

X.—COUPLAND CASTLE.

BY THE REV. MATTHEW CULLEY OF COUPLAND.

[Read on the 28th day of October, 1903.]

When Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker drew up their report of the Frontier Defences of the East and Middle Marches at the end of the year 1541, the township of Coupland had in it 'nether fortresse nor barmekyne.'¹ Leland, perhaps a year or two earlier, speaks of Coupland village, 'where,' in his quaint language, he tells us, 'the Water brekethe into Armes makynge Islets'²; (which is still true of the river Glen at Coupland); but he names no fortress. The famous list of castles and towers in Northumberland in 1415 is equally silent as to any place of defence at Coupland. This seems strange, considering the position of the manor, almost at the entrance of one of the principal passes, through the Cheviots, into Scotland; at the same time an explanation may be found in the fact, that the greater manor of Akeld, only two miles off, and which frequently belonged to the same owner, had in it in 1541 'a lytle fortelett or bastel house,'³ while the neighbouring tower of Lanton existed already in 1415.⁴ There is of course the possibility of a tower or strong manor house having overlooked the river Glen at Coupland at an earlier period, and of its having fallen into ruin previous to 1415, but it must be borne in mind that Northumbrian castles were not particularly numerous before the fourteenth century, and that the great bulk of our border towers were not built until after the battle of Neville's Cross, which was fought in 1346.⁵ It will be remembered that the Northumbrians and Lowland Scots were practically the same race, a mixed population of Angle and other Teutonic peoples, with perhaps a larger admixture—especially in the upland districts—of the aboriginal Celtic blood than is generally supposed. For a long time it was doubtful whether the present county of Northumberland would

¹ Bates, 'The Border Holds of Northumberland,' *Arch. Ael.*, XIV., p. 34.

² *Ibid.*, p. 28.

³ Still in a good state of preservation.

⁴ Only a fragment now remains.

⁵ See 'Border Holds of Northumberland,' p. 11.



COUPLAND CASTLE.

[From a Photograph by Mr. W. Green of Berwick.]



eventually be attached to England or to Scotland ; it was not really until Henry II. had taken possession of the earldom of Northumberland that the northern boundary line between the two kingdoms began to assume a permanent shape, and that Northumberland was finally destined to become an English and not a Scotch county. The actual incorporation of Northumberland in the realm of England did not indeed take place until considerably later, and even during the first quarter of the thirteenth century the Northumbrian barons did homage, perhaps not altogether unwillingly, to Alexander of Scotland, while Scottish influence and rule, or possibly we should say misrule, extended over the franchise of Tynedale until near the century's end. The memory of Northumbria's glories and independence had not died out by any means amongst the inhabitants of the later earldom, poorly representative as that earldom was of the ancient kingdom, and when that independence, so far as it still existed, had by force of circumstances to be relinquished, it is not unlikely that the Northumbrian people would have taken as kindly to a Scottish as to an English nationality.⁶ This is hardly matter for wonder, when one reflects that even to-day, Northumberland, for some miles inland from the border, is to a great extent more Scottish than English in religion and sympathies, as well as in blood.

Be these things as they may, it is, I think, certain that the state of the frontier defence against Scotland presented no abnormal features before the fourteenth century, and it was not until after the middle of that century that the building of border towers became popular.

The building of the castle or great tower of Coupland was doubtless one of the results of the report on the frontier defences sent up to Elizabeth's Council by the Border Commissioners in 1584. It had been particularly recommended by the Commissioners that there should be some additional strongholds along the middle marches between the river Tweed and Harbottle.⁷ The owner of Coupland may have been urged to build, or a sense of his own insecurity in the

⁶ It would perhaps not be impossible to show that an independent Northumbrian nationality was preserved under the great franchise of the Palatinate of Durham down to the sixteenth century. The question is an interesting one, though this is not the place to discuss it.

