inscription on the tombstone may be a contraction of *Plumbarius* (a plumber). If so the record would read thus: The Plumber Lunaris placed this inscription to his wife most dear. This inference is in some measure supported by the circumstance that some years ago there were found at the Roman Station Verteræ (Brough-under-Stainmore), in great abundance, leaden casts "Signacula." These have been described by Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A. in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. IV., and are regarded by him as badges used by the soldiers of the auxiliary cohort stationed at Verteræ. The casting of such badges would probably be the employment of a distinct workman attached to each station.

I also learn from my friend and colleague, Professor Lewis, F.S.A., that although the name Lunaris has not been found in connection with Roman remains in Britain, it has been recognized by Mr. C. Roach Smith among the potter's marks found on the ceramic ware from the Allier, France.

ART. XVII.—*The developement of Domestic Architecture: Rose Castle and Dalston Hall.* By Charles J. FERGUSON. *Read at those places, August 13th,* 1874.

FEW observant persons, who have, during the last few years, followed this society in its excursions through the sister counties, can have failed to notice that all our domestic buildings have a common origin; that there is one original germ, viz., a quadrangular tower adapted for defensive purposes, from which surroundings of various kinds have sprung. Yesterday we saw it at Carlisle, where the kernel of the fortifications that once commanded the North Road is the huge square Norman Keep, in which we

we held our meeting. Mr. Cory has shewn us, in a valuable paper, reprinted in our Transactions, this same tower existing, in another developement, in the fortified churches of Great Salkeld, of Newton Arlosh, and of Burgh. We have often come across it under the pleasant guidance of Dr. Taylor, when he has led us to the old home of some of our local nobles or squires, dissected its arrangements, and laid bare the Pele Tower from which it has been developed. We have thus seen the Pele Tower at Yanwath, at Askham, at Catterlen, and at Sockbridge, either standing longside of, or incorporated into, more modern buildings, but still bold to view, and impossible to be overlooked. We have seen it under more difficult circumstances, as to day at Highhead, where its remains are to be sought behind the panels of upper bedrooms. It has well been said "Si vous gratez le Russe, vous trouverez le Tartare," and we well may paraphrase the proverb, and say, if you examine any old building in Cumberland or Westmorland, you will find a fortification.

Into the state of society which caused churches to be parts of fortifications capable of standing a siege, and made every man's house, actually a Castle, or Pele Tower, I do not now intend to enter. But having been asked to describe to the Society, Rose Castle and Dalston Hall, I may be allowed to begin by a few general remarks on how Pele Towers grew into Castles and Halls.

In very early days, a great proprietor owned as many of these Pele Towers as he owned estates, for, as he had no market for his produce, he was obliged to visit each estate annually, for the purpose of consuming the fruits it brought him; thus he went an annual tour through his possessions, carrying with him his retinue, and much of his rarer furniture, even to the glass windows, if ever he got to that pitch of luxury.

As times grew less rude, more civilised and peaceful, this nomad life was abandoned, and, with more settled times, came a desire for some more comfortable residence than

than the Pele Tower could afford. The primary object of these Towers was both shelter and defence, and we find that, usually, the lower story, called the cellars, was vaulted, and that the principal access was gained at the level of the first floor, which consisted of the hall, or house place, which was the dwelling, eating, cooking, and sleeping room; it generally possessed a fire place, and often an oratory; over this floor was the chamber, or special sleeping room, which also acted as a state reception room, and above was the fighting deck of this somewhat uncomfortable dwelling. The offices, such as the kitchen, granary, bakehouse, storehouse, &c., were generally detached buildings. As times grew more luxurious, the first additional accommodation to be provided was in the shape of a great hall outside the tower, which, in early times, would probably be found roofed with shingles or thatch, the floor of earth, the doors of osiers, or rough boards, the windows closed by wicker shutters or canvas frames, and the fireplace in the centre, with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape: around the whole, pele tower and hall, was dug a deep wide ditch, the soil being formed into a bank on the inner side; on the bank a massive wall was built with terrace and parapet.

By degrees, the entrance gate, which was generally at some distance from the keep or pele tower, was converted into a building comprising the gates within an archway, and having an apartment for the warder over them: in front, a drawbridge crossed the ditch, and in the surrounding wall, small flanking towers were usually built. In course of time, the first line of wall and ditch became surrounded by a second, and the defence of the keep was supported by a number of minor towers which accommodated a garrison.

During the twelfth century, the plan of the keep or pele tower was more elaborated; at Castle Rising in Norfolk we find not only a private chapel, but a priest's chamber, a withdrawing room, and a dormitory or family sleeping room.

room. Minor houses, adjoining the keep, became more numerous. Necham, Abbot of Cirencester, describes the constituent apartments of a good manor house, as a hall or public room, a chamber or private room, a kitchen for cooking, a larder for preserving meat, a sewery for the service of wine, ale, bread, &c., and a cellar for heavy stores. The King's houses, such as those at Clarendon and Woodstock, were evidently similar manor houses, on a larger scale, to meet the requirements of a large retinue, and possessing, in every case, a chapel, which seems to have been used for business as well as for worship.

During the thirteenth century, castles assumed a more domestic character, and from the numerous applications for licenses to crenellate manor houses, we may infer that they were not only increasing, but were occupied by families of standing and influence. Certainly the manor house in the open country, presented great attractions as a residence, over the walled in castle. We find also, the mention of additional chambers; the chamber where master such a one doth lie, and the subdivision of chambers by screens; we read of the wardrobe, which served as the store room for the dresses of the occupants; the offices are more numerous, we find mention of the butlery, and pantry, wine and beer cellars, &c. We have also the first mention of bed chambers in the accounts of a mansion, built at Toddington, in Bedfordshire, by one Paulin Peyvre. We find that to keep pace with the then improved ideas, castles at this time underwent considerable alterations; in surveys, the great towers or keeps are described as being in ruins, and it became common to build adjoining them, and within the walls, what has been aptly described as a complete manor house,—to erect a spacious hall within the walls, whose windows looked into the courtyard, the other side being formed by the enclosing wall; at the high or dais end of the hall were the family apartments before described, and at the opposite end, the kitchen and domestic offices.

