



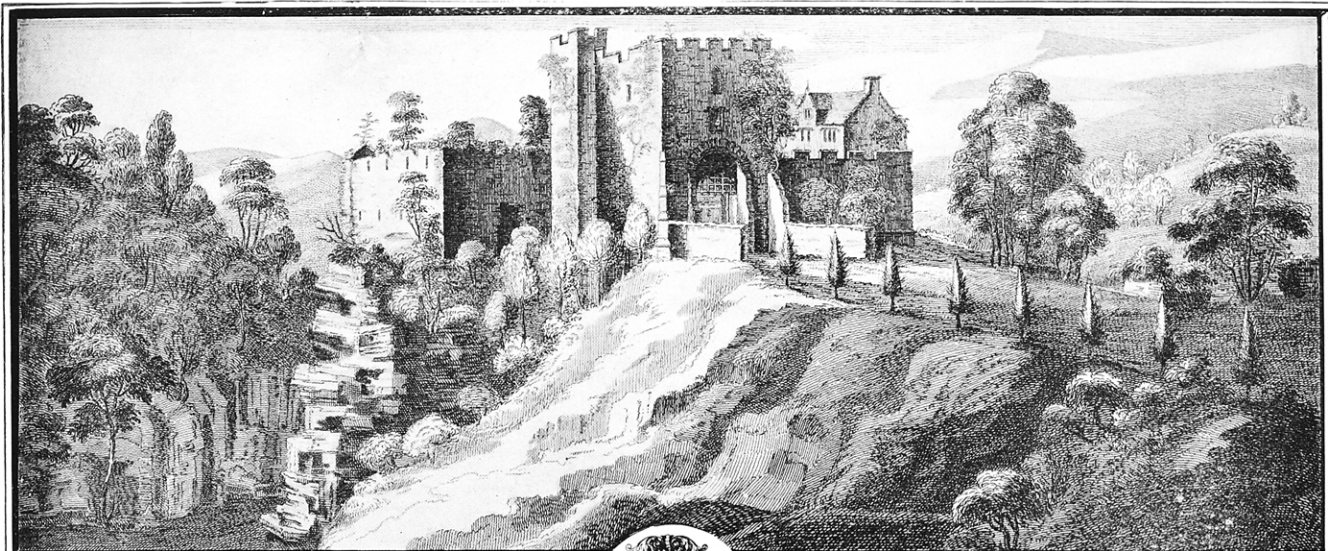
Photo. by W. N. Scaife, 1902.

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PLATE I. HIGH HEAD CASTLE.

TO FACE P. 379.

THE NORTH-WEST VIEW OF HIGH-HEAD-CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.



27.

To M^{rs}. Isabella Miller
 This Prospect is humbly Inscrib'd by
 her Obedt. Servants
 Sam^l. & Nath^l. Buck.



THIS Castle which is founded upon a Rock, & the Court thereof is a natural Pavement, was possess'd in 1363. Edw. III. by William le Englesey k: in y^e 40th Year of y^e same Kings Reign, by William Son of Radulph Kestonville, and was then holden of y^e Crown in Capite by y^e Service of paying thereto one Rose yearly. Afterwards it came by Purchase to y^e Family of y^e Bucks, in w^{ch} it continued all y^e 3rd Year of y^e Reign of his late Majesty Ch. George, when y^e last Male of that Family (John y^e Richmonds) died in his Bedd unassur'd, his Mother Isabella was then married with Thomas Miller Esq: then Second Baronet whom as well as her former she survived, without having Issue by him, & is y^e present Proprietor & Occupier of this Castle. Sam^l & Nath^l. Buck delin. et. Sculp. Publish'd according to Act of Parliam. March 26. 1729.

PLATE II. HIGH HEAD CASTLE: THE BUCKS' VIEW.

TO FACE P. 379.