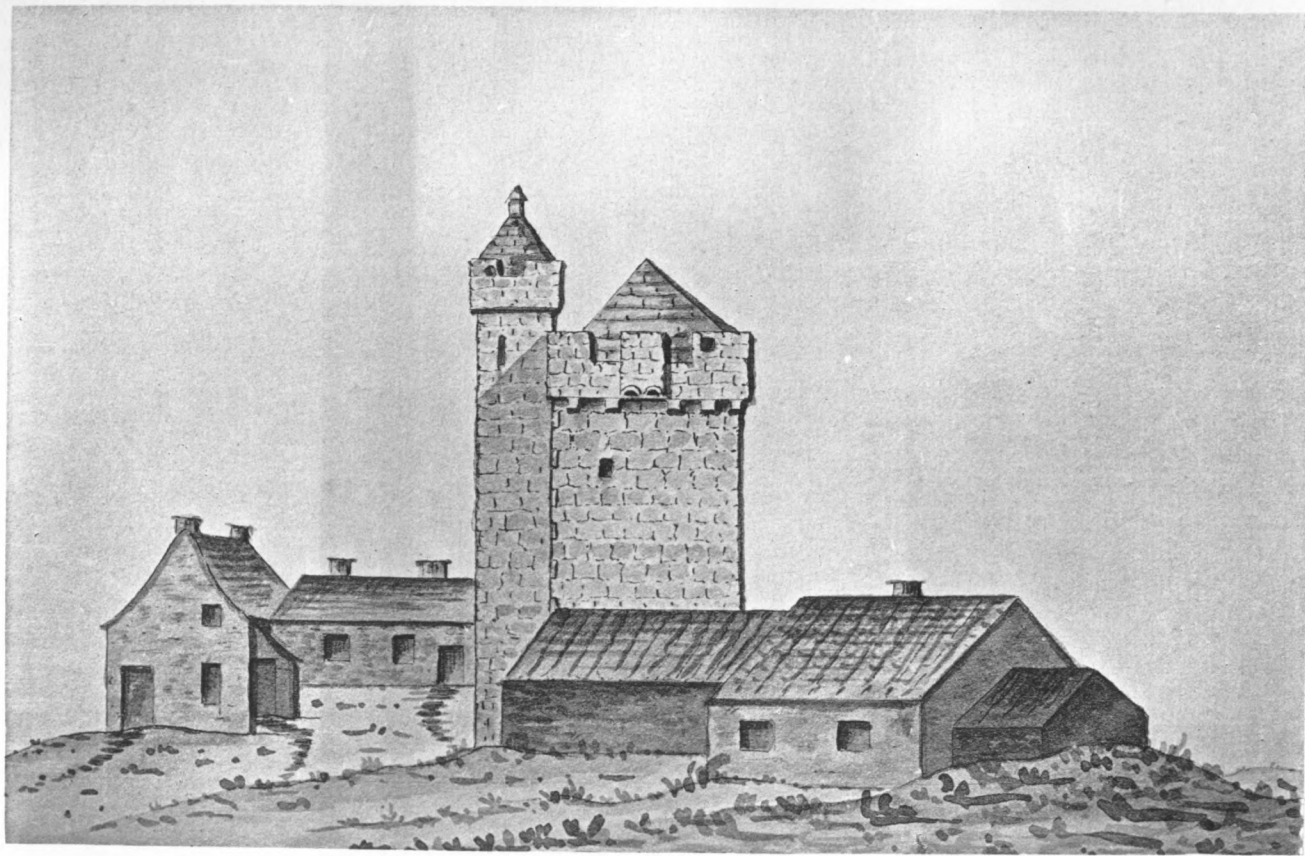
⁷ See 'Border Holds,' p. 74.

case of a raid may have led him to do so. Anyhow, the castle was probably commenced very soon after this period, and the great strength of the building shows plainly that it was intended for purposes of defence and that little or no hope was entertained, at the time, of any immediate friendship between the two sides of the border. This puts the date of building, though later than 1584, evidently prior to the union of the two crowns, while the fact of so great and strong a tower—only a little less than some of the greater keeps—being reared thus late in Elizabeth's reign makes Coupland one of the most interesting of our border castles, showing as it does the character and state of the borderland at that period.

