the Kings policy, in January 1629 Wentworth asked for the presidency of the Council of the North, and was favourably received by Buckingham. In 1629, he refused to contribute to the forced loan, in 1629, Wentworth was one of the more vocal supporters of the Petition of Right, which attempted to curb the power of the King. Once Charles had accepted the Petition, Wentworth felt it appropriate to support the crown, saying The authority of a king is the keystone which closeth up the arch of order and he was consequently branded a turncoat. In the parliament of 1629, Wentworth joined the leaders in resistance to arbitrary taxation and imprisonment. He led the movement for a bill which would have secured the liberties of the subject as completely as the Petition of Right afterwards did, but in a manner less offensive to the King. Later in the session he quarrelled with Eliot, because he wanted to come to a compromise with the Lords, so as to leave room for the King to act unchecked in special emergencies. On 22 July 1629, not long after the prorogation, Wentworth was created Baron Wentworth and this implied no change of principle. When once the breach was made it naturally grew wider, partly from the each party put into its work. As yet Wentworth was not directly involved in the government of the country, however, following the assassination of Buckingham, in December 1628, he became Viscount Wentworth and not long afterwards president of the Council of the North. Whoever, he said, ravelis forth into questions the right of a king and of a people shall never be able to wrap them up again into the comeliness and order he found them 4. In 1629, the 9th Earl was accused of participation or complicity in the Gunpowder Plot. The 9th Earl exerted influence on young Algernons education in spite of his imprisonment, on the model of King James Is Basilikon Doron, the 9th Earl wrote an essay of advice to his son in 1629. Algernon returned to England in 1629 and joined his father, recently released from the Tower, Algernons first public service involved serving as MP for Sussex during the Happy Parliament of 1625 and as MP for Chichester during the Useless Parliament of 1627. In March 1629, Algernon was summoned to the House of Lords, assuming his fathers barony, in November 1629, he was appointed joint Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland. The marriage, however, produced five daughters, including Anne, who married Philip Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield, no issue, and Elizabeth, upon the death of the 9th Earl in 1630, Algernon Percy became the 10th Earl of Northumberland. By 1637, he was in good standing at court to be appointed admiral of the ship money fleet. Northumberland attempted to initiate naval reforms, often bypassing the lords of the admiralty and submitting his proposals directly to Charles I and the Privy Council. Although most historians would not consider Northumberland a Puritan, he did enforce the Oath of Supremacy on his fleet, if Dutch sea captains refused to purchase the licences, their nets were cut. Northumberland was less enthusiastic about his expedition as admiral, which was to transport Spanish money to the Netherlands in 1637. Northumberlands political faction was strongly pro-French and anti-Spanish, so he rankled at the thought of aiding the Spaniards, when the Long Parliament met, Northumberland became one of the leading critics of royal policy. Northumberlands brother Henry was involved in the First Army Plot of 1633, with the coming of the English Civil War, Northumberland became the highest-ranking member of Charles Is government to side with the Parliamentarians. Thomas Howard, 21st Earl of Arundel 1633. When he died he

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possessed paintings, along with large collections of sculpture, books, prints, drawings, and antique jewellery. Most of his collection of marble carvings, known as the Arundel marbles, was left to the University of Oxford. He is sometimes referred as the 2nd Earl of Arundel, it depends on whether one views the earldom obtained by his father as a new creation or not and he was also 2nd or 4th Earl of Surrey, and later, he was created 1st Earl of Norfolk. His aristocratic family had fallen into disgrace during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I owing to their religious conservatism and he was the son of Philip Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel and Anne Dacre, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Dacre, 4th Baron Dacre of Gilsland. He never knew his father, who was imprisoned before Arundel was born, Arundel's great-uncles returned the family to favour after James I ascended the throne, and Arundel was restored to his titles and some of his estates in Other parts of the lands ended up with his great-uncles. The next year he married Lady Alatheia Talbot, a daughter of Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and she would inherit a vast estate in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, including Sheffield, which has been the principal part of the family fortune ever since. Even with this income, Arundel's collecting and building activities would lead him heavily into debt. During the reign of Charles I, Arundel served several times as special envoy to some of the courts of Europe. These trips encouraged his interest in art collecting, in he accompanied Princess Mary for her marriage to William II of Orange. With the troubles that would lead to the Civil War brewing, he decided not to return to England and his youngest son William Howard, 1st Viscount Stafford-the ancestor of what was first the Earl of Stafford and later Baron Stafford. Arundel had petitioned the king for restoration of the ancestral Dukedom of Norfolk, while the restoration was not to occur until the time of his grandson, he was created Earl of Norfolk in , which at least ensured the title would stay with his family. Arundel also got Parliament to entail his earldoms to the descendants of the 4th Duke of Norfolk, Arundel was a patron and collector of works of art. He was described by Walpole as the father of virtu in England and was a member of the Whitehall group of associated with Charles I. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum, the architect Inigo Jones accompanied Arundel on one of his trips to Italy in 1614, a journey which took both men as far as Naples.