This

This arrangement still continued during the succeeding century, the fourteenth, when the hall reached its greatest perfection, and was undoubtedly one of the grandest types of developement that domestic architecture ever reached. At the higher end was the dais, raised by steps, occupied by the chief table, and flanked and lighted generally by a bay window; at the other end, a wooden partition had been introduced, called the screens, which protected and screened off the main entrance and the passage to the kitchen offices, for privacy was a luxury unknown to very early days.

ROSE CASTLE. *

Now what I have been describing is exactly what occurred at Rose. In the Strickland tower which stands at the north-east corner of the existing buildings, we find the remains of the ancient keep, and this opinion is concurred in not only by such an authority as the late Mr. Hartshorne, but also by the opinion of Mr. Hayman Rooke, a well known archæologist of the last century.

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* In the early part of its history the see of Carlisle had many difficulties to contend with, and not the least of these difficulties appears to have been the choice of a place wherein to fix the episcopal residence. In all probability the first Bishop of Carlisle, Athelwald or Adelulph, resided in Carlisle, of which place he had also been the first prior. The second bishop, Bernard, if ever he was bishop, was a non-resident foreigner, and after his death the see lay long vacant. It was only in the time of the third bishop, Hugh, ex-abbot of Bealieu, that the possessions of the priory and the see, up to then held in partnership, were divided by the papal legate between the prior and the bishop. In this division the see of Carlisle obtained the manor of Linstock, and there the episcopal residence was first established.

Linstock was, however, but an insecure retreat, for it lay exposed to the incursions of the Scotch, whose respect of persons was small, and in the time of Halton, the soldier bishop and governor of Carlisle, the difficulties of defence, or the constant annoyance of defending, were so great that, in 1318, Edward II. obtained from the pope the appropriation to the bishopric of Carlisle, of the church of Horncastle, in the diocese of Lincoln, to be a place of refuge to the bishop, (Halton) and his successors during the ravages of the neighbouring enemy.

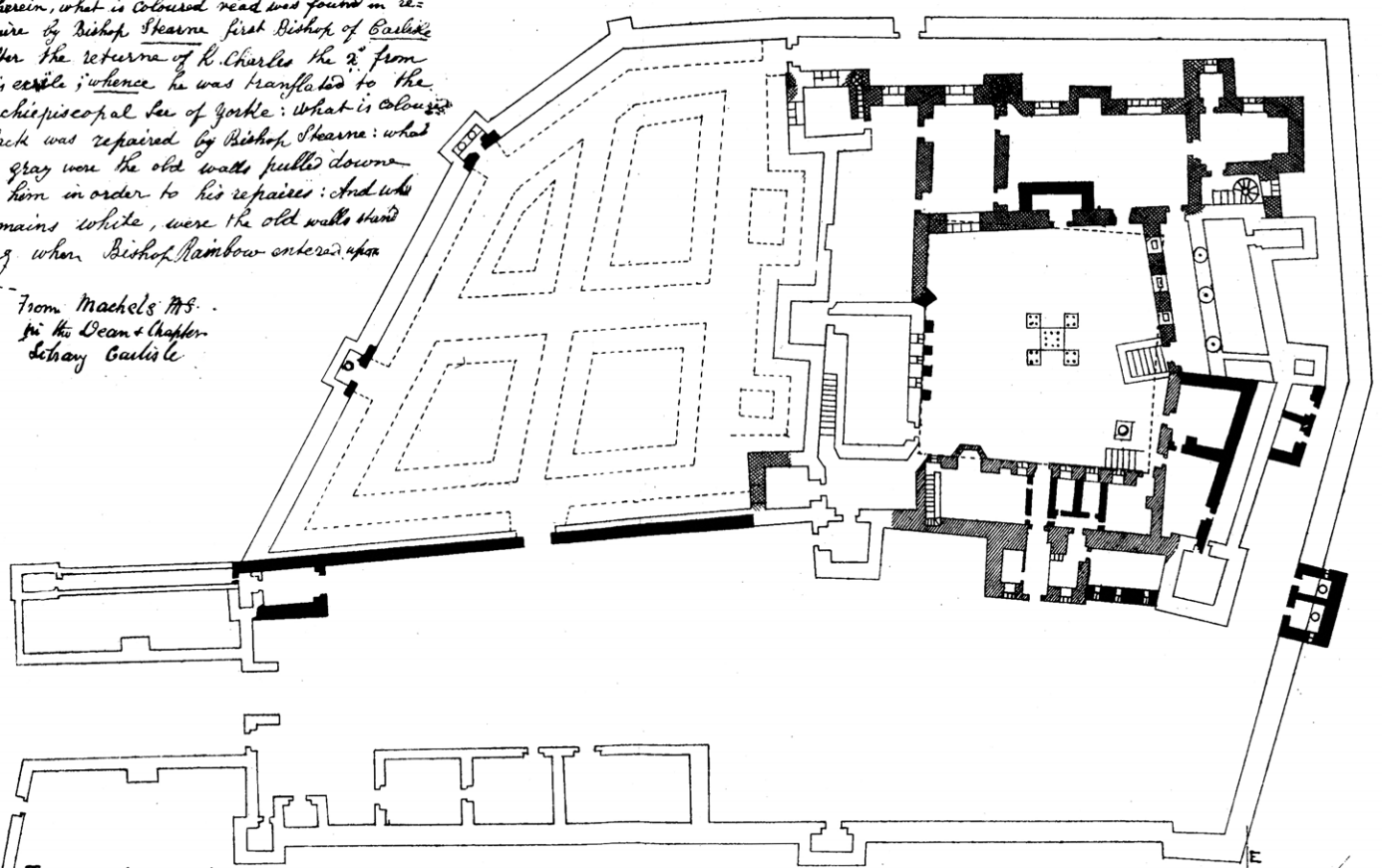
Prior to this date, in 1300, we have the first mention made of Rose; at it Edward the First spent some time in that year, and from La Rose he issued, for the convocation of the parliament of Lincoln, writs, which Mr. Hartshorne states, "have for ever associated the place, and more especially the name of that monarch, with a defence of religious freedom that time will not obliterate." Doubtless at La Rose Edward the I. was either tenant or guest of John de Halton, and from the fact of the king's sojourn, a building capable of defence must at that time have existed. The history of Rose really commences, therefore, with Bishop Halton.

