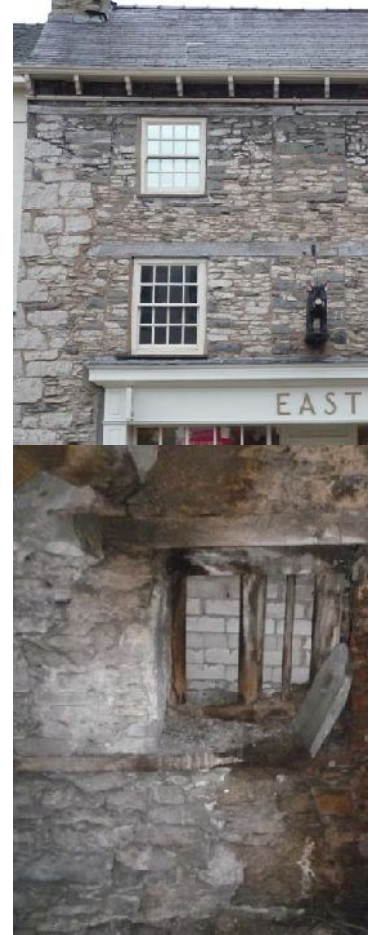


69 STRICKLANDGATE, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Mr AS Thompson

NGR: 351518 492902

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

April 2012



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary	4
Acknowledgements.....	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Methodology	7
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	8
4. Building Recording.....	19
5. Discussion.....	46
6. Bibliography	49
Appendix 1: Listed Building Information	52

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	6
Figure 2: Ground floor plan.....	22
Figure 3: First floor plan.....	23
Figure 4: Second floor plan.....	24
Figure 5: Attic plan	25
Figure 6: Detail of the timber mullion windows in Room A2	26
Figure 7: North-facing section through the southern truss in Room A2	27

List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from Todd's map of 1787	8
Plate 2 (right): Extract from Wood's map of 1833.....	8
Plate 3 (left): Extract from Hoggarth's map of 1853	9
Plate 4 (right): Extract from the 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of c1859.....	9
Plate 5: Plan from the sales particulars of 1869	9
Plate 6 (left): View of the rear, c1890 (from Hughes 2005).....	10
Plate 7 (right): Late 19 th century (?) view of employees of 'R Hodgson Brush Manufacturer' and the front of the building (from Bingham 1995, 229).....	10
Plate 8: View of Black Hall Brush Factory (from Curwen 1900, 346).....	11
Plate 9 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912.....	11
Plate 10 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938	11
Plate 11 (left): Proposed front (west) elevation (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952).....	12
Plate 12 (right): Proposed cross-section (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952).....	12
Plate 13 (left): Proposed ground floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952).....	12
Plate 14 (right): Proposed first floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952).....	12
Plate 15: Proposed second floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952).....	13
Plate 16 (left): Illustration of the Black Hall Brush Factory from 1953 (County Publicity Limited 1953, iii).....	14
Plate 17 (right): Drawing of the Black Hall Brush Factory by EM Bottomley, dated 1953 (after Bottomley 2011).....	14

Plate 18: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1968.....	14
Plate 19 (left): Proposed ground floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970).....	15
Plate 20 (right): Proposed first floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970).....	15
Plate 21: Proposed front (west) elevation (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970).....	15
Plate 22 (left): North external elevation	19
Plate 23 (right): Front (west) external elevation.....	19
Plate 24 (left): South side of ground floor: window, formerly a doorway, and passage entrance	20
Plate 25 (right): First and second floor windows and blocking	20
Plate 26 (left): General view of Room G1 showing the ceiling joists	28
Plate 27 (right): South elevation of Room G1, showing ends of joists	28
Plate 28 (left): Fireplace and timber surround, south elevation, Room G2	29
Plate 29 (right): End of beam, west end of south elevation, Room G2	29
Plate 30 (left): Window, west elevation, Room F1	29
Plate 31 (right): Doorways and toilet, east end of Room F1.....	29
Plate 32 (left): General view of Room F2	30
Plate 33 (right): Window, west elevation, Room F3.....	30
Plate 34 (left): Corbels supporting beam along north elevation, Room F4	31
Plate 35 (right): Cupboard and doorway, east side of Room F4	31
Plate 36 (left): Staircase in Room F5.....	32
Plate 37 (right): Staircase and top of stairwindow, south elevation, Room F5.....	32
Plate 38 (left): Window, east elevation, Room F6	33
Plate 39 (right): Stairs and partition wall against north elevation, Room F7	33
Plate 40 (left): Window, north elevation, Room F8.....	34
Plate 41 (right): Window, south elevation, Room F9	34
Plate 42 (left): General view of first floor roof space.....	35
Plate 43 (right): Window and concrete block, west elevation, Room S1	35
Plate 44 (left): General view of Room S2	36
Plate 45 (right): East end of southern beam, Room S2.....	36
Plate 46 (left): North half of window at south end of east elevation, Room S2	36
Plate 47 (right): Curved end of wall and panelled door at south end, Room S2	36
Plate 48 (left): North and west elevations, Room S3.....	37
Plate 49 (right): South and west elevations, Room S3.....	37
Plate 50 (left): Partition wall in Room S4	38
Plate 51 (right): Partially blocked window and blocked aperture, east elevation, Room S4	38
Plate 52 (left): West elevation, Room S5.....	39
Plate 53 (right): Stud wall with re-used timber, south elevation, Room S5	39
Plate 54: Staircase in Room S6.....	40
Plate 55 (left): East face of east truss, Room A1.....	41
Plate 56 (right): East face of west truss, Room A1.....	41
Plate 57 (left): Window in east elevation, Room A1	41

Plate 58 (right): Chimney breast against south elevation, Room A1	41
Plate 59 (left): General view of north face of south truss, Room A2	42
Plate 60 (right): Additional bracing timbers, west end of south truss, Room A2	42
Plate 61 (left): Carpenter's marks 'II', west end, north face of south truss, Room A2.....	43
Plate 62 (right): Carpenter's marks 'IIII', north face of south truss, Room A2	43
Plate 63 (left): Taper mark on north face of west of centre angled brace, south truss, Room A2	43
Plate 64 (right): Taper mark on north face of east of centre angled brace, south truss, Room A2.....	43
Plate 65 (left): General view of south face of north truss, Room A2	44
Plate 66 (right): Loose door presumed to be from doorway in north truss, Room A2	44
Plate 67: Panelling and attached newspaper cuttings, north face of north truss, Room A2	44
Plate 68 (left): South and east sides of the chimney stack in Room A2.....	45
Plate 69 (right): South and west sides of the chimney stack in Room A2.....	45
Plate 70 (left): Western mullion window in north elevation, Room A2.....	45
Plate 71 (right): Eastern mullion window in north elevation, Room A2.....	45

Non-Technical Summary

Prior the submission of a Listed Building consent application for modifications to 69 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria, the Conservation Officer at South Lakeland District Council requested that an archaeological building recording be carried out. The building is Listed Grade II, and it was considered necessary to better understand its historical development and significance in order to inform any planning decision. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in March 2012.

The building was originally known as Black Hall and is thought to have 16th century origins. It has been described by most historians of Kendal, although many borrow heavily from the work of Cornelius Nicholson, first writing in 1832. He states that it was the home of Henry Wilson in 1575, the first alderman of Kendal, but gives no supporting evidence. Subsequent authors have tended to repeat this view, despite detailed research by R Percival Brown indicating that it was most likely a younger brother of Henry Wilson who lived at Black Hall. The Wilson family certainly retained a long connection with it, up until the 18th century, when it passed through marriage to the Stephenson's. By 1838 it was being used as a brush factory, and the sale of the Stephenson's estates in 1869 allowed Rainforth Hodgson, who by that time operated the brush works, to acquire the building. It remained in this use for over 100 years, before the company moved to new premises on Sandes Avenue, most likely in the 1950s, after which the building was reorganised to provide office space and used by various companies.

The building recording revealed that while it is possible that there is an even earlier, perhaps medieval origin, to the building the earliest phase comprised a three-storey property (perhaps raising in height an earlier building) of probable 16th century date, of which two large early trusses survive. This building may also have had a pair of long mullion windows in the front (west) elevation, which were subsequently modified to houses the present windows. This building was subsequently extended with three storey extensions to the rear (east) and south. The rear elevation appears to have had a row of large openings along one side, perhaps indicating that it was a warehouse, while the southern extension, which more closely matched adjacent buildings formerly situated to the south, probably covered an existing point of access to the rear yard and so a passageway was formed to maintain this. Following, this the remaining space to the rear was gradually filled with further additions, including a row of cottages known to have been built by the late 18th century, and internally any early features were gradually removed and the space modified by the addition of internal partition walls.

69 Stricklandgate represents an interesting and relatively unusual example of what was probably a Tudor town house, the most significant remaining element of which is as the two large trusses and two timber mullion windows in the attic. The possible warehouse extension is also of interest, although it is clear that, in general, much of the early fabric had been lost by the mid to late 20th century.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr Thompson for commissioning the project, and Roger Haigh and colleagues at Haigh Architects, for providing the 'as existing' drawings of the building and help with access and further information. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) and the Local Studies section of Kendal Library for their help in accessing their records.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also carried out the building recording with Tom Mace. The report was produced by Dan Elsworth, the illustrations by Tom Mace, and it was edited by Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a Listed Building consent application for modifications to 69 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR 351518 492902), Graham Darlington, Conservation Officer for South Lakeland District Council, requested an English Heritage Level 2 type recording of the building (English Heritage 2006). This is intended to provide a record of the building and an assessment of its significance. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Mr AS Thompson to carry out the building recording. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and carried out the work in March 2012.

1.1.2 The building is Grade II Listed and thought to have its origins in the 16th century, having been the home of the first Alderman of Kendal, Henry Wilson (English Heritage 2007; *Appendix 1*).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 69 Stricklandgate is located on the east side of approximately the centre of Stricklandgate, immediately adjacent to the Westmorland Shopping Centre, which is actually accessible through a passageway running underneath the south end of the building (Figure 1) leading into Blackhall Yard Shopping Centre. The site is therefore well within the urban and retail area of Kendal.