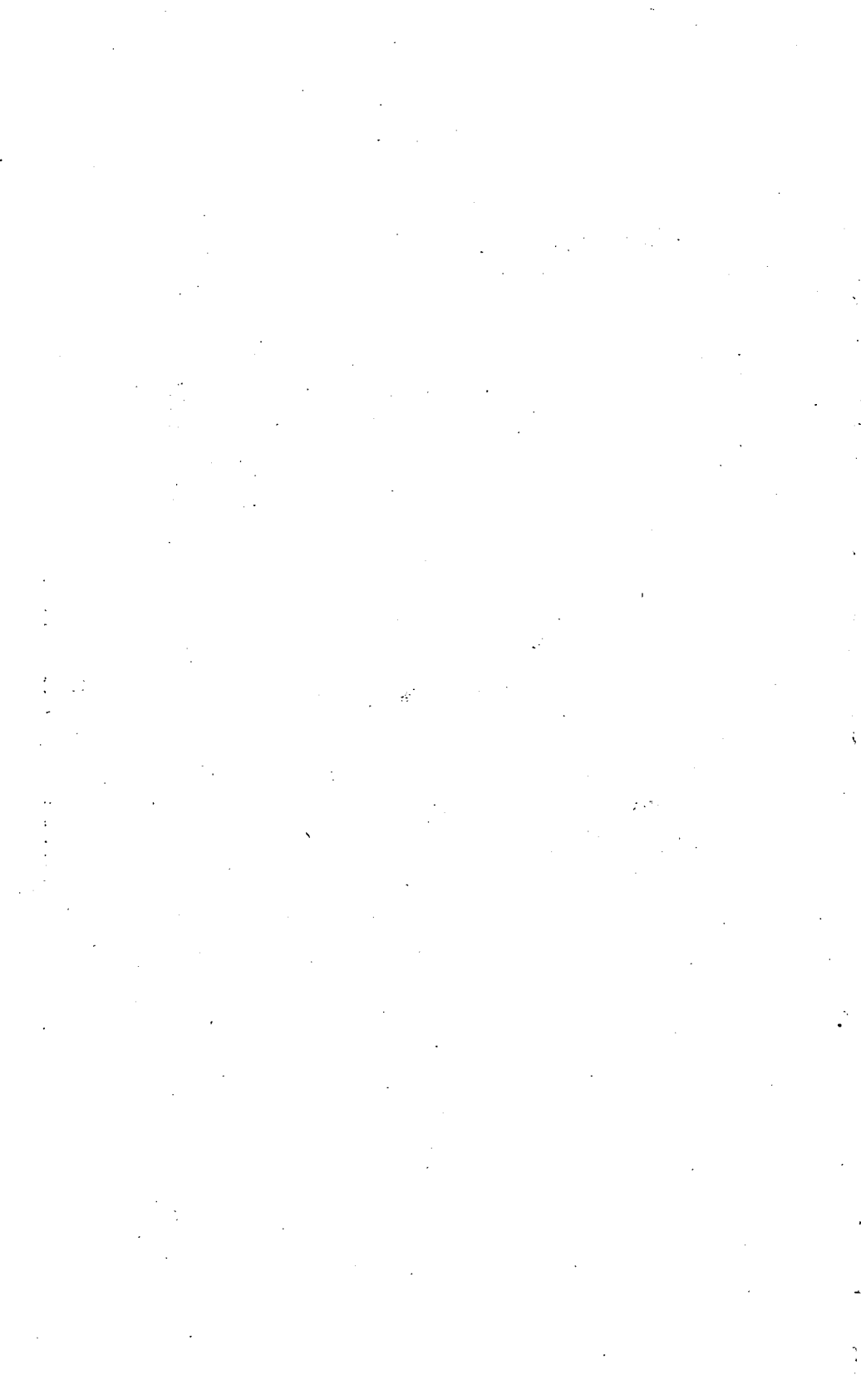
The original castle consists of two towers, conjoined, containing eleven rooms, including the large stone vault in the basement (now divided into two kitchens) and a remarkable stone staircase of 73 steps. What would formerly be known as the 'great chamber,' but now called the 'haunted room,' on the first floor, must have been a noble apartment before it was divided into two; within it, running along the south wall, is a stone chimney-piece 10 feet 10 inches in length and bearing the date 1619, carved in the centre, the date possibly of the chimney-piece itself, or of some other event connected with the castle or its owners.⁸ The larger of the two towers measures 47 feet by 29 feet, the walls of the basement are 5 feet 6 inches thick, while on the first floor they show a thickness of 5 feet. The original entrance was through a round-headed doorway in the west wall of the lesser tower opposite the foot of the stone staircase; this doorway is still in use, though no longer communicating with the open air: the great iron hinges of the original door—very large and massive—yet remain. This, the only original entrance, was overlooked by a window, in the thick south wall of the greater tower; this window was of great strength, with much iron work about it, and could have been efficiently made use of as a means of guarding or protecting the entrance below.⁹ This window was blocked up when the castle was restored in the early part of the last century, but the window recess,

⁸ The writer has seen reason, as shown above, to retract the opinion expressed by him some eighteen years ago in an article printed by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, that 1619 was the date of the building of the Castle.

