

ART. XXXV.—*The Earthworks and Keep, Appleby Castle.*

By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

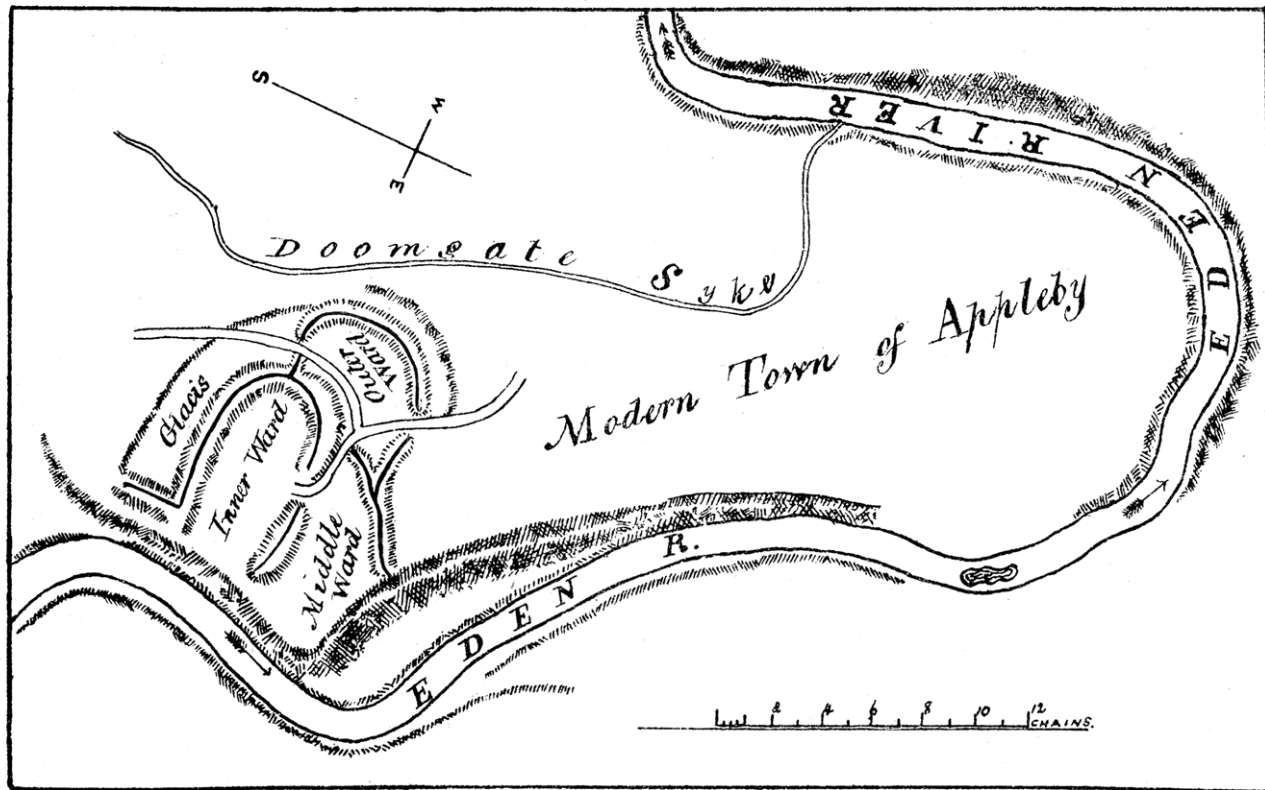
*Read at the Castle, Sept. 22nd, 1885.*

THE castle of Appleby occupies a bluff, precipitous towards the east over the river Eden, but sloping gently on its other sides, and specially towards the north-west, where the town nestles in behind the castle, protected by a loop formed by the river Eden, and the Doom Gate Syke.\* The smaller plan No. 1. given with this paper shows this loop, and the earthworks on the chord of the loop: the buildings are omitted but the modern road from the modern town of Appleby is shown. Water is represented as standing in some of the moats, on the authority of a plan of 1754, mentioned in the note below, I am informed by Lord Hothfield's steward, Mr. Hogg, that these moats were drained by the late Admiral Elliott. The castle bluff exactly fills the chord of the loop just described, and when the Doom Gate Syke was, as the Briton, the Roman, the Englishman, the Dane, and the Norman found it, a swamp of some magnitude, a more defensible position could not be well imagined. There was no road, dry foot, into the future site of Appleby town, but by permission of those who occupied the castle bluff. Such a position is likely to have been fortified in very early

