

# DOWNLOAD PDF GREEN CENTURIES (EXTRA SERIES CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND AR)

## Chapter 1 : Public records: Pipe rolls

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In Britain this period is called the " Windermere interstadial" because continuous deposits around the Lake Windermere region show the changing environment at this time from an alpine, herbaceous, covering to one which included woody plants such as tree birch and juniper. Finds are mostly from caves in the southwest and midland regions of England, and indicate humans feeding on wild horse, reindeer, Arctic hare and red deer, as well as on wild fruits, berries, etc. Hunter-gathering was the mode of survival. The first evidence found for human occupation in Cumbria is that at Kirkhead Cave, in Lower Allithwaite , during the Federmesser culture period c. During the following Younger Dryas stadial colder period , c. This warming was accompanied by increased rainfall and rising sea-levels: The landscape of Cumbria became covered by deciduous woodland, and hazel, birch and pine were predominant. From around BC, alder became widespread, due to the increased rainfall, with oak and elm decreasing. Red deer, roe deer, elk, auroch, as well as the smaller mammals, cattle, and fish were available as food for humans. It is thought that settlers made their way across Morecambe Bay and along the fertile coast. At that time the upland central region of the county was heavily forested, so humans probably kept to the coastal areas, and around estuaries in particular: In the s, human bones were found in Kents Bank Cavern in the north Morecambe Bay area which were in dated to the early Mesolithic, making the find "the most northerly early Mesolithic human remains in the British Isles". Horse and elk remains, from an earlier date, were also found. Over 30, artefacts were discovered at Monk Moors, also part of the Eskmeals raised shoreline area. There is some evidence also of continuing occupation of the caves around Morecambe Bay and in the Levens Park area. There is evidence of widespread trade in items such as flint. An increase in evidence of disturbed ground, wood-clearing and cereal pollen in Cumbria during the 5th millennium BC indicates the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period. This consists mostly of finds of axes and the presence of monuments stone circles, cairns. However, " there are few settlement traces represented either by physical structures or surface flintwork" The change from Mesolithic to Neolithic in Cumbria was gradual and continual. The change "is marked by the appearance of But we do not know how many moved. An alternative view suggests that the same level of coastal settlement and exploitation that had been common in the Mesolithic continued into the Neolithic, but that in the later period there was also an expansion of activity into other parts of the landscape" [27] Barrowclough, referring to the excavation by Bewley in , says: These enclosures are associated with the building of long cairns, as at Skelmore Heads and Howe Robin, and with stone axes, as at Carrock Fell. The evidence of deer bones here and at Bardsea in South Cumbria suggests a continuation of hunter-gathering alongside more settled, agricultural, means of living. Ehenside points up the use of wetland areas by Neolithic Cumbrians: Many of the axes seem to have been intentionally deposited in moss areas and in fissures in rocks. The axe heads were not only for local use in weapons: The colouring of the stones may have had ritualistic meaning. Apparently the green rock created a sense of mystery and magic. Indeed, "Cumbria has one of the largest number of preserved field monuments in England". The megalith Long Meg , along with Little Meg and a circle at Glassonby may also have been erected at this time, although they are also possibly early Bronze Age in date. The stone circles, henges, cairns and other standing stones are often grouped at nodes of communication routes. The use of different coloured stones here is possibly linked to observations made at the times of equinoxes and solstices. Like the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age was gradual and continuity of sites is likely. Instead, circular wooden and then stone structures subsequently sealed by cairns and used over centuries was the preferred method. Very little evidence of occupation exists, although a number of potential sites have been identified by aerial photographic work. Activity round the Morecambe Bay region seems to have been less than in the West Cumbrian Coastal Plain, although there is evidence for significant settlement