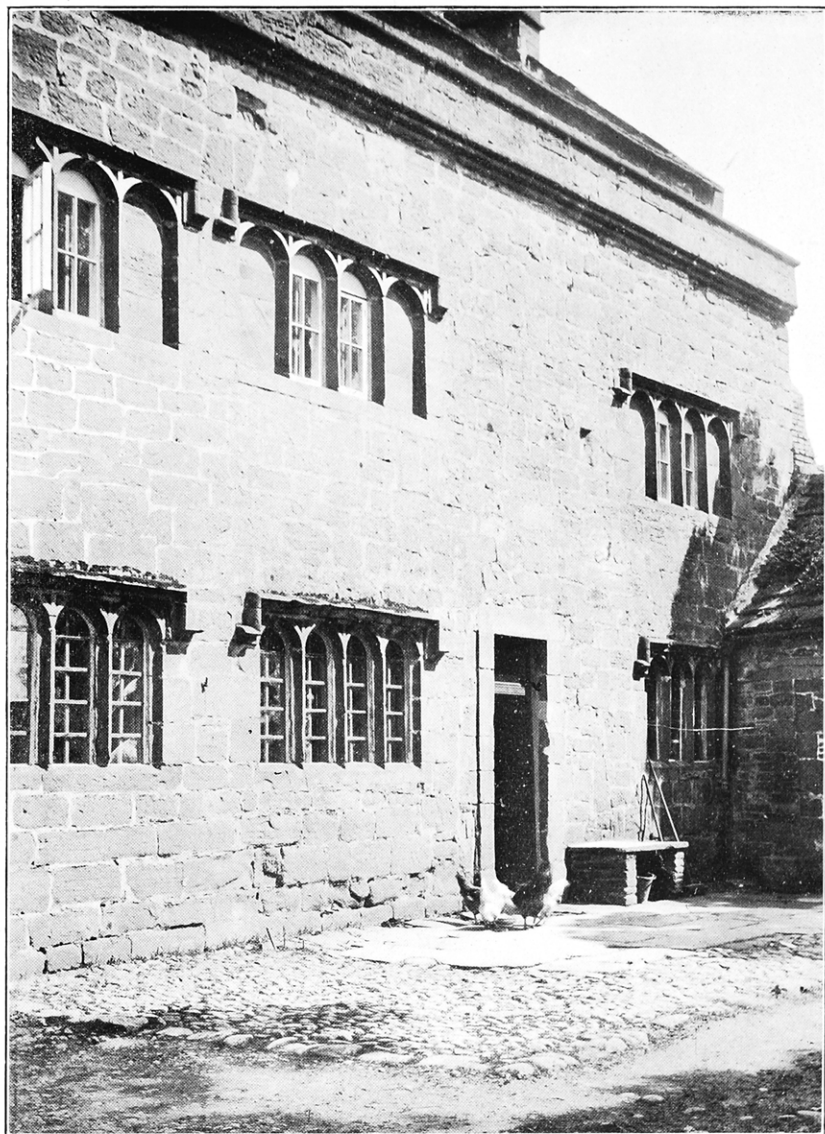


Photo. by W. N. Scaife, 1902.

PLATE III. HIGH HEAD CASTLE : THE TUDOR WING.

TO FACE P. 379.



Photo. by W. N. Scaife, 1902.

PLATE IV. HIGH HEAD CASTLE : THE GATEWAY.

TO FACE P. 379.



Photo. by W. N. Scaife.

PLATE V. HIGH HEAD CASTLE : THE GATEWAY FROM WITHIN.

TO FACE P. 379.



Photo. by W. N. Scaife.

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PLATE VI. HIGH HEAD CASTLE: CEILING IN STAIRCASE.

TO FACE P. 379.



Photo. by W. N. Scaife.

PLATE VII. HIGH HEAD CASTLE. DETAIL OF CEILING.

TO FACE P. 379.