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\* The Doom Gate Sike and the Doom Gate, are represented very clearly in the interesting plan of Appleby, made from a survey in 1754, and coloured to show the burgages that supported Honeywood and Lee, and those that supported Ramsden and Norton in the celebrated election contest for Appleby, in May of that year. That plan shows the Doom Gate as leading from the Scattergate Tree, parallel to the Borough Gate, or High Street: the Doom Gate Sike is represented as a considerable brook running along the Doom Gate, close under the wall of the castle park, and running into the Eden by an inclosure at the north end of the Broad Close: a portion of this plan, on a reduced scale, is given with this paper, plan No. 2. and shows the earthworks, and subsequent buildings, with the omission of the outer earthwork on the south. The ordnance map does not show the Sike, and extends the name of Scattergate over what the map of 1754 shows as Doom Gate.

times



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PLAN No. 1.—SKELETON PLAN OF SITE AND EARTHWORKS.

times indeed, and when I have shewn you the gigantic earthworks that occupy this bluff, I will briefly discuss the question of who made them. They are of a scale not usual with castles of pure Norman origin, which raises a surmise that they may be of much earlier date.\*

These earthworks enclose three wards, which we may call the inner, middle, and outer. The inner ward occupies the plateau on the top of the bluff, and contains an area of somewhat under two acres. At its east end the cliff and river sufficiently defend it, but a deep moat runs round its other three sides, interrupted only for an entrance; on its north and west sides, or those towards the town of Appleby, the inner ward is covered by the middle and outer wards, and the moat is here single; but on the south, or exposed side, the moat is double. On this side the earthworks are on their grandest scale, and front the open country, from which a foe was most likely to approach.† The inner moat is about forty feet deep, and eighty feet from crest to crest; the earth has been thrown out on both sides, forming a ramp on the inner side, and a *banquette* on the outer, beyond which is a broad, shallow ditch, (a *glacis* rather than a ditch, for it must have been dry), and beyond that again an earthen rampart, occupying the side of the bluff almost down to the level of Doom Gate Syke. Where the inner ward is covered by the middle and outer ward, the *banquette*, outer ditch or glacis, and outer rampart are dispensed with. From the west end of the inner ward an earthwork, similar to

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\* These earthworks should be compared with those of Liddell Moat, of which General Roy's plan and drawings will be reproduced in this or the following volume. General Roy calls Liddell Moat a Roman camp, but that is now an exploded notion. Liddell Moat presents every sign of an English settlement, or homestead, which the Norman has failed to cover with buildings of stone. See *Med. Mil. Arch.* By G. T. Clark, F.S.A. Wyman and Sons, London, 1884. Vol. I. chapter 2.

† I have named these wards outer, middle, and inner, from the order of entrance one from the other, e.g., to get into the inner ward one has to pass through outer and middle wards, but yet the inner ward lies nearest the open country, from which a foe was most likely to appear: see plan No. 1.