— ROSE CASTLE —

— GROUND PLAN —

A Platforme of Rose Castle in Cumberland wherein, what is coloured read was found in repaire by Bishop Stearne first Bishop of Carlile after the returne of K. Charles the 2d from his exile; whence he was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Yorke: What is coloured black was repaired by Bishop Stearne: what is gray were the old walls pulled downe by him in order to his repaires: And what remains white, were the old walls standing when Bishop Rainbow entered upon it.

From Machells MS. in the Dean & Chapter Library Carlisle



EXPLANATION

BLACK MARKED ON PLAN

RED MARKED ON DO.

GREY MARKED ON DO.

WHITE MARKED ON DO.

SCALE OF FEET

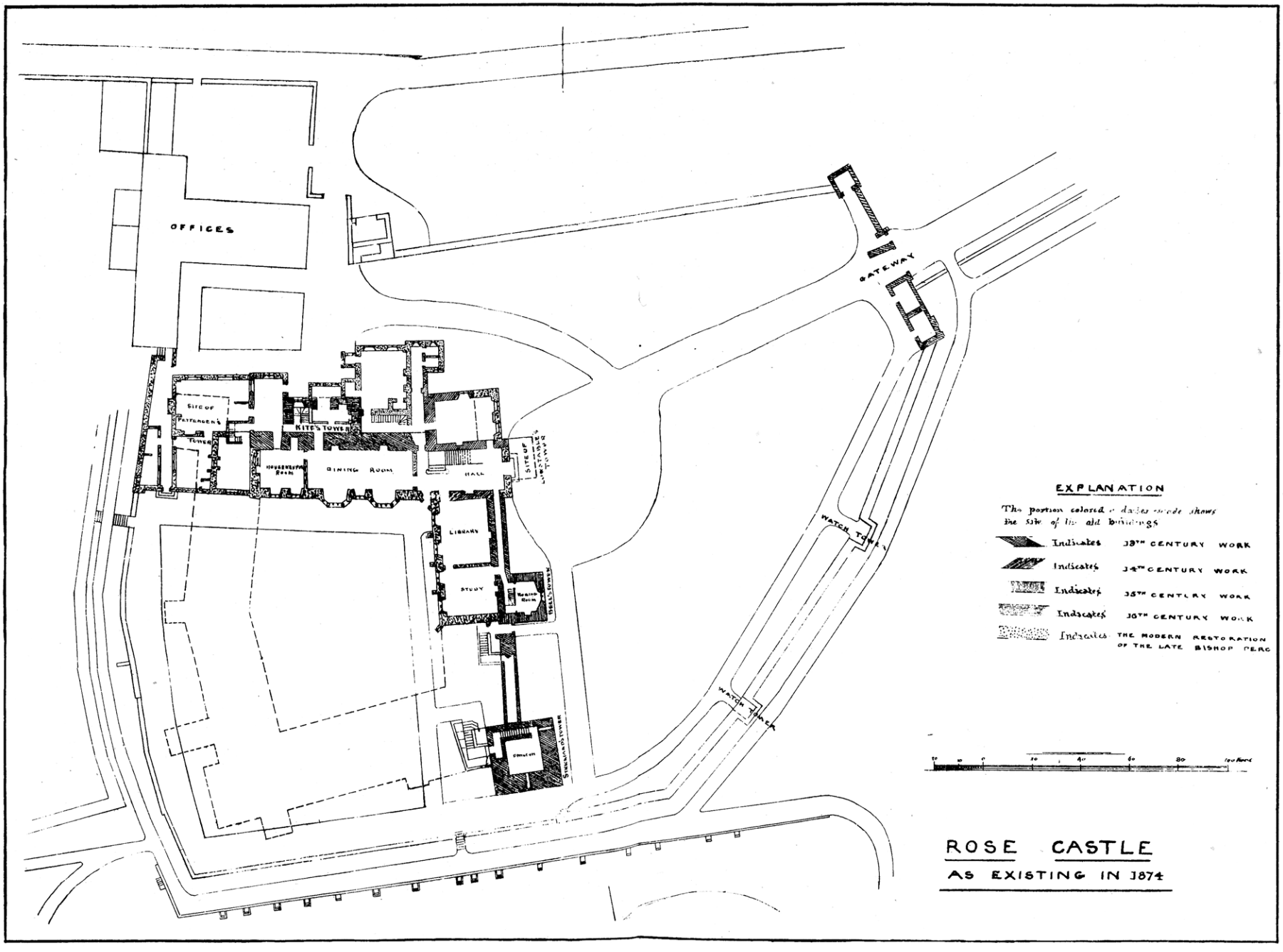
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

E

N

S

W


OFFICES
GATEWAY
SITE OF PETTINGER'S TOWER
KITE'S TOWER
HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM
DINING ROOM
HALL
SITE OF LANTADEN'S TOWER
LIBRARY
STUDY
BELL TOWER
CHAPEL
WATCH TOWER
WATCH TOWER
EXPLANATION
The portion colored or dashes outside shows the site of the old buildings
Indicates 13TH CENTURY WORK
Indicates 14TH CENTURY WORK
Indicates 15TH CENTURY WORK
Indicates 16TH CENTURY WORK
Indicates THE MODERN RESTORATION OF THE LATE BISHOP PERC
ROSE CASTLE
AS EXISTING IN 1874

