

part of Henry's VII.'s reign, a most unusual one, certainly, as far as the north of England is concerned.

It is perhaps difficult to say whether George, son of John Lord Dynham, who died in 1487, and Philippa his daughter, who died in 1485, both commemorated by a tomb formerly in the chancel of Lambeth Church, were legitimate or illegitimate. I do not know the age of Elizabeth Fitzwalter. One thing is clear; they died issueless. The allegation on the tomb at Radnage, co. Buckingham, I regard as utterly untrustworthy in the face of the livery to the co-heiresses of 1501-2. For the curious, I repeat it. "Here lyeth William Tyer, Preacher of God's Worde, late Parson of Radnage, who took to wife Jane daughter of George Dynham, son of Sir Thomas Dynham, Knt., son and heir of John Lord Dynham, and departed this life the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1605."

I presume that it was this or some other illegitimate line that used Lord Dynham's badge for a crest, described in the Heraldic Dictionaries thus: "*In a round top Or six spears, in the centre a pennon argent, thereon a croslett.*"

Lord Dynham's own crest, the animal called an ermine on a chapeau ermine, is engraved from his garter plate, by Boutell, but no flames are shown at the ends of the upright objects at its sides. Hence they look more like horns than candles. The flames are distinct at Appleby.

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ART. XXVII.—*Appleby Castle*. By the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Vicar of Kirkby Stephen.

*Read at Appleby, September 13th, 1871.*

A VERY concise history of Appleby was engraven on stone by Reginald Bainbrigge, some time master of the Grammar School in that town, and the stone placed above the door of the school-house. The inscription reads as follows:—

"Aballaba quam C C.  
Fluit Ituna; Statio fuit  
Ro: Tem: Maur: Aurel,  
Hanc vastavit F F  
Guil: R: Scot: 1176  
Hic pestis scævit 1598  
Opp. Desert: Mercatus  
Ad Gilshaughm F.  
Deum Time."

and

and may be thus translated. "Appleby, around which Ituna flows, was in the time of the Romans a station of the Mauri Aureliani. William, King of Scotland, laid it utterly waste in 1176. Here the plague raged in 1598. The town being deserted, the market was held at Gilshaughlin. Fear God." Camden, who was a friend and contemporary of Bainbrigge, gives a similar account of this ancient borough. As translated by Gibson, he says, "Instead of Aballaba we call it Appleby. . . . Nothing is memorable about it besides its antiquity and situation, for under the Romans it was the station of the Mauri Aureliani, and it is seated in a pleasant field, and almost encompassed with the river Eden, but it is so slenderly peopled, and the buildings are so mean, that if antiquity did not make it the chief town of the county, and the assizes were not held in the castle, which is the public goal for malefactors, it would be very little above a village (though the best corn market in these northern parts)." I do not know upon what authority Bainbrigg and Camden have pronounced Appleby to be a Roman station. The Aballaba of the Notitia is on the Roman wall, near the present town of Brampton, in Cumberland, and in the fifth Iter of Antoninus, which was the Roman road leading from London, across this part of the country, to Carlisle, no mention is made of any station at Appleby. That it was a town of considerable importance in very early times may reasonably be inferred from the name, and the hill upon which the castle now stands may have been a British stronghold, though in these days no trace of Celtic handiwork can be found. Speaking of Aballaba, on the Roman wall, Mr. M'Lauchlin says, "From the extent of the ruins it seems probable that there was a considerable town or village near to the station, sufficient to make the place remarkable when compared with other camps. *Balla*, for village or town, occurs in the name of Carlisle, the Luguwallium of the Romans, hence it may be presumed that *Aballa* might signify the "town," and as *Fa* at the end of the name of a hill, or mountain, or any other word, is but the same as *fan*, or *man*, a place (Richard's Welsh Dictionary), it may be inferred that *Aballaba* signifies the place of the town. Others contend that *Bala*, in the old British, as in the Irish, signifies a village or town."

This description would equally apply to this Appleby in Westmorland, except that it was not a Roman station. The town has at one time been of much greater extent and much  
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more populous than it is now, and there is every reason to suppose that from the time of the Roman occupation, until about 1388, its size and importance well entitled it to the name of Aballaba. The borough was among the first twenty to send burgesses to Parliament in 1265, and of course continued to do so until the reform bill. At that time Appleby appears to have had a population of about 8,000, as appears from a computation of the fee-farm rents paid, but after its second destruction by the Scots, in 1388, it would seem from an inquisition in the town chest that not more than one-tenth of the burgesses remained.