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on Walney Island, and at Sizergh, Levens Park and Allithwaite where Beaker burials took place. This southern area of the county also has approximately 85 examples of perforated axe-hammers, rarely found in the rest of the county. These, like the Neolithic stone axes, seem to have been deposited deliberately with axe finds being more coastal in distribution. Copper and bronze tools only seem to have arrived in Cumbria very gradually through the 2nd millennium. Cairn circle, Oddendale In terms of burial practices, both inhumations burials of non-cremated bodies and cremations took place in Cumbria, with cremations being more favoured than inhumations Most burials were associated with cairns 26 but other monuments were also used: Cremation burials may also be found "in a pit, cist, below a pavement, or roughly enclosed by a stone cist". Cremated bones placed in food vessels was followed by a later practice of placement in collared or uncollared urns, although many burials had no urns involved at all. A capping stone was often placed on the urn, which could be either upright or inverted. Ritualistic deposition into Cumbrian grave-sites include: Little Meg - a Bronze Age ring cairn with spiral rock art Bronze Age artefacts have been uncovered throughout the county, including several bronze axe heads around Kendal and Levens , an axe and a sword at Gleaston , a rapier near the hamlet of Salta , an intriguing carved granite ball near Carlisle and part of a gold necklace believed to be from France or Ireland found at Greysouthen. A timber palisade has also been discovered at High Crosby near Carlisle. Again, there is continuity between Bronze-age and Neolithic practice of deposition. There seems to be an association between the distribution of stone perforated axe-hammers and bronze metalwork deposition in the area of Furness. Most are flanged axes 21 , and flanged spearheads 21 , palstaves 20 , and flat and socketed axes 16 each. In the Late Bronze Age, socketed axe finds are the most common 62 , but are rare in West Cumbria, which also lacks finds of the angle-flanged type. Most are from the Middle Bronze Age period. As mentioned above, evidence of actual metalworking in Cumbria during this period is scarce. Two-part stone moulds have also been found at Croglin. Cairns and round barrows can be found throughout the area and a cemetery has been discovered near Allithwaite. In the Late Bronze Age, defended hilltop settlements along the northern shore of Morecambe Bay, with metalworking, special functions and long-term deposition of artefacts associated with them, were probably precursors to later Iron Age hill-forts. However, many of these defended settlements appear to have been abandoned, probably due to a deterioration in the climate from c. The people of Great Britain and Ireland were divided into various tribes: The status - especially that of the relationship with the Brigantes - and location of the Carvetii and Setantii is disputed by historians. Kent, Eden, Cocker, Levens and mountains e. There appear to be many remains of Iron Age settlement in Cumbria, including hill forts such as those at Maiden Castle [55] and Dunmallard Hill [56] and many hundreds of smaller settlements and field systems. However, securely dateable evidence of Iron Age activity in Cumbria is thin. Swarthy Hill, near Crosscanonby on the Solway coast - possible site of Iron Age hillfort, later the site of milefortlet 21 in Roman times A large number of enclosure sites have been identified from aerial photographs in the Solway Plain. There are also possible sites re-used by the Romans at Bousted Hill and Fingland, as well as at Ewanrigg [58] and Edderside. Woodland clearing happened, however, combined with signs of increased soil erosion: A major de-forestation period, linked to increased cereal production, seems to have taken place according to pollen records towards the end of the 1st millennium BC. This is also associated with a slight rise in sea level that may explain the lack of evidence for low-lying settlements. Sometimes, dry-stone walls were used instead of the bank. However, a roundhouse at Wolsty Hall has two opposed entrances and a ring-grooved external wall, which may indicate a northern, regional variety of roundhouse building. Later, in the mid-Roman period, probably in the 3rd century, a change took place in that the round structures were replaced by rectilinear buildings on some sites. Iron Age roundhouse reconstruction Most of the population, the total size of which at its peak has been estimated at between 20,, people, [66] lived in scattered communities, usually consisting of just a single family group. They practised mixed agriculture, with enclosures for arable use, but also with enclosed and unenclosed pasture fields. Inhumations have been found at Risehow, and possibly at Butts Beck crouched individuals in pits and ditches as well as two very rare cemeteries with multiple individuals only approximately 30 Iron Age cemeteries exist in Britain in total at