that

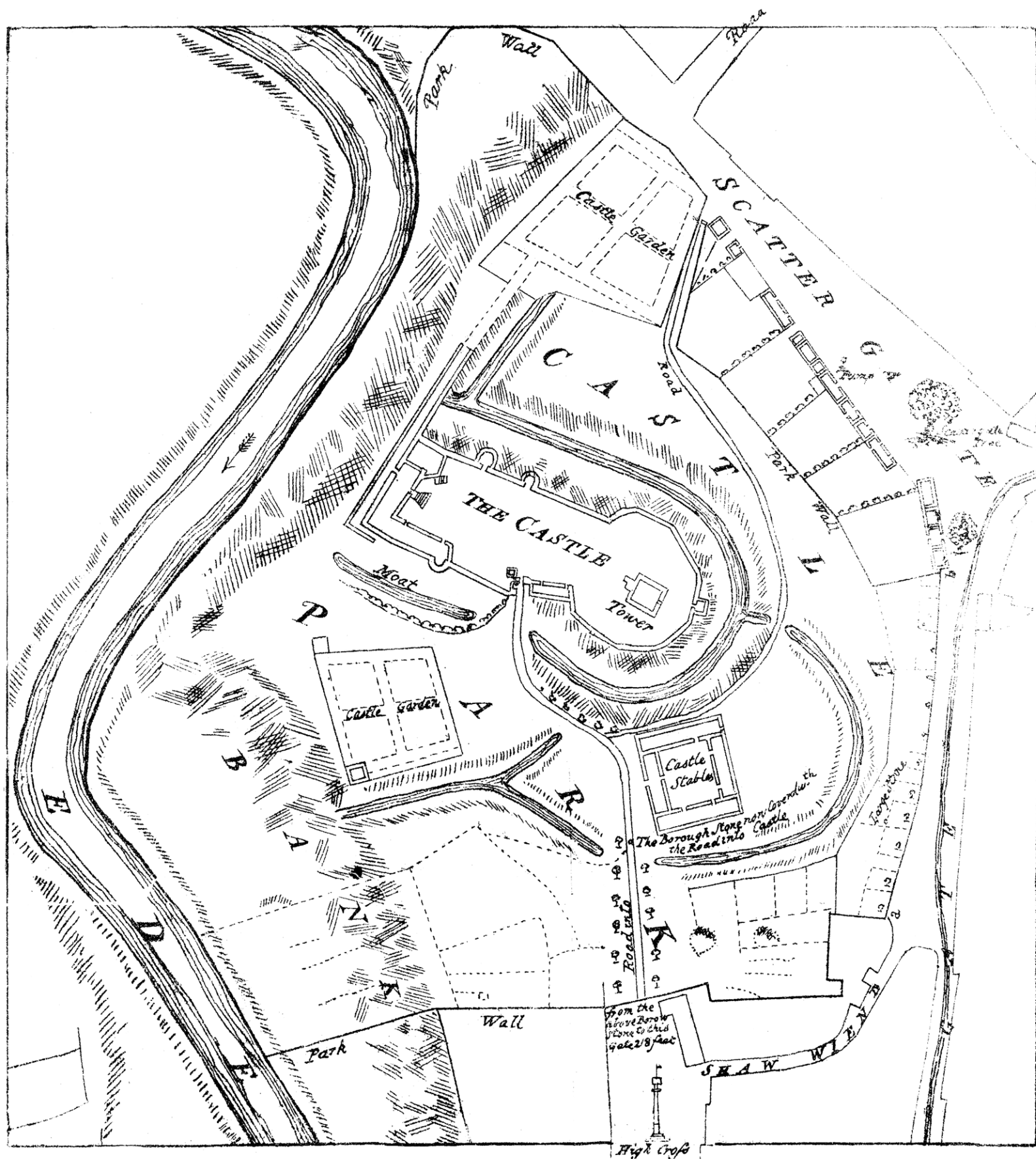
that just described, sweeps round the present stables, and runs down the precipitous bank to the river. While on the higher ground this earthwork is double, like that on the south side of the inner ward, and the high earthen ramparts on each side of the deep inner ditch are well seen, but, where the earthwork runs down the precipitous bank, it becomes merely a deep ditch with rampart on either side. A spur from the top of the bank to the earthwork of the inner ward separates the middle and outer wards. These earthworks are at present interrupted by the drive up to the inner ward and to the stables, but originally they would be continuous, and the transit over them by one or more drawbridges, of which I now see no trace; but the existence of one at least is proved by an entry in the Pipe Rolls of 9 Richard I. 1198 "*et in Emendatione pontis de Castello de Appelbi xls. per breve Regis.*" At the south-east angle of the inner ward, where its rampart and ditches would run out upon the cliff, they are stopped by a cross ditch and rampart, so that any one attempting to ascend the face of the cliff at the south-east angle, and get into the glacis in that manner would have to make a detour down to the level of Doom Gate Sike, where he would have to confront the other defences of the inner ward. In later times this cross rampart at the south angle has become a terrace faced with stone, and it is pierced by a tunnel where it crosses the great ditch. This tunnel is modern, but occupies the place of an arch for a drain or for a sluice, similar to some at Barnard Castle, to regulate the water formerly in these moats.\*

I have already mentioned that the scale of these earthworks leads to a surmise that they are præ-Norman. An-

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\* *Med. Mil. Arch.* by G. T. Clark, F.S.A., Wyman and Sons, London, 1884, vol. i. p. 205-207. Mr. Clark, indeed, seems to hesitate whether these arches at Barnard Castle, where the curtain walls cross the moats, are drains or posterns. The instance at Appleby, I am told by Mr. Hogg, Lord Hothfield's steward, who enlarged it into the present tunnel, was originally too small for anything but a drain.

other



PLAN No. 2.—APPLEBY CASTLE; REDUCED FROM THE SURVEY OF 1754.