As might be expected from its remote situation, we do not meet with much information about Appleby in the old chronicles, but in John de Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, lib. xi. c. 21, there is a curious passage which may have reference to this town. Describing the expulsion of Englishmen from benefices in Scotland, he alleges, as one reason in excuse, that though the Scots had benefices in England they were not allowed to enjoy them but "Aut turpiter ejcitur, aut inhumaniter jugulatur, cum tamen, quantum ab hoc Scoti et Angli non debent ad imparia judicari. Habet enim Dumblanensis ecclesia justum titulum ad totum dominium de Appleby, de Congere, et de Troclingham necnon et de Malemath in Angliá ex donatione reguli et domini eorundem; ejus filium a mortuis resuscitavit Sanctus Blaanus nepos ex sorore S. Katani, quem baptizavit Blaanus Columbam eum nominavit; uterque in vitâ mirabilis, et miraculis coruscans: Columba in Dumblan et Blaanus in Botha insula tumulantur." St. Blaanus lived towards the end of the tenth century, and the grant claimed by John de Fordun to have been made to him of the whole lordship of Appleby, of Congere, and of Troclyngham, and also of Malemath, in England, by the lord of these places must have been made before the conquest. There are however no manors in this neighbourhood bearing the same names as those mentioned in the chronicle, and the fact that the church of Warcop is dedicated to St. Columba would hardly justify the conclusion that this was the place in which St. Blaanus raised the ruler's son to life, and afterwards baptized him the name of Columba.

What was the state and condition of Appleby and this district at the period of the conquest is most difficult to determine. According to Buchanan, "William the Conqueror could not gain possession of it, and being wearied with a war  
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more tedious than profitable, and his courage being somewhat cooled, he applied himself to the thoughts of peace, which was made on these conditions:—"That in Stanmore *i.e.* a stony heath, a name imposed upon it for that very cause, lying between Richmondshire and Cumberland, the bounds of both kingdoms should be fixed, and in the boundary a cross of stone should be erected, which should contain the statues and arms of the kings of both sides." That cross, as long as it stood, was called King's Cross. It was also agreed that Malcolm should enjoy Cumberland on the same terms as his ancestors had done. Be this as it may, William seems to have granted this part of Westmorland to Ranulph de Meschines, who in 1088 gave to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, the churches of St. Lawrence and St. Michael, describing them as belonging to his castle of Appleby. From this charter it is clear that there was a castle at Appleby at that date; and in his history of Craven, Whitaker gives it as his opinion that the castles of Brough, Appleby, Pendragon, and Brougham were all the work of Ranulph Meschines, in the reign of the Conqueror; Brough to fortify the pass of Stanemore, Pendragon that of Mallerstang, Appleby for its central as well as strong and beautiful situation in the barony, and Brougham to guard its northern boundary. These castles at that time consisted of keeps or square towers, all of which belonged to that period of architecture. This part of the castle at Appleby is now called Cæsar's Tower, and appears to have been constructed in haste. It has none of those cautious contrivances for munition and defence which are to be found in most of the old castles in this kingdom, and the workmanship of the walls is not of that strength and firmness that we generally observe in buildings of that date. When first built it was probably not so high as at present, nor were the several stories on the same level as they are now. Originally the lowest or basement story would have a groined roof resting on a pillar or pillars in the centre, but there is reason to suppose that the floors of the upper chambers were supported by beams of timber as at present. The wall that now divides the square of the keep into two compartments was built by the Countess of Pembroke in the year 1651, and at one time there was a brass plate upon the wall in the vault bearing the following inscription:—"This Cæsar's tower began to be repaired and this middle wall to be built from the foundation in 1651 by Ann, Baroness  
" Clifford

“Clifford, Westmerland, and Vesey, Lady of Honour of Skipton in Craven, and Countess Dowager of Pembroke. Dorsett, and Montgomery, after it had laid ruinous and uncovered from the year 1559 until now.” It is not easy to explain why this tower, evidently of Norman origin and Norman workmanship, should be called Cæsar’s Tower. In his valuable manuscript collections for a history of Westmorland, Mr. Hill says—“For the origin of this nomenclature I have never yet been able satisfactorily to account. I am inclined, nevertheless, to believe that square fortresses of defence in this Kingdom have acquired that name from the mere incidental circumstance of the Tower of London being called Cæsar’s Tower, from a vulgar error that it was constructed by the Emperor Julius Cæsar. Thus Shakespeare, in Richard II., talks of the King going to ‘Julius Cæsar’s ill-erected tower.’”

