

After praising his simplicity and piety, Reginald adds about him (ch. 47), "*artificiosus fuisset opere, et prudens architectus in omni structurâ artis forissecæ,*" *that he was most skilful in his work, and a careful architect (talented constructor) in all kinds of outdoor building;* and (ch. 54), "*Vir iste Ricardus Ingeniator dictus cognominatus est, qui Dupelmensis civis effectus cunctus regionis hujus incolis arte et nomine notissimus est.*" *This man Richard is well known by his title of the Engineer (Architect), and, having become a burgher of Durham, is celebrated both by name and fame to all the men of this region (at least including the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland.*

Thus, according to all testimony, he was a worthy, highly respected artist, pious beyond the average, and distinguished as a gifted craftsman long before the favour shown him by Bishop Pudsey. It is also evident that he became a man of substance. That he was a native Northumbrian is plain, for otherwise the contrary would have been pointed out by Reginald, in the same way as he is careful to tell us that the clerk who stole his belt was "*Francigena,*" a Frenchman. When Richard was born, and when he died, I do not know. The dates will be something like A.D. 1120 and 1180.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

SURVEY OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF STOCKTON, COMMONLY CALLED STOCKTON CASTLE, TAKEN AFTER THE DEATH OF BISHOP PILKINGTON.

COMMUNICATED BY CANON RAINE FROM A BUNDLE OF PAPERS IN THE YORK ECCLESIASTICAL COURT, RANGING OVER YEARS BEFORE AND AFTER 1574.

STOCKTON THE verdict and presentment of the jurye whose names are UPON TEASE. herunder written taken and made the xth of September anno regni Elizabeth Dei gratia Angliæ, etc. xrx^o, upon the vewe and survey of the mannour howse of Stockton upon Tease in the County of Duresme with all other howses and buildinges belongynge unto the said mannour in what decay and ruyn they were at the deathe of the late reverend father in God James late busshopp of Duresme, and what would repaire the same agayne in all thinges necessary.

First the Barne beinge of lxij yardes in length, xiiij yardes brode, builded of post & pan and covered with slate all savinge xvij yardes in length which is decaied of slate and covered with strawe; the walles beinge iiij yardes high with a xj butteresces on either syde, and xj yardes depe of thatch on either side. The walles and buttresces sore decaied and ruynouse, and the said slate woorke decayed for lacke of

poyntinge; and some parte of the tymbre rotten and shott owt, will amownte for repayringe of the same in tymbre slate and stone, in woorkmanshipp and other thinges necessary for the same to the some of cx^{li}.

The Hall beinge xxj yardes in length, xj yardes brode within the walles; the walles beinge ix yardes high and iiij foote thicke; which hath had one flowre and one roufe of tymbre of the said length and bredth, which hath ben covered with leade, with v wyndowes with two leaves a pece ij yardes high every wyndow & v quarters brode all decayed in tymbre, leade, iron & glasse, nothings remaynyng but the walles, which are broken and ruynouse, will amount, to be repaired in all thinges necessary, to the some of v^{xli}.

The Tower north of the Chaple of xv yardes longe and xiiij yardes brode xij yardes high, decayed in the battlement & for lacke of pointinge, to be repaired as it ought will amount to xxxvij^{li}.

The Westmoste Tower on the north syde beinge vij yardes in length, v yardes brode & xij yardes high beinge lykewise decayed in battlement & for lacke of pointinge, to be repaired necessary, or as it ought, will amount to the some of v^{li}. x^s.

The walles of the Chambre adjoyning unto the Lorde's Chambre called the Chamberlaynes Chamber, from the West Tower unto the Greate Chambre on the north syde of the howse beinge xxj (*sic*) in length, iiij yardes brode, & xij yardes high lackinge the battlement and decayed for lacke of pointinge, to be repaired necessarily or as it ought will amount to the some of xxj^{li}. x^s.

The walles of the Chambre adjoyning to the Greate Chambre on the north syde, beinge xxv yardes longe, x yardes in breadth, & xv yardes high, decayed for lacke (of) pointyng, to be repaired as nede requyreth, and as it ought, will amount to the some of ix^{li}. xv^s.