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Nelson Square, Levens and at Crosby Garrett. However, both bodies were buried with a wooden stick or wand, which conforms to other bog-burial practice elsewhere. The finding of stone heads at Anthorn and at Rickerby Park, Carlisle, also conforms to the Celtic cult of the severed head and ritualistic sacrifice. This may be true also of the bronze buckets or cauldrons deposited at Bewcastle and at Ravenstonedale [72] which indicate connections with Ireland. This indicates a possible affinity of the tribe there perhaps the Carvetii to the Celtic god Lugus , whose festival, Lughnasadh, occurred on 1 August, accompanied by various sacrifices. Hoards of deposited Cumbrian Iron Age metalwork show evidence of a regional variation, with Cumbrian hoards being mostly of weapons buried off-site and consisting of small numbers of items. This fits the picture of Iron Age Cumbria, as with the rest of the north-west, consisting mostly of small, scattered, farmsteads.

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## Chapter 2 : Green Centuries by Caroline Gordon

*Green Centuries has 18 ratings and 1 review. Amy said: This is far and away the best historical novel I've read of pioneer days in the United States befo.*

To date, Routledge families have been recorded living in Hawick and Cavers , communities located alongside the River Teviot , often referred to as Teviotdale, in the southeast region of Scotland, adjacent to the English counties of Northumbria and Cumbria. The earliest documents indicate that they occupied respectable positions as officials for the powerful Douglas family, overlords of much of the county of Roxburghshire. Two main Douglas factions influenced Scottish politics and social life of the day: According to documents so far uncovered, Routledges were aligned with cadet barons of the "Black" Douglasses at the beginning of the 15th century. Just as the place-name "Roxburgh" appears in historic records with numerous spellingsâ€”anything from "Rokysburgh" to "Rocheburch," [1] [2] likewise the same peculiarities apply to most surnames, and Routledge is no exception. Many more imaginative forms occur other than the commonly accepted alternative of "Rutledge," for example: Spelling throughout this chronology is given as in the original document. William Routlech, son of the deceased John Routlech, resigned his rights to half of his lands of Crouk located in the parish of Cavers, Scottish Borders to an "honourable man" by the name of James Douglas on behalf of Martin Douglas. The document asserts that William had these lands by "the kindness" of one James Routlech, implying that the word "kindness" in this context either referred to previous generations of Routledge families holding the land by hereditary right or by friendly permission of the landlord. Some historians claim the date was incorrectly ascribed and should be , not William of Douglas, Lord of Drumlanrig, granted a Feu Charter [feudal tenure of land wherein the vassal returned money or grain instead of military service] to Symon de Routluge describing the lands of Birkwood and Burnflat. Simon Routledge was one of two baileys [barony officer or town magistrate] to witness a legal document between John Turnbule of Cavillyng and Robert Wayte, burges of Hawick before Sir Archibald Douglas of Caveris, knight, sheriff of Roxburgh. Douglas Arms 3 AD Once again an Earl of Douglas came to a brutal end when William, the 8th Earl of Douglas , was invited to Stirling Castle for a friendly dinner with King James. After dinner, the king demanded that William end certain alliances with nobles deemed to be a threat. Furious, the king grabbed a dagger and stabbed his stubborn vassal to death: His body was cast from the chamber window into the court below. Outrage over the killing of the 6th and 8th Earls of Douglas spawned open rebellion among Douglas followers. At this turn of events, the Scotts of Buccleuch seized an opportunity to advance their own interests. Assembling an opposing troop of borderers, Sir Walter Scott, his son David, and related Scotts of Kirkurd joined George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus who was chief of the so-called "Red" line of Douglasses and who had his own reasons for supporting the king against his "Black" Douglas cousins. On the 6th of February, Simon of Routlugh witnessed an "Instrument of seisin" [possession], certifying that "John of Anysle, laird of Dolfinstone, sheriff of Roxburgh, specially deputed in that part by letters patent of the King, gave seisin and heritable state to Archibald of Dowglas by interposition of earth, wood, and stone as use was, of all the lands of the regality of the barony of Caverys , together with the office of the sheriffship of Roxburgh. On the 19th October, Symonem Rowtlugh was among a list of men witnessing the "retour" [return] of James Douglas, as heir of his father, William Douglas of Drumlanrig, in the barony of Hawick. David Routledge, sergeando [possibly a Latinized term for a castle official] was a witness for the 2nd Earl of Bothwell Adam Hepburn , lord of Liddesdale. Douglasses had held Liddesdale until when Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus , resigned the lordship over to the Hepburns. Mathew Routledge witnessed a "Sasine" [delivery of feudal property] of William Dowglas of Drumlanark [Drumlanrig], knight, in the town of Hawick. Dated at Jedburgh 14 January , David Routlege witnessed a charter by "William Douglas of Drumlanrig knight and lord of the barony of Hawick, granting and selling to Alexander Lord Home great chamberlain of Scotland, the lands of Braidlie in the barony of Hawick and sheriffdom of Roxburgh. To be held of the granter and his heirs for a blench duty of