6. Public domain

The term public domain has two senses of meaning. Anything published is out in the domain in the sense that it is available to the public. Once published, news and information in books is in the public domain, in the sense of intellectual property, works in the public domain are those whose exclusive intellectual property rights have expired, have been forfeited, or are inapplicable. Examples for works not covered by copyright which are therefore in the domain, are the formulae of Newtonian physics, cooking recipes. Examples for works actively dedicated into public domain by their authors are reference implementations of algorithms, NIH's ImageJ. The term is not normally applied to situations where the creator of a work retains residual rights, as rights are country-based and vary, a work may be subject to rights in one country and be in the public domain in another. Some rights depend on registrations on a basis, and the absence of registration in a particular country, if required. Although the term public domain did not come into use until the mid-nineteenth century, the Romans had a large proprietary rights system where they defined many things that cannot be privately owned as *res nullius*, *res communes*, *res publicae* and *res universitatis*. The term *res nullius* was defined as not yet appropriated. The term *res communes* was defined as things that could be enjoyed by mankind, such as air, sunlight. The term *res publicae* referred to things that were shared by all citizens, when the first early copyright law was first established in Britain with the Statute of Anne in 1709, public domain did not appear. The phrase fall in the domain can be traced to mid-nineteenth century France to describe the end of copyright term. In this historical context Paul Torremans describes copyright as a coral reef of private right jutting up from the ocean of the public domain. Because copyright law is different from country to country, Pamela Samuelson has described the public domain as being different sizes at different times in different countries. According to James Boyle this definition underlines common usage of the public domain and equates the public domain to public property. However, the usage of the public domain can be more granular. Such a definition regards work in copyright as private property subject to fair use rights, the materials that compose our cultural heritage must be free for all living to use no less than matter necessary for biological survival.

7. The title is Anglo-Saxon in origin, akin to the

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Scandinavian form jarl, in Scandinavia, it became obsolete in the Middle Ages and was replaced by duke. In later medieval Britain, it became the equivalent of the continental count, however, earlier in Scandinavia, jarl could also mean a sovereign prince. In modern Britain, an earl is a member of the peerage, ranking below a marquess, a feminine form of earl never developed, instead, countess is used. The term earl has been compared to the name of the Heruli, proto-Norse eril, or the later Old Norse jarl, came to signify the rank of a leader. The Norman-derived equivalent count was not introduced following the Norman conquest of England though countess was and is used for the female title. In the other languages of Britain and Ireland, the term is translated as, Welsh iarll, Irish and Scottish Gaelic iarla, Scots yarll or yerl, Cornish yurl. An earl has the title Earl of when the title originates from a placename, in either case, he is referred to as Lord, and his wife as Lady. A countess who holds an earldom in her own right also uses Lady, younger sons are styled The Honourable, and daughters, The Lady. In the peerage of Scotland, when there are no courtesy titles involved, the heir to an earldom, and indeed any level of peerage, is styled Master of, and successive sons as younger of. In Anglo-Saxon England, earls had authority over their own regions and right of judgment in provincial courts and they collected fines and taxes and in return received a third penny, one-third of the money they collected. In wartime they led the king's armies, some shires were grouped together into larger units known as earldoms, headed by an ealdorman or earl. Though the title of Earl was nominally equal to the duke, unlike them.

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Chapter 3 : George Clifford Earl Of Stock Photos & George Clifford Earl Of Stock Images - Alamy

Sir George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, 13th Baron de Clifford, 13th Lord of Skipton, KG (8 August - 30 October), was an English peer, naval commander, and courtier of Queen Elizabeth I of England.