other reason is that they were not intended to carry masonry. The earth thrown up as a ramp on the inner side of the ditch would not support masonry; as a fact the masonry work has been set within it, and the earth left outside as a ramp covering the foot of the wall; the Norman engineer would probably have put it inside the wall, had he been doing the whole thing *ab initio*.\*

Who, then, made these gigantic earthworks? Not the præ-Roman inhabitant of these isles; he generally placed his camps on even higher ground than this; and he did not divide them into inner, middle, and outer wards. Into his camps, mere places of refuge in time of danger, cattle and owners all huddled together. Did then the Romans? I need hardly tell this society that there is nothing Roman here.† We come then to the Englishman (Angle, Saxon, Jute, or Dane), and I believe that we have here in these earthworks the fortified dwelling of the great thane or franklin, whom William Rufus found in possession, and who had to make way for the Norman baron.‡ In this opinion I think all students of Mr. Clark's valuable volume will agree.

Where the keep now stands, would be a central timber house, built of half trunks of trees, set upright between two waling pieces at the top and bottom, with a close paling around it at the edge of the mound; the various ditches would be crossed by bridges of planks, and defended by oak palisades, as would be the top of the bluff to the east over the river, and within the enclosures would be huts of

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\* *Ibid* vol. ii. pp. 102-103, Helmsley castle.

† The name of "Cæsar's Tower" by which the keep is known, goes for nothing in comparison with its characteristic Norman design and workmanship, but many works have been attributed to the Romans that they never saw.

‡ At Bongate church [or St. Michael's Appleby, as it is also called] there is over the north door, doing duty as lintel, a Saxon hog backed stone, evidence that a Saxon church preceded the Norman. This confirms my notion of an early English settlement on Appleby Castle hill. Bongate, or *Old Appleby where the bondmen dwell*, see *Nicolson and Burn*, Vol. I., p. 340, was granted by King John to Robert de Veteripont; the church is close to the castle, but separated by the river Eden.

"wattle

“wattle and dab,” or of timber, for the retainers. The date would be some time between the eight or ninth century, and the Norman conquest of the district by the Red King.

I will now proceed to describe the work of the Norman.

The keep of Appleby Castle stands on the highest ground in the inner ward. It forms no part of the *enciente* wall, but, as usual, is not in the centre of the ward—an arrangement which was adopted in order to give more room for other buildings, and for the movements of troops. It is rectangular, and its four faces front to the four airts or very nearly so. It is almost square, 46 feet 6 inches;\* 80 feet in height to top of pepper boxes on the angles turrets, and is very plain. There is, exactly as at Bowes, no base, or plinth, or set off, except where a plain string course marks the level of the second floor, and is continued round the whole building, including the pilasters. Each angle is capped by a broad, flat pilaster, eight feet broad, and projecting eight inches, and the angle of meeting of each pair is solid. These are continued above the parapet level and form the angle turrets. There are no intermediate pilasters, such as at Bowes. The angle turrets and parapets still exist, but the turrets have been re-built in masonry of a more modern and superior style; so also has the greater part of the north-eastern angle. This angle might have been the “great breach of Cæsar’s Tower,” which Machel relates to have been repaired.† The masonry is

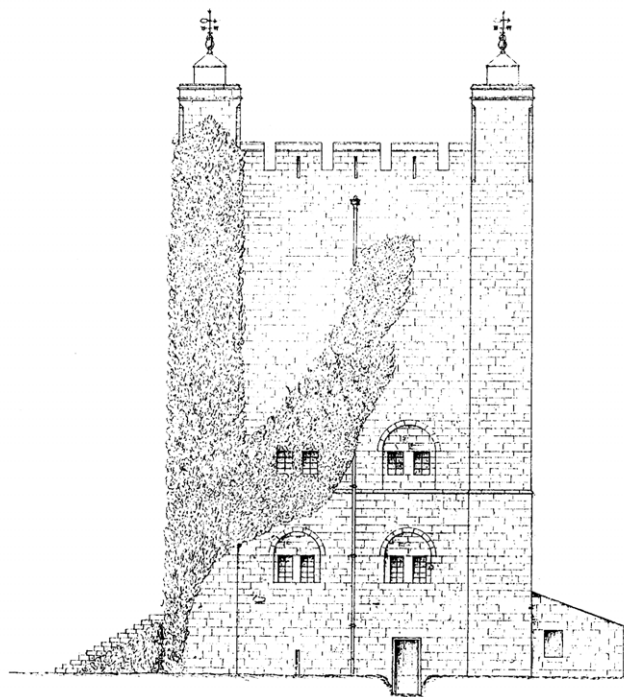
\* The following table, compiled from Mr. Clark’s “Mediæval Military Architecture,” may be useful. It gives the dimensions of the principal rectangular Norman keeps in the Northern Countries:—Brough, 51ft. by 43ft.; Brougham, 44ft. by 44ft.; Bowes, 82ft. by 60ft.; Carlisle, 66ft. by 61ft.; Helmsley, 53ft. by 53ft.; Scarborough, 56ft. by 56ft.