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a red rose at Midsummer. It is presumed that Routledges, as citizens of Hawick, were involved when, as recounted by historian Robert Wilson, "a marauding party of the English, the year after the Battle of Flodden [] came up the Teviot for plunder Recollections of Flodden sharpened the revenge of the people The enemy, about forty in number, with a flag were come upon rather by surprise The flag was taken and scarcely a soldier escaped. This colour or its emblem has been carried round the marches of the burgh property at the Common Riding ever since. James Douglas of Drumlanrig ordered a new charter for the town of Hawick, replacing an earlier one that had been lost and certifying land distribution. This charter is significant because it was written at a period when "vassal" rights were "precarious" due to the might-makes-right mentality that prevailed during these times. Later on, when Hawick became a corporation, the Charter became the "measure" of property rights. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch had made a deal significant to his rise in power about 10 years prior to the stand-off at the Battle of Arkinholm. In he held half of Branxholm , a Teviotdale estate located about 3 miles southwest of Hawick Roxburgh. Sir Walter extended his ownership to much of the other half of Branxholm through a land exchange with Thomas Inglis. Scott gave over his lands of Murthoustoun [Murthockston] and Hertwod, in the barony of Bothwell Lanarkshire and received from Inglis the lands at Todschawhil, Todschawhauch, Goldylandis, Quhitlaw [Whitelaw], and Quhiteryg, with a fourth part of the lands of Overharwode in the barony of Hawick in the Shire of Roxburgh. One other party had an interest in the Branxholm estate at this time. One Symonis de Routluge held a portion called "Cusingisland" through his wife Margaret Cusing or Cusyne, and Scott wanted that piece of land to consolidate his position as a major landholder in Teviotdale. Curiously, this charter makes no mention of the purchase amount, suggesting the possibility that it is a copy made at some later date. Symon of Routlug served as "bailie" [municipal officer or magistrate] for Hawick and, since , had held there the lands of Birkwood and Burnflat, which Sir Walter Scott determined to acquire in addition to the Branxholm lands formerly held by Margaret and Symon de Routlug. The costs, terms, and conditions of this transfer of property are not given, but accordingly with subsequent events in , it is quite possible that the arrangement was not mutually amicable. While King James III of Scotland struggled to maintain control of his ever-rebellious nobility, his younger brother Alexander Duke of Albany and the exiled Earl of Douglas were in England conspiring with King Edward IV who was contending with rebellions of his own. Additionally, Gloucester had permission to create a "buffer state" in Scotland if he could take control of Scottish territory in Eskdale, Annandale, Wauchopedale, Clydesdale, and especially Liddesdale where many fierce border raiders lived. Liddesdale and its formidable stronghold, Hermitage Castle , lie about 20 miles southeast of Hawick. After witnessing nearly two centuries of cross-border political intrigue and turmoil, the people living thereabouts had little loyalty for one king or the other. Borderers, including some Routledges, would pledge allegiance to whichever side suited their current needs. The Scotts of Buccleuch had fared very well in the decades following the forfeited Earls of Douglas and their vassals. It is a reasonable assumption that certain Douglas and Routledge descendants burned with indignation over the loss of their lands to the upstart Scotts of Buccleuch. These were ruthless times when rival clans commonly settled disputes by punitive even murderous raids. Thus, "in the year " the Buccleuch manor house was raided and burned by Simon Routluge in the Trowis [a place near Hawick], Matthew his son and their accomplices, "after removing the cattle, horses, and sheep, plundered the mansion and set it on fire. William Douglas of Hornyshole provides surety for the "injured party. Acta Dominorum Concilii, p By this time, at least one Routledge family was well acquainted with settling disputes by vengeful means, and, if given names are any proof, they were probably descendants of Simon Routledge who had lost all of his Hawick and Branxholm lands to the Scotts of Buccleuch in the mids. Evidently Ker and Haitle, as landlords, had been required to stand as "surety" for the crimes of their tenants. The specific crimes are not disclosed but likely had to do with one of the many clan feuds typical of this era. More evidence that certain Routledges held a grudge against the Scotts of Buccleuch comes via the indictment of one John Dalgleish who must have had his own reasons for attacking the powerful Buccleuch clan. John Dalglese [Dalgleish] was indicted for the "treasonable in-bringing of Black John Roucleche and his accomplices, traitors of Leven [Line River, Bewcastle England], to the