1.2.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground and is approximately 50m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002). The river Kent is located approximately 200m to the east and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay to the south-west. The solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates but is situated on the edge of a large area of Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying drift deposits of glacial gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

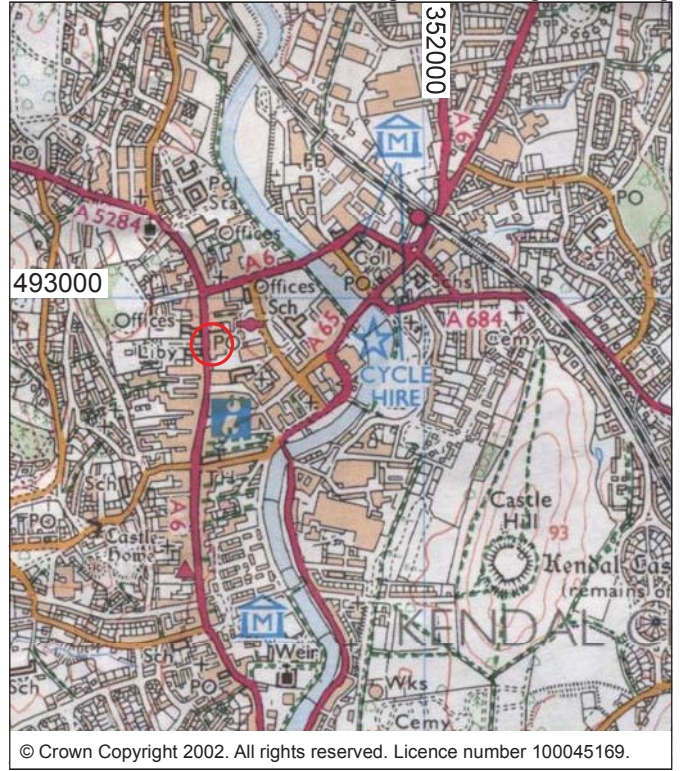
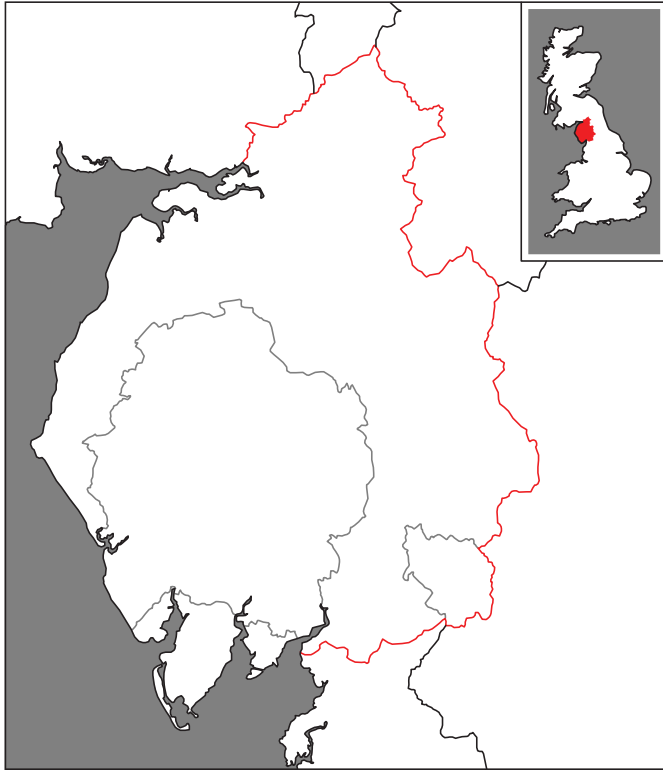


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mr AS Thompson

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, April 2012

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Information was gathered from the following locations:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site and other primary sources as well as secondary sources such as trade directories in order to identify information about the development and use of the building;
- **Kendal Library, Local Studies Collection**: additional sources, primarily secondary sources, including newspaper cuttings, but also some unpublished material were consulted;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a largely descriptive investigation, with the interpretation only making a limited use of the available documentary information. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client's architect. In addition, a cross-section was produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. a plan of each floor at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. a cross-section of one of the main roof trusses at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be provided for the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy of the report will be provided to client's agent and the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal and a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are certainly not specific enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the late 18th century, and only maps from that date onwards will be considered. Useful images such as photographs are only available from the late 19th century onwards, although there are a remarkable number in existence. It is also important to note that the building was originally known as Black Hall or Blackhall, with the associated land known as Blackhall (or Black Hall) Croft or Black Hall Yard.

3.1.2 **Todd, 1787:** this is the earliest map of Kendal to provide a reasonably detailed record although it does not specifically name Black Hall (Plate 1). The property can be identified, however, as being at the west end of an L-shaped range and indicates that it had essentially taken on its present footprint by this date. The block corresponding to 69 Stricklandgate can be identified, as can the passageway running beneath it on the south side, but little other detail can be ascertained, although it is clear that it formed part of a much larger range of buildings by this date.

3.1.3 **Wood, 1833:** Wood's map shows essentially the same arrangement as Todd's (Plate 2), although it has the name 'Stephenson Esq.' written across the site and 'Blackhall Croft' is marked to the east. Mr Stephenson was the landowner at this time (see Section 3.2.2).

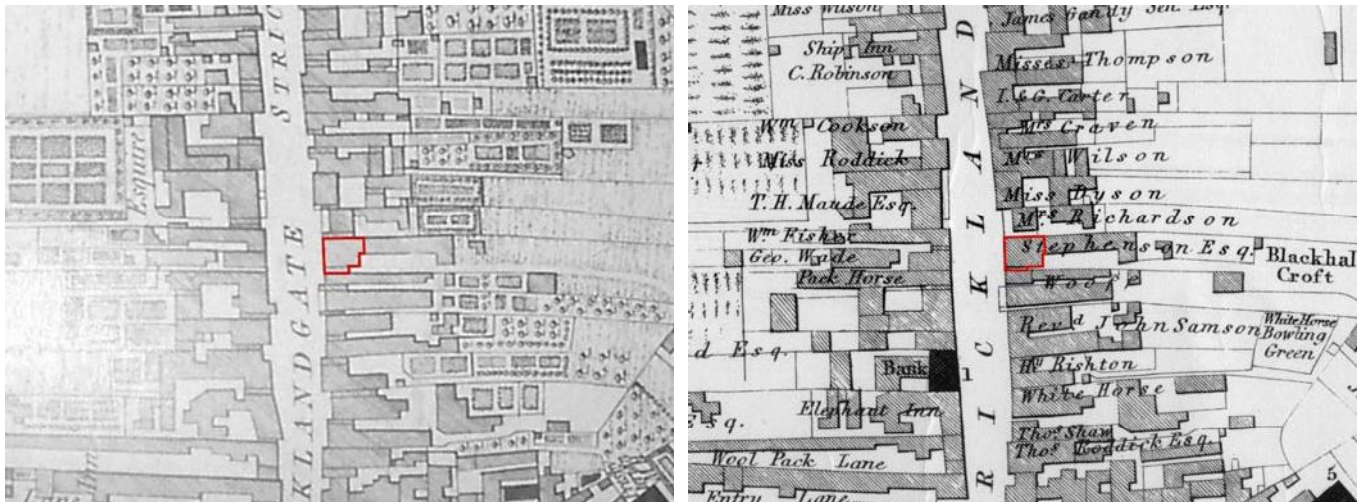


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Todd's map of 1787

Plate 2 (right): Extract from Wood's map of 1833

3.1.4 **Hoggarth, 1853:** this too shows much the same arrangement as the earlier maps (Plate 3). No landowner's name is shown but 'Black Hall Croft' is marked.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, c1859:** the first detailed Ordnance Survey maps of Kendal were all produced at around this time, but the 1:500 scale is particularly useful (Plate 4). It shows the subdivisions between buildings, which demonstrates that the linear block to the east comprises a row of small properties, presumably cottages (see Sections 3.1.6 and 3.1.7). 69 Stricklandgate is labelled 'Black Hall (Site of)' and 'Black Hall Yard' is shown to the east. The detailed arrangement of 69 Stricklandgate is not shown, although it appears to have taken on essentially its present form and the passageway below the southern end is clearly marked.

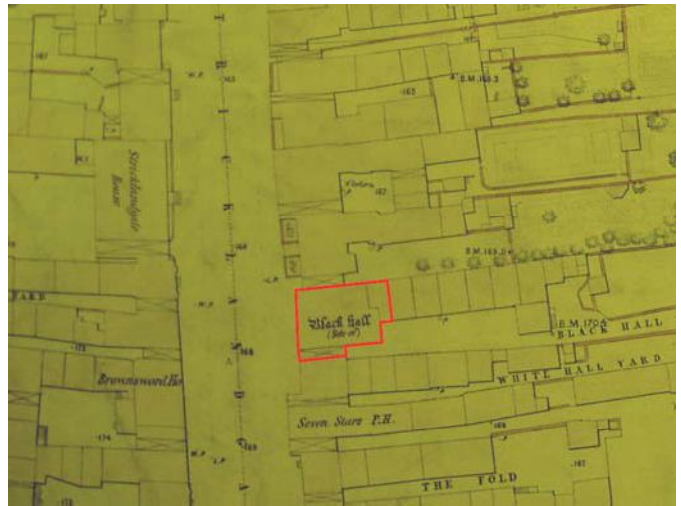
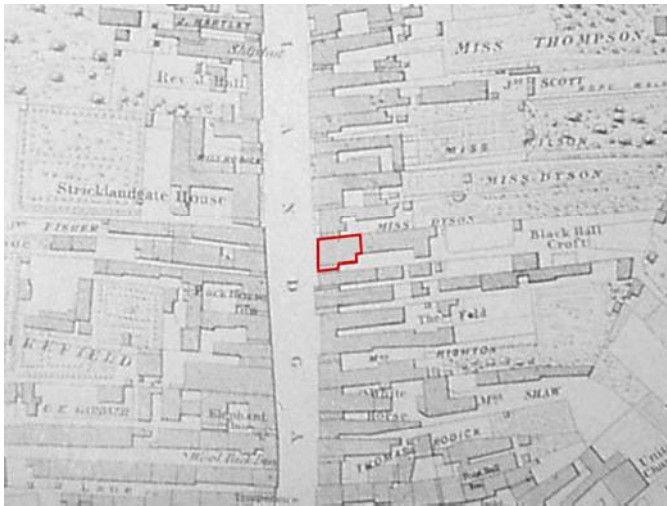


Plate 3 (left): Extract from Hoggarth's map of 1853

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of c1859

3.1.6 **Sales Particulars, 1869:** this plan accompanied sales particulars for several pieces of land around Kendal (CRO(K) WDB/35/SP/158 1869; see also Hughes 2005), and, while it essentially shows the same information as the earlier Ordnance Survey map (Plate 5) (and may, indeed, be based on it) the associated documents also include additional information. Black Hall is Lot 16, and is described as:

'Two freehold houses, situate in Stricklandgate, occupied by Rainforth Hodgson, as Yearly Tenant, at £23 6s Per Annum; and two cottages, situate in Black Hall Yard, let to Mrs Rowlandson and Margaret Dixon, as Yearly Tenants, at £8 9s Per annum, and producing a gross rental of £31 15s Per annum. The Premises occupied by Rainforth Hodgson are in a very commanding situation for Business purposes, and have been for many years used by him as a Brush Manufactory. N.B. – the rooms over the arched entrance to right of way leading from Stricklandgate to Stramongate, are included in this lot.'

Lot 14 is described as six cottages, a warehouse, a workshop, and a stable let to various tenants.