The keep at Warwick Castle is also called Cæsar’s Tower, and the keep at Brough Castle has the name of the Roman Tower, but there can be no doubt that these towers, as well as the one at Appleby, were not built earlier than the twelfth century, and probably not until after the great architect Gundulph had introduced his improvements in castle building. The notion that this tower was the work of one of the later emperors is not worth a moment’s thought. There may have been and probably was a stronghold of some sort at Appleby in the time of the Roman occupation, as well as when the place was first granted to Ranulph Meschines, but we may very safely assert, that there was no building anything like the Cæsar’s Tower now standing.

From the time of its erection until it was repaired by the Countess of Pembroke, it seems to have often been in a ruinous condition. About the year 1176, or as some chroniclers have it, 1173, the town of Appleby was burnt and the castle taken, and no doubt considerably injured by William of Scotland, and in the Pipe Rolls mention is frequently made of the castle of Appleby. In the 23. Henry II., they contain much relating to the repairs of the Westmorland castles. In 24. and 25. Henry II., there is an item for purchasing stock, and repairing the mill at Appleby. In 9. Richard I., the bridge of the castle at Appleby was repaired. This bridge must have been the one at the end of the town, as there does not seem ever to have been one nearer the castle. In Mr. Hill’s manuscript it is said, “independent of the bridge at the end of the town, there appears formely  
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“ to have been a large boat at the high part of the town to bring corn from the mill and transport passengers, the remains of which boat were to be seen at the castle in Mr. Machell’s time.” In the Pipe Rolls, 1. John, and succeeding years, mention is made of repairs at Brough and Appleby Castles. In 6. John is the sum of 10s. to repair the walls of Appleby, and 3s. to repair the houses. In 10. John, 40s. expended in repairing Appleby Castle, and one mark at Brough. In 20. John, 20*l.* allowed to Appleby castle and others for maintenance of garrisons. Up to this time, that is, until the reign of King John, there does not appear to have any building of consequence except Cæsar’s tower, and we have no certain means of knowing whether Robert de Veteripoint, who then received a grant of the property, built an addition to the latter. About the 26. Henry III., it appears from an inquisition then taken that the tower at Appleby was much decayed, and the main timbers very rotten, by the default of the prior (of Carlisle), because he would not distraint upon the sureties of the carpenters who contracted with Lord John de Veteripoint for 22 marks to repair the said tower; and the knight’s chamber, which was much dilapidated in the time of the said John, fell in the time of the prior; and of the 50 marks assigned by our lady the Queen for the repairs of the said castle, there is not allowed above 10*l.*, as is believed. At that time the heir of the castle and estate was under age, and ward to the king, an in the custody of the prior of Carlisle.

After the castle and estate came into the Clifford family, some additional buildings were probably erected, though it is difficult to trace any remains of them in the present structure. We know that Roger de Clifford made considerable additions to the Castle at Brougham, and it is not improbable that Robert de Clifford, his son and heir, made some additions at Appleby. We know that in 1352 there was a chantry in the castle at Appleby, which the vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby, was adjudged liable to serve, and though this chantry might be in the tower, it is much more likely to have been in a separate building which stood at the south-east corner of the quadrangle, and of which the room now called the baron’s chamber formed part. In her memoirs, the Countess of Pembroke, speaking of the time when most of the castle was built, says “by records and evidences which are still remaining, the baron’s chamber in the castle was built long before; and in Edward I. time,  
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“it was stiled the knight’s chamber, and sometimes the “baron’s chamber, in the records.” If the baron’s chamber “now existing is the same as the knight’s chamber referred to in the inquisition taken the 26th of Henry III. as much dilapidated in the time of John de Veteripont, it must have been built a considerable time before that date, and was probably the work of Robert de Veteripont, who died in 1228. The room now called the baron’s chamber would be the lord’s “solar,” or “sollere,” and the hall would extend westwards, the boundary wall of the quadrangle being the side wall of the hall. This wall, the baron’s chamber, and the vaulted apartments in this part of the castle, are well worth a careful examination.