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burning of Branxham, and the hereschip [plunder] of horses, oxen, grain, and other goods, extending to [?? And because he could not find sureties to satisfy the parties, judgment was given that he [John Dalgleish] should be ward by the Sheriff forty days; and, if he could not find sureties in the meantime, that he should be hanged. Rival factions vied for control of the infant King James V of Scotland and, as in the previous century, Douglases were aiming for ultimate power: That truculent marriage eventually ended in divorce but in the meantime was only one force at work against the tranquillity of Scotland. Henry was bent on gaining sovereignty of Scotland by marrying young James to his daughter, the Princess Mary A pro-French faction also held sway under John Stewart, Duke of Albany who had been born and raised in France. Most likely Buccleuch was simply manoeuvring for future favour from King James who was bound to come into his own sooner or later, in which case, his assumption proved correct as evidenced by a letter of pardon from James. Duty to family assumed utmost importance. During truce or peace times, with their homelands neglected or ravaged by fire and sword, borderers, prompted by physical need or self-righteous anger, made a living rustling livestock, usually by cross-border incursions into enemy territory or maybe even closer to home if some feud or another needed settling. Rather than planting crops only to see them razed to the ground, reiving became normal routine for border inhabitants. Reiving parties sallied forth on horseback over bog and moss trails known only to the initiated. Betrayal, ambush, and blind-siding all had a place in the game so that a raid might turn into a rout. History shows that kings to nobles to officers of both crowns either complicitly or actively employed marauding tactics, each and all claiming their ends justified whatever means. In actuality, what was really happening was the beginning of the end of a centuries-old feudal system that kept the common-born population firmly under control of one noble-born master or another. Routledge families lived on both the English and Scottish sides of the border, including the most notorious communities such as Liddesdale on the Scottish side, or in Bewcastle and surrounding villages on the English side, all of which were situated adjacent to long-disputed, lawless territory called the Debatable Lands , a region "lying between the Sark and the Esk as far up the latter as its junction with the Liddel" which was "conveniently situated for the resort of lawless men of both nations [who] Territories on both sides of the border were divided into three "Marches": The reiving families of Liddesdale Scotland and the Debatable Lands had grown so powerful as to be a law unto themselves. Most notorious among the reiving clans, the Armstrongs were reported able to raise a force of 3, armed English and Scottish followers, including some of the surname Routledge. Clearly, these night-riding raiders had lost all respect for feudal authority. Both English and Scottish regimes aimed to subdue them. At this time William Dacre, 3rd Baron Dacre , as Warden of the English West March, determined to take on the Liddesdale riders and their friends even though Liddesdale was not in his jurisdiction. Dacre reported on prisoners taken during a foray and lodged in Carlisle Castle. Notably, nicknames were commonly used to distinguish between close family members who shared the same given name: After a series of retaliation and revenge forays perpetrated by Armstrong cohorts, deputy Warden Christopher Dacre led a failed attempt at destroying Scottish Routledges, called "Qwyskes. To gain this end, he defied the Church of Rome, declared himself head of a reformed Church of England and set about the dissolution of Catholic monasteries, thus inspiring much alarm among his predominantly Catholic northern counties. From Yorkshire to Cumberland, thousands of rebellious noblemen and commoners joined in a popular uprising called Pilgrimage of Grace in October Loyalist and rebel clashes ensued across the land, adding to tensions exacerbated by successive bad harvests, rising grain prices, complaints between landlords and tenants, and an assortment of nasty family feuds. With the quelling of the uprising, many rebels faced execution. Whether or not William Routledge and his son Thomas "of Lukkyns de Levyn" were rebel supporters or merely engaging in typical reiver activities against their old persecutor, Lord Dacre, is not clear. They were accused of attacking and murdering Thomas and John Craue and Thomas junior for which they were indicted and tried for treason. The aging and increasingly tyrannical Henry VIII, in keeping with his Rough Wooing policies, issued instructions to his English March wardens to induce the riding surnames to the English side by bribery, coercion, or any means availableâ€”no matter which side of the border they lived