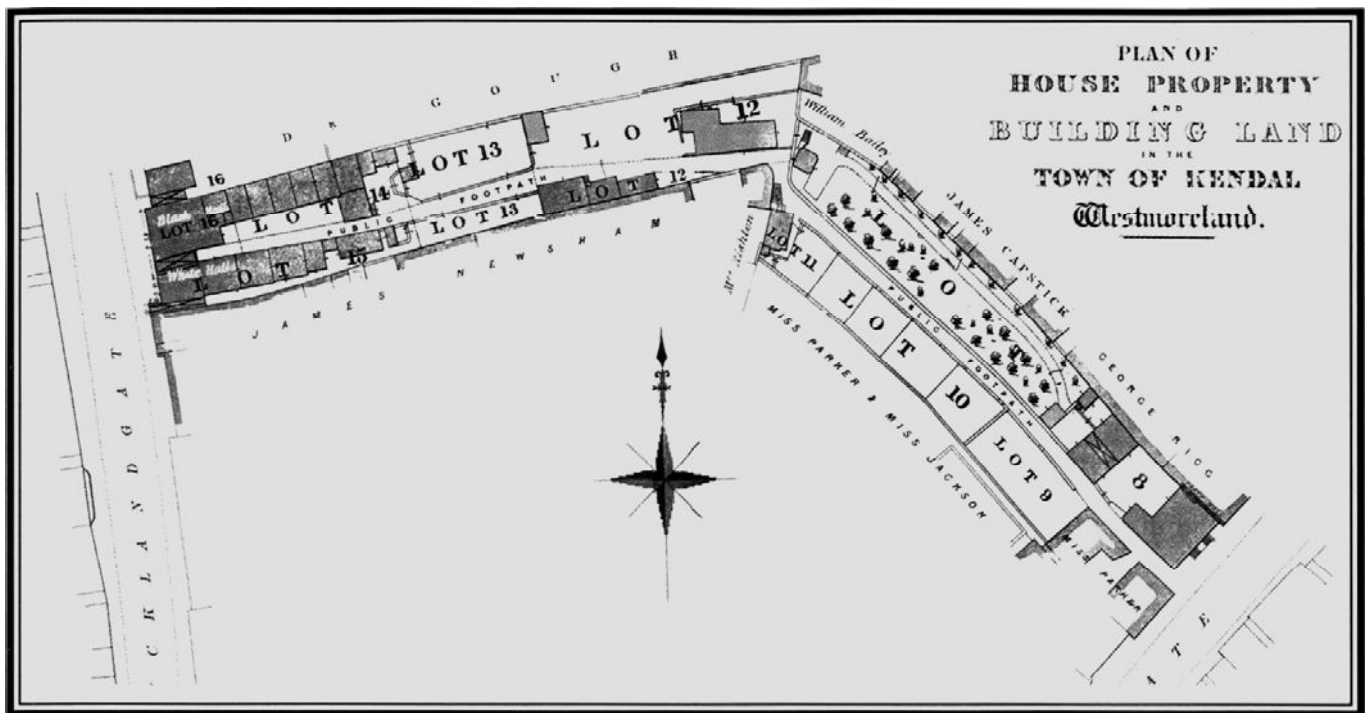


Plate 5: Plan from the sales particulars of 1869

3.1.7 Photographs, late 19th century: at least two photographs of the building from the late 19th century exist. One of these (Plate 6) is of particular interest as it shows the rear (east) elevation of the building. It is of interest, in part, because it shows the adjoining cottages but it also shows that at this time this part of the building was not rendered and there were windows on every floor of the extension to the east, two of which are possibly mullioned. The second photo, presumably of late 19th century date, but perhaps early 20th century, of the front (west) elevation (Plate 7), shows the arrangement of the ground floor at this time, with a smaller doorway and adjacent window on the north side, and a larger shop window to the south, with what appears to be a drip mould above. The sign, marked 'R. HODGSON BRUSH MANUFACTURER' is clearly shown, with the model of a hog above. The windows, on the first floor at least, seem to have essentially their present arrangement.

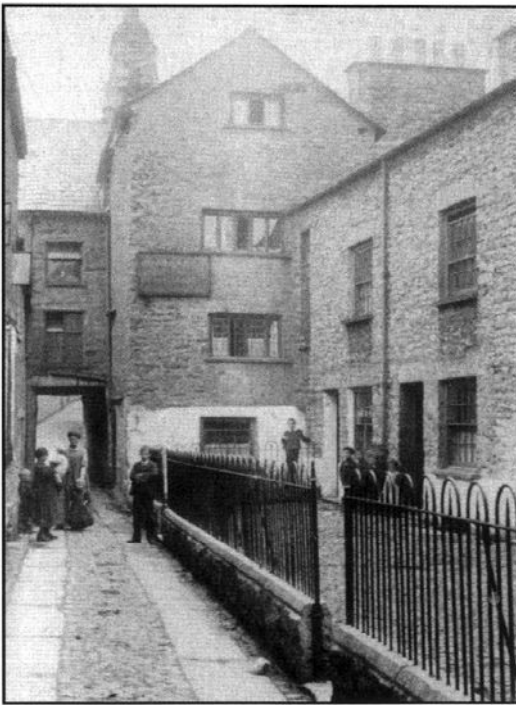


Plate 6 (left): View of the rear, c1890 (from Hughes 2005)

Plate 7 (right): Late 19th century (?) view of employees of 'R Hodgson Brush Manufacturer' and the front of the building (from Bingham 1995, 229)

3.1.8 Curwen, 1900: this photograph (Plate 8) is perhaps also of late 19th century date, an identical version is reproduced elsewhere and dated 1886 (Hughes 2005), but it cannot post-date 1900 as it is reproduced by Curwen (1900, 346). It shows the entire front (west) elevation, demonstrating that at this time it was finished with some form of rough render and that the upper two floors and chimneys had essentially their present appearance, with three sash windows on each floor. The ground floor is as per the previous picture (Plate 7), although as it shows the full elevation more detail is available. What appears to be another doorway is situated to the north of the northern window, and a doorway is present to the south, adjacent to the entrance into the passageway.

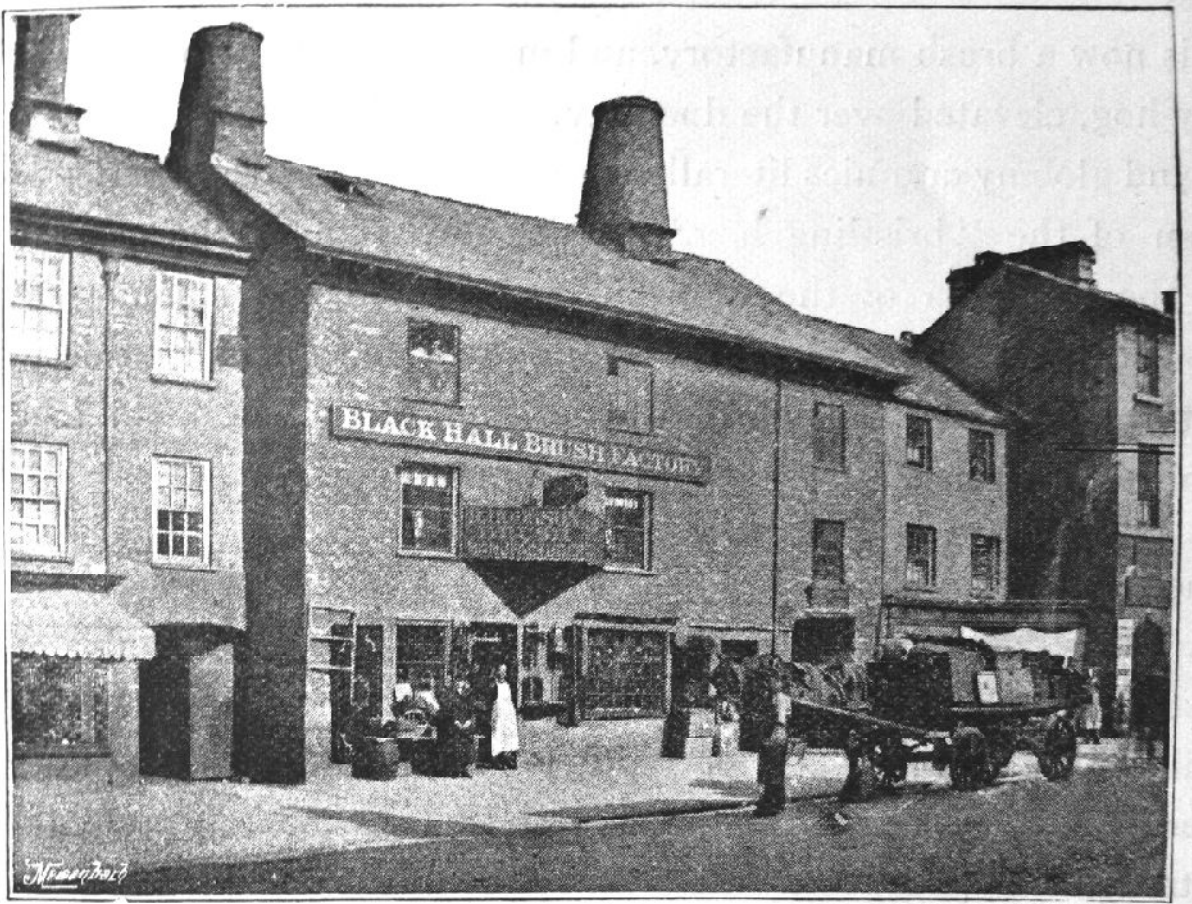


Plate 8: View of Black Hall Brush Factory (from Curwen 1900, 346)

3.1.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1912:** this is the next available Ordnance Survey map (Plate 9). It shows much the same information, although it also has the reference numbers used for the rating valuation of 1910 (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/28 1910). The map appears to show that the property is plot No. 2627, which corresponds to 69 Strickland in the record although it is said to be owned by Robert Braithwaite and Henry Tedcastle, occupied by Robert Braithwaite, and described as a house and shop.

3.1.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1938:** this is the next available Ordnance Survey map (Plate 10), but it shows much the same information as the previous one.

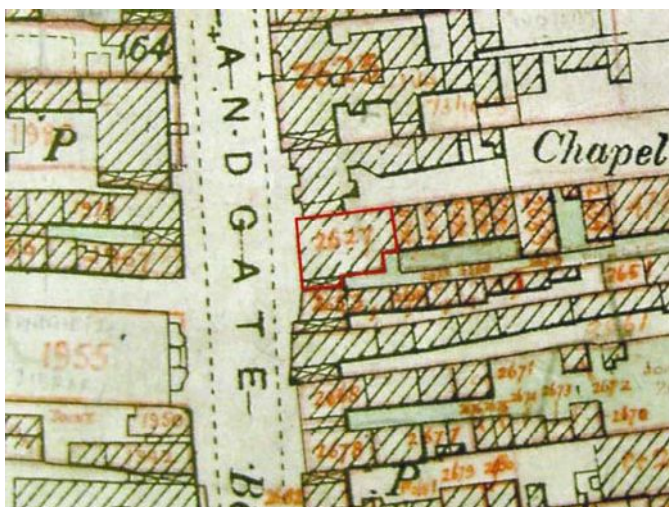


Plate 9 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912



Plate 10 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.1.11 **Planning Application, 1952:** these architect's drawings (Plate 11 to Plate 15) relate to proposals to change the front elevation to provide a single large shop front including a doorway, but also the blocking of the original doorway to the south of this to form a window, the blocking of all of the internal fireplaces, the modification of internal doorways, and addition of a staircase in the rear extension.