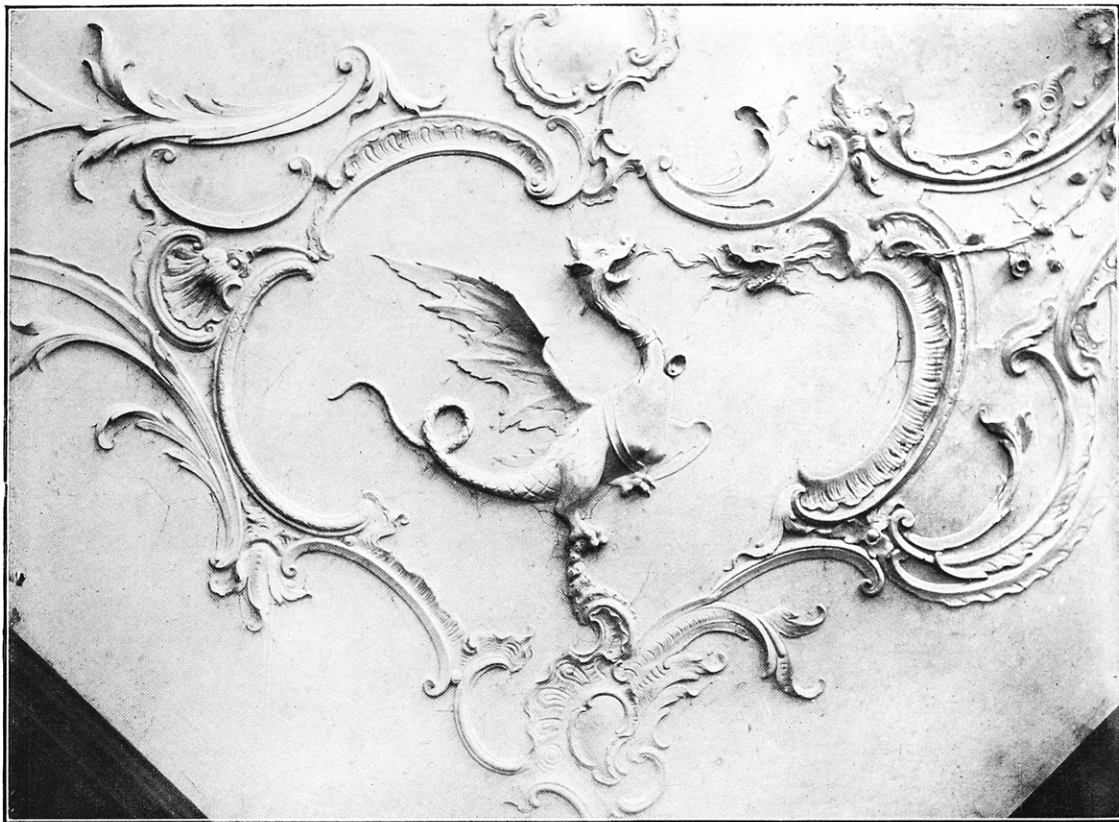


Photo. by W. N. Scaife.

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PLATE VIII. HIGH HEAD CASTLE: DETAIL OF CEILING.

TO FACE P. 379.

ART. XXI.—*High Head Castle, Cumberland.* By J. H. MARTINDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

Read at the site, September 9th, 1910.

THE Society has only once before visited High Head Castle—in 1874, exactly 36 years ago last month, equal to a generation in legal chronology.

Possibly one reason, if not the only reason, why we have not repeated our visit earlier, is the comparatively recent date of the major part of the existing buildings. We are so much in the habit of investigating the remains of buildings 1700 years old, as at Corstopitum yesterday, or hearing most interesting sermons in stone 1000 years old as at Brigham and Bridekirk, that a building only some 160 or 170 years of age appears too young to have any history or to require antiquarian attention.

Nevertheless, the later portion of High Head is a very instructive example of an architectural period, only sparsely represented in Cumberland and Westmorland, though common and fully developed in the larger mansions of the southern shires; and the other parts and the site represent a Royal Castle built as the residence and for the protection of the king's officers in the Forest of Inglewood.

On the visit in 1874 papers were read by the late Mr. Cory on the "Architecture," and by the late Mr. Jackson on the "Richmonds," (o.s., ii., pp. 105-108). I will only try to supplement Mr. Cory's remarks and collect any additional notes or information.

The manor is an ancient one in the Forest of Inglewood and said by Mr. Cory to be part of the barony of Dalston. This is not very clear, as a Dacre and a de Harcla, brother of the famous Sir Andrew, are recorded as captains,

apparently appointed by and holding directly from the Crown.

Edward III. granted a license for the king's yeoman, William L'Engleys, to crenellate his manor of Heyheved, October 6th, 1342 (Patent Rolls, 16 Edward III., part ii., m. 1). At this period a license was easily obtained if the necessary cash was forthcoming and no doubt the site had been fortified long before. The wills of this William and his wife Margaret were proved in 1369.

A family of English held the manor of Little Asby in Westmorland from the reign of Henry II. until 1368, about 200 years, when the male line ended. It is just about this date, 1375, that the "Restwolds" appear as owners of High Head Castle, and they continue for nearly another 200 years, when the Richmonds purchased the property about 1550, and from them it descended to the Broughams, about 1739, and continued in that family until purchased by the father of the present owner, J. W. Hills, Esq., member of Parliament for Durham.

Whellan, following the earlier county historians, states that the manor of High Head is held of the king "in Capite, by the service of a red rose rendered annually at Carlisle."