This tower was either built by Bishop Halton, in the thirteenth century, or rebuilt by him on an earlier plan. In 1322, the buildings were destroyed by Robert Bruce, and in 1336, Johannes Episcopus Karliol (John Kirby) obtained a license to crenellate his mansion of Roos. The licenses, as quoted in Parker's Domestic Architecture, give a power to embattle, kernel, and machicolate. This refers to the indented parapet; the rising part was the battlement, embattlement, merlon, or cop, and was for the purpose of shelter; the open spaces, termed the crenels, kernels, embrasures, or loops, were to shoot through; and the machicolations, which were holes in the floor of a parapet so corbelled out as to project beyond its supporting wall, were to afford the means of discomforting the enemy beneath by pouring down molten lead or other material upon them. Bishop Kirby, besides making these improvements in defence, also built himself a more spacious mansion within the walls, and this was doubtless continued by his successor, Gilbert Welton, who, in 1356, also obtained licence to crenellate. Few of these additions now remain; but we can trace what they were. The keep was probably not restored, and, as at Naworth Castle, which was erected at this time, the additions were carried on an arched basement or cellar, some height above the ground level, and were in the form of a quadrangle, built against the walls of the inner court yard or bailey, which walls may be distinguished on the plan by their greater thickness. To the south of the Strickland tower and on the east side of the courtyard, the great hall was built, the north end being doubtless the dais or high end. On the west side of the tower, and north of the court yard, was the council chamber, with a room or cellar under, called Great Paradise; this council chamber would also be the withdrawing room or chamber, and to the west of it, in its present position, was the chapel, with the constable's tower and portcullis beyond; on the south side and to the west of the great hall was the kitchen, with

store house and offices adjoining. This, I think, would be the probable extent of the Castle in the fourteenth century within the inner bailey, which probably occupied the ground covered by the old Pele Tower and its moat. This stood within a second enclosure forming a second or outer court, around which a second wall was drawn with small towers at the salient points; the approach was through the gate house, through which we still enter. The whole was surrounded by a moat, supplied by a spring in the bank above: a fountain stood in the centre of the court yard, and water is stated to have been supplied throughout the buildings, and from the abundant supply still to be got from the banks above the Castle this was doubtless feasible.

The best idea of the appearances of the Castle and its courtyard at that time, may be gained by a comparison with that of Naworth, familiar to most of my hearers. Naworth, I consider, was built at one effort, but the arrangements are very similar, except that at Naworth, the great hall stood on the west, whereas here it stood on the east side. The whole of the buildings were raised above a cellar, and the entrance into the court yard was through the portcullis tower, a little to the west of the present front door, entering through the present hall, then called the passage. The entrance proper was on the south side of the court yard, by a flight of external steps, as at Naworth and Lanercost, and thence, I fancy the great hall was approached by a terrace in front of the store houses; afterwards, this terrace was roofed over and became the long gallery.

In the fifteenth century, the importance attached to a great hall fell somewhat into decadence, and the wish for private sleeping accommodation increased; we are not surprised therefore to find that, early in that century, the keep or pele tower was restored or rebuilt by Bishop Strickland, whose name it has since borne, larger windows were inserted in it, and it was made habitable; later in the same century we find the addition of another tower, by Bishop

Bishop Bell, on the north front, as shewn by his monogram in the cornice, which still remains. This tower was a new structure, the walls being thinner than the earlier work.

In the sixteenth century we find further additions by Bishop Kite, who not only built the tower on the west side which bears his monogram and his arms impaled with those of his Archbishopric of Armagh, but is said to have built the whole of that side of the quadrangle. It is probable that he divided the great hall, and cut off a private dining room from one end, as shewn on succeeding plans: that he also made the long gallery, (enclosed, I think, with wooden pillars, for they show square on plan) which would afford a most dignified entrance to the great hall, and that in his new wing he constructed private apartments for himself, for in this century private parlours became common, and corridors, galleries, and passages, were introduced.

The numerous additions and improvements made to Rose had their disadvantages, for so complete had it become, that we find, later in the same century, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Bishop Meye complaining that he was turned out of it by the Warden of the Marches, who occupied it as a stronghold against the Scotch.

The seventeenth century witnessed the first germ of the revival of classical architecture, but during this period, we hear of no additions to Rose; its decadence rather began. In 1645, it was held for the Royalists by Mr. Lowther, constable of the castle, was taken by a party of Colonel Heveringham's regiment, and was for some time used as a prison for the Royalists: in 1648 it was again garrisoned by a company of the Royalists, and, after an assault of two hours, was taken by storm, and burned by order of Col. Cholmley.

"Rose Castle, the Bishop's best seat," says Fuller, writing about this time, "hath lately the rose therein withered, and the prickles in the ruins thereof only remain."

So low, in fact, had the fortunes of the castle fallen, that in a survey made in 1649 or 50, with a view to its sale, it

it was valued at £1000, "yet," is added, "if the same be sold to a gentleman who will purchase the whole estate, and make it his habitation, we take it to be worth £1500."

It was sold, together with the manors of Dalston and Linstock, for the small sum of £4161 11s. 10d., to Colonel Heveringham, who is said to have fitted up the offices for his own residence.

On the restoration, Richard Sterne was nominated to the see; he found the buildings at Rose, as we may well imagine, in great ruin. Although he occupied the see for only a few years, he rebuilt the chapel and other portions, but in such an unskillful manner that his successor Bishop Rainbow, who was appointed to the see in 1664, when Sterne was translated to York, brought an action against him for dilapidations. The remains of the plan taken in 1671, for use in this lawsuit, are now in existence, together with a more complete copy of it on parchment, taken in February, 1738-9, by the Rev. Erasmus Head, chaplain to the then Bishop, Sir George Fleming. These plans minutely describe the condition of the buildings in the time of Bishop Sterne, and in the margin of the plan are noted the walls then demolished or broken, the walls repaired, and the rooms beyond repair or rendered useless by the alterations.

In the suit for dilapidations, Bishop Rainbow gained his case, and £400. He rebuilt the chapel and spent £1500 in additions, and his successor, Thomas Smith, whose liberality in restoring the residences which he occupied, in right of various dignities, was unbounded, having repaired his prebendal house at Durham, and rebuilt the deanery at Carlisle, set about making further additions to Rose Castle. In so doing, he had the assistance of the well known local historian, Thomas Machell, vicar of Kirkby Thore. Machell seems not only to have been an historian, but also a great architect, for he states that he and one Addison of Kirkby Thore, were the first to introduce regular architecture into these parts. Hutton-in-the-Forest was altered

altered by Addison, and if to him we are indebted for the beautiful entrance front, he was no mean architect. Machell, besides his other architectural efforts, designed the organ front at St. Laurence's, Appleby, of the Doric order, in which, as he notes down, the guttæ, and triglyphs were rendered musical, and the fluting made with organ pipes.