Plate 11 (left): Proposed front (west) elevation (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952)

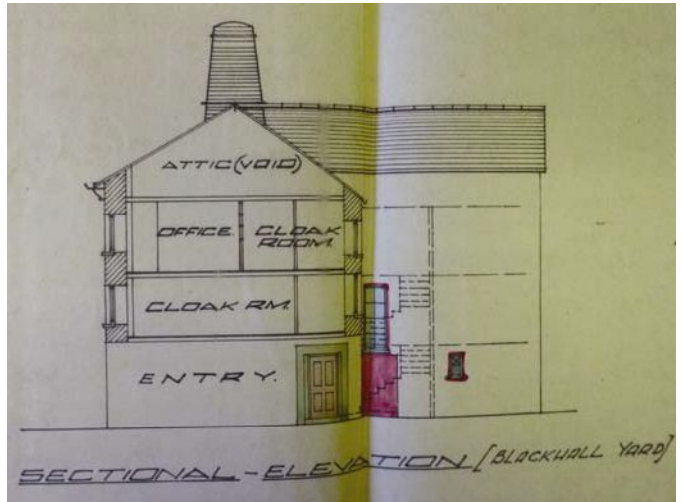


Plate 12 (right): Proposed cross-section (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952)

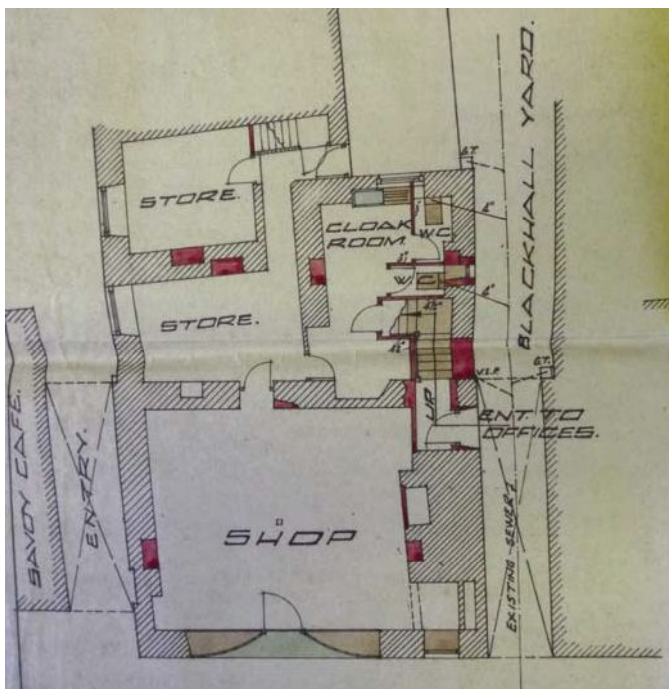


Plate 13 (left): Proposed ground floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952)

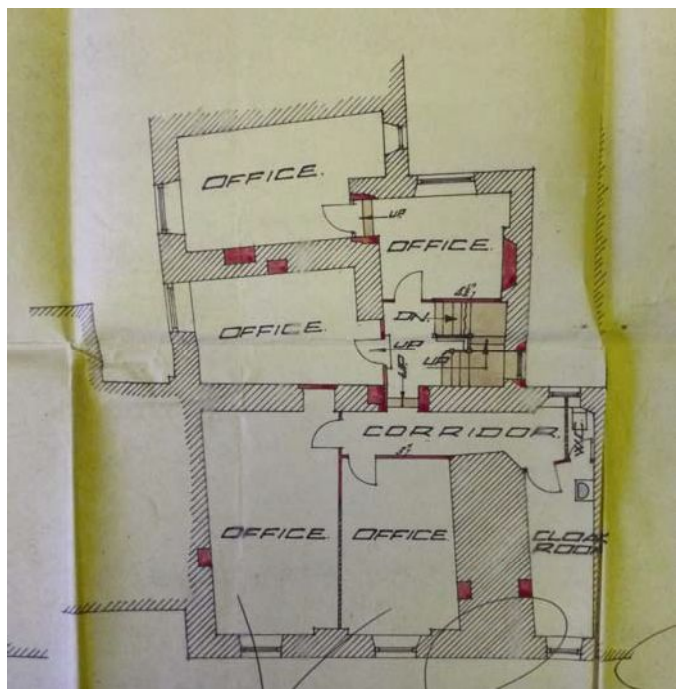


Plate 14 (right): Proposed first floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952)

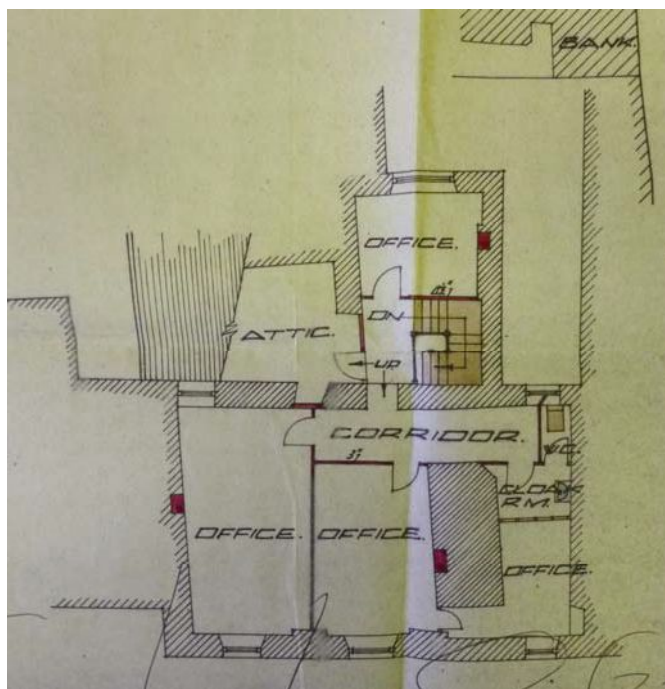


Plate 15: Proposed second floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952)

3.1.12 **Directory, 1953**: this illustration is from an advertisement in a directory of 1953, but appears to be based on a much earlier view of the building (Plate 16), although it is not clear whether it is entirely genuine or imagined. A version of the same illustration is reproduced in Hughes (2005) and said to date from 1838, but no source is given. This seems plausible, however, as the building is shown much as it is in the other 19th century illustrations (Plate 7 and Plate 8), with one notable difference. The eaves along the front elevation are supported on corbels grouped in threes, almost classical style tri-glyphs, rather than the scrolled corbels that are now there.

3.1.13 **Illustration, 1953**: this is a remarkably detailed drawing of part of the front (west) elevation (Plate 17) focused specifically on the sign and hog. It is of interest as it shows much the same arrangement as the 19th century views, with the smaller shop windows and doors still present, despite the proposed plans of 1952. It also shows that the scrolled corbels were present by this time and that the ground floor window and doorway on the north side shared a single lintel, perhaps suggesting that they originally formed part of a single long window that was partially converted into a doorway.

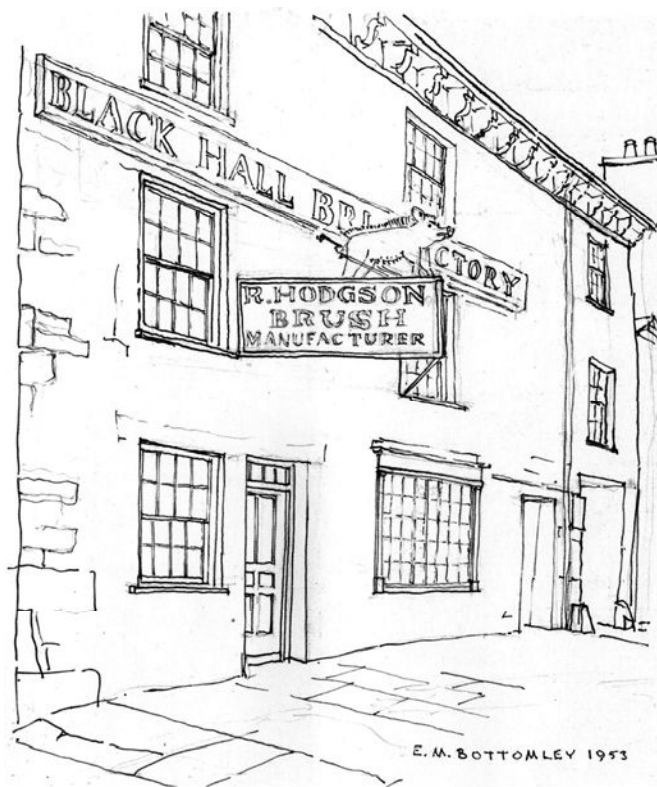


Plate 16 (left): Illustration of the Black Hall Brush Factory from 1953 (County Publicity Limited 1953, iii)

Plate 17 (right): Drawing of the Black Hall Brush Factory by EM Bottomley, dated 1953 (after Bottomley 2011)

3.1.14 **Ordnance Survey, 1968:** this shows much the same arrangement as the previous map, with 69 Stricklandgate and Black Hall Yard marked (Plate 18). The major difference is that the land to the east has been cleared, presumably for the construction of the new Blackhall Road but latterly for the construction of the Westmorland Shopping Centre.

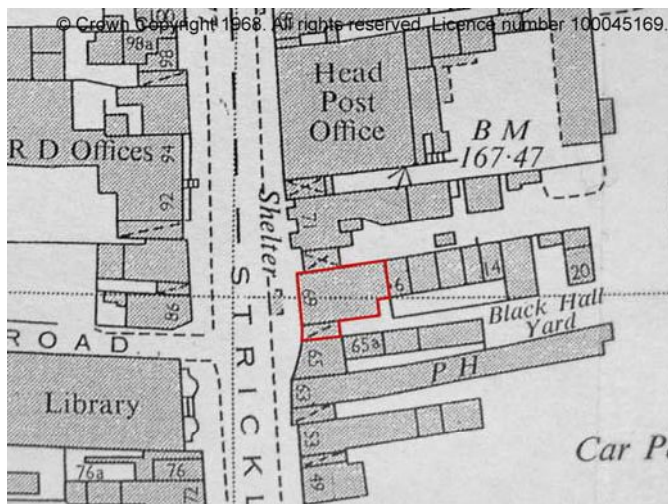


Plate 18: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1968

3.1.15 **Planning Application, 1970:** these drawings (Plate 19 to Plate 21) relate to a proposed scheme of alterations, primarily involving the addition of a second staircase to the north of the earlier one and the addition of some internal walls. The front elevation was to be essentially retained as it was following the alterations in 1952, with the removal of some signs. Originally it was apparent that the wall was to be rendered, but this has been scored out in the associated documentation and replaced with 'sandblasting', which is presumably what produced the current external finish.