I don't think you will see any remains of the old castle for which the license to crenellate was granted. We have a sketch by the Bucks, taken a very few years before the eighteenth century work was started. This view is from the north west and shews the west wing which exists to-day. The 1837 reprint of Bucks mentions that "the old tower was encased with a new wall to bring it more in keeping with the new work." You see this new casing to the old gable before you and I think it has never been completed until this day. Judging from the other remains shewn in Bucks' view, a large court yard or ward is indicated, enclosed by a lofty curtain wall, extending from the north end of the old wing, and continued along the

edge of the ravine overlooking the Ivegill, with a gateway tower of two stories above the entrance arch. On the north front, a stair turret is shewn in the eastern angle of this gateway. Without excavations it is impossible to indicate the position of the old curtain, but very probably the present forecourt is not far from the old line. Buck adds that "the castle was founded on rock and that the floor of the courtyard was a natural pavement." This statement is fully confirmed, for I believe in the recent alterations the floor of the present billiard room, the cutting for drains, etc., was all found to be solid rock. We can only conjecture what the buildings inside the court were like, from the west wing which remains and is known as the Tudor wing. Portions of the south and west walls of this part seem ancient, and there are or were two blocked up loops in the west wall.

This wing is about the middle of the sixteenth century and is 52 feet long and 26 feet wide; the walls are about 4 feet thick. The east wall is now an internal wall, the 1748 work being built at right angles to this face, in what must formerly have been the open court, for the windows remain and you will see them built up in the rooms of this block; they are shewn in Bucks' view. The windows are mullioned windows with arched heads to the lights, but have no transoms; they have square label-moulds. Several on the west side were partially closed until the last alterations. There is also a bold oversailing or corbel course and solid parapet to this west front. Internally the building has been two stories in height. The fine moulded oak main floor beams remain and may be seen, but the small joists are covered by modern plaster ceilings. The internal divisions are modern and the beams before mentioned seem to indicate a single room or large hall; I think five beams are visible. There is also some oak panelling of this date in a bedroom called the "Oak Room" and an armorial stone in the wall of another room. I

don't know of any mural chamber or stairs, unless one of the loops I referred to before, belongs to one.

As to the work of 1748—the first Broughams. It is planned on the strictly symmetrical lines of the period, about 90 feet from east to west and 52 feet from north to south. The principal floor as usual is raised on a vaulted basement some 6 feet above the ground, with wide flights of external steps, giving access to entrances on three sides, the principal one being in the north front. The masonry is of a bold character. The tympanum of the north gable is filled with carving and the arms of the Richmonds. The east contains the arms of the Broughams. The eaves are finished with cornice and balustrade; the latter possibly was never completed. You will notice from the north end of the sixteenth century wing, the commencement of a colonnade or covered way to the stables, another typical feature of the period, and this formed one side of a garden or forecourt, the other side being enclosed by a low wall. The very fine gate piers of the entrance to this court remain and consist of coupled Ionic pilasters or three quarter columns, on the external face, and a semicircular headed niche on the inner face crowned with a Griffin crest as a terminal.

The arrangement of the rooms of the ground or principal floor consists of entrance hall in the centre of north front, with staircase in double flights extending to the opposite side of the building. Both hall and staircase are separated by colonnades from a corridor some 8 feet wide, running longitudinally the full length of the building east and west. To the left of the entrance hall is a large panelled room, originally the dining room, but now the drawing room. On the right the corresponding space is divided into two rooms. On the south side of the main corridor, the space on both sides of the staircase was divided into two rooms, but the rooms on the west have been thrown into one fine dining room and panelled in oak in the style of the Tudor wing.

In the hall, staircase and drawing room, are beautifully modelled plaster ceilings and cornices, as fine as any in the north and reminding one, though a little later in style, of such ceilings as in the private state rooms at Holyrood or Lord Dartmouth's seat, Patshull, or Ashburnham House, Westminster.

The architraves and finishings of the doors and windows are all enriched with carving beautifully executed, and have columns and pediments of the period. Dr. Wilson informs me "that when the Flemish joiners completed their work here, they went to Dalston Church."

In the dining room over an elaborately carved mantel is some panelling, with ten armorial shields. It has not quite the same character as the panelling in the rest of the room and may have been removed from the older part of the house. Dr. Haswell describes the shields as follows:—1, Brougham; 2, Richmond; 3, do.; 4, Richmond impaling Clervaux and Chaytor of Croft, co. Ebor.; 5, unknown; 6, Dacre; 7, Richmond impaling Vaux of Catterlen; 8, Richmond of Corby; 9, Delamore; 10, Brougham impaling Richmond.

The general arrangement of the rooms on the first floor corresponds to those below and again follows the fashion of the period; all principal rooms communicate with each other. The rooms on both floors are about 12 feet high.