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onâ€”the purpose being to weaken Scottish resolve to remain independent of England. And, it was evidently clear that rebels and outlaws fought for whichever side produced the right enticements. From there they took three horses and hurt [sundry] Scotsmen. Some of their own were also "hurt," but "none left behind. Cross-border raiding and posting of complaints were standard practice, with opposing wardens, injured parties, and accused reivers expected to attend truce days whereby complaints were filed, sureties and penalties were dutifully ordered and frequently ignored, all according to a set of rules that had evolved as border-law over the centuries. Thir ar ane part of the slauchteris [slaughters] committit and done in the Myddle Marchis [central borders] sen the taking of the trewis [truce] Complenis Robene Scott of Alanehauch and his puir tennentis of Quhitchister, apon Jawfray Routleische, Blak Jok Rowtleische his sone, Ady Frostar of the Dowhill, Mathew Frostar his broder, Hobbis Robene Frostar, Wille Frostar his brodre, and their fallowis to the numer of fyfty men, that thai come to Quhitchistar, and thair brynt [burnt] and tuik away thre scoir ky [cow] and oxin, horss, meris, and insyght [furnishings], and presonaris [prisoners], again the vertu of the trewis, and breking of the Wardanis band maid at Expethgaitt Meanwhile, many Scottish reiving families, having become completely disenchanted with their feudal masters, decided to declare for the English faction. They swore that they and their kin would "henceforth" serve the king of England and, as assurance of their loyalty, they "appointed sixteen persons to lie in pledge. Nowe of late I, the Duke of Suffolk, am advertised that the chief of the Armestranges, and of the Rowteleges, and the Nycsones of Lyddesdale, offred to Syr Thomas Wharton to serve the kinge with an hundreth horse men and an hundreth foote men, and to be sworne the kinges subjects and to dwell in Lyddesdale or in the Batable Ground or where the king will apointe them in Englonde to dwell, so that they may have their frendes now beinge prisoners in the castles of Carlisle and Alnwik, who were takinge, robbinge and burninge in Englonde, to be discharged and set at libertie, and also to put at libertie foure prisoners Englishe men, which they toke at the burning of Sleyley, whan there kynnesmen were taken.

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### Chapter 3 : Ranulf le Meschin, 3rd Earl of Chester - Wikipedia