⁹ *Ex informatione* my late father, who had *his* information from the previous generation.



COUPLAND CASTLE,
from a drawing in Sir David Smith's Collections.



with stone seats on either side, remains ; it opens from the 'haunted-room' and is now used as a strong safe, shut off by a heavy iron door. The walls were pierced here and there by narrow loopholes, all of which have been filled up, and there would seem to have been one or two other small windows, lighting the upper floors at a considerable height above the ground, which may possibly have been enlarged into some of the existing casements. The battlements of both towers have the appearance of being, at least to a great extent, original, though the embrasures have been renewed, and the facing of the east battlement is apparently of the date of the restoration. The circular turret for the flagstaff is of the same date, making it impossible to say with any certainty how the staircase originally terminated and led on to the battlements.¹⁰ The present egress is by two doors, that opening on to the principal, though lower, tower looking much like an old doorway ; while the battlement of the higher tower is gained by a door through the later flag turret.

The old stone spouts (or gargoyles) for draining the battlements are generally well preserved and are good specimens of their kind, though in some cases much worn by age and friction, and in one or two instances they have been replaced by lead spouts.¹¹

The view from the higher tower is very fine. To the south and west stretches a striking panorama of the Cheviots extending right over to the Scottish side. To the east the eye takes in the low lying and fertile plains towards the sea, though the sea itself is hid by the moors of Weetwood and Wrangham, awakening thoughts of Cuthbert and his vision of Aidan, and by the romantic Kyloe range beyond. Northwards the horizon is bounded by the high fell lands beyond Ford, whose old grey church and massive keep, overlooking Flodden, are dimly visible amongst the trees. It is a typical border scene. From every side an approaching enemy might easily have been descried.

The more modern additions to the castle, built in the seventeenth century and the early part of last century, include all the present reception rooms, and a considerable number of bedrooms, servants' quarters, etc.

¹⁰ Plate IX. shows a 'pepper-castor' shaped roof or cover, under which the stair may have terminated. This had probably fallen in by 1800 or thereabouts when the sketch (p. 179) was made.

¹¹ The late Mr. C. J. Bates was much interested in these old stone spouts.

A living scholar has described Kirknewton as 'the most interesting place in England.' Whether or not one is prepared to endorse this statement to the full, it is certainly true that part of the district included in the parish of Kirknewton stands out with a history and individuality of its own, in the very fountain-head of Northumbrian story; for to Adgefrin, now Yeavinger,¹² opposite Coupland—across the Glen—and a mile or so from Kirknewton, came Paulinus, a Benedictine monk from Rome, preaching the Christian faith under the protection of the Northumbrian king Edwin, in the sixth century. St. Gregory's hill and the dedication of Kirknewton church to pope Gregory-the-Great (who sent Paulinus) keeps alive the memory of this early mission. Coupland lies in this interesting parish, and in the river Glen, which washes the bank on which the castle stands, the baptismal waters certainly flowed under the hand of Paulinus.

From the early part of the twelfth century Coupland was one of the manors of the barony of Wooler, which had been conferred on the de Muschamp family by Henry I.,¹³ and was held at that early period, or shortly after, by the de Akelds, who also held, of the Muschamp barony, the neighbouring manor of Akeld, from which they took their name. In the following century William de Akeld held Akeld, Coupland, etc., of Robert de Muschamp,¹⁴ *de veteri feoffamento*, which seems to point to his family having been enfeoffed by the barons of Wooler about the time of the original grant under Henry I.¹⁵ Thomas de Akeld was a juror on the death of Robert de Manners in 1250. Six years later he occurs again as a juror in an inquisition at Wooler, on the death of Isabella de Ford; while shortly after, and in the same reign, that of Henry III., Robert de Akeld, and William his son, witnessed a charter of Robert de Muschamp, granting a right of pasture in the territory of Heathpool to the monks of Melrose.¹⁶ William de Akeld, probably the son of Robert, also witnessed a grant of land at Bowsden, by Hugh, son of John de Haggardeson, to the Convent of Holy Island.¹⁷ These scattered notices, which might be

¹² The property of Mr. Thomas K. Culley.