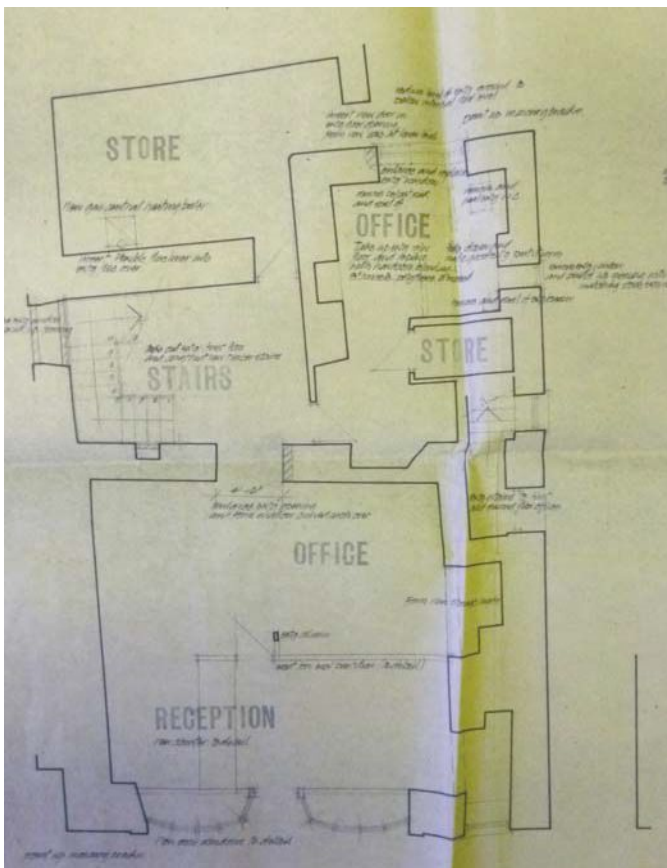


Plate 19 (left): Proposed ground floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970)

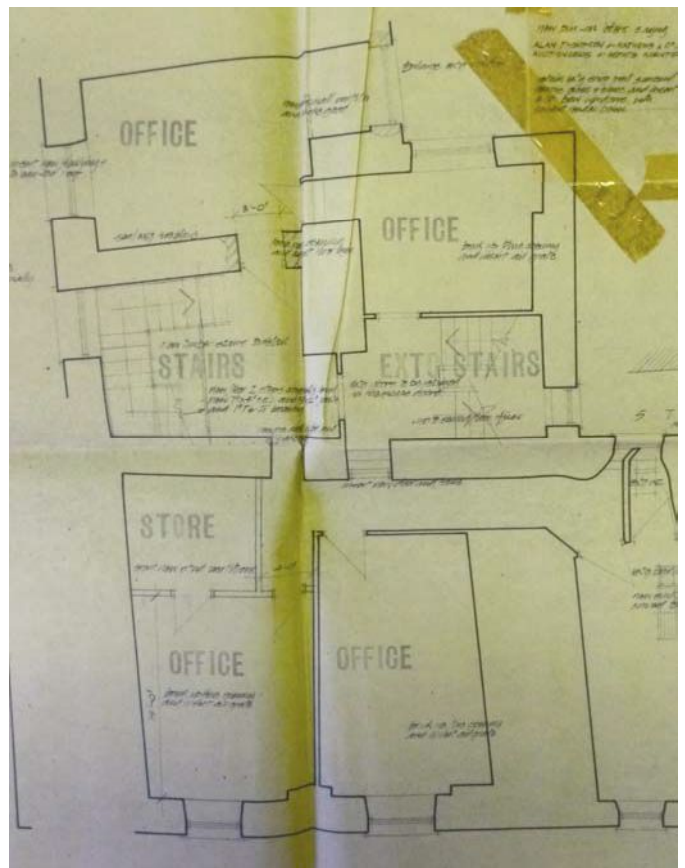


Plate 20 (right): Proposed first floor plan (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970)

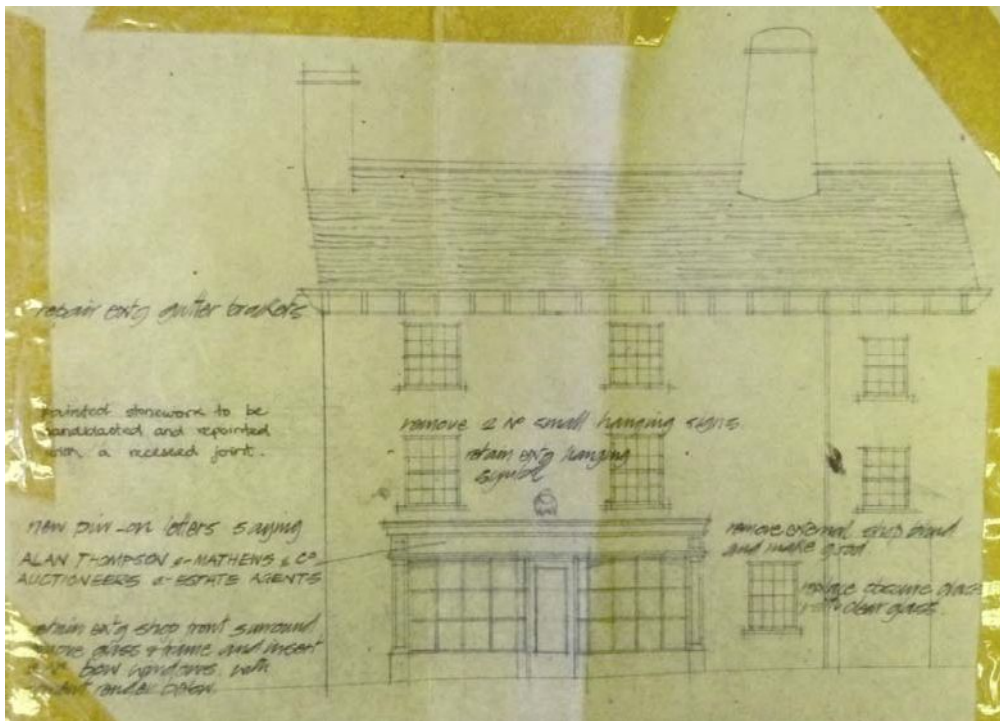


Plate 21: Proposed front (west) elevation (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970)

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Introduction:** while Kendal has a very ancient history, with activity in the general area extending into the prehistoric and Roman period and the origin of the present town's topography is likely to be at least 12th century, 69 Stricklandgate is thought to be 16th century in origin. As a result only information relating to the post-medieval period has been included in this section, specifically that relating directly to the building.

3.2.2 69 Stricklandgate was originally known as the Black Hall, or occasionally the Blackhall, and its historical connections have been discussed by a number of local historians, who, from a very early point, acknowledged its antiquity. The earliest of these is Cornelius Nicholson, originally writing in 1832 but reprinted in 1861. He states that the Black Hall: '*was a fine old mansion... for many centuries, the residence of an ancient and distinguished family of the name of Wilson. Thomas Wilson... had a brother, Henry, who lived here, and was the first Alderman, and chief magistrate of the borough, under the charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1575*' (Nicholson 1861, 128). This assertion has been repeated by a number of writers since (Whitwell 1866, 20; Curwen 1900, 345-346; Bingham 1995, 123; Nicholls 2004, 19; Hughes 2005). Of these, only Whitwell and Curwen add much useful additional information. Whitwell describes it as '*probably at one time the best residence in the town*' (1866, 20), while Curwen describes how it remained in the Wilson family until 1733 '*when the heiress, Miss Frances Wilson, married Francis Drinkel. Their daughter married an Mr Stephenson, who assumed the name of Standish*' (1900, 346). However, the suggestion that Henry Wilson lived at Black Hall seems unfounded. Research by R Percival Brown into the Wilson family indicates that Nicholson's claim was 'inaccurate' and that it was actually William Wilson, a '*substantial mercer of Stricklandgate... probably a younger brother of Henry*', was actually resident at Black Hall (Brown 1930, 46; his will, stating that he was 'of Blackhall' was proved in 1644/5; *op cit*, 85). William did become Alderman, but not until the 1580s, as did his son, who died in 1610 (*op cit*, 47). Henry Wilson in fact appears to have lived in Kirkland (*op cit*, Table VII). Mary Wilson '*of y^e blacke hall*', probably William Wilson's widow, is recorded as marrying a Walter Beck in 1617 (*ibid*; citing Birley 1960, 238). The Wilsons seem to have retained Black Hall, however, as George Wilson of Black Hall and his wife Mary are recorded in 1694/5 (Brown 1930, 48; citing Scott 1920, 181), and the family are recorded there again in 1732 (Brown 1930, 49). Curiously, an Ann Wilson, 'of Black hall', was recorded in the will of William Wilson of Kirkland, her brother, proved 1747 (*op cit*, 88), despite Curwen's assertion that it had passed out of the family in 1733. There are also a number of references in the late 18th century to the children of a Richard Wilson of Black Hall (Bellasis 1889), which also suggests that the family remained connected to it until after 1733. It is clear that there are a number of problems with the earlier accounts of the building, that Nicholson's in particular is likely to be flawed, and that the matter is confused by the multiple branches of the Wilson family in Kendal.

3.2.3 Information about the later use and development of the building is largely also given by Curwen, who stated that in about 1810 it was modernised, '*especially by the introduction of sash windows*', that the massive round chimneys were rebuilt about 1820, and that one of the upper rooms '*is paved with cobbles*' (*ibid*). Curwen also records that later in the 19th century it was utilised as a brush manufactory, established in 1838 by Grant and Hodgson (*ibid*). Their origins are unclear, and would require more research, but it is notable that a Johnathan Hodgson, hosiery manufacturer at Black Hall Yard, was recorded in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 665). Mr Stephenson sold the estate in 1869 and Black Hall was purchased by Rainforth Hodgson, the successor to the business of Grant and Hodgson, for £650 (Curwen 1900, 346). The details of subsequent occupiers, those from the 19th century onwards, are easier to ascertain, and it is apparent that it was used as a brush manufacturers from 1838 until at least 1938 (Table 1). Cragg states that the manufacturing side of the business moved to a new premises on Sandes Avenue in 1922, with the original property on Stricklandgate retained for retail and storage (1955, 133). The directories essentially confirm this change; a directory of 1921 gives addresses at Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1921, 78) and this is repeated in subsequent directories (Kelly's Directories 1925, 78; 1929, 74; 1934, 77; 1938, 74, Atkinson and Pollitt 1930, 127). The original premises on Stricklandgate were apparently sold in 1953 (Cragg 1955, 133) and subsequent directory entries list Rainforth Hodgson as being solely on Sandes Avenue (County Publicity Limited 1953, 81; Barrett's Publications Ltd c1956, 60). By at least 1955 the business was managed by the Crossley family (Cragg 1955, 133), who were related to the Hodgsons (Crossley 1963), Alfred

Crossley having begun work for Rainforth Hodgson at the age of 10, in 1883, and remaining with them for 68 years during which time he ultimately became sole proprietor (Cragg 1955, 134).

