

ART. XV.—*Greystoke Castle.* By the Lady MABEL HOWARD.

*Read at the Castle, July 6th, 1923.*

THE first House commences when Lyulph was owner of the lands of Greystoke in the time of Edward the Confessor. After the Norman Conquest he was regranted the lands and the lordship of the barony by Ranulph Meschines, Earl of Cumberland.

Henry I confirmed the lands and barony to Lyulph's second son Phorne in 1120, and he, dying in 1129, was succeeded by his son Ivo, who built the Manor House of Greystoke, of which the large central tower with the three dungeons are still part of this Castle, as to be seen from the west terrace. A trap door from one of the rooms above still exists from where the prisoners were lowered into the dungeons.

Direct succession continued, and in 1219 Thomas, great-great-grandson of Ivo, was the first to bear the local name of de Greystoke, and in 1244 obtained a Royal Charter to hold a weekly market and yearly fair at Greystoke.

His daughter, Joan of Greystoke, married William Fitz Ralph, Lord de Grimthorpe. Joan's nephew John succeeded, and was the first Baron of Greystoke to be summoned to the Parliament by writ. Dying in 1305, he was buried in Greystoke Church. He settled the Barony and Manor House on his cousin Ralph, and the second House now commences.

Ralph's direct descendant, William de Greystoke, succeeded in 1324. In 1353 William obtained permission to castellate the Manor House of Greystoke. He built three towers, one of which is still in existence at the south-



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west end of the Castle, where there is a room called the Priest's Hole, with a secret passage and staircase, from which there is an underground passage to the water below, which forms part of the old moat. The other two towers were destroyed by General Lambert's army during the Civil Wars.

William was named the "Bon Baron," and his recumbent figure now lies in Greystoke Church at the west end. He obtained royal and episcopal licence to change Greystoke Rectory into a College with a Master and six Chaplains in 1359, but died before the scheme was materialised, and it remained to his heirs to complete it. The succession continued unbroken until Elizabeth de Greystoke succeeded her grandfather in 1506. She was a minor, a ward of the King, in the custody of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. But she was carried off by Lord Dacre of Gilsland, and by her marriage with him the third House was created.

Her great-grandson being accidentally killed when a child, the Greystoke estates devolved on his three sisters, co-heiresses of the Barony, being wards of the Duke of Norfolk. He displayed great forethought and discrimination by giving them in marriage to his three sons. Ann, the eldest of the three sisters, inherited the Greystoke Barony and estates. She married the eldest of the Duke's sons, Philip, Earl of Arundel, who was attainted and died in prison in the Tower of London in 1595. There is a picture in this Hall of Mary Queen of Scots, with which hangs a piece of embroidery, worked and sent by the unfortunate Queen to Philip and Anne Arundel just before her execution. Her rosary was sent at the same time, and is now at Arundel Castle.

Their only son, Thomas, Earl of Arundel (whose statue is in this Hall), was known as the Great Collector. His son's wife, Lady Arundel, daughter of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox, worked some embroidered quilts, which

I have placed in the Hall to-day. Her husband, Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, garrisoned this Castle for King Charles, and in June, 1648, it was taken by a detachment of General Lambert's army, who placed their battery in the park above the Castle, where the position can still be seen, known as Cromwell's Holes. It has been said by one recorder that this Castle was burnt down by order of Cromwell, but this statement is erroneous. There is no record of it, nor of any rebuilding.

Lord Arundel's fourth son inherited the Castle and estates, and he has made an entry on the back of the piece of Mary Queen of Scots work.

In 1777 the ducal line of Howard dying out, Charles Howard, owner of Greystoke, succeeded as tenth Duke. His only son, Charles, eleventh Duke, known in this county as the "Greystoke Duke," succeeded. He added the manor houses of Johnby Hall, Blencow Hall, and Green-thwaite, which form part of the present property. He is also responsible for the sham Gothic buildings on the Penrith road. He added the north-west wing of the Castle, and replaced the upper part and battlements of the central tower. He died in 1815, leaving the Castle and estates to Henry Howard, only son of Lord Henry Howard, a minor who on attaining his majority restored the Castle and, under the advice of the architect, pulled down the Chapel, restoring the stained glass to the Parish Church. It had been preserved in the Chapel at the Castle since the days of the Civil War.

A fire in 1868 destroyed the interior of this end of the building, leaving the walls standing. The interior was restored in 1880 by Henry Charles Howard, eldest son of Henry Howard.



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