

on the north side on massive oak pillars, whilst on the other, not content with the support of a 3 ft. 7 in. wall, upright pieces are brought about half way down the wall, and supported on corbels. Above these rise a very forest of timber, the tie beams are no less than 1 ft. 9 in. deep, and the principal rafters proportionately weighty. The roof consists of seven bays, and is constructed throughout of English oak; a few of the braces are gone, but these might easily be replaced. When complete, the building must have been a fine example of a simple interior deriving great grandeur from its size and construction. Time has done something to impair its apparent strength, but injudicious repairs have done more. I hope that some day an appropriate use may be found for this building, and have no doubt that then its present guardians will not be slow to restore it.

By going round to the bottom of the City Wall, the arch of a sallyport will be found to exist directly opposite the end of this Barn; its staircase came upon the walls between the Barn and the High School. Now as the Priory's property lay mostly on this, the west side of Carlisle, is it not probable that this sallyport was for the convenience of the Priory, to enable produce to be brought to the Tithe Barn without passing the city gates?

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ART. XV.—*Highhead Castle.* By J. A. CORY, Esq.

*Read at that place, Aug. 13th, 1874.*

I do not intend to detain you long, as Mr. Jackson is prepared to give you an interesting and original paper concerning the inhabitants of this castle; whereas I am about to confine myself to the fabric only, and I must, moreover, disclaim having made any search for original  
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documents, my statements being founded on the local histories, and on some data kindly furnished me by Lord Brougham, the present possessor.

As regards this castle, it may be called an happy castle, as it has no history, that is, none worth mentioning; we hear of no terrific sieges, no starved garrisons, no slaughter of the inmates, nothing, indeed, to strike the imagination, or excite the feeling. In truth, it was a quiet, steady going, honest castle, built for purposes of defence, and doing its duty; submitting to the law, which had much more to do with its destiny than the clang of arms.

It was part of the barony of Dalston, and is called in ancient records "Pela de Hivehead," and stands on the Ive Gill, from which we may learn that it was a Peel tower, and the barons of Dalston had command of it until they got mixed up with the troubles of Edward II.'s reign, and lost their estates, and Ralph Dacre was put in possession, nominally for 10 years, but at the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, it was granted to William L'Englise for life. Ralph Dacre tried to get it back by law, but did not succeed; L'Englise obtained a license to fortify it, and henceforth it became a castle; this work remained till the 18th century. John, the son of William L'Englise, in 1358, built the chapel; a very mean edifice it was described to have been, and a very mean edifice it still remains. From the family of L'Englise it passed into the hands of the Richmonds, in 1550; all that remains of the old castle was built about that time, for no doubt John Richmond found the accommodation of the old castle unfit for the advancing civilization of his day: his building has large windows giving more abundant light, but not affording the protection required in the former lawless times. From John Richmond, the property descended to Henry Richmond Brougham; civilization and security had again made a great advance, and what had sufficed to satisfy the owners of

" Grim visages enough to scare you."

" High towers that graced the courts of fierce Queen Mary."

were

were inadequate for the requirements of the beaux and belles of George the III's reign, and he determined to pull down the old castle and replace it with a building more in accordance with the requirements of the age. He had a wealthy uncle, John Brougham, a man who had lived much in Italy, and who supplied a considerable part of the required money—workmen from Italy were employed in executing the plaster work, as was not uncommon at that period, and the ornamental ceilings, moulded by hand in the plaster itself, are their work, an art which has now become extinct, and had even then passed its best period; its extinction is not due to any lost secret but to a change of fashion, which caused the demand to cease, and the supply consequently failed.

The new mansion was intended to vie with any in Cumberland, and it is said that £10,000 were expended on it: a very large sum indeed when, as I am informed by Lord Brougham, the best masons employed by John Brougham, were only paid 10d. a day, and very excellent masons they were, as their work still testifies. The building sumptuous as it was, compared with the older buildings in Cumberland, is really of no great dimensions, and would be inconvenient for a modern residence without considerable alterations, for we have advanced in our requirements from the time of George II. to Queen Victoria, almost as much as our ancestors had done from Queen Mary to George II. The house passed, almost before it was finished, into the possession of two families, half the house belonging to one, and half to another, and stood unoccupied by either, owing to some legal difficulties about the joint possession, which had nearly received a solution by one party pulling down and selling the materials of one half, which would have ensured the ruin of the remainder, as the work of destruction had actually commenced. The late Lord Brougham at length obtained possession of the whole building, and from him it passed to its present noble owner, by whom repairs have been effected which guard  
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against further decay. It is melancholy to see a fine old house so deserted, but better times may still be in store for it.

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ART. XVI.—*The Richmonds of Highhead.* By WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.

*Read at Highhead Castle, August 13th, 1874.*

IT is not a little remarkable, that two kinds of information which we regard so very differently, should be so closely allied as to be nearly identical. What to the popular mind can seem drier than a pedigree? What more fascinating kind of reading is there than Family History? But, indeed, the first is imperfect without the second. The pedigree is, as it were, the osseous structure, and the other the muscular covering which gives vitality to the whole.

And now, even as the believers in spiritualism tell us that the disciple must have a certain measure of faith before he can enter into their mysteries, so I beg of you to throw yourselves, as it were, *en rapport* with me, and, whilst honouring me with your attention, to remember that nearly every individual I shall name certainly lived, that most were born and died within these walls, and that the names are, as it were, the symbols which mean all the hopes, joys, and sorrows that constituted the human lives which animated for centuries either “that worm-eaten hold of ragged stone,” a portion of which still remains, or the noble specimen of Italian architecture in which we stand, “the promise of whose life so soon decayed.”

The family of Richmond was of great local importance in the West Riding of Yorkshire from a very early period, in virtue of their hereditary Constablership of Richmond Castle,