Date	Owner	Occupier	Occupation	Source
Late 16 th – early 17 th cent.	William Wilson	William Wilson	Mercer	Brown 1930, 46
1617	Mary Wilson	Mary Wilson	-	Birley 1960, 238
1733	Francis Wilson	?	-	Curwen 1900, 346
1833	Stephenson Esq.	-	-	Wood 1833
1838	-	Grant and Hodgson	Brush manufacturers	Curwen 1900, 346
1849	-	Grant and Hodgson	Brush manufacturers	Mannex 1849, 320
1851	-	Grant and Hodgson	Brush manufacturers	Mannex and Co 1851, 320
1858	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush and mat manufacturer	Kelly and Co 1858, 31
1873	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly and Co 1873, 924
1885	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Bulmer and Co 1885, 554
1894	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly and Co 1894, 83
1905	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Bulmer and Co 1905, 463
1906	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1906, 80
1910	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1910, 83
1910	Robert Braithwaite and Henry Tedcastle	Robert Braithwaite	-	CRO(K) WT/DV/2/28 1910
1914	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1914, 83
1921	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1921, 78
1925	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1925, 78
1929	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1929, 74
1930	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Atkinson and Pollitt 1930, 127
1934	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934, 77
1938	-	Rainforth Hodgson	Brush manufacturer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1938, 74
1952	Hunters Teamen Ltd?	Hunters Teamen Ltd	-	CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648 1952
1963	-	Mercantile Credit Co Ltd	Hire purchase financiers	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1963, 89
1963	-	Thomas Woodburn and Son	Blacksmith	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1963, 89
1966	-	Mutual Finance Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1966, 90
1966	-	Mercantile Credit Co Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1966, 90
1966	-	Bellefontaine, Leslie Frank offices	?	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1966, 90
1970	Alan Thompson	Matthews and Co	Estate Agents	CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300 1970
1974	-	Mercantile Credit Co Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1974	-	Mutual Finance Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86

1974	-	Melia's Ltd	Grocers and provision merchants	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1974	-	AS Thompson and Matthews	House, land and estate agents	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1975	-	Mercantile Credit Co Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1975	-	Mutual Finance Ltd	Finance company	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1975	-	Melia's Ltd	Grocers and provision merchants	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86
1975	-	AS Thompson and Matthews	House, land and estate agents	Ashton and Denton Publishing Co 1974, 86

Table 1: List of owners and occupiers

3.2.4 There are some details available relating to the operation of the brush works, including an original sales book of 1855 to 1857, found in a wall cavity 'in an old house behind Black Hall Brush factory', although this is just list of stock and provides little additional information (CRO(K) WDB15 1855-1857). One particularly detailed description of the brush factory exists, although it is undated and from an uncertain source (Mackei n.d.). This describes the building as having '*huge wooden supports and crossing beams... numerous small rooms... [and] large chimneys like the mouths of blast furnaces.. yielding floors, bo-peep corners, dark crannies, and maybe the sliding panels of the novelist – but of this we know nothing*' Mackei n.d., 284). Inside he describes a store room, a separating machine, a workroom, and an oven used to apply pitch for fixing the bristles into the stocks (*op cit*, 284-288). Most of the description is, however, given over to the products of the brush works rather than the building it was situated in.

3.2.5 As shown in Table 1, during the second part of the 20th century, the building was occupied by several different businesses at the same time, although these changed in relatively quick succession, including financial companies, a grocers, an estate agent, and even a blacksmith. Plans submitted in 1952 and 1970 converted the building into a more modern ground floor shop and upper floor offices (see *Section 3.1*) above. This ultimately involved the removal of the original bristly hog sign (it was placed in the Museum of Lakeland Life in Kendal), and its replacement with a modern replica, which still remains (Anon 1988a; 1988b). It was designated a Grade II Listed Building in 1969 (see *Appendix 1*).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The documentary sources show that although the building's history is likely to be ancient, there is some reason to be cautious in accepting Nicholson's original assertion that it was the home of Henry Wilson. It was certainly the home of the Wilson family, but apparently a branch descended from Henry Wilson's younger brother. This family occupied the property until some point in the early 18th century, at which time it passed through inheritance and eventually sold in the late 19th century, by which time it was being used as a brush manufactory. This continued to be case into the 20th century, following which it was converted, in the 1950s and further modified in the 1970s, in order to allow a mixed office and retail use. The map evidence shows that it appears to have taken on its original footprint by at least the end of the 18th century, although there was a row of smaller properties, evidently cottages, extending to the east by this date, which remained until the late 20th century.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 69 Stricklandgate is situated on the east side of the north end of Stricklandgate, within a row of properties facing west onto the street itself, and between 'McDonald's' restaurant to the north and 'Acebo' tapas bar to the south. The rear (east) elevation faces towards the Westmorland Shopping centre and there is a covered passageway passing below the south side of the property that provides access to this.

4.1.2 Externally the front (west) and the small part of the north elevation that is visible are exposed stone, comprising a mixture of limestone and slate in fairly random courses and rough quoins at the north-west corner. The rear (east) elevation is entirely finished with rough cast render and painted white. The main part extends to three storeys, plus an attic, with a gabled rear extension on the south side of the same height and lower mono-pitch extensions to the north-east. The roof is finished with local greyish-green slate and has two large chimney pots, the south is essentially round or at least rounded in plan, with a slightly projecting course of slate near the base, while the north has a rounded top on a plinth, below which it is rectangular in plan. Externally the woodwork is a mixture of early hand-finished timbers and later machine cut types. Internally the building comprises three floors plus an attic (see Figure 2 to Figure 5). The ground, first and second floors have been extensively modernised, the ground floor in particular, with much of the original fabric concealed or even removed. The attic is the only area where extensive early fabric has survived, primarily in the form of the major elements of the roof structure, which is constructed from entirely hand-finished timber.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** only a small section of this is visible, on the west side, as the majority of it is obscured by the adjoining building (Plate 22). The stonework is exposed, showing that it is constructed from limestone and slate in rough courses, with roughly dressed quoins at the west end. The scrolled corbels below the roofline also project at the top of the elevation.



Plate 22 (left): North external elevation

Plate 23 (right): Front (west) external elevation

4.2.2 **West elevation:** this is the main front elevation and, as the render has been removed, it can be seen to be constructed from rough courses of stone, with rough quoins at the north-west corner (Plate

23). The ground floor has a relatively modern Georgian- or Victorian-style shop front on the north side, comprising a pair of large 24-light shop semi-circular bow windows either side of a central doorway with six-lights. Surrounding all of this is a shop front, which has an engaged panelled column or pilaster at both end, and a moulded entablature above. To the south of this is a single window, with a 12-light fixed casement (although probably earlier and with scrolled horns), concrete sill, rough timber lintel, and slate drip course. This evidently used to be a doorway, the lower part having been blocked with stone. There is a large piece of rough timber built into the top of the north jamb, beneath which is a metal plaque painted blue and cast with the words:

'BLACK HALL Kendal's first Alderman lived here in 1575. The house was modernised in 1810 and in 1869 became a brush factory with the sign of a bristly hog. KENDAL CIVIC SOCIETY'.

To the south is a wide doorway leading into the passageway below the building, which has a rough, hand-finished timber lintel, attached to which is a metal sign reading 'Blackhall Yard No 67' (Plate 24).

4.2.3 Across the first floor there is a row three of windows. Two of these, across the centre and to the north, have 16-light sliding sash casements and thin stone sills (Plate 25). They are positioned below a long timber lintel, consisting of two pieces of hand-finished timber lap-jointed together, and there is evident blocking for a third window of similar size in the centre, against which is attached a sign in the form of a bristly hog on a timber stand. There is further blocking or narrowing either side of the two extant windows, perhaps suggesting that the aperture originally comprised a single long row of mullion windows filling this entire area. To the south, separate from this and above the passageway, is another window with a 12-light sash casement with a rough timber lintel and thin slate sill. The second floor has a similar arrangement of windows as the floor below, with two windows to the north and centre with 16-light sash casements (although apparently later in date and with scrolled horns) and slate sills, with a third blocked window between them and further blocking at either end as well as a piece of rough timber built in to the early jamb at the north end. The lintel, again, comprises two pieces of timber apparently lap-jointed together. The southern of the two is also evidently a piece of re-used timber framing as it has several empty joint slots and peg holes. To the south is a third window, as per the one below but with an over long rough timber lintel. Above all of this the roof is supported by a row of scrolled brackets or corbels supporting a cyma-moulded iron(?) gutter and with a beaded strip attached below. The roof line therefore projects some distance from the line of the wall.



Plate 24 (left): South side of ground floor: window, formerly a doorway, and passage entrance

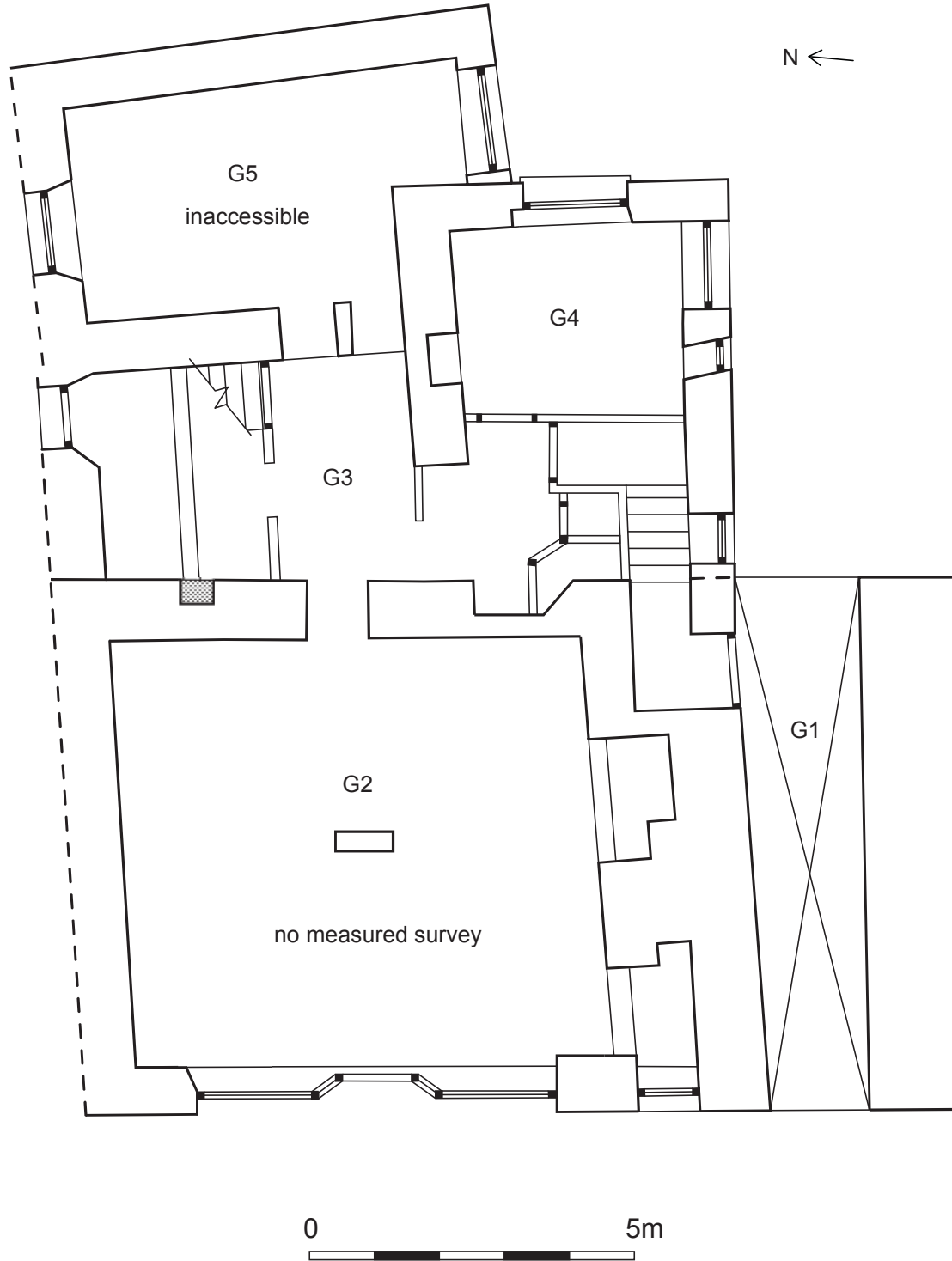
Plate 25 (right): First and second floor windows and blocking