† Machel (*cited* by Dr. Simpson in the *Transactions*, vol. I. page 249) says:—“When the great breach of Cæsar’s Tower was filled up in the highest story, about three-and-half feet from the floor, holes were found inside the wall, about nine inches in diameter, plastered and smoothed with lime and sand.” Machel also says similar holes were found at Brougham, but he does not say whether they ran through or along the walls. Mr. Hill in his manuscripts considers these holes to have been for the sake of communication from one side of the Tower to the other, a notion that I cannot understand. If these holes were in the length of the

rubble

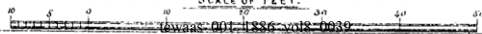
The Keep      Appleby Castle

No. 2.



North Elevation

SCALE OF FEET.



T. HESPE DEL.

*Charles J. Ferguson F.S.A.*

SCENIC ARTIST  
15 DEANE STREET, LONDON, E.C.



rubble work, and open jointed and I should fancy durable, for Norman work in keeps is invariably sound, according to Mr. Clark, whatever it may be in church towers.\* But our learned President, does not take a flattering view of its strength and firmness.†

The walls of the keep do not batter. The interior is divided at present into basement, first, second, and third floors, but the second and third floors are not in their original positions: the corbels remain for a fourth floor, further evidence of which exists in a door from the south-east angle well stair, at the level of these corbels, which now opens upon nothing at all. The whole of these floors are divided into two by a cross wall running from east to west, ascending to the summit, and pierced by various doorways. This was a very usual arrangement in large keeps, as at Carlisle. In the present case it is not original, and its place at first was doubtless supplied by stout pillars of timber. Its history is given in an inscription, which was formerly upon it, on a brass plate. This is now lost, but the inscription is cited by our President from the Hill MSS., and is as follows:—‡

This Cæsar's Tower began to be repaired, and this middle wall to be built from the foundation in 1651 by Ann, Baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey, Lady of Honour of Skipton in Craven, and Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, after it had laid ruinous and uncovered from the year 1569 until now.

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walls, they probably contained, as at Rochester (*Med. Mil. Arch.* vol. i. p. 136), chain courses of timber, inserted to hold the wall together until the mortar had set; in time the timber has rotted, the wall has been breached, and these cavities exposed. "Much nonsense," says Mr. Clark, "has been written about them." If the holes ran across the wall, they probably were for supporting the horizontal timbers of a *bretasche*, or external gallery of wood; the holes for this purpose at Rochester *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 416, were 9 inches square; or they may have been mere *putlog* holes to support the scaffolding, while the building was being raised.

The Appleby holes were, judging from Mr. Hill's opinion of them, holes for chain courses of timber: "plastering and smoothing with lime and sand" is due to the mortar, run in hot, taking the shape of the beam of timber.

\* *Med. Mil. Arch.* vol. i. p. 136.

† *Transactions of this Society*, vol. i. p. 245.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 245, where the date 1569 is printed 1559, but the extract from the Countess' diary, and the reference to the death of her grandfather, show it should be 1569.

The

The Countess in her diary, which it is to be hoped this Society may some day get leave to print, says :

In the year of our Lord God 1651 as the year begins on New Year's Day.