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Scaleby Castle has been described as a certain Masonry Castle. This site is a scheduled monument protected by law. Description Scaleby Castle is a rare example of a circular moated site while the castle itself is also a rare example of a quadrangular castle in north west England. The ruinous portions of Scaleby Castle still retain substantial amounts of upstanding medieval fabric. As such it provides an insight into the constantly changing design and defensive strategies employed in medieval castles. The monument includes the upstanding and buried remains of the ruined portions of Scaleby Castle, a class of medieval castle known as quadrangular, together with the circular moat surrounding the castle and the island created by the moat. It is located a short distance to the south of Scaleby village and includes the upstanding remains of a medieval sandstone tower, an adjacent polygonal tower, the gatehouse with flanking guardchambers and curtain wall, an infilled inner moat which is considered to have surrounded or partially surrounded the slightly elevated mound upon which the castle was constructed, an extant circular outer moat and its outer bank, and the archaeologically sensitive ground between the inner and outer moats where buried remains associated with the medieval occupation of the castle are expected to survive. The date of the earliest building at Scaleby is unknown, however, documentary sources indicate that Robert de Tilliol was granted a licence to crenellate his dwelling here, thought to be a farmhouse or grange, in During the 14th and 15th centuries a tower house was constructed, together with a gatehouse and a polygonal tower which formed part of the curtain wall enclosing a courtyard. During the Civil War it was besieged by Parliamentarian forces on two occasions and eventually in the victorious attackers set fire to the castle. It was then sold to Richard Gilpin whose son, William, rebuilt the western half of the south range in about By Scaleby Castle was deserted and remained thus until repairs were undertaken in about by Rowland Fawcett. The south range was rebuilt between The upstanding medieval fabric is of red sandstone and consists of the remains of a four-storey tower of which only two walls partially survive above ground floor level. The tower has a thick chamfered plinth, chamfered string courses to each floor and chamfered lancet windows. The interior has remains of a vaulted lower chamber with the remains of a newel staircase in the thickness of the wall. The adjacent two-storey polygonal tower has 15th century windows to the ground floor and chamfered lancet windows on the first floor. The two-storey gatehouse has a round-arched entrance with a recessed pointed arch and portcullis room above. Flanking the gateway are vaulted guardhouses. The date of construction of the circular outer moat is unknown. It remains water-filled and is flanked by an outer bank. Oldest work is of red sandstone from the nearby Roman Wall; later work of mixed Roman Wall stone and ashlar, with most recent work of red sandstone ashlar; slate roofs, brick and ashlar chimney stacks. L-shaped buildings with angle curtain wall form roughly a square; circular enclosing moat now filled; remaining water-filled outer moat. Tower house has extremely thick chamfered plinth and chamfered string courses to each floor, chamfered lancet windows. Interior has remains of vaulted lower chamber, with remains of newel staircase in thickness of the wall, all other floors gone and walls in ruins, probably as a result of destruction after siege. Curtain tower has C15 windows to ground floor and chamfered lancets above; wall probably battlemented but now in ruins. Wall to courtyard has inner gate giving access to tower house. Adjoining gatehouse has round arch entrance with recessed pointed arch. Large angle buttress, with large raised panels above entrance with central recess. Carved stone coat of arms of de Tylliols, to left, and central carved Gilpin arms above entrance. Great hall has stepped entrance dated Entrance from courtyard has pointed arch. Interior had tunnel vaulted lower chamber. Circa building left has mullioned casement windows with glazing bars and hood moulds, that on ground floor left altered to a French window. End wall has C19 mullioned windows with quatrefoil window in gable angle. Coupled battlemented stone chimney stacks. Rear has courtyard entrance dated with cartouche of Richard Gilpin. Sash windows with

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glazing bars and C19 mullioned windows have square leaded panes.

### Chapter 4 : A Handlist of Books by the Inklings

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### Chapter 6 : History of Routledge surname 15th to 18th centuries - Wikipedia

*Taylor, M.W., The old manorial halls of Westmorland and Cumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series, 8 () Ferguson.*

### Chapter 7 : The City of Carlisle - Fires

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### Chapter 8 : Carlisle City Wall (The Gatehouse Record)

*McCarthy, M.R., , 'Excavations on the city defences, Carlisle' Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Vol. 80 p. online copy Jones, B.C., , 'The topography of Medieval Carlisle' Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Vol. 76 p.*

### Chapter 9 : Scaleby Castle (The Gatehouse Record)

*One" - The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Extra Series XXV pp - Henry Summerson "It turned into a major disaster, as fire destroyed much of the walled town Nine lives were lost..".*