4.2.4 **South elevation:** there is no south elevation as such, the line of the building essentially continuing into the adjoining property. However, there is a ragged line projecting from this line, with no evident quoins of joint in the masonry between the two. The elevation is essentially continued to the east by the side elevation of the rear extension. This is rendered and has a tall stair window east of centre, with an 8-light fixed casement and stone sill. There is another small window to the east on the ground floor, with a single-light casement and stone sill, plus a modern canted bay window with a 20-light

casement. Above these two windows the wall is plain and to the east it is continued by the adjoining building, above which is the remaining section belonging to 69 Stricklandgate, which has a large window with a two-light hinged casement.

4.2.5 **East elevation:** this is the rear of the building, and is entirely finished with rough cast render. The southernmost section is above the passageway, and has windows on the first and second floors with four-light hinged casements. The main section, to the north, comprises the gable end of the three storey extension. This has a window on each floor (although the ground floor is obscured by the adjoining building. Those on the first and second each have three three-light divisions and a concrete sill. There is also an alcove at attic level, now blocked from the inside and leaving an alcove.

Ground floor plan



Key: blocked feature cross-sectional timber overhead features G1 room number

Figure 2: Ground floor plan

First floor plan

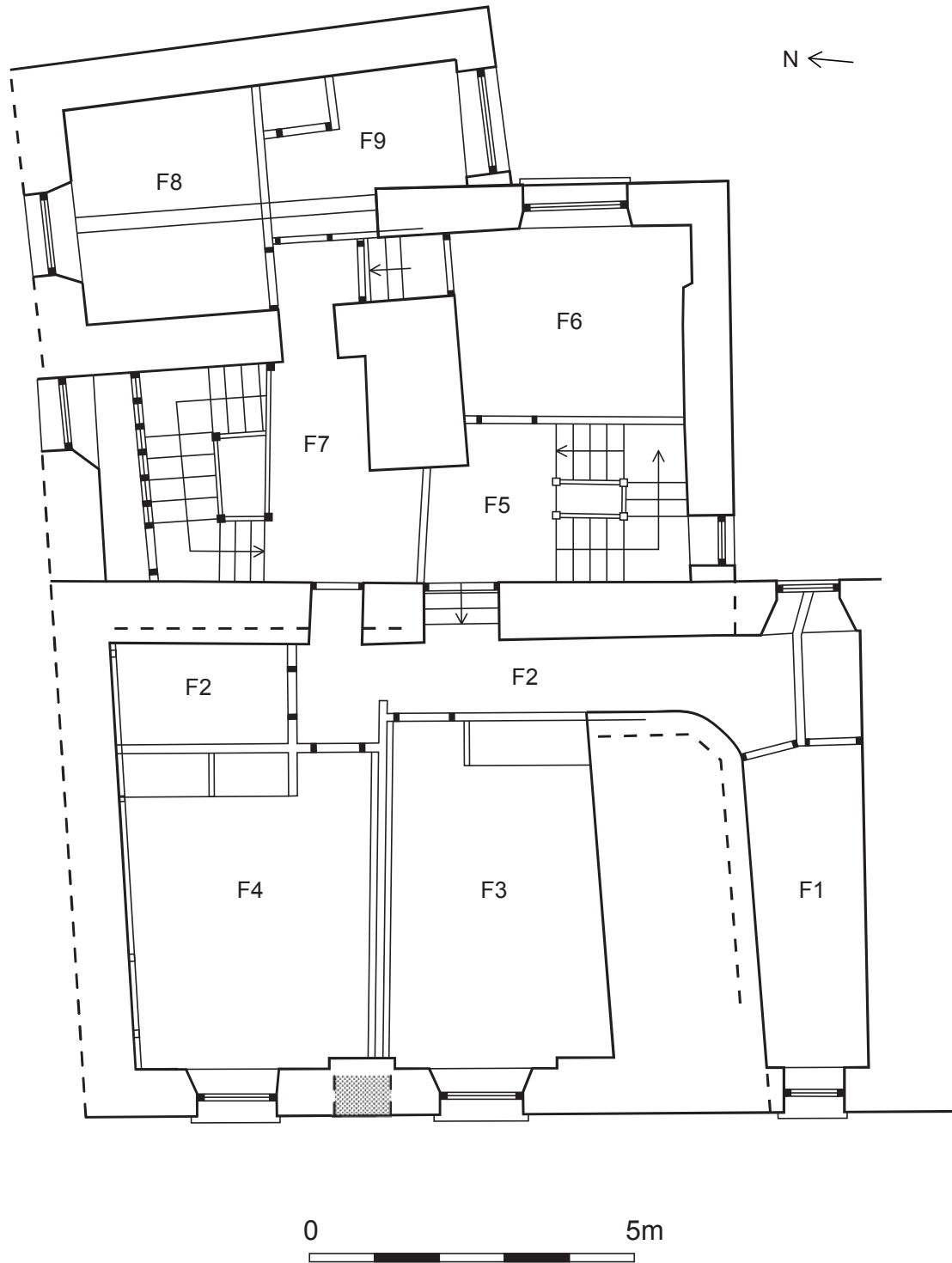
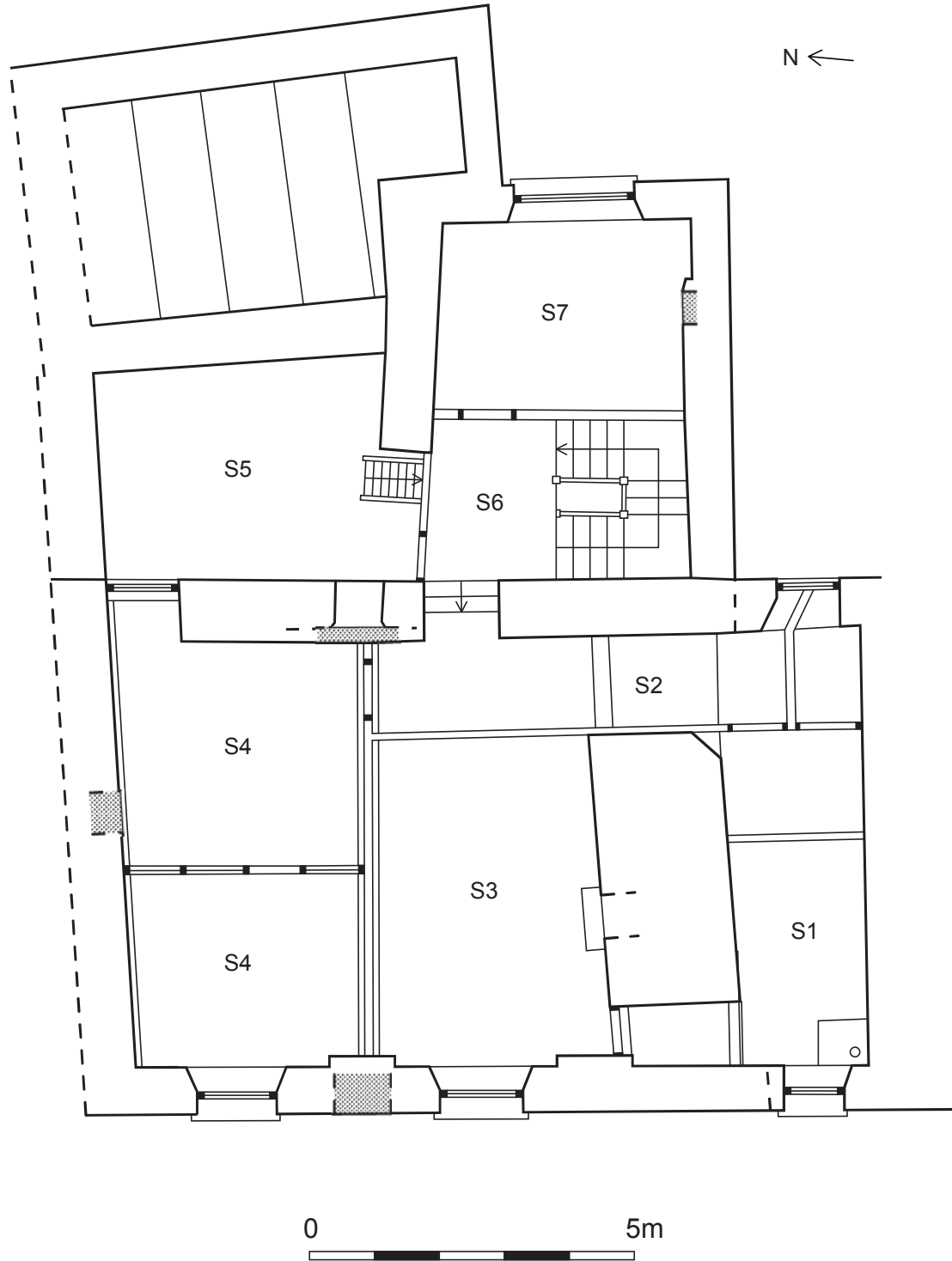