The next year 1651 about 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> of February as the year begins on New Years Day I returned back to Appleby in Westmorland lying one night by the way at Kirkby Lonsdale in which Castle of mine continued to lie for a whole year without removing any wither and spent much in repairing my Castles of Appleby and Brougham to make them as habitable as I could, though Brougham was very ruinous and much out of repair, and in this year the 21<sup>st</sup> of April I helped to lay the foundation stone of the middle wall of the great Tower of Appleby Castle in Westmorland called Cæsar's Tower to the end it may be repaired again and made habitable if it pleased God. (*Isa.* 56. v. 12. "Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine and we will fill ourselves with strong drink and to-morrow shall be as this day and much more abundant") after it had stood without a roof or covering or one chamber habitable in it ever since about 1569 a little before the death of my grandfather of Cumberland, when the roof of it was pulled down in the Rebellion time of the north which Tower was wholly finished and covered with lead the latter end of July 1653.\*

A well staircase in the south-east angle extends from the basement to the roof, having doors to each floor, including the fourth or floorless one. In the south-west angle another well staircase extends from the first floor to the roof; but has a door only to the second floor, and not to the third or fourth. I could find no staircase in the north-west angle, and there are no loops in the exterior that I could see for lighting one.

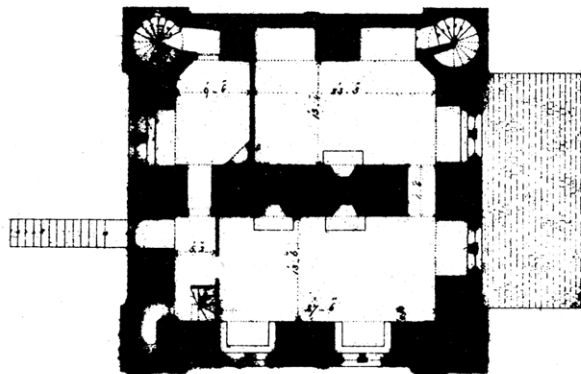
In the north-east angle, on the first and second floors, are garderobes; and a staircase, coeval apparently with the cross wall, for it is not like the others, in the thickness of the external walls, but built up against them in the angle included between them: it leads only from the basement to the first floor.

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\* From *A Summary of the Records and a true Memorial of the Life of the Lady Anne Clifford*, by herself, in manuscript. Taken from a copy in the possession of W. Carrick, Esq., Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.

The Keep    Appleby Castle

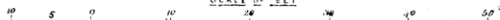
Nº 1



----- North Front. -----

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE IN FEET



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*Chas. S. Ferguson F.R.S.*

EDWARDIAN ST. CHARLES  
5 DEAN ST. WESTMINSTER S.W.  
NOV. 10. 1905.

The well staircases in the south-east and south-west angles are built in the ancient Roman method—that is the steps are carried on arches of concrete—shewing this keep to be early Norman; those in Appleby church have the steps of single stones, built into the wall at one end, and into the newal post, which they thus form, at the other; this shews the church to be late Norman.

The basement is now entered by two doors; one, into the south compartment, is in the east side of the keep, and the other, into the north compartment, is in the north side. Neither are original. That on the north side seems very modern; that on the east of some age, probably the Lady Pembroke, or earlier. Originally the only access to the basement was by the stairs from the first floor. The floor of the basement is very little below the present ground level. The basements of Norman keeps were never much below the ground; they were intended for store-rooms, and not for dungeons or oubliettes, and they never contain subterranean vaults.\* A door in the cross wall gives access from one compartment to the other. The well, a most important and indispensable adjunct to a keep is in the south compartment, but is partly under the cross wall. It is now covered, but Mr. Hogg tells me that he has proved it to be lined with masonry for 28 feet at least. It probably goes down to the level of the river. Another well in this ward is 90 feet deep. The position of the well in the keep, viz.: partly under the cross wall, is conclusive evidence of the cross wall not being original, and it is also evidence, equally conclusive, that the basement was not intended for a prison.†

The basement was originally lit by four loops, two on the south and two on the north side; those on the south remain, and are round-headed, with shallow splay outside and a very deep one inside. They are about 2 ft. 6 in. high,

\* *Med. Mil. Arch.* pp. 125, 34.

† It is true that this basement was anciently the prison of the county (*Transactions*, vol. i.), but it was not made for that purpose.

4in. aperture, outside splay 13 inches across. Only one remains on the north side: the other has been superseded by the modern door.

The entrance to the first floor is at the top of an external flight of steps on the east side. This would be the original entrance to the keep, approached by an external staircase of timber, or even by a mere wooden ladder, which could be drawn inside. This entrance has been tampered with and altered, so that the plan of its original defences is much obscured. They would consist\* of one or two stout doors of oak, strengthened with iron and held close by one or two bars also of oak, and about four inches square, which ran back into deep holes in the wall. The herse or portcullis is rarely found in the keep, though used in other parts of Norman Castles. There is no sign of one here, or of the mural chamber over the door, which would be necessary for winding it up. There is no sign that any forebuilding ever existed.†

A lath and plaster partition runs across this floor with the cross wall dividing it into four rooms, two big, and two little, which were used for the reception of visitors to the Countess;‡ of the last, one is a mere vestibule at the entrance, and one of the larger ones has two fire places in it, showing that it has been intended to be divided

\* Med. Mil. Arch. vol. i. p. 134.