¹³ Bates, *History of Northumberland*, p. 116.

¹⁴ It is not correct to speak of Coupland as a 'seat of the Muschamps.' It is practically certain they never lived there.

¹⁵ *Testa de Nevill*.

¹⁶ *Liber de Melrose*.

¹⁷ *Holy Island Charters*.—Raine.

supplemented; show these early lords of Coupland to have been fairly active members of society in their day. It is not improbable that they actually resided at Akeld rather than at Coupland. The ancient chapel of Akeld, of which and of its priests there are stray notices about this time, may not unlikely have been their foundation, and may be taken to denote a little community of tenants and retainers gathered round the house of the manorial lord. It may be mentioned, in passing, that part of the old burial ground of Akeld is still known as such, and traces of graves are said to have been visible a hundred years ago; while a neighbouring field, in which fragments of worked marble have been ploughed up in recent times,¹⁸ and which is called the 'Chapel Field,' plainly points to the traditional site of Akeld chapel. Another field on Akeld, called 'the Lady's Close' and a well above the grave-yard, in Akeld dene, known as 'the Lady's Well,' may indicate the dedication of the chapel to the Blessed Virgin.

To restrict oneself, however, to the subject of this paper, which is the manor of Coupland, not that of Akeld, we should point out that another family bearing local name held land at Coupland and elsewhere in the neighbourhood contemporaneously with the later de Akelds. These were the de Couplands.¹⁹ Their connexion with Coupland probably went back a long way, and they may possibly have grown in importance as the de Akelds declined or disappeared, though it seems doubtful if they ever owned more than certain parcels of land within the manor. Stephen de Coupland held land at Heathpool *de novo feoffamento* at the time of the *Testa de Nevill*. In the Inq. 34 Henry III. (mentioned above) on the death of Robert de Manners, Samson de Coupland was a juror along with Thomas de Akeld; he also witnessed Robert de Muschamp's grant of land to Melrose. In an Inq: 18 April, 1306, at Wooler, on Nicholas de Graham, Simon de Coupland appears as a juror, and about the same time a David de Coupland occurs. In 1340 a question arose as to the legitimacy of Joanna, wife of Walter Mautalent, who claimed seisin of the lands, both in Coupland and Howtell, of Simon de Coupland, as his daughter and heir.²⁰ The lands at Howtell consisted of one messuage 'cum per-

¹⁸ The writer secured some of these fragments some years ago.

¹⁹ It seems uncertain how sir John Coupland, of Neville's Cross fame, was related to this family, though we may safely assume that he was akin to them.

²⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.*, edited by sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, iii. pp. 274-5.

tinentibus' and those at Coupland are described as two messuages, 48 acres, etc. From these lands at both places Joanna was forcibly ejected, in the case of Howtell by Roger de Holthale [Howtell], and at Coupland by John, son of John de Coupland, on the ground that she was a bastard, and consequently could not claim the estate 'per successionem hereditariam.' John de Coupland himself claimed to succeed as uncle and blood relation of Simon, who was said to have left no direct heir. Joanna Mautalent brought an action in the matter, before the king's justices, against John de Coupland, David Grey and Thomas Todde (who were also doubtless concerned in the ejection), but the question of Joanna's legitimacy coming under the jurisdiction of the Church courts, a *mandamus* was sent in due form to Richard, prince-bishop of Durham, who accordingly issued the necessary *confirmatio*, and the result of the inquiry was that Joanna was found to be a bastard, and a certificate to that effect issued by the bishop to the king's justices, dated 'in Castro nostro Dunelmi die ii Augusti A.D. 1340 et consecrationis nostrae septimae.'²¹ In consequence of this decision we may presume that John de Coupland was confirmed as heir to Simon.

By the reign of Henry IV. Coupland had become for the most part the property of the Grays of Heton, inherited possibly from the de Hetons, to whom it would seem the neighbouring manor of Akeld had been granted two years after Hallidon Hill, in consequence of the forfeiture of Adam Prendergust. The manorial rights continued to descend in the Gray family for many generations, though, as their residence was at Heton and later at Chillingham, their mere possession of Coupland presents no features of particular interest. The state of the borderland at this time was truly terrible. Glendale was being constantly devastated and laid waste; the tenantry of Coupland must have carried their lives in their hands, and anything approaching to prosperity, or the regular cultivation of the soil must have been to a large extent in abeyance. A vivid picture of the state of things, at this period, is presented to us by the licence of cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham, granted *viva voce* at Auckland²² to Thomas Whityngeham, vicar of Kirknewton, on the 18th of April, 1436, to celebrate masses and other divine offices in any secure and decent place

²¹ *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* pp. 339-40.