The walles on the west square of the Gardener beinge lx yardes in length, viij yardes in bredth & xv yardes high, decayed & to be repaired will amount to the some of xxxv^{li}.

The walles of the Gardener on the south square, beinge lxxij yardes in length vij yardes & di. brode, and viij yardes high, with stables under the said Gardener, beinge decayed for lak of poyntinge & in planks and mangers to be repaired will amount to the some of xxxvij^{li}.

The Kytchinge beinge xiiij yardes square within the walles, v yardes high & iiij yardes thicke, which hath had a rowfe of tymbre & covered with slate of ix yardes depe, with a loover of leadd & guttered rounde abowt w^t leade, which is all pulled downe & nothings remaynyng neither tymbre slate nor leade which was pulled downe by the commaundment of James late busshopp of Duresme, to be repaired againe and made as good as it hath ben will amount to cx^{li}.

Item one other Howse adjoyning to the north-ende of the said kytchinge of lyke square, which is lykewyse decayed & nothings remaynyng but ruynous walles, to be repaired will amount xxiiij^{li}. x^s.

Item one Howse for a Horse Milne, the walles being xvj yardes longe, xiiij yardes brode, iiij yardes high & ij foote thicke, which hath had a roufe of tymbre covered with slate and guttered rounde abowt w^t leade, all decayed & downe to be repaired in tymbre, slate, leade, & stone, coste lxxiiij^{li}. x^s. iiij^d.

Item one Kylne, the walles beinge xvj yarges longe xiiij yarges brode & iij yarges high, which hath had a roufe of tymbre covered with slate all decayed, to be repaired will amount to xxxv^{li}.

Item one Howse adjoyning to the said Kilne w^t two flowers for floweringe malt, the walles beinge in length xxvij yarges, in bredth ix yarges & in hight vj yarges, which hath had ix dormauntes of tymbre w^t a flower on them; which said flower and dormountes were taken downe by the commaundment of James late busshopp of Duresme; both the gavell endes downe from the syde-wall upp; which howse was guttered rounde abowte w^t leade, which leade was also taken away by commaundment of the said late James busshopp of Duresme; which to be repaired agayne into as good state will amount to the some of lxx^{li}.

Item the Brewhowse and Backhowse with a Chambre at either ende; the walles beinge xlj yarges longe & x yarges brode, covered with slate of x yarges on either syde, decayed in stone slate and tymbre for lacke of poyntinge to be repaired will amount to xxvij^{li}.

Item the Chaple beinge xxj yarges longe & vj yarges deepe on either syde, with one to-fall on either syde, with iij tirkettes adjoyninge to the same on the north square decayed in leade and to be repaired againe therwith and the woorkmanship will amount to vj^{li}. xiijs. iij^d.

Item the Leades on the Greate Chambre beinge xx yarges longe & xv yarges brode which are sore decayed & muste be caste a newe, which will requyre iij ffoothers of leade, which we esteme with the woorkmanship will amounte to xxxvj^{li}.

Item the Leades over the Chambre at th'ende of the said Greate Chambre on the north square beinge xxx yarges in length and x yarges brode, beinge decayed in riggyng and fillettes will requyre one ffoother of leade; which with the woorkmanship will amount x^{li}. x^s.

Item the Leades over the Gardeners on the west square in length lv yarges, in bredth ix yarges, w^t a Tower at the north ende of the same iij square, which was covered which the said James late busshopp caused to be taken away and uncovered: which Tower is yet bare. And also a Tower at the south ende of the said Gardeners covered w^t leade, which is viij yarges longe, & v yarges brode: which leades will requyre for the repayinge the same in suche places as they are decayed iij ffoothers of leade, which with woorkmanship wilbe xxx^{li}.

Item the Leades on the south square beinge lxxij yarges longe & vij yarges di. brode beinge decayed in dyvers places will requyre one ffoother of leade, which with woorkmanship wilbe vj^{li}. xiijs. iij^d.

Item xvij longe spowtes of Leade of viij yarges deepe with iij half spowtes cutt away, a greate decay to the walles, will requyre ij ffoothers of leade to repayre the same, which we esteme with the woorkmanship will amounte to the some of xvij^{li}. x^s.

Item decayed in Glasse in the entry to the Parlour and in the Chambers above the same cvj foote. One Chambre next unto the same xl foote. In the Buttery viij foote. The Tower over the Stayers xlvij foote. In the Parlour & Greate Chambre l foote. In the Chaple & Revestry lx foot. iij other Chambres in the north square xvj foote. iij Chambres in the north syde of the Chaple xxxij foote. In the Pantery & one Chambre adjoyninge to the same with a wyndowe goinge to the Wyne Seller xxxij foote. In the Kylne & the Howse adjoyninge to the same cj foote. In the Chambre over the Backhouse xiiij foote.

Some of the footes v̄vij; which we esteme to xa the foote for glasse, leade, sowder, & woorkmanshapp will amounte to the some of xxj^{li}. ijs: vja.

Item decayed in Iron for stancyons for wyndowes & dore crookes, as amounteth to x^{li}. xv̄s.

Item one Stathe of Tymbre forannempst the said howse for the defence of the water of Tease of vij^{xx} yardes longe, which is sore decayed and worne away in dyvers places. Which Stathe except it be repaired the said water will undermyne the said howse, for it ebbeth and floweth every tyde at the said Stathe and viij myles above it. Which to repayre will cost cccxxx^{li}.

Item we doo fynde and present that the said James late bushopp of Duresme dyd command two foothers of leade to be caryed by his tenants of Norton & Hartborne from the said howse of Stockton unto Hartlepole and delyver it unto one Parrett of the same—xiiij^{li}.

Item we doo fynde that one John Lever, servaunt to the said James late busshopp did sell v stone of leade of the said howse unto William Swaynston of Stockton for x^d the stone, which is valued to iiij^s. ija.

Item we doo fynde that there was xxx^{li} foothers of stone caryed from the said howse unto Norton mylne by the commandment of the said late busshopp, estemed to xx^s.

Summa totalis m. dlxxxv^{li}. iiij^d.

Bryan Tunstall.
Anthony Wrenne.
Robert Gates.
William Elis.
Nicholas Harperley.
Roger Weede.
Thomas Blaxton.

Richarde Johnson.
Thomas Wilson.
Rauffe Bayles.
John Thompson.
Cuthbert Forster.
Thomas Cully.

Anthony Harpeley.
Nicholas Fleteham.
William Blaxton.
William Fletham.
William Burden.
Edmunde Fewter.
Thomas Kitchyn.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Stockton was in the parish of Norton, and was severed from it by Act of Parliament in 1711.

“Northtun by metes, and with men and all that thereunto serveth, with sac and with soken,” was given to S. Cuthbert about 952. (*Liber Vitæ*.)

The Bishops of Durham, with their castle of Durham, had fortified residences between Tyne and Tees at Auckland, Middleham, and Stockton.

Bishop Hugh Pusat built suitable houses wherever the former ones were unfit for the episcopal dignity. (*Coldingham*.)

Above the door of the “sort of embattled cowhouse,” mentioned by Surtees as marking the site of “Stockton Castle,” was a stone with the *nutmeg* ornament of Pusat’s time; and other carved stones, now or lately in the town, are decidedly transitional in character.

"In Stockton—Robert de Cambous—has the old toft of the hall near his house, and renders therefore 16^d. An oxgang of land, which the Bishop has across Teis, opposite the hall, renders 4^s." (Baldon Buke, 1183, p. 14.)

"Bishop Richard [de Kellow] who previously had built the beautiful chamber [which may mean a suite of rooms] of Stockton—died—1316." (Graystones, p. 97.)

"Stockton town.—Freeholders.—John Elvet holds—a toft and an oxgang of land and three acres of meadow, formerly of Richard de Stockton, clerk,—on the south side of Tese-water opposite the manor-house, rendering—13^s. 4^d."

"Exchequer Lands.—Richard Maunce for a place of land, *citus manerii*, for enlarging his house, rendering yearly 4^d." "Chantry Lands.—An old toft, formerly Robert de Coum's for the site of his hall, which used to render yearly 16^d."—"There is there a built manor-house, whose site is worth nothing beyond the reprise of the houses there." (Hatfield's Survey.)

The early charters dated here are *apud*, or *in manerio nostro, de Stoketon*.

But as early as 1345, Bishop Hatfield dates a confirmation "*in castro nostro de Auckland* (Rot. Nevil), and in his Survey, with "*portam manerii*," we also have "*le Netherorcheard in banco sub muro castr*." In 1396, Bp. Skirlaw summoned Wm. Lambton, domicellus, to appear at Auckland, "*manerio immo verius castro, muris et turribus ad instar castr* constructo et fossis circumdato." He did not dare to go, and the Bishop threatened to imprison him. (York Eccl. Appeals.)

In 1489, Bp. Sherwood calls Auckland his "castle or manor."

Leland, who strangely omits Witton, Raby, Brancepeth, and Hilton, from his list of Durham castles, and imports Prudhoe from Northumberland, includes Stockton and Auckland.

Bp. Pilkington "plucked down certain buildings of the Manor-house of Stockton, and took away a very fair and large *steeple-head* from the said Manor, and also had a lead cover over the kitchen there, and converted them to his own use."

Camden omits the place, though Saville had written to him that the Bishop "hath a fair house and his best provision there."

Speed limits the Durham castles to seven, supplying Leland's omissions and rejecting the two manor-houses of Stockton and Auckland.

"Our castles which were of anie accounte (Durham, Raby, and Stockton onely excepted) are throwne downe and utterlie laid waste, or at the best become unserviceable." (Observations, 1634.)

The building is repeatedly called Stockton Castle during the civil wars.

"An exact Survey of the Manor of Stockton—taken—1646.—The Bishopp's Castle, situate at the South end of the towne of Stockton by the river Tease, is ruinous, and in great decay.—The castle hath had a great moate about it, but the same is now for want of cleansing filled up in part, and within that moate hath heretofore been orchards and gardens, but all destroyed."

"This Castle standeth upon a brave river called Teeze, and hath been a very gallant Summer seate, very convenient, and all houses of offices, except brewhouse and milnehouse, within the castlewalls which are built of freestone. The bewtie of the house was within the squadron of

the castlewalls, and a dozen stables are within the walls, but (pittie) all in ruine, the leades being taken off the stable roofes, to its great decaye.—*The barn hath been lately built*, and is a very large one, built of stone, and the decay's very little. The materialls of the castle are worth to bee sould, 500^l. at least; but wee shall give you a more particular account of it when the soldiers give workmen leave to view it." (Surtees, iii., 173.)

"13 Julii, 1647. Resolved, that this House [of Commons] doth concur with the Lords, that the works about Stockton Castle *made sithence these troubles* be slighted and dismantled; and the garison disgarisoned."

"1652. The Castle of Stockton was totally destroyed." (Mickleton.)

"Old Noll, in his day, out of pious concern, this castle demolished, sold all but the barn." (Sutton's Song, 176.)

"It was in fact only a strong post, or a fortified and moated manor-house, important solely as commanding the passage of the Tees. The town was neither walled nor defensible."—"The term of *castle* as applied to Middleham, Auckland, and Stockton, seems the courtesy of later times."—"A sort of embattled cowhouse, just on the north of the road to Tees Bridge, marks the exact site. The south-western angle of this said cowhouse has actually formed part of the castle-barn, or of some other office or outhouse." (Surtees, iii., 170, 171.)

This building was destroyed between 1860 and 1870.

THE STAINED GLASS OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

A LETTER in the *Durham County Advertiser*, in March, 1869, proposing that the three central windows at the east end of the choir of our Cathedral should be filled with stained glass, renders it proper that their history should be clearly understood. The writer assumed that the old glass had perished "by the fanatical violence of evil times."

"A subscription [he says] for the purpose of filling those eastern lights with stained glass was commenced many years ago (I think in the University), but the endeavour failed in consequence of a difference of opinion (if I remember rightly) as to the kind of glass to be preferred; some of the committee having been (strange to say) in favour of pattern glass, like that of the famous 'Five Sisters' of York Minster, while the rest thought that subjects with principal figures should be represented. I need not say that the subjects of the glass which formerly filled each of the tall windows at the east end of the choir are well known, from extant descriptions. In each window there was a principal figure, illustrative of the dedication and history of the Cathedral and the diocese."