The gateway, or gatehouse, arched over, and originally very solid, is supposed to have been built in 1418, by John Lord Clifford, whose arms and those of his wife were carved upon it, and his son Thomas Lord Clifford built a great portion of the castle that stands eastward, namely, the hall, the chapel, and the great chamber, called the dining-room, which was then fallen into decay. At the bottom of the chapel window was this inscription—“This chappel was built by Thomas Lord Clifford, anno domini, one thousand 400, 54.” The windows of this chapel contained, in stained glass, the coats of arms of the Veteriponts and Cliffords, the arms of Thomas Lord Clifford’s wife (the Dacres) quartered with those of his son, and also the arms of his grandson, born in that year (1454). The windows in the hall also contained coats of arms in stained glass.

Of the building of the round tower near the gateway I can find no reliable account. It was probably in existence before the building of the gateway in 1418, and it is not unlikely that there was another to correspond with it, near where the dining room now is. The Countess says that Thomas de Clifford, who fell in the battle of St. Albans, 1455, “built “the greatest part of the castle as it then stood; it being “a building much after the manner of those buildings in “King Henry VI. time.” It seems to me more probable that the round tower was erected by Robert Lord Clifford, who is said to have had a great passion for building, and who, after repairing the castles and seats of his ancestors, died in 1391.

The chapel to which I have referred as built by Thomas Lord Clifford in 1454, was evidently between the hall and the dining room, as in that room a piscina was discovered in 1852, and though concealed by the wainscotting, still  
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exists. Whitaker states that in the Countess of Pembroke's memoirs, the castle at Appleby is said to have been ruined in the insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, A.D. 1569, but Mr. Hill notes opposite the passage that he had not found this. Leland, who lived and wrote in the last half of the sixteenth century, speaks of the castle as dilapidated in his time, and there is no doubt that very extensive repairs were done by the Countess of Pembroke, both to the dwelling house and Cæsar's tower. It is said that "all the strong and artificial work and buildings erected by Thomas Lord Clifford were defaced and broken down, with some of the walls of the said castle, in 1648, the time of our late civil wars." There is some tradition that Oliver Cromwell's generals bombarded Appleby Castle, and the effects were pointed out on the north-east side, where until lately the wall bulged out, and was cramped with iron at the third storey. Machel says, "when the great breach of Cæsar's tower was filled up in the highest storey, 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," upon which Mr. Hill observes that the breach above-named might or might not be the work of the Protector's generals, but the holes Machel refers to, appears to have been for the sake of communication from one side of the tower to the other. The same apertures were also found in Brough Castle, as described by Machel. I do not think there is any foundation for the belief that the castle was injured by Oliver's generals. We have the whole particulars of its surrender, in a letter from Colonel General Ashton, dated Appleby, 11th October, 1648, and delivered to the Parliament on the 16th of that month, and there does not appear to have been any siege, or any injury done to the buildings. And on the brass plate previously referred to, the Countess stated that the tower had been ruinous and uncovered from 1559 until repaired by her in 1651. In the year 1664, Judges Newdegate and Wyndham stayed all night at the castle, and Judge Wyndham slept in Cæsar's tower, and Judge Newdegate in the baron's chamber, which was the first time that the judges or persons of quality lay there since it had been repaired, and on the following day the action brought by the Countess against her tenants was tried in the Moot Hall, and she obtained a special verdict, though, as she says, "my tenants still persisted in their wilful refractoryness and obstinacy against me."

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This custom of lodging the judges at the castle is a very old one, into which I cannot now enter, but I may observe in passing, that the lowest chamber in Cæsar's Tower was anciently the prison of the county. Leyland speaks of the prison in Appleby Castle in his time, and in 18. Edward III., John de Brampton was arrested for felonies, and convicted before the justices, and committed to the jail of the King's Castle of Appleby. After the death of the Countess of Pembroke, the castle at Appleby, as well as those at Brougham, Brough, and Pendragon, seems to have remained unaltered until about 1688, when her grandson Thomas, Earl of Thanet, dismantled all his other castles in Westmorland, pulled down the chapel built by Thomas Lord Clifford, and some other portions of the house at Appleby, and fitted up a suite of good modern apartments, which remain until this present time. Several of the windows were brought from Howgill Castle, which had been purchased by the Thanets from the Honeywoods, and some portraits of that family, brought at the same time, are now in the dining-room of the Castle.