† In the entrance to the keep is an inscribed stone, on which is cut the following legend:—"This . . . was repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford Countesse Dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, Westmorland, and Vescie Ladie of the Honovr of Skipton in Craven, and High Sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmorland, in the years 1651 and 1652, after it had layen ryinovs ever since about Avgvst, 1617, when King James lay in it for a time in his iornie ovt of Skotland towards London vntil this time. Isa., chap. 58, verse 12. God's name be praised."

When I read this I thought I had got some information about the keep which would enable me to upset the conclusions our learned President had arrived at in his paper on Appleby, in our first volume, but, alas, after some hours of wasted labour, I found that the stone belongs to Brougham Castle and not to Appleby, and that our President knew all about it.

‡ "And while I now lay in Appleby Castle (1654) did the two judges Hugh Windham and Richard Newdigate come hither on their circute where they now lay five nights together; Judge Newdigate in the Barron's Chamber, and judge Windham in the great Tower called Cæsar's Tower, this being the first time that any of the judges or any person of note or quailty lay there since, I lately repaired it

by

by a wooden partition into two rooms. The other large room has a frieze in which are the coats of arms of Clifford and of Vipont. This will be the room in which Judge Windham slept. There are two doors on this floor (the first) in the cross wall.

The first floor and the second floor are lighted by windows of two lights. These are placed in broad and lofty recesses, round-arched at the head, and with nearly straight sides, like doors, sunk into the wall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. They are about 7 ft. across, and 7 ft. high to the spring of the arch. They are slightly raised above the level of the floor. They are original. The wall of the keep is only 6 ft. thick, and these recesses, sunk  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. into it, leave only an eighteen wall, which would easily be punched in by a stone from a catapult. But at Bowes are some very weak windows, alike unable to resist a catapult, and Mr. Clark thinks that the borderers, whom these keeps were intended to overawe, had no military engines at command.\*

These windows have had side seats, and much resemble windows at Conisborough Castle, figured by Mr. Clark.† The first floor possess seven of these windows, but the two on the south are built up. There are four fire places on the first floor, all having their chimnies in the cross wall.

to my exceeding great cost and charge. Eccl. c. 8. v. 6." From *Summary of the Records etc.*

"And about the said 4th of August (1659) was then a garrison of foot soldiers put into Appleby Castle, into the Great Tower, then called Cæsar's Tower, which I lately repaired, they went away and after they were gone others came into their room but stayed not long, as likewise into Brougham Castle for awhile, both which Castles these soldiers not long after quitted and went away. Dewt, c. 25. v. 5." *Ibid.*

"And while the assises were kept here (1665) did my cousin Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle and young Mr. Fenwick that married his eldest daughter, come hither to me and lay here that night in the great Tower as they were on their journey to York, to meet the Duke of York, thus which was the first time I saw my said cousin since he was Ambassador for our King, in Moravia, Sweden, and Denmark, or in some five or six years till now." *Ibid.*

"1669 Mr. Sackvell Tufton lay in the best room in Cæsar's Tower for ten nights together." *Ibid.*

\* *Med. Mil. Arch.* vol. i. p. 263.

† *Med. Mil. Arch.* vol. i. pp. 436-441.

Of

Of these two are in the larger room, which has already been mentioned as intended to be divided into two by a wooden partition ; one in the larger room occupied by Judge Windham, and the fourth in one of the little rooms in an angle.

The second and third floors possess four fireplaces each, two in each compartment, set back to back in the cross wall. These floors are not at their original levels, as shown by the position of the doors to them from the well stairs. On the second floor the cross wall is pierced by two doors. This floor would be divided by wooden brattices, or partitions, into four bedrooms, each with a fireplace. This floor has eight of the windows just described, but the two on the south side are built up. On the third floor the cross wall is pierced by only one door, and also on the floorless fourth floor, the four fireplaces on each of these floors show that the third floor was subdivided by wooden partitions into four rooms, and that it was intended to so divide the fourth, if ever it was floored. A moulding inside the keep just below the level of the fourth floor shows that the keep once went no higher, and that the central gutter of the roof was at right angles to the present cross wall. The rudeness of this moulding shows that it was done in haste ; it would seem that the building had once been deprived of its angle turrets, parapets, and part of its height, and then roofed in, probably in some temporary manner, between 1569 and 1651.

