

whitewash which hides but seldom destroys what it covers. The whitewash may be taken off, the handsome galleries taken away, but we can hardly get back the clerestory and aisles, although we may hope, by patient investigation, to ascertain what they were, for many of their features, as I hope, may be built up in the arches of the nave. Some credit is due to this Society for initiating investigation by ascertaining before too late, the exact dimensions of the aisles.

ART. XXXI.—*Millom Castle*. By the Rev. Canon Knowles, M.A., St. Bees.

Read at Millom, August 29th, 1872.

THE Castle, or fortified house of the Seigniors of Millom, stands on a slight eminencē to the south of the road that leads across Duddon Mouth, the west coast line of which has recently been so greatly changed by the railway embankment. It was surrounded by a moat, now partly filled up, and on two sides, at least, by a somewhat extensive mere or pool, filled by small streams, that were diverted, probably in the sixteenth century (or the seventeenth), when the mere was drained. Part is now, I think, called Salthouse Pool. This "mere" served—1, as a vivarium or fish pool, and 2, as a protection to both church and house from Scotch raids, &c. : and the aforesaid road, leading to Muncaster, crossed it by a ford.

It has been ordinarily said, and is said by Mr. Parker ("Domestic Architecture") that this and the many other mansions crenellated in the reign of Edward III., actually date from that time. But it is quite certain that the north wall of the original hall, with its windows (and their seats) of the thirteenth century, still remains to us at Millom. The materials of the castle are slate, small water-worn boulders from the coast, and quoins, &c. of an inferior red sandstone, probably from Hawcoats: the last is too soft to retain any "mason's marks." No trace of barbican, whether of timber or of stone, remains: and I am unable to say what was the site of the chapel, if there was one, which I doubt.

The

The house of the thirteenth century, probably consisted of a hall, solar chamber, and cellar, and pallisaded court, with workshops and offices. It had, to the east, a stone gateway, flanked by two semi-circular bastions, one of which has, I think, left traces. After the license to crenellate was obtained—(possibly because of the Scotch raids, which penetrated into the neighbourhood—*e.g.* Whicham parsonage was I think destroyed ab. 1322, though its original doorway survives)—the ground-plan was much enlarged; the old hall was given up, as the position of the new kitchen, at the dais-end proves; the dormitories above the kitchen, the present entrance tower, the new hall or solar, and the corridor buildings were erected. Late in the fifteenth century, some rooms occupied part, at least, of the site of the old hall, and one had a west window (now blocked up). Late in the sixteenth century, the great tower, some fifty feet square, was interpolated. This has been altered since, but it is worth inspection, and the view from the roof is rather interesting.

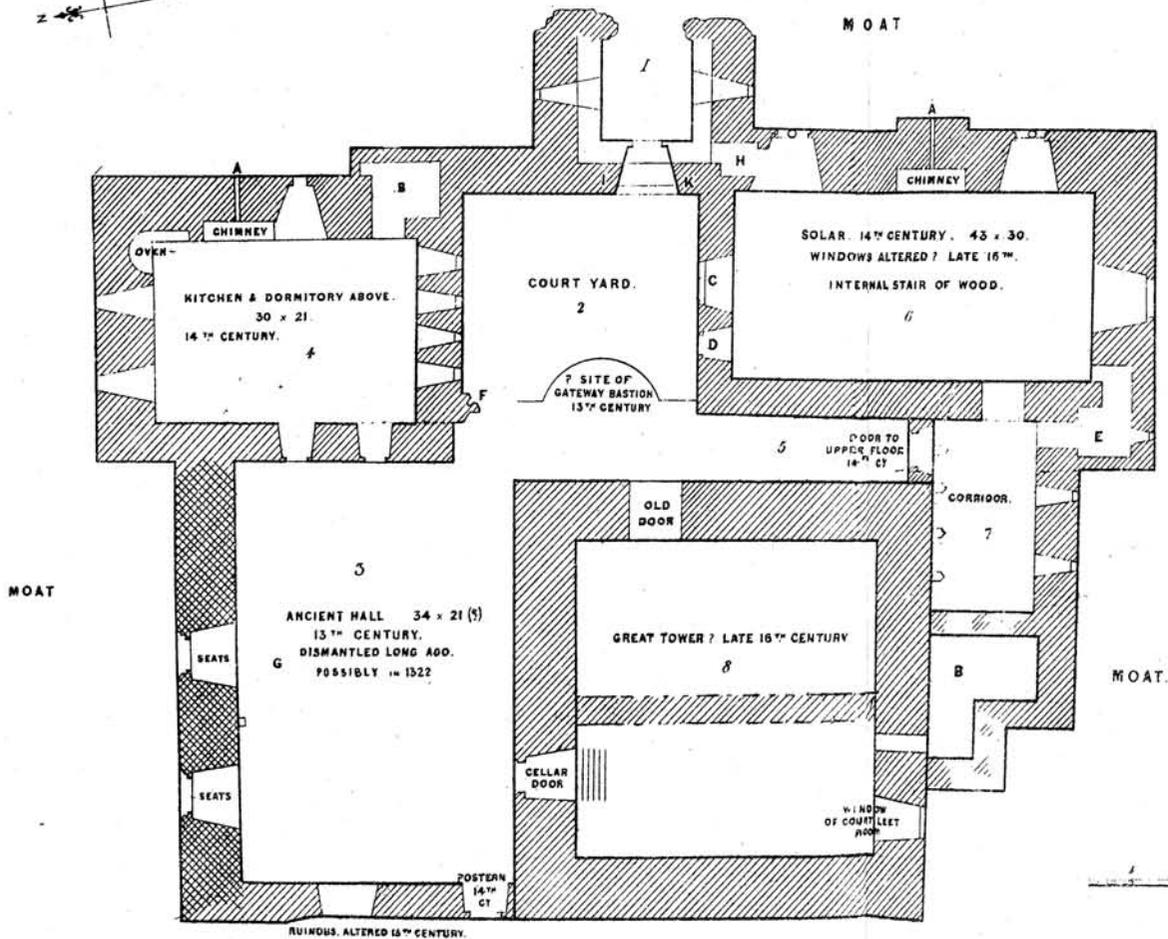
This interesting ruin may be easily preserved, for the examination of archæologists, by a very few judicious repairs. Restoration is not at all to be desired; but a few days' work carefully done, would render it safe for many years.