In his history of Westmorland, Hodgson says, speaking of this Earl,—“A small manuscript volume containing an account of his family disbursements and extensive charities, was lately discovered by the present steward of Appleby Castle. These accounts are interspersed with occasional remarks, entered at the instance of his lordship; and some of them authenticated by his own signature, being intended partly for the regulation of his own conduct, and partly for the benefit of his descendants.” This manuscript would probably shew that the lock on the entrance door of the castle was purchased by this Thomas sixth Earl of Thanet, and not by the Countess of Pembroke, as has sometimes been supposed.

And now, having given you, so far as I am able, an account of the Castle and its alterations and additions, from the period of the Conquest, until the present time, I will direct your attention to one or two features that are deserving of especial notice. And first you should examine Cæsar's Tower, with its well proportioned buttresses, and its massive but indifferently built walls, and its beautiful as well as commanding situation. The newel stair-case at the south-east and south-west corners lead up to its several stories; those in the other corners only lead from the highest story to the roof, and on each side of the different apartments are large recesses in the  
wall,

wall, similar to those that have existed at Brough. These recesses have been filled with stone seats or settles, and were probably used for sleeping, but this is a question open to discussion. The wall and buildings on the south-east of the quadrangle, as I have before said, and the vaulted chambers beneath, will well repay examination, and about the middle of the wall, on the east side of the Castle, towards the river, you will see the sally port, with the grooves to guide the falling of the portcullis, still visible. Outside the wall you may observe the outer and inner moat, surrounding and protecting the Castle on all sides, excepting that abutting on the river, for the defence of which nature herself had amply provided.

Of those who owned or dwelt in the castle of Appleby, I can but briefly speak. Three times had this castle and estate been carried as a marriage portion, by heiresses, before it came into the possession of Simon de Morville, and when his grandson, Hugh de Morville, thinking to do his sovereign good service, kept the door while his companions slew Thomas a Becket in his Cathedral at Canterbury, it was forfeited to the Crown, and in the Crown it remained until the reign of King John. It was during this period that the borough of Appleby received its charter, and secured possession of its high privileges, as a royal burgh. The burgesses were subject to no lord, but held in *capite* directly from the crown, and, as a consequence, the mayor of this ancient town was a person of no small consequence within the boundaries of his own borough, and is entitled to take precedence even of Her Majesty's judges. From an old document, copied into the margin of Gibson's translation of Camden, in the library at Lowther, it appears that Appleby was a county of itself in 4. King John, that is at the time the first grant was made to the Veteriponts. And it is worthy of remark, that long after the second grant, Appleby Castle was dealt with as one of the king's fortresses, or a royal fort, and the owner addressed as Constable of the King's Castle at Appleby. Even so late as Edward I., when the Pope claimed the kingdom of Scotland, as a fief of the holy see, and the Barons of England wrote a letter denying the claim, and affixed their names, Robert de Clifford, whose name occurs in the list, is styled Chatelain of Appleby, while all the rest are called Barons.

From the Veteriponts the estate passed to the Cliffords, through Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Veteripont. She and her sister Idonea, one aged ten, and the  
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other six or seven years, were committed by the king, who had them in ward, to the custody of Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, and these two knights thought they could not better consult the interests of the co-heiresses than by marrying them to their own sons Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, thus dividing the inheritance between them. The estate continued in the Clifford family until the thirteenth generation, when the daughter of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, carried it to the Tuftons; John second Earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by his wife, the Lady Ann Clifford.

At no period of its history does Appleby appear to have been a favourite residence of its owners, and, except at the assizes, or on some public occasion, was never much frequented by the noble and gallant race of Cliffords. Why the lords of the castle have almost invariably deserted this beautiful residence it is hard to say. We might probably give some better reason than the fact, that, from the accession of the Cliffords until very recent times, there has ever been feud between the lord of the castle and the lord of the town. Attempts have been made to abridge the rights and privileges of the burgesses, and these attempts have been almost always gallantly and successfully resisted. The Cliffords claimed that the grant to John de Veteripont included the lordship of Appleby; the burgesses contended that they had a previous grant from King Henry II., and that the lordship of their town was not in King John to give, until a compromise was happily effected, by calling Bongate old Appleby (*Vetus Appilby ubi Villani manent*), and allowing the lords of the castle to have rule over that. But the feud remained still, and it must be that the owner of the castle, finding Appleby too small to be ruled by two lords, gracefully retired from the field, and allowed the mayor to have undisputed sway within the limits of this ancient borough.