The present parapets are not corbelled out ; they consist alternately of narrow embrasures and broad merlons, each merlon having a loop in it. There are no holes for struts, or for the timbers of a *bretasche*. The angle turrets were rebuilt some twenty years, and the lead roof was then renewed.

There is no trace of any chapel in the building. There are no mural chambers, with exception of one or two garderobes ; indeed the walls, only six feet, would not admit of them. No kitchen.

The

The ivy without, lath and plaster within, obscure the history of this tower, and render it very difficult to read, as the variations in the masonry cannot be seen. That this keep existed in 1174, we have positive proof, for Jordan Fantosme, who gives the account of the seige of Appleby Castle in 1174, by William the Lion, writes :— “Quand il ot Appelbi le Chastel e la tur.” I should think it was the work of Ranulph de Meschines in the reign of of William Rufus or Henry I. It has at one time or other lost its angle turrets and part of its height, and it was roofless from 1569 to 1651, when it was repaired by the Countess.\* As she left it, it has remained much the same until now : except that the turrets have been rebuilt.

With regard to the rest of the castle, I have very little to say ; the ivy prevents any minute examination of the *enceinte* wall, and I am unable to say what is original Norman work or what not. This wall was much broken down in 1648, as appears by the following quotation from the Countess' diary.

And this John Lord Clifford lived but twelve years possessor of his lands and honors after he came to full age, and that much of his time was spent in the wars in France, yet was he a builder both in Westmorland and in Craven, as appears by some old writings now almost consumed by time. It is certain he built that strong and fine artificial Gate house at Appleby Castle, in Westmorland, of stone and arch'd overhead where was ingraven his arms of the Veteriponts and Cliffords and his wifes arms of the Piercys joyn'd together which strong and artificial work and building was all defaced and broken down and some of the walls of the said Castle in the year 1648 in the time of our Civill wars here in England.

This John Lord Clifford came into his property in 1410, and died in 1422.

With regard to the inhabited part of the Castle I have

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\* The diary of the Countess says roofless, but I have above conjectured some temporary roof was on it between 1569 and 1651, to keep out the weather.

nothing



nothing to say, but will quote the account from the Countess' diary.

And not withstanding that this Thomas Lord Clifford was so much employed in the wars of his time both in France and in England yet was he a great builder, especially at Appleby Castle in Westmorland where he built the chiefest part of that Castle towards the east as the hall and the chapple there wherein those windows there are set up in the glass the arms of the Viponts and Cliffords and also the arms of the Dacres which was the wife's arms joynd with the Cliffords. And in the glass window of the said chapple is set up the armes of his then new born grandchild after Henry Lord Clifford which was the Cliffords and Bromfletts coat quartered together with a fess of three laid on the top of it and in the bottom of the said chapple window is written

This Chapple was built by Thomas  
Lord Clifford in Anno Domini

One thousand four hundred and fifty-four.

Which was the year before himself was slain and the year wherein his grandchild after Henry Lord Clifford was born. And in the Hall Window of the said Castle built toward the east and set up by him the arms of his father and mother (are) joyn'd together and also his own (and his) wives armes joynd together and the armes of the Viponts by themselves in the said window. And though Appleby Castle was built before William the Conqueror's time for the great Tower called Cæsar's Tower undoubtedly was built by the Romans when they were masters of Great Britaine\* yet the greatest part of the building of the Castle was often defaced and broken down by the warrs between England and Scotland and much hurt done to it by the Scotch in King Richard the seconds time and Henry the fourths time. After which in King Henry the sixths time this Thomas Lord Clifford did build the greatest part of it as it now stands. It being a building much after the manner of those buildings in King Henry the sixths time. But by records and evidences which are still remaining, the Barron's Chamber in it was built long before and in Henry the thirds time and in Edward the firsts time it was styled the Knight's chamber and sometimes the Barron's chamber in the Records.

In 1688, Thomas Earl of Thanet, dismantled the whole

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\* The Countess is clearly wrong here.

of his castles in Westmorland except Appleby, which he transformed into a modern house.

I am indebted to my brother Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., for the plan and the elevation of the keep which are given with this paper.

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