The Barons de Clifford, a junior branch of the Clifford feudal barons of Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, had established themselves in the late 13th century at Appleby Castle in Westmorland in the north of England; Wardship His father died in when George was a minor aged As a result, Brougham Castle, one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. She made him a Knight of the Garter in and he sat as a peer in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. Clifford was involved in the formation of the East India Company. He led and invested in a number of expeditions but many were turned back due to storms or lack of prizes. His first success was an expedition to the Azores in taking a number of Portuguese and Spanish prizes. He helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh which led to the Battle of Flores in and the capture of richly laden carrack Madre de Deus off Flores in the Azores. He commissioned the building of his own ship, the gun Scourge of Malice. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June but by November of that year had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. All the great wealth he gained from his buccaneering he lost in jousting and horse racing and was eventually obliged to sell his inherited lands. It depicts Anne as a girl at left and as a mature woman at right. The central panel shows her parents and young brothers. The painting is replete with significant elements referring to her life and to her succession to her paternal inheritance, gained after a lengthy legal dispute [8] In George married Lady Margaret Russell "â€", a daughter of his guardian Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, who had acquired as well as his valuable wardship, the right to marry him off to whomsoever he chose. By his wife he had progeny: His chest tomb monument survives in Holy Trinity church, Skipton, adjacent to his seat of Skipton Castle. Succession His two sons, Robert and Francis, had both died young before the age of 5, thus his daughter and only surviving child Anne Clifford became his sole heiress. She inherited the title Baron de Clifford suo jure, which having been created by writ in was able to descend in the female line. The vast majority of his estate however he bequeathed to his brother Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland, who also inherited the earldom, which by the letters patent of its creation was precluded from passing to a female, as was usual. It was made at the Greenwich armory established by King Henry VIII, and a drawing of it is included in the Jacob Album, a book of designs for 29 different armors for various Elizabethan gentlemen. These extra pieces allowed the wearer to modify his armour for different forms of tournament combat. The armour is of blued steel and is etched and inlaid with elaborate gilded designs, incorporating columns of alternating fleurs-de-lis and Tudor roses, with the letter E for Queen Elizabeth I. A Biography, the "Earl of Cumberland" discovers Orlando and his lover asleep amongst his cargo and believes them to be ghosts sent to punish him for buccaneering. In his terror the Earl vows to mend his ways and, in repentance, founds a row of almshouses. Although not explicitly stated, the Earl referred to must be the 3rd Earl, due to the relevant action in the novel occurring shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth I.

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Chapter 4 : George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland - Howling Pixel

A declaration sent to the Lord Clifford, Earle of Cumberland: From the generall assembly of the kingdome of Scotland Holden at Edinburgh November the ninth, VVherin is declared their resolution to raise forces to secure the peace of that kingdome, and to assist the Parliament against the cavaliers, and all other evill-affected persons.

The Barons de Clifford , a junior branch of the Clifford feudal barons of Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, had established themselves in the late 13th century at Appleby Castle in Westmorland in the north of England; Wardship His father died in when George was a minor aged As a result, Brougham Castle , one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. She made him a Knight of the Garter in and he sat as a peer in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. Clifford was involved in the formation of the East India Company. He helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh which led to the Battle of Flores in and the capture of richly laden carrack Madre de Deus off Flores , Azores. He commissioned the building of his own ship, the gun Scourge of Malice. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June but by November of that year had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. All the great wealth he gained from his buccaneering he lost in jousting and horse racing and was eventually obliged to sell his inherited lands. It depicts Anne as a girl at left and as a mature woman at right. The central panel shows her parents and young brothers. The painting is replete with significant elements referring to her life and to her succession to her paternal inheritance, gained after a lengthy legal dispute [7] In George married Lady Margaret Russell , a daughter of his guardian Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford , who had acquired as well as his valuable wardship, the right to marry him off to whomsoever he chose. By his wife he had progeny: His chest tomb monument survives in Holy Trinity church, Skipton, adjacent to his seat of Skipton Castle. Succession His two sons, Robert and Francis, had both died young before the age of 5, thus his daughter and only surviving child Anne Clifford became his sole heiress. She inherited the title Baron de Clifford suo jure , which having been created by writ in was able to descend in the female line. The vast majority of his estate however he bequeathed to his brother Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland , who also inherited the earldom, which by the letters patent of its creation was precluded from passing to a female, as was usual. It was made at the Greenwich armory established by King Henry VIII , and a drawing of it is included in the Jacob Album , a book of designs for 29 different armors for various Elizabethan gentlemen. These extra pieces allowed the wearer to modify his armour for different forms of tournament combat. The armour is of blued steel and is etched and inlaid with elaborate gilded designs, incorporating columns of alternating fleurs-de-lis and Tudor roses , with the letter E for Queen Elizabeth I. A Biography , the "Earl of Cumberland" discovers Orlando and his lover asleep amongst his cargo and believes them to be ghosts sent to punish him for buccaneering. In his terror the Earl vows to mend his ways and, in repentance, founds a row of almshouses. Although not explicitly stated, the Earl referred to must be the 3rd Earl, due to the relevant action in the novel occurring shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth I.