²² *Ibid.*

whatsoever, and rightly arranged for divine worship, anywhere within his parish of Newton, and outside his church, so long as the hostility of the Scots then existing there, should last ; at the same time taking care to provide for the baptism of children, and the extreme unction of the dying and their burial, as far as he securely could.

In the sixteenth century the Forsters of Adderston, the Halls of Otterburn, the Herons of Bockenfield, and a family named Wallis, apparently related, though it is difficult to say in what degree, to the Wallises of Knaresdale, owned various parcels of land at Coupland. The Wallises were certainly settled in Glendale in the first years of the sixteenth century, if not in the century before, for Roland Wallis is styled of Newingefeld in Glendale in 1509, and James Wallis was living at Akeld at the same time. This family gradually acquired the greater part of Coupland. In 1563 sir John Forster of Bamburgh,²³ the lord warden of the middle marches, sold land in Coupland to Gilbert Wallis of Akeld, whose daughter became, apparently, the first wife of Cuthbert Mitford of Mitford; and in 1567 Thomas Forster of Adderston,²⁴ who had purchased the previous year from John Heron of Bockenfield and Humphrey Heron of Eshott, sold all his messuage, land tenement, etc., in Coupland to James Wallis of Coupland. The speculation in land at this period is worthy of notice. The Wallises, those at least of the family settled in Glendale, must have been very substantial and successful men, and bit by bit bought up much of the land in their neighbourhood ; they acquired an estate at Humbleton as well as at Akeld and Coupland. The name is very old in the south-west of the county ; the rev. John Hodgson tracing the family back more or less to the thirteenth century. The Coupland and Knaresdale lines seem to have merged eventually into one, at least both places were owned by the same individual by the time of Charles II.

It is probable that the tower of Coupland was built by the Wallises at this period—the latter part of Elizabeth's reign—for the protection of their newly-acquired estate. We have pointed out that the work was most likely the result of the report of the Border Commission on defence in 1584, and this puts the date of building subsequent to the purchases by the Wallis family. It is of course

²³ Coupland Title Deeds.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

just possible that the work may have been begun by the Grays, but for various reasons this does not seem likely. On either side of the date, 1619, on the chimney-piece of the 'great chamber,' or 'haunted room,' are the initials 'G.W., M.W.'—those probably of Gilbert Wallis and his wife. This date, some years posterior to the union of the two crowns, and too late for the building of a tower of such strength, designed, on the face of it, for purposes of defence, is perhaps that of the chimney-piece itself or of some other work of adornment or completion.

In 1642,²⁵ James Wallis of Coupland executed a deed with Henry Orde of Weetwood, Henry Wallis of Knaresdale, and Richard Wallis of Humbleton, settling Coupland, and his estate at Humbleton, on his own issue in tail-male, with remainder to the issue of Richard Wallis aforesaid, George Wallis of Learmouth, and James Wallis of Wooler; while in 1665,²⁶ James Wallis purchased 'Coupland Tower' and the property at Humbleton from his kinsman Richard Wallis, thus, in his own person, uniting the hitherto divided estates of the family in Glendale.

James Wallis of Coupland was one of the seven Roman Catholic gentlemen placed on the commission of the peace for Northumberland in 1687; he charged the Coupland estate with an annuity of £40 for his daughter Mary, the wife of Vaughan Phillips,²⁷ to whose guardianship the young heir of Coupland and Knaresdale, James Wallis, was committed. The whole estate eventually devolved upon Ralph Wallis who sold Coupland in 1713²⁸ to his wife's kinsfolk, the Ogles of Kirkley; this was followed by the eventual dispersion of all the other estates of the family.²⁹

Nothing of special interest marked the ninety-three years' possession of Coupland castle by the Ogle family; they were almost, if not quite, non-resident owners. By the beginning of the following century the great deserted tower was showing signs of decay;

²⁵ Title Deeds of Coupland.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Estcourt and Payne, '*The English Catholic non-jurors of 1715.*'

²⁸ Title Deeds of Coupland.