At Rose he seems to have made a new central front entrance into what was formerly the Constable's Tower, to have formed his door with cornice and freize over, balanced in due course with windows on each side: to have inserted similar windows in the Bell Tower, but to have left Strickland's Tower untouched. The appearance of Rose Castle at that time is shewn in Buck's view, and also in some water colour drawings taken by Hayman Rooke; the windows were of good proportions, divided by mullions and transoms, and were probably similar in style to those of the register office, in the abbey at Carlisle, also built by Bishop Smith, probably under the same directions.

In the time of Bishop Nicolson, Rose Castle was again in jeopardy from the Scotch, but, as the bishop relates in a letter to Archbishop Wake, "though they had fully purposed to have given me a visit, and to that end, hovered a whole day on the banks of the Caldew; they were prevented from doing so by the swollen state of the river."

During the rebellion of 1745, Rose had a still more narrow escape, due to the gallantry of the captain of the Scotch party, Captain Macdonald, for at the time of his arrival, the infant granddaughter of the bishop, Sir George Fleming, was about to be baptised; the captain, on being appealed to, not only drew his men off without disturbance, but gave the white cockade from his bonnet for her to be baptized in, and to wear as a protection against any stragglers. The whole story is related in Jefferson's History of Carlisle, in a letter from the heroine of the story herself.

Bishop

Bishop Lyttleton, who, bye the bye, was president of the Society of Antiquaries, is said to have repaired Strickland's tower and to have built a new kitchen, the third on record: his successors made various repairs, the most remarkable of all being those of Bishop Douglas, who took down the great staircase and landing, which were of oak, and replaced it by one in fir, "which" says his historian, "gave it a more neat and modern appearance!" Under Bishop Percy the castle was brought to its present form, and it is somewhat remarkable that, whereas Bishop Smith in his alterations had the assistance of Machell, who prided himself on being the pioneer of regular or classical architecture, in this diocese, Bishop Percy should have carried out his alterations from the designs of Rickman, one of the great leaders of the Gothic revival. It is remarkable that in the vicissitudes I have endeavoured to trace, so much of the old lines have been followed, for, as we shall presently see, the existing buildings on the north and west sides have probably been built on the old foundations, at all events, on the inside; and the massive wall in the dining room is undoubtedly original.

I think, now, we should make a more careful examination of the buildings at present existing; let us, therefore, commence with the Strickland tower.

This consists of a pele tower, and it is somewhat unusual to find that, on plan, it is a square of 29 feet. The earliest remains existing here are of the time of the fourteenth century, probably the work of Bishop Halton. The original entrance, as was usual, was at the level of the second floor; the present staircase is modern, but the east wall is built upon the foundation of the older wall; within the thickness of the east wall, a staircase leads down to the cellar; this staircase is lighted by an original window, the numerous steps of whose sill are noticeable. The entrance to the cellar is by a corbelled doorway, or, as it is commonly called, a shoulder-arched door. The cellar arch, as at Linstock, is slightly pointed. The principal room on

on the first floor, the old house place, is also entered by a shoulder-arched door; on the jambs may be traced several mason's marks: in the south east angle is a double piscina, and probably a small oratory or chapel has existed here; above this has been a room, approached by a circular staircase bulging out from the face of the wall, and I think the work of Bishop Strickland; this has been the solar or retiring room;—and above that I think there was another chamber, a sort of sheltered fighting deck; on the outside, in the north wall, we may notice a narrow slit, evidently an arrow hole.

The masonry of the tower is of ashlar stone work, in courses of irregular height. This tower was rebuilt by Bishop Strickland, the builder of the cathedral tower at Carlisle: it has, since then, been restored with modern windows by Bishop Lyttleton, and more recently by Bishop Percy. In the south wall, the original splays of the double base are still to be seen. The original curtain wall to the west of the Strickland tower still remains, in it one may notice the remains of the corbel tabling to carry the battlements.

We now come to the Bell Tower, erected by Bishop Bell later in the same century, it is also square on plan, 20ft. by 20ft. The masonry is somewhat more irregular than that of the Strickland tower, and the walls thinner. The windows of this tower were, in Machell's time, 1684, taken out and classical ones inserted, as shewn in Buck's view of Rose Castle. Since Buck's time, these windows have been removed, and windows of more gothic character inserted by Bishop Percy, taken from those in the Kite tower. In the cornice is the monogram or initials of its builder, R. B. The early curtain walling still continues westward of Bell's tower: in its thickness was a staircase, formerly giving access to the chapel: it now forms a passage to the bishop's private apartments. Near the present entrance stood the constable's tower, for Rose long boasted such an official; very probably he had a tower to himself, near

near the entrance. Westward of the constable's tower was the portcullis tower, which contained, I presume, a guarded entrance, and I think the old remains of the walls may yet be traced.

Round the north-west angle, in the west side, stands Kite's tower, erected in the early part of the sixteenth century, between 1521 and 1537. It retains more of the original work and character than any other part of the building; it is larger than the others, and measures 32 ft. by 22 ft, the longer sides running north and south. I fancy that it has been built at two periods, and that the work above the string course is somewhat later than that below. It has been built against the old wall, and access gained to the upper room by a staircase in the thickness of the wall. The iron work in the windows is original, but the glass and ceilings are, I think, all modern. On the west front are the initials of John Kite, and his armorial bearings, namely, the arms of Armagh, of which Kite was Archbishop, (as well as of Thebes in *partibus infidelium*) impaling the family arms of Kite. *

Beyond Kite's tower, at the south-west angle, was yet another tower, called Pettenger's tower:—the tradition being that one Pettenger hung himself there, and whether his ghost still lingers here, or has been succeeded by a new one, I cannot say; but Rose Castle, I understand, is not without that voucher for its respectability.