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Chapter 5 : Catherine (Clifford) Chomeley () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

George Clifford () was appointed Queen's Champion in and was made a Knight of the Garter two years later. He is best remembered for his capture of the Spanish fort in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in

The Barons de Clifford , a junior branch of the Clifford feudal barons of Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, had established themselves in the late 13th century at Appleby Castle in Westmorland , in the north of England. George succeeded as Earl of Cumberland and Baron de Clifford when his father died in , leaving George a minor , aged The marriage had been arranged in their infancy by their respective fathers, which later did not prove to be a happy one. As a result, Brougham Castle , one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. On the other hand, he was a gambler and a spendthrift, a faithless husband, and later, for several years before his death, was separated from his wife. Clifford was also involved in the formation of the East India Company. In , he commanded the galleon Elizabeth Bonaventure in the Anglo-Spanish War , [1] [8] during which he had had some success. He led and invested in a number of expeditions, but many were turned back due to storms or lack of prizes. His first success was an expedition to the Azores in , taking a number of Portuguese and Spanish prizes. He suffered losses in the Battle of Berlengas Islands in , and in he helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh , which led to the Battle of Flores , and the capture of the richly laden Portuguese ship, Madre de Deus , off Flores Island in the Azores. Clifford later commissioned the building of his own ship, the gun Scourge of Malice. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June , but by November of that year had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. Clifford was often spoken of as a sort of nautical Quixote , a title curiously unsuitable to the courtier, gambler, and buccaneer, in all of which guises history presents him. His love of adventure was strong, and he staked his money on the success of his cruises in much the same spirit that he did on the speed of his horses or the turn of his dice. And he spared his body no more than his purse. His courage was unimpeachable, and the temper which he showed in times of difficulty, won him both credit and popularity. Anne Clifford as a girl at left and as a mature woman at right. The central panel shows her parents and young brothers. Earl Russell had acquired his valuable wardship, as well as the right to marry George off to whomsoever he chose. By his wife Margaret, George had the following children: She inherited the title Baron de Clifford suo jure, having been created by writ in to be able to descend in the female line. The vast majority of his estate, however, Clifford bequeathed to his brother Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland , who also inherited the earldom, which by the letters patent of its creation was precluded from passing to a female, as was usual. It depicts Lady Anne as a girl, at the left, and as a mature woman, at the right. The central panel shows her parents and her small brothers. The painting is replete with significant elements, referring to her life and to her succession to her paternal inheritance, gained after a lengthy legal dispute, only settled in His body was embalmed and buried in the family vault at Skipton Castle in Craven , Yorkshire, his family seat, where a black marble altar tomb to his memory was erected by his daughter, Lady Anne Clifford. It was made at the Greenwich armoury established by King Henry VIII , and a drawing of it is included in the Jacob Album , a book of designs for 29 different armours for various Elizabethan gentlemen. These extra pieces allowed the wearer to modify his armour for different forms of tournament combat. The armour is of blued steel and is etched and inlaid with elaborate gilded designs, incorporating columns of alternating fleurs-de-lis and Tudor roses , with the letter E for Queen Elizabeth I. The design of the New York armour is very different to the one he wears in the famous full-length portrait miniature by Nicolas Hilliard , which Hilliard perhaps invented. A Biography, the "Earl of Cumberland" discovers Orlando and his lover asleep amongst his cargo and believes them to be ghosts sent to punish him for buccaneering. In his terror the Earl vows to mend his ways and, in repentance, founds a row of almshouses. Although not explicitly stated, the Earl referred to must be the 3rd Earl, due to the relevant action in the novel occurring shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth I. Chequy or and azure, a fesse gules Ancestry.