²⁹ A branch of the Wallis family remained in Glendale as tenants of a farm at Humbleton, which, on the dispersion of the Wallis lands, passed about 1715 into the possession of a member of the Bates family. Thomas Wallis, and, after him, John and James Wallis, paid rent for this farm, certainly as late as 1728.—Old receipt book among the muniments at Coupland.

apparently only its strength and solid masonry had prevented its becoming a ruin, for at the time of the last conveyance in 1806 the castle was little more than an empty shell, much of the woodwork having been at some time or other destroyed by fire.³⁰

In 1806, Nathaniel Ogle conveyed the castle and estate of Coupland to Thomas Bates of Brunton, a representative of a cadet line of the Bateses of Aydon White House.³¹ In 1783 there had taken place the marriage of Elizabeth Bates, sister of the purchaser of Coupland and his heir-presumptive, with Matthew Culley of Denton, who that very year (1783) had succeeded his elder brother, Robert Culley (who had died unmarried), in the family estate of Denton, in the county of Durham. A few years later, in 1795, Matthew Culley, who had more or less resided in Glendale and on Tweedside since 1767, added to the already valuable property of his family by purchasing the large estate and manor of Akeld, adjoining Coupland;³² this was quickly followed by the purchase of Humbleton, while his alliance with the Bateses eventually brought Coupland castle also to his family, thus re-uniting these three manors in one ownership, as in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Culleys were of French origin though they were certainly settled, to some extent at least, in England by the end of the twelfth century. There has been little change in the spelling of the name in the course of centuries, for example, Cuilli, Cuylly, Culy, Cullye, etc.; the *i* or *y* before *l* would naturally fall out in an English mouth. As early as 1308,³³ in a licence to Matilda, widow of Walter de Culy (to grant in fee her manor of Sherensleye, county Warwick, held *in capite* of the king), the name is practically in its present form; while as late as the latter part of Edward the third's reign, another Walter, son perhaps of Walter and Matilda, witnessing a charter of Geva, daughter of Hugh, earl of Chester, spells his name Cuilli.³⁴ They were essentially a family of soldiers and their attachment to the early house of Lancaster in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was quite remarkable, and would be instructive could their devotion to this line of Plantagenet be

³⁰ *Ex informatione* my late father, who had his information from the older generation.

³¹ Title Deeds of Coupland.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward II.

³⁴ Dugale's *Monasticon*.

construed into a desire for a more constitutional form of government than that adopted by Edward the second. There seem to be strong reasons for believing that the first settlement of this family in the north came about through their personal attendance on Thomas of Lancaster on his northern expeditions, when, it will be remembered, he was really strengthening his cause against his royal cousin Edward. Hugh de Cuilly was constable of Kenilworth castle under the earl; was with him at Boroughbridge in 1321, and died a prisoner in Pontefract castle, where he was confined along with his unfortunate leader.³⁵ His widow, Joan de Cuilly, was restored to possession of her lands by the king at Aluwick on the 9th August, 1322.³⁶ On the 15th of December, 1330, a pardon was granted, at Westminster, with assent of parliament, to Roger de Cuyly³⁷ of a recognizance in £100. wherein he became bound by order of council on submitting himself to the king's will after the rebellion at Bedford. Two years later, Roger witnesses an *inspecimus* and confirmation of indenture (in French) at Leicester, of Henry, earl of Lancaster and Leicester, steward of England³⁸; thus showing continued attachment to this line of the royal house. These and other notices of the family at this period in the Patent and Close Rolls and elsewhere give us interesting glimpses of the chequered lives, virtues, and vices of these Franco-English followers of our early kings.

A member of this military race, Phillip de Cuyly, acquired one fourth part of the manor of Wynyard, near Stockton-on-Tees, in the palatinate of Durham, in the early years of the fourteenth century³⁹; not improbably through marriage with one of the several daughters and co-heirs of sir Hugh Capel of Wynyard. The sieur Phillip gave this fourth of Wynyard before 1316 to Roger and Alice de Fulthorpe; but a little later in the same century several members of the Culley family had acquired lands within the neighbouring manor of Stockton, where they continued to hold *in capite* of the bishop, right down to the time of James I., by knight's service and the very interesting feudal tenure of presenting two hunting hounds to St. Cuthbert at the annual muster at Durham, on the fourth of September, the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation.⁴⁰ This recalls the

³⁵ *Close Rolls*, Edward II.

³⁷ *Close Rolls*, Edward III.

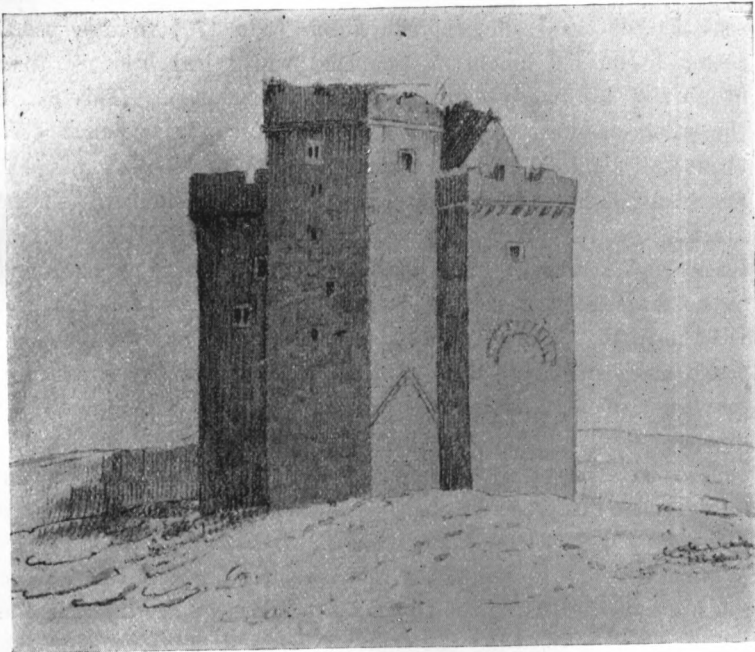
³⁹ Surtees, *Durham*, iii.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

privileges and truly regal franchise of the palatinate, which conferred on the bishop of Durham the status of an independent sovereign, whose vassals held of him in chief, and owed no direct allegiance to the king of England. In this we trace the last remnant of a Northumbrian monarchy. Late in the seventeenth century, and in the early years of the eighteenth, the main stem of these Culleys of the palatinate became divided in the persons of two brothers, John and Matthew,



COUPLAND CASTLE ABOUT 1800.

into two lines, those of Beaumont hill and Denton. The elder line failed in male heirs, and the heiress carried the estate of Beaumont hill to the Harrisons, who, as Culley Harrisons of Newtown, county York, in their turn ended in two co-heiresses, the younger of whom, Anne, married in 1813 to the hon. Henry Butler (younger son of the eleventh viscount Mountgarret), whose grandson Henry Edmund, fourteenth viscount Mountgarret, now represents maternally this elder line of Culley.

The Denton line, descended from the second brother, has thrown out a younger branch—that of Fowberry—which has twice within the last hundred years terminated in female heirs taking the name of Culley ; but the Coupland line has an unbroken male descent.

Plate IX. (facing p. 170), is a reproduction of a drawing of Coupland castle before its restoration, from the valuable collection of the late sir David Smith. This drawing, however, seems not to be quite accurate ; the writer has therefore given another representation of the castle, reproduced on page 179, from a pencil sketch in an old album at Coupland which had belonged to a member of his family eighty or ninety years ago. This is, on the whole, a good picture of Coupland, as it must have been about the year 1800, and as it was when sir Walter Scott wrote of it from Langley Ford, near Wooler, in 1791,⁴¹ ‘ Behold a letter from the mountains. . . . We are amidst places renowned by the feats of former days ; each hill is crowned by a tower or camp or cairn, and in no situation can you be near more fields of battle : Flodden, Otterburn, Chevy Chase, Ford castle, Chillingham castle, Coupland castle, and many another scene of blood are within the compass of a forenoon’s ride.’ The architectural details of this sketch, with the exception of a fanciful multiplication of loopholes and windows, is believed to be very fairly accurate. The illustration of the castle as it is to-day (plate VIII.), showing the old restored towers, and the additions of the early part of last century, is from a photograph taken by Mr. William Green of Berwick ; the view is that of the east front. The south front, overlooking the glen and the hills is not shown, nor is the embattled wall, enclosing the court yard and terminating in a small tower, to the north.

⁴¹ Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, I. 182-3.