Before you leave I draw your attention to the pigeon house, which you will find described by the late Chancellor Ferguson in vol. ix. of our *Transactions*, old series.

In the park is the chapel of High Head, "reputed to be a very mean structure." It was re-built last century. In *Transactions*, o.s., ii., page 106, John, son of William L'Englese, is stated to have built the chapel, but in Bishop Appleby's Register, fol. 158, is the following:—"1368 a license granted to Sr. Stephen de Heyheved for saying Mass in the Chapple of Heyheved onely to Sr. Will. Lengleys Kt. and his family." This seems conclusive that

"1368" was not the date of the *building* but only related to the services.

There is a silver chalice, the date letter of which is illegible, but the maker's initials are the same as those on the plate given by Bishop Thomas Smith to Carlisle Cathedral.

I should like to mention the coincidence that, according to Mr. Jackson, the Richmonds were connected with Corby before coming to High Head. Mr. Hills' family connection with Corby will long be remembered there with pleasure.

NOTE.—At our visit Mr. Hills pointed out to me the basement of the south east tower, marked on my plan "of uncertain date." I think it is clearly of the fourteenth century or earlier date and there are two loops and a cellar, the only access to which is obtained from the outside through one of the loops.

There is also early masonry built on the rock on the north-east side over the ravine, which may indicate the site of the curtain shewn in Buck's view.

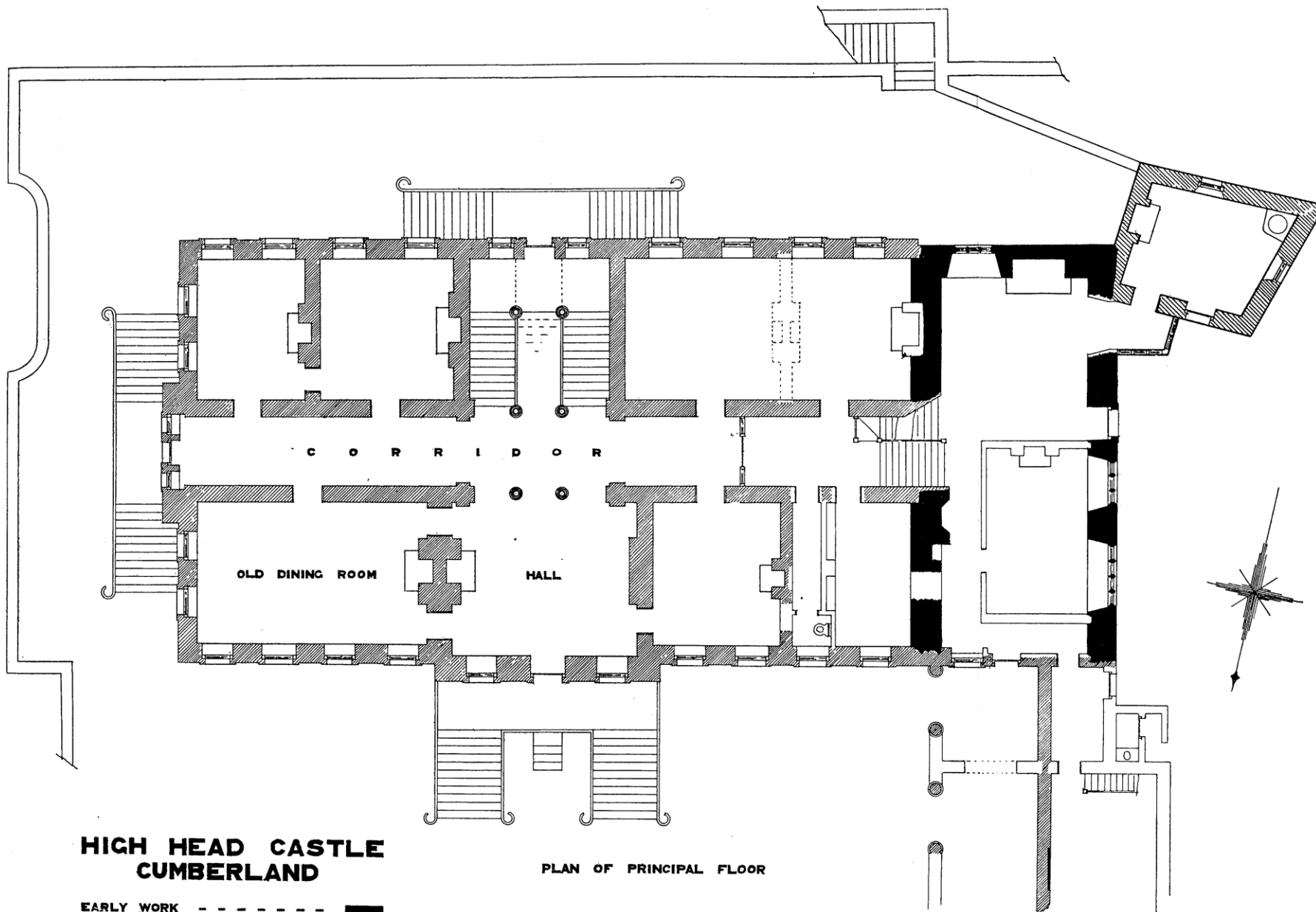
As regards the suggestion of a "Peel" tower I give rather an earlier date to the fortifications than the period when the isolated tower or peel formed the nucleus around which all following buildings were erected. It may be possible that the basement pointed out to me by Mr. Hills is part of that earlier structure which I think was of the quadrangular shaped plan, *i.e.*, towers at certain points, connected by a lofty curtain with or without buildings on the inside, similar in some respects to Scaleby Castle (see *Transactions*, N.S., vol. viii., p. 376).