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Chapter 6 : Henry Clifford, 1st Earl of Cumberland - WikiVisually

Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland wrote to Cromwell on 22 January from Skipton (pictured left)- a fair way from the Scottish border it would have to be said- announcing that the outlaws who lived in the Debateable Land between England and Scotland in Liddesdale, had been burned out like so many rats from their nests.

Edinbrough Castle, where George Clifford was born, was a residence of the Clifford family since the late 13th century. His guardianship was granted to the second Earl of Bedford, who married the young Clifford to his daughter Lady Margaret Russell in 1545. As a result Edinbrough Castle, one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. This portrait includes the sons of George Clifford. She made him a Knight of the Garter in 1547 and he sat as a peer in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He turned to sailing as a career at some point, commanding a ship in the Anglo-Spanish War. He had little success during the war but was later renowned for his naval battles against the Spanish fleet, and particularly Spanish shipping, in the Caribbean. He helped to set up an expedition with Walter Raleigh which led to the capture of the very rich carrack *Madre de Deus* off Flores in 1595. He had his own gun ship built, the *Scourge of Malice*. He arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June but by November of that year Clifford and his men had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. His buccaneering earned him quite a lot of money, but it seems that he lost so much at jousting and horse racing that he was eventually obligated to sell his inherited lands. Clifford was involved in the formation of the East India Company. Although he had two sons, Robert and Francis, they died before reaching the age of 5. He left the vast majority of his estate to his brother Francis Clifford, who also inherited the earldom.

Miniature by Hilliard A cabinet miniature by Nicholas Hilliard, c. 1585. It was made at the Greenwich workshop originally established by King Henry VIII, and a drawing of it is included in the *Jacob Album*, a book of designs for 29 different armors for various Elizabethan gentlemen. These extra pieces allowed for Clifford to modify his armour for different forms of tournament combat. The armour is of blued steel and etched and inlaid with elaborate gilded designs, incorporating columns of alternating *Fleurs-de-lis* and Tudor roses, as well as the letter E for Queen Elizabeth I. In his terror, the Earl vows to mend his ways and, in repentance, founds a row of almshouses. Although not explicitly stated, the period of the episode in the novel shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth I would suggest that the Earl referred to is the 3rd Earl.

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Chapter 7 : George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Sir George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, KG (8 August - 30 October) was an English peer, naval commander and courtier of Queen Elizabeth I. He was notable at court for his jousting, at the Accession Day Tilts, which were highlights of the year at court.

The Barons de Clifford , a junior branch of the Clifford feudal barons of Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, had established themselves in the late 13th century at Appleby Castle in Westmorland , in the north of England. George succeeded as Earl of Cumberland and Baron de Clifford when his father died in , leaving George a minor , aged The marriage had been arranged in their infancy by their respective fathers, which later did not prove to be a happy one. As a result, Brougham Castle , one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. On the other hand, he was a gambler and a spendthrift, a faithless husband, and later, for several years before his death, was separated from his wife. Clifford was also involved in the formation of the East India Company. In , he commanded the galleon Elizabeth Bonaventure in the Anglo-Spanish War , [1] [8] during which he had had some success. He led and invested in a number of expeditions, but many were turned back due to storms or lack of prizes. His first success was an expedition to the Azores in , taking a number of Portuguese and Spanish prizes. He suffered losses in the Battle of Berlengas Islands in , and in he helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh , which led to the Battle of Flores , and the capture of the richly laden Portuguese ship, Madre de Deus , off Flores Island in the Azores. Clifford later commissioned the building of his own ship, the gun Scourge of Malice. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June , but by November of that year had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. Clifford was often spoken of as a sort of nautical Quixote , a title curiously unsuitable to the courtier, gambler, and buccaneer, in all of which guises history presents him. His love of adventure was strong, and he staked his money on the success of his cruises in much the same spirit that he did on the speed of his horses or the turn of his dice. And he spared his body no more than his purse. His courage was unimpeachable, and the temper which he showed in times of difficulty, won him both credit and popularity.