The Seignory was given by William de Meschines to Godart Boyville, (12th century), and descended to Arthur (de Millum) Henry, William, Adam, and Joan. The last brought it by marriage to John Huddleston, Lord of Anneys in Millom, in Henry III's reign, from which period the earliest part of the present castle dates. In 1335, Sir John Huddleston got license to crenellate, and re-built large portions in the twenty following years. His great grandson, Sir Richard, fought at Agincourt. His descendant Ferdinando, had nine sons in the army of Charles I. William, the eldest, was made Knight Banneret at Edgehill, 1642, for recovering the King's Standard, (Collier says Sir John Smith). William, the last male heir, had two daughters; the elder, Elizabeth, married Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Monk Wearmouth, who, in 1774, sold the manor to Sir James Lowther. The gallows, on which the lords hung felons, stood between the castle and the sands, where a small monolith, with an inscription, was placed in the last century. The Huddlestons were living here in 1688.

NOTES.

ENTRANCE TOWER

Road to Sande.



MOAT

MILLOM CASTLE.

The *Ingery* given by William de Merchaun to Godard Boyville, (12th C^y), Arthur (de. William) Henry, William Adam, Joan. The last bought it by marriage to John Huddleston, Lord of Anning in Milom, in Henry III reign, from which the earliest part of the present Castle dates. In 1335, Sir John Huddleston got license to enclose and rebuild large portions in the 20 following years. His great grandson, Sir Richard fought as a knight. His descendant, Ferdinando had 9 sons in the Army of Charles I. William, the eldest, was made Knight Banneret at Edgehill, 1642 for wearing the King's Standard. (Cotton says Sir John Smith) William, the last male, had two daughters. The Elder Elizabeth married Sir Andrew Wiltonson of Wood Warwick who, in 1774, sold the Manor to the Rev. John Smith. The Gallows on which the Lords hung their heads stood between the Castle and the sands, where a small Monument with an inscription was placed on the last Chantry.

The Huddlestons were living here in 1688.

Scale 12 feet to an inch.

- D Grand Doorway into Solar Cellar
- A Smoke holes
- B Garde robes
- C Great N. Window of Solar built up for fire place ? late 16th Century
- E Passage into Solar
- F Larch pl. 14th Century gateway with groove for portcullis.
- G Site of Dove
- H Passage from Solar to Guard room.
- I 12th C^y Window converted into fire place.
- K Doors to Guardroom reached by a ladder.

No traces of Chapel, all battlements gone. None on North Hill (?)

The dashed part is of the 13th Century

Scale of Feet



NOTES.

(The figures refers to the illustration.)

1. Entrance tower—fourteenth century—a wreck. Guard chamber above; entrance from solar-chamber or hall; entrance from courtyard by a ladder; small window into courtyard, converted into a fire-place (sixteenth or seventeenth century).

2. The courtyard (ab), 33ft. by 27ft., gives us, I think, a trace of an old bastion tower of Henry III's reign. Kitchen windows, and the great solar window open on to it. Notice the lord's doorway, and the fragment of door jamb with portcullis groove.

3. The old hall has two original windows, with their seats, one corbel for timber, and a fragment of the alure walling. During the thirteenth century, no doubt all the cooking was usually done here, and a louvre in the roof served as a chimney. The "solar," or lord's room, must have stood eastward of the dais, partly on the site of the latter kitchen.

4. The kitchen, with two doors (all fourteenth century). Notice oven, smoke-hole, garde-robe above. No trace of buttery or pantry.

5. A ramp leads up to a (? fourteenth century) doorway into the corridor above.

6. The solar (?) or new hall. Notice the lord's door which led not only to the lower apartment, but, I think, to a stair of wood. The solar was a fine room, of the fourteenth century. Its principal window looked into the court-yard, but was (in the sixteenth century) converted into a fire-place with a chimney. The other three windows were at the same time remodelled. The change is still visible outside. Notice the glass grooves, which are imperfect, and, I think, an afterthought. Notice also the lower fire-place, with its original and interesting smoke-hole: the upper fire-place had a short chimney, which crowned the projecting chimney wall.

7. The garde-robe chamber and corridor have little now to show but the quatre-foil drain-holes;—a doorway, now blocked up, led from the garde-robes into the court-leet room in the great tower. I think the north wall of this range was made use of when the tower was built.

8. The great tower has been much altered, having lost its battlements, almost all its original windows, and its original doorway into the courtyard.

ART.