Figure 3: First floor plan

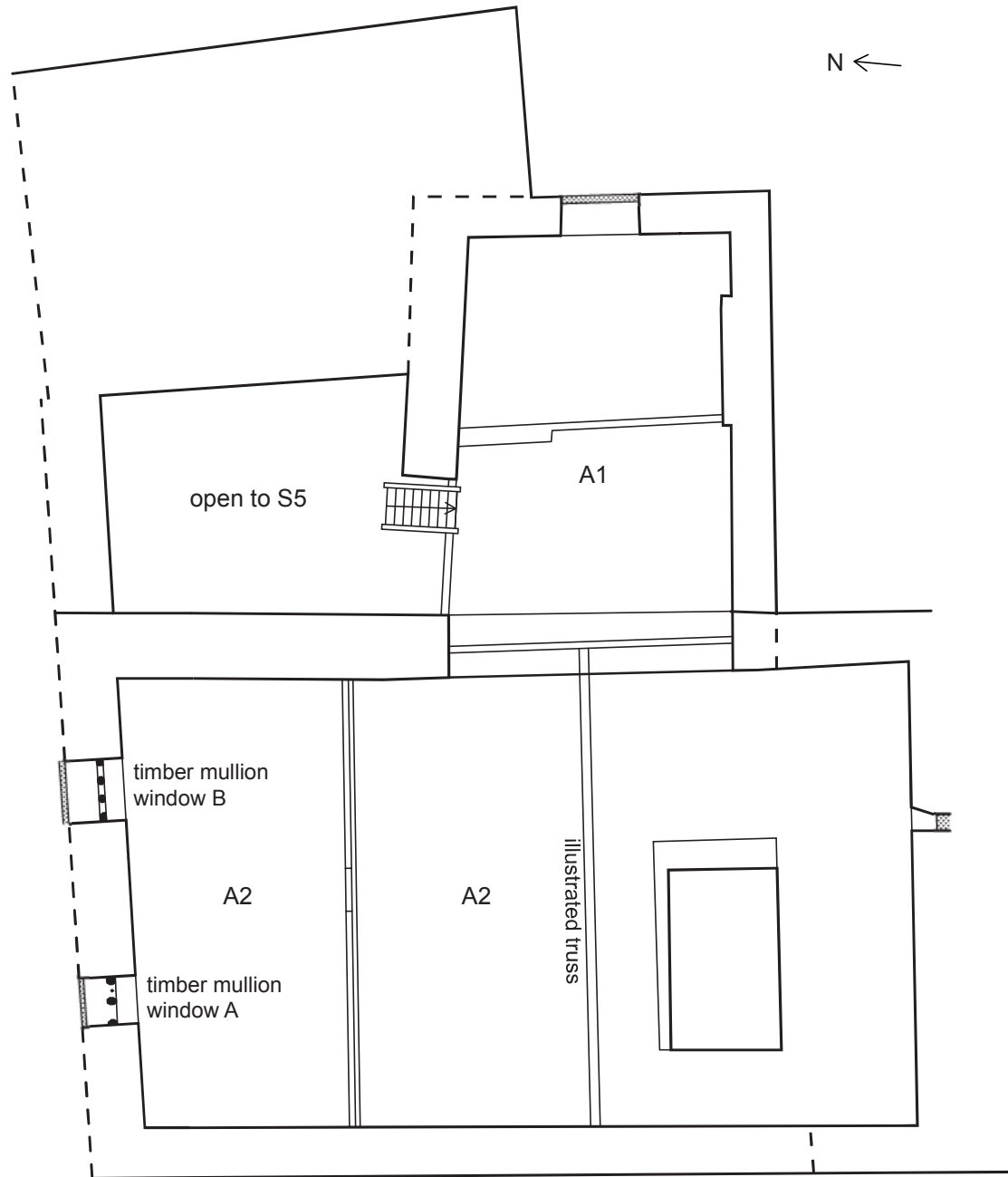
Second floor plan



Key: blocked feature cross-sectional timber overhead features S3 room number

Figure 4: Second floor plan

Attic plan

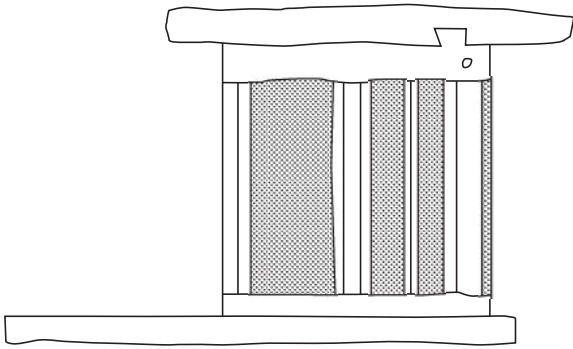


0 5m

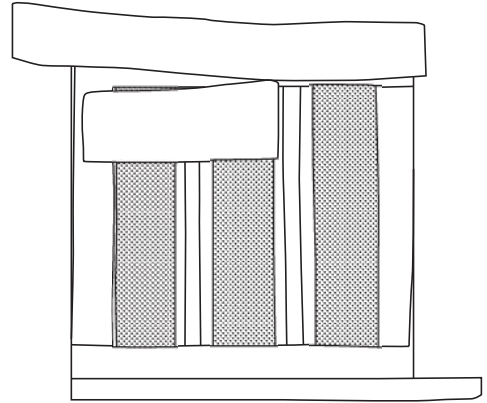
Key: blocked feature cross-sectional timber overhead features A2 room number

Figure 5: Attic plan

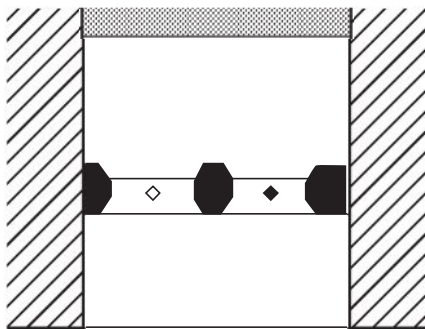
Timber mullion window A: Elevation



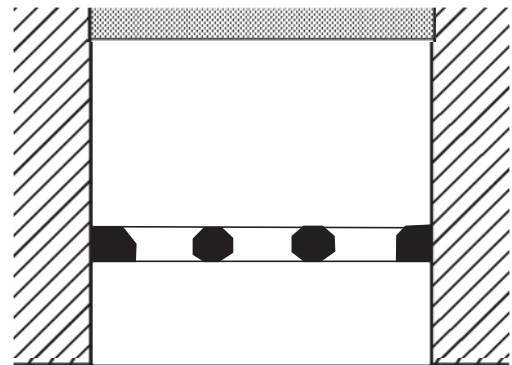
Timber mullion window B: Elevation



Timber mullion window A: plan



Timber mullion window B: plan



Key:  cross-sectional timber  cross-sectional wall  blocked feature

Figure 6: Detail of the timber mullion windows in Room A2

North-facing section through the southern truss in Room A2

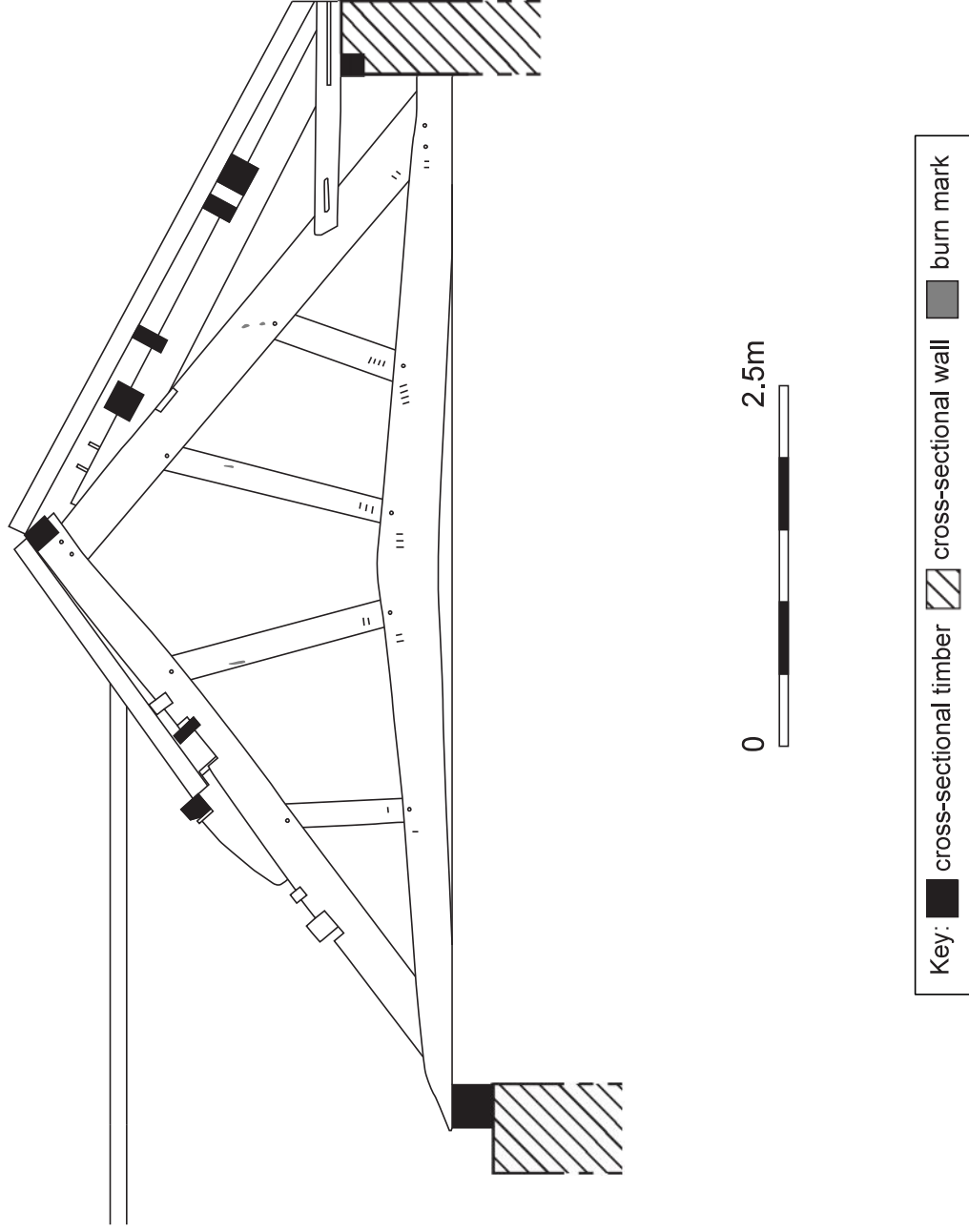


Figure 7: North-facing section through the southern truss in Room A2

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Introduction:** as the purpose of the building recording was primarily to record the better preserved elements of the historic fabric in the attic (see *Section 2.3*) the lower floors were examined in less detail. The ground floor in particular, which has been extensively modernised, with the exception of the area forming the covered passageway (Room G1), and was in use at the time of the recording, was only given a cursory inspection, although some interesting features were observed.

4.3.2 **Ground Floor Room 1:** this comprises the area formed by