The late Chancellor Ferguson in *Testamenta Karleolensia*, suggests that Wm. English may be the Knight of the Shire for Westmorland for a very long period in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.

In the *Brasses of England* the following are mentioned :—

- Beneit Engliss c. 1360
in Nuffield Church, Oxfordshire.
- Henry English and Wife 1393
in Wood Ditton Church, Cambridgeshire.
- Alex. Inglisshe 1504.
in Campsey Ash Church, Suffolk.

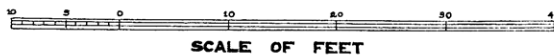
I have written to the vicars of all these parishes but nothing seems to be known as to the history of any one of the brasses. The two earlier ones are near the period.



**HIGH HEAD CASTLE
CUMBERLAND**

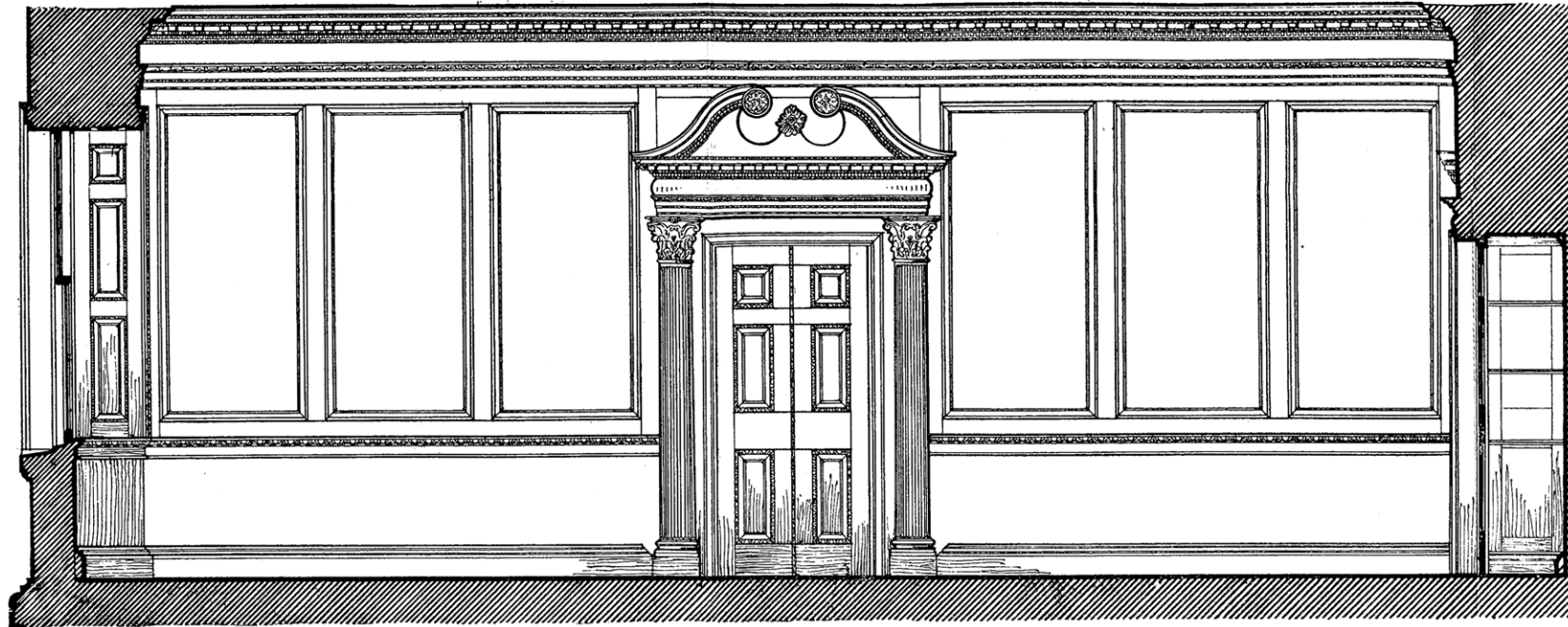
PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR

EARLY WORK	----	█
18 TH CENTURY	----	▨
UNCERTAIN DATE	----	▩
MODERN	----	□

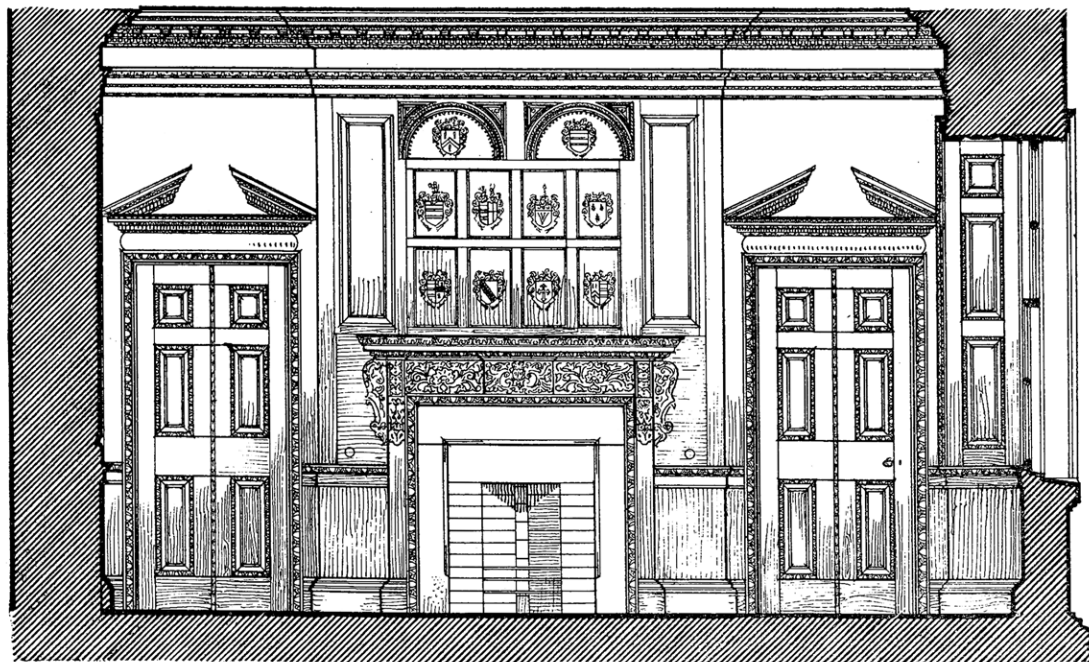
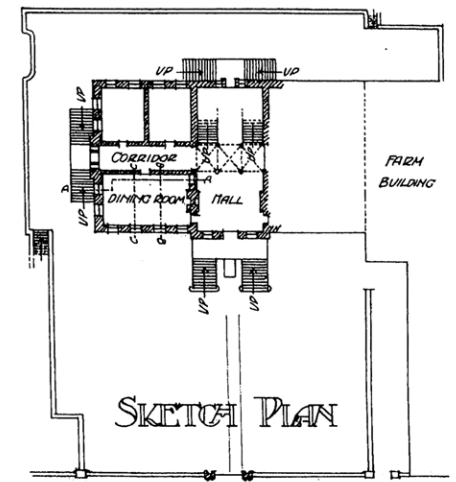


TO FACE P. 384.