And now, one short reference to the domestic life of the noble Cliffords, and I must close. By an indenture made between Thomas Lord Clifford and William Plumpton, knight, dated 25th March, in the 26. Henry VI.; it was agreed that the daughter of Clifford should marry Robert, son and heir of the said Sir William Plumpton. Of this marriage we have in Mr. Hill's manuscript the following account.

“Be it known to all men, that forasmuch as it is meritorious  
 “and needful for every true Christian man to testify and bear  
 “true

“ true witness in every true matter and cause. Therefore we,  
“ Wm. Ratclyffe, being the age of five score years ; Nicholas  
“ Bellfield, four score and eight years, and John Thornton, of  
“ four score years, will record and testify for very trawth, that  
“ the Lord Sir Thomas Clifford married Elizabeth, his  
“ daughter, unto Robert Plumpton, the eldest sonne and heir  
“ of Sir William Plumpton, when she was but six years of age.  
“ And they were wedded at the chapel within the castle, at  
“ Skipton. And the same day one John Garth bare her in his  
“ arms to the said chapel, and also it was agreed at the same  
“ time, that if the aforesaid Robert died within age, that  
“ then the sayd Lord Clifford should have the second son of  
“ the sayd Sir William Plumpton, unto his sayd daughter.  
“ And they were but three years married, when the sayd  
“ Robert died, and when she came to the age of twelve years,  
“ she was married to William Plumpton, second son to the  
“ aforesaid Sir William ; and the sayd Sir William promised  
“ the said Lord Clifford, that they should not ligg together  
“ until she came to the age of sixteen years. And when she  
“ came to eighteen years, she had Margt now Lady Rockcliffe.  
“ And then as evidence hath been imbesiled, or what hath  
“ been done since, we cannot tell, but all this as afore re-  
“ hearsed in this bill wee will make it good, and if need be  
“ deeply depose afore the King, or his counsell, that it is  
“ matter of trawth, in any place when wee shall be com-  
“ manded as far as is possible for any such old creatures to  
“ be carried to. In witness hereof to this true bill of record,  
“ wee, the said William, Nicholas, and John, have set our  
“ seals, the twenty-sixth day of October, in the 19th year  
“ of the reign of King Henry VII.”

There are in connection with the Castle of Appleby and this ancient borough many other objects of interest, to which time does not permit me on this occasion to allude. But I may mention two or three things worthy of your attention. In Cæsar's Tower there is an inscribed stone which has been brought from Brougham Castle, and also a bronze measure, dated 1685, for the use of the lord's tenants at Kirkby Stephen. In the Moot Hall may be seen measures of the time of Queen Bess, and old charters and other ancient documents of considerable interest. Near the school-house you may observe a number of inscribed stones, most of them the work of Reginald Bainbrigge, perhaps one or two of them original Roman work. One of them is exactly similar to one

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now at Brougham Hall. Within the door of the court-house there is a genuine fragment of a Roman stone with part of an inscription, which cannot now be made out. The church has been restored, but I may mention that when it was repaired by the Countess of Pembroke, at the cost of 600*l.* or 700*l.*, a chantry, called Warcop's choir, which projected towards the town, immediately opposite where the pulpit used to stand, was pulled down, and several alabaster and plaster images, curiously gilded, were found concealed in the walls thereof. These were taken to Colby Hall, and were seen there by Mr. Machel when a boy, but I do not suppose any of them now exist. There are within the church some monuments and coats of arms worthy of examination.

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ART. XXVIII.—*Kendal Church.* By J. Crowther, Esq., Manchester.

*Read at Kendal, May 29th, 1872.*

THE Parish Church of Kendal is of unusual size and arrangement, and presents the remarkable features of four aisles co-extensive with the nave and chancel, a western tower, and a porch situated at the west end of the outer south aisle.

The plan may be roughly described as a simple parallelogram, of which the total internal length from east to west is 140 feet, and the width 103 feet, dimensions which include an area exceeded by few parish churches in England.

The greater portion of the present fabric is a work of the fifteenth century, ranging from about the year 1440, to the close of the century. It is in part reared on the foundations of a much earlier structure, of which the nave arcades and other details still remain.

The original church appears to have been a structure of the early English period; and, judging from the details referred to, was erected early in the thirteenth century.

Of this early work, the bases to the nave columns—probably the columns and arcades above them—and portions of a string-course on the eastern stage of the tower are the only *certain* remains. The capitals, columns, and bases of the chancel arcades were also of this period; but they were unfortunately  
in