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Chapter 8 : George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland | Revolvy

Sir George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, KG (8 August - 30 October) was an English peer, as well as a naval commander and courtier in the court of Queen Elizabeth I. Contents[show] Background Clifford was born at Brougham Castle in Westmorland.

Two famous survivals, his portrait miniature by Nicholas Hilliard c. In contrast, he neglected his estates in the far north of England, and left a long succession dispute between his heirs. Early life and wardship Brougham Castle , birthplace of George Clifford, a residence of the Clifford family since the late 13th century[2] George Clifford was born on 8 August at Brougham Castle [3] in Westmorland , the son and heir of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland d. The Barons de Clifford , a junior branch of the Clifford feudal barons of Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, had established themselves in the late 13th century at Appleby Castle in Westmorland , in the north of England. George succeeded as Earl of Cumberland and Baron de Clifford when his father died in , leaving George a minor , aged The marriage had been arranged in their infancy by their respective fathers, which later did not prove to be a happy one. As a result, Brougham Castle , one of his properties in the north, was neglected and abandoned. On the other hand, he was a gambler and a spendthrift, a faithless husband, and later, for several years before his death, was separated from his wife. Clifford was also involved in the formation of the East India Company. In , he commanded the galleon Elizabeth Bonaventure in the Anglo-Spanish War ,[1][8] during which he had had some success. He led and invested in a number of expeditions, but many were turned back due to storms or lack of prizes. His first success was an expedition to the Azores in , taking a number of Portuguese and Spanish prizes. He suffered losses in the Battle of Berlengas Islands in , and in he helped to prepare an expedition with Walter Raleigh , which led to the Battle of Flores , and the capture of the richly laden Portuguese ship, Madre de Deus , off Flores Island in the Azores. Clifford later commissioned the building of his own ship, the gun Scourge of Malice. Clifford and his force of men had arrived in Puerto Rico on 15 June , but by November of that year had fled the island due to harsh civilian resistance. Clifford was often spoken of as a sort of nautical Quixote , a title curiously unsuitable to the courtier, gambler, and buccaneer, in all of which guises history presents him. His love of adventure was strong, and he staked his money on the success of his cruises in much the same spirit that he did on the speed of his horses or the turn of his dice. And he spared his body no more than his purse. His courage was unimpeachable, and the temper which he showed in times of difficulty, won him both credit and popularity. Anne Clifford as a girl at left and as a mature woman at right. The central panel shows her parents and young brothers. Earl Russell had acquired his valuable wardship, as well as the right to marry George off to whomsoever he chose. By his wife Margaret, George had the following children: She inherited the title Baron de Clifford suo jure, having been created by writ in to be able to descend in the female line. The vast majority of his estate, however, Clifford bequeathed to his brother Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland , who also inherited the earldom, which by the letters patent of its creation was precluded from passing to a female, as was usual. It depicts Lady Anne as a girl, at the left, and as a mature woman, at the right. The central panel shows her parents and her small brothers. The painting is replete with significant elements, referring to her life and to her succession to her paternal inheritance, gained after a lengthy legal dispute, only settled in His body was embalmed and buried in the family vault at Skipton Castle in Craven , Yorkshire, his family seat, where a black marble altar tomb to his memory was erected by his daughter, Lady Anne Clifford. It was made at the Greenwich armoury established by King Henry VIII , and a drawing of it is included in the Jacob Album , a book of designs for 29 different armours for various Elizabethan gentlemen. These extra pieces allowed the wearer to modify his armour for different forms of tournament combat. The armour is of blued steel and is etched and inlaid with elaborate gilded designs, incorporating columns of alternating fleurs-de-lis and Tudor roses , with the letter E for Queen Elizabeth I. The design of the New York armour is very different to the one he wears in the famous full-length portrait miniature by Nicolas Hilliard , which Hilliard perhaps invented. A

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Chapter 9 : Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland - WikiVisually

Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland topic. Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland (- January) was a member of the Clifford family, seated at Skipton Castle from to [1] [2] [3] His wife was Lady Eleanor Brandon, a niece of King Henry VIII.