Turning now to the old mantle wall, we can still trace its outline, and in some place, the course of the moat, which on the south and east sides must have been banked up. The wall turrets still remain, and also some curious arches, which probably gave access to the moat.

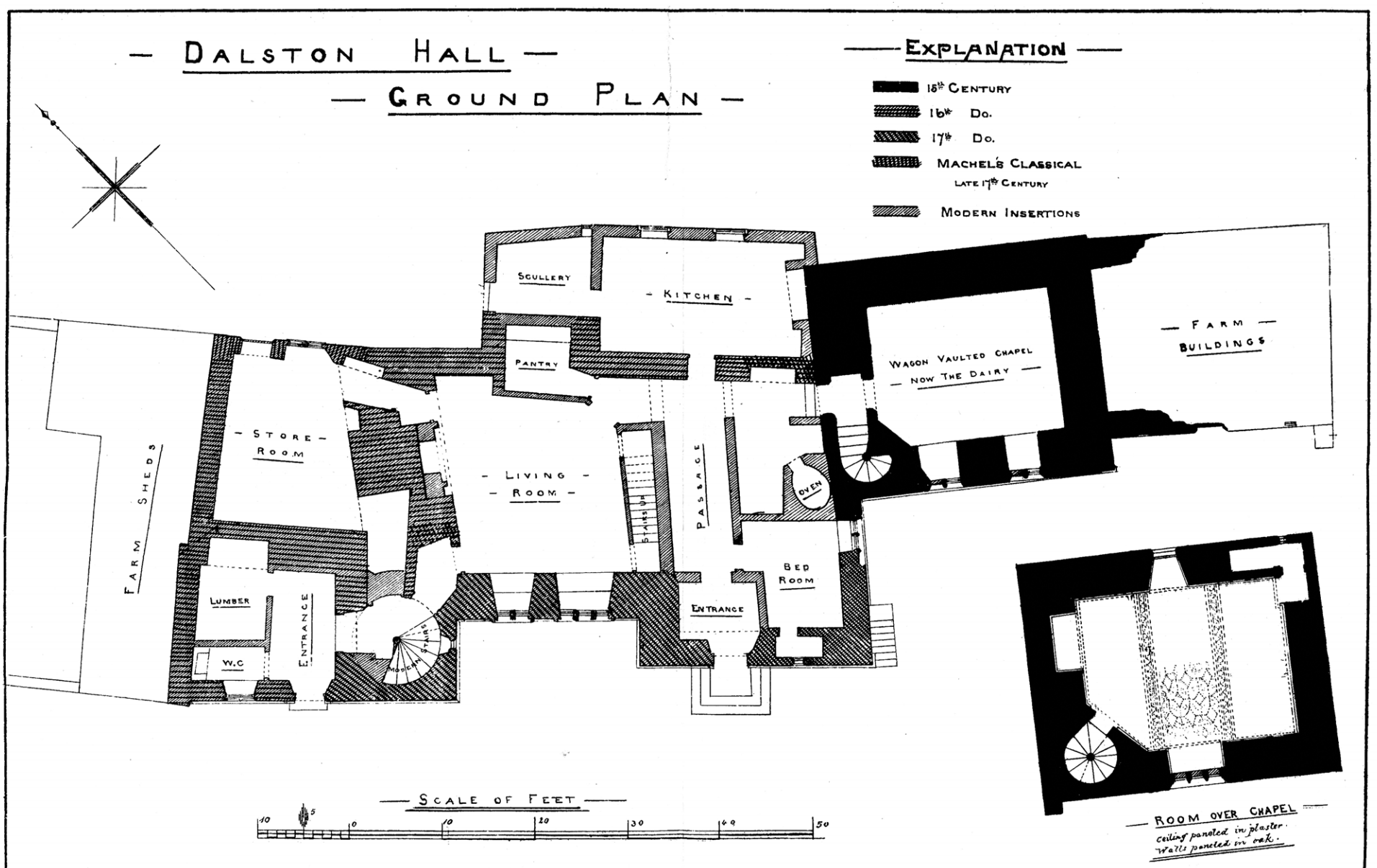
The gate house contains on its west side a room for the warder. Above the archway is sculptured a rose; this I take to be of early character, the work of Bishop Halton.

* The arms of the see of Armagh are, az. an archiepiscopal staff in pale, arg., ensigned with a cross patee or, surmounted by a pall of the second, fimbriated and fringed or, and charged with four crosses formees fitchees sa. Those of Kite, a chevron between three kite's heads, colour unknown.