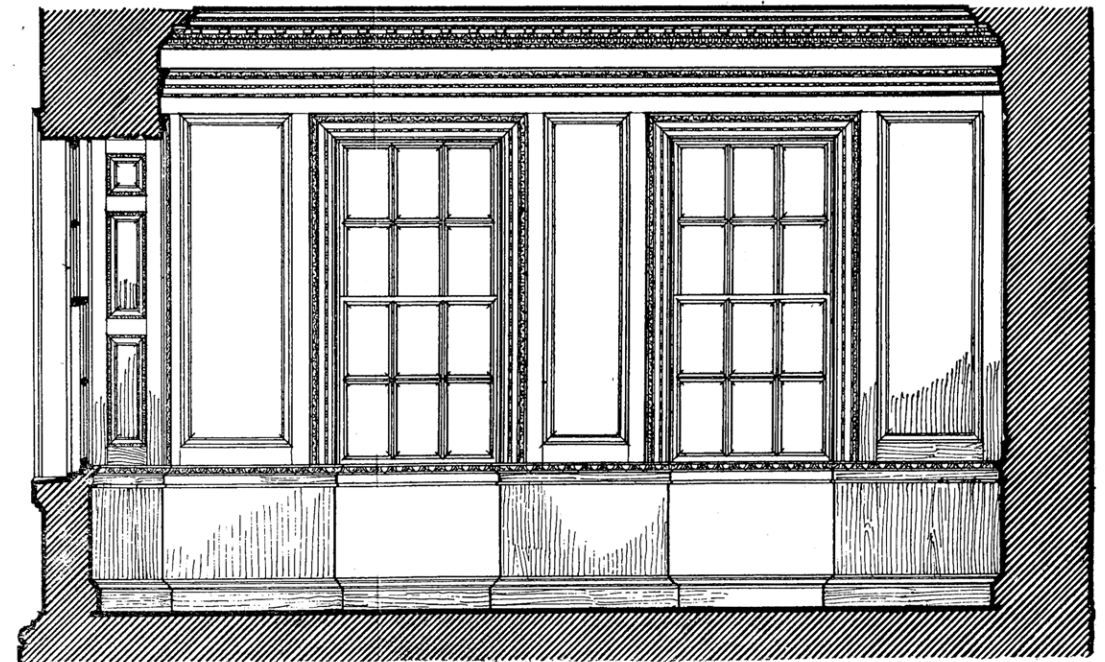
HIGHHEAD CASTLE
 CUMBERLAND
 DETAILS OF DINING ROOM



ELEVATION A.A



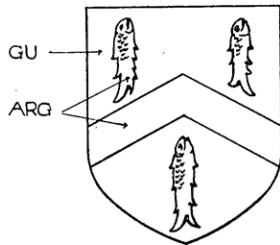
ELEVATION B.B



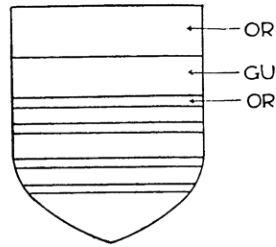
ELEVATION C.C



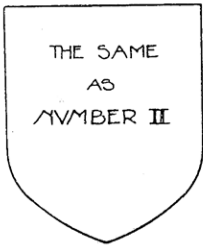
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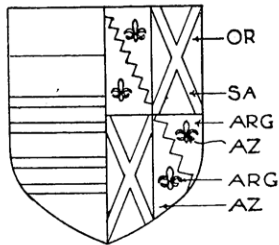
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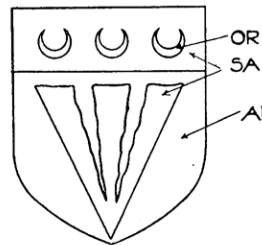
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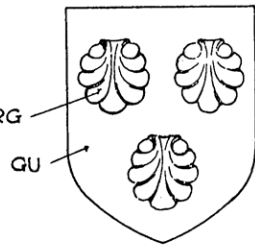
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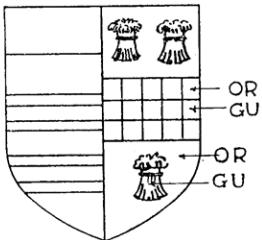
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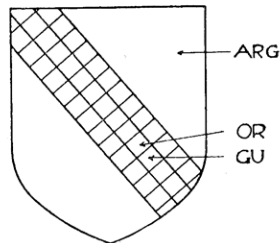
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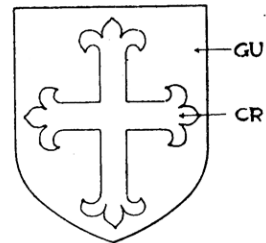
VII.



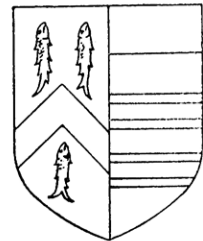
VIII.



IX.



X.



HIGH HEAD CASTLE; COATS OF ARMS, DINING ROOM.

TO FACE P. 384.