It

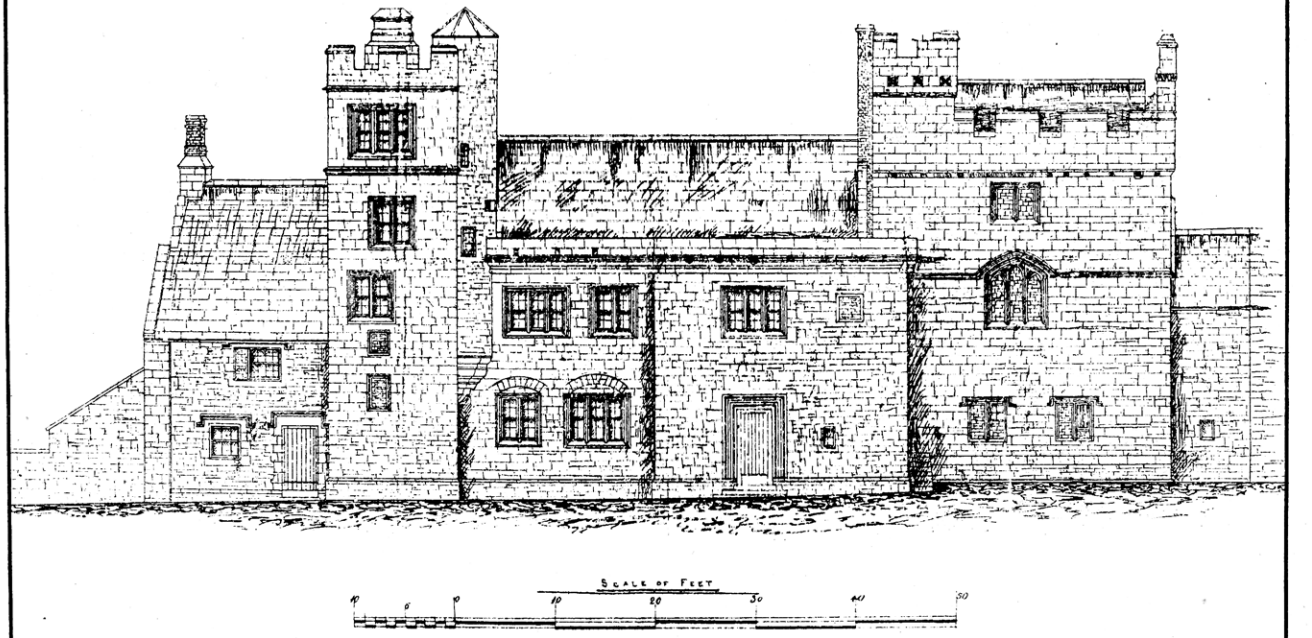
— DALSTON HALL —

— GROUND PLAN —



— Dalston Hall —

Principal Elevation



It may however be a late insertion, and the work and rebus of Bishop John de Ross (flourishing circa 1330). This Rose brings us to that which perhaps should rather have come at the commencement of my lecture than at the end, how this castle gained the name of Rose. To day, I think we may well be inclined to give the preference over other derivations, to that from the early British word Roos, a damp valley; but those who know it under better weather may try to persuade themselves that it was so called, as old writers put it, from the sweetness of its situation. Having thus traced the growth of Rose Castle from its original to its present developement, let us turn our attention to Dalston Hall.

DALSTON HALL.

We find here a "hall house," consisting of a pele tower with a ring of office buildings stretching to the east, and with further additions of later date on the west; the whole forming that charming group known as Dalston Hall, which, from the commanding position of its site, is seen for many miles round, and with its mellow tinted walls, and graceful composition, ever lends a charm to the landscape.

Little Dalston was a dependant manor within the Barony of Dalston, which barony was presented by Randolph de Meschines, Earl of Cumberland, to Robert de Vallibus, brother to Hubert de Vallibus of Gilsland. Robert de Vallibus took the name of Dalston, and enjoyed the barony until Stephen ceded Cumberland to David, King of Scotland. In his prosperity he gave the manor of Little Dalston to a younger brother, who, like the vicar of Bray, managed to retain it through all its changes of baronial lords, and in his family it remained until 1761, when it was sold by the then owner, Sir George Dalston, on whose death the male line became extinct. The Dalstons were a family of great position in the counties of Cumberland

and Westmorland. One Henry Dalston gave his property of Brownelson to the priory at Carlisle, and a Thomas Dalston had large possessions in Westmorland, granted him by Henry VIII. The family numbered among its members, Sir John, sheriff in the 10th of King James I.; Sir George, sheriff and knight of the shire in the reign of Charles I.; and Sir William, created a baronet in the reign of Charles II.; the Dalstons were connected by marriage with most of the local gentry.

In examining the pele tower before us, which is the larger tower, rather in the rear of the front range of buildings, we may notice under the battlements, shields bearing armorial insignia, and in the cornice or weathering, an inscription, now somewhat mutilated, but which is described in the local histories as "John Dalston Elizabeth wiphe made ys building." The letters are all reversed, which adds to the difficulties of deciphering the inscription. The arms are those of the Dalstons, three daw's heads erased, and those of the Kirkbrides, a cross engrailed. We find that in the reign of Henry IV., John Dalston married Elizabeth, heiress of the Kirkbrides, so it is pretty clear that he built, or rebuilt, this pele, and that her wealth probably enabled him to do so. This gives us as the date of its erection, the early part of the fifteenth century, a conjecture verified by the architectural details.

At first, this tower stood alone; it measures 31 ft. from east to west, by 25 ft. 6 in. from north to south, precisely the same size as the pele tower at Linstock, once the residence of the bishops of Carlisle. The first floor consists of the usual vaulted chamber; originally the cellar or store house, but in more recent times converted into a chapel, of which traces remain in commandments, painted on the walls, and in the decorations of the ceiling. The entrance has been in the west front, and is not, as in the Strickland tower at Rose, and at Linstock, on the level of the upper floor, but at the ground level, entrance to the principal room over being gained by a circular staircase, contained in

in a small turret at the south-west corner, which continues up the full height of the tower, and gives access to the roof, being carried to a higher level, where it is cleverly terminated with battlements. The entrance to this staircase is guarded by an inner iron door, similar to that in the fortified tower of Burgh Church, and is worthy of notice.

The first floor contained one room, 23 ft. by 18 ft., with a fireplace in the west wall, a two-light window to the north, and a three-light window to the south; in the north-east corner was a recess, probably an oratory. This room in its early days would be the house place or living room; it has originally had a ceiling of wrought oak, the principal beams and intermediate rafters having been elaborately moulded; but it has afterwards been done up to form the solar, or drawing room to the hall, and has been panelled in oak, which still remains, and ceiled with a most beautiful plaster ceiling, thought so good in its own day that they did not scruple to cover the older oak ceiling with it. The oak panelling is of the usual description of this date, and differs from modern work in two or three particulars. The panels are much thinner, being only three-eighths of an inch thick, the mouldings are more delicate, and worked solid on the styles, and securely pinned together: though not so varied as at Sockbridge Hall, the fashion is so simple that I think it commends itself for modern use; any of the mouldings can easily be wrought with a plane, and it has the advantage over earlier work that it does not require stops made by hand. A small piece of the cornice still exists in the east side. On it remain traces of colour, red in the hollows with a small ornament on it. The mouldings of the panellings vary on the south side, in the recess of the window, and the panels throughout vary in size, to suit the width of the walls. We may note from the hinges still remaining that the fireplace was provided with shutters to enclose it. This room was lighted by a very graceful three-light window, and on the outside we may note how carefully the string

string course, the label to window, and the housing to roof of the eastern offices have been combined. The room over was the chamber, and above was the fighting deck.

On the east of the pele tower, portions of the original buildings still remain; we see the housing for the roof in the projecting label built in the face of the lower wall. The walls of the present offices have been raised, and a new roof of lower pitch erected: some of the original windows still remain, the mullions are gone, but the jambs wrought with a double hollow prove their authenticity.—these buildings probably consisted of store houses and dormitories.

The plaster ceiling of the principal room of the pele tower to which I referred as superseding the one of oak, and the decorations of the room are of the same date as the additions to the west. These additions are extremely curious, for if you look at the plan, you cannot fail to be struck with the extreme irregularity of it. From the great thickness of the walls, these additions have undoubtedly been built upon earlier lines, and further to westward, where we now see the second entrance, are buildings of a later date than the pele, but earlier than the central portion. And behind that again, are still later additions, built, as I shall presently shew, under the inspiration of the classically inspired Machell, the first introducer of regular architecture into these parts. These last additions, which are to be seen on the north front, and consist of an entrance doorway, flanked by a window, are of highly finished white stone, with a classical parapet to the roof, and cornices to the windows. Now the question is, how such elaborate work came to be in such a position? I am led to suppose that to the north there was a courtyard, that the entrance was on that side, and that a range of buildings extended from the pele on the east to the west, gradually built as required, and following the line of the curtain wall.

Thomas, the gentleman who had large possessions in the time of Henry VIII. granted to him, must have become extremely wealthy, and his son, Sir John Dalston, when he

he came into the property, would be just the person to require a larger house and a greater establishment; he no doubt built additions on the extreme west, these differ in their mouldings from those to the east; the hood mouldings having not only the simple hollow, but the hollow and roll. The windows to the extreme west, the mullions of which are gone, and which differ from those to the east, are similar to those in the old portion of Highhead Castle and of the date of Sir John.

The next additions are considerably later, and consist of the central portion; the moulded work throughout is extremely peculiar; in the jambs of the doorway you may find repeated, on a larger scale, those delicate rounds and hollows that we are familiar with in oak work of the early seventeenth century, and looking to the family names, I find that, in 1612, another Sir John Dalston was high sheriff, and that six years afterward his son Sir George was high sheriff; such dignity being held twice together in so short a time, proves that the family must have been flourishing, and to these gentlemen I attribute the central portion. It seems to me that what they did was to take down the old work between the east and west portions, and to construct there as large a hall as they could get; the hall came thus to be irregular in shape, and was about the same size as that at Yanwath, 42ft. by 21ft., with a fire place at the west end, not square with the room:—as usual, the front entrance was almost directly into the hall, but I think in this case they had the luxury of an inner porch, formed by an oak screen.

To the east, as before mentioned, they redecorated the old house room as a drawing room, and to the west and over the hall, approached by a circular stairs of larger dimension than the old one, they constructed family rooms and bed chambers, and in the older portion to the rear they made their kitchen, entered through the circular staircase.

The stone work of this addition is not of such good masonry as the old pele tower, and is in more irregular courses.

courses. The windows, though following the outline of the older ones, differ much in detail, and above we find in place of battlements an unpierced parapet, and, what was not unusual in that time, the gurgoyles of the roof converted into a semblance of cannon. The small tower terminated with battlements, and with a corbelled out turret, which contained the stairs, forming an extremely pleasing group.

These additions, apart from their antiquarian interest, possess high artistic merit, and throw great light on the developement of Domestic Architecture. That no pains were spared to make the result as perfect as possible may be seen by the decorations of the solar, where they did not hesitate to cover the open oak ceiling, itself a work coeval with the pele tower, and richly moulded, with what they considered a better; they plastered it over, but not quite as we do now, for this ceiling is very carefully designed. The beams still show, but are ornamented with plaster; the flats between are divided by vigorously designed ribs into a series of panels, and these panels are further enriched by being charged with various ornaments, of which the best may be some heraldic conceit or device, as also may be the exquisitely worked rose ornament adjoining it. The walls were panelled in oak, which was partially decorated in colour. The moulding of the stone is singularly simple, and singularly effective. Are we to consider with the Quarterly Review that this was all the outcome of the inspired workman? The designer of Dalston Hall was conversant with the most effective treatment of stone, wood, and plaster, and the treatment of the three materials is singular, but not the same. The additions in their architectural features show much Scotch feeling, especially in the use, at so late a date, of circular stairs, and external turrets.

I now call your attention to the additions at the rear. We know that in 1684, Bishop Smith, under the direction of Machell, the author of the well known manuscripts, was making additions of a similar character to Rose Castle. Machell

Machell must have been well known to the Dalston family, for their cousin, John Dalston of Acorn Bank, M.P. for Appleby just before this time, was buried in Kirkby Thore church, of which Machell was vicar. What more probable then but that the contemplated conversion of Dalston Hall to regular architecture was commenced either by Sir William the first baronet, or Sir George the second, and was devised by Machell. To him also must be due the gate, pillars, and recessed entrance from the road, which deserve some notice. I have long been struck with their happy proportions, but it was not until I measured them that I found that Machell had adopted the device carried out in the colonnade leading to St. Peter's at Rome, and had made the inner pillars in all respects proportionably less.

ART. XVIII.—*Past and Present among the Northern Fells.* By Miss POWLEY, Langwathby, Penrith.

Read at Appleby, July 28th, 1875.

THIS sketch of the Northern Fells was made some years ago, and kept as a record of primitive customs, and fast-fading local peculiarities, dear to the sons of the soil, but perhaps of little public interest. As, however, in addition to its other peculiarities, it is a region pre-eminent for the production of the two great objects of demand of the present day—food and fuel—and as, owing to the distribution and tenure of the land, and its superficial and subterranean qualities, it can hardly ever be turned to other uses, this description may possibly, now, have a wider interest. It is, moreover, a district to which tourists and artists are not attracted by any remarkable beauty; but it possesses far more of originality in speech and custom now, than the Lake Country; and perhaps, of the lives and doings of its people, little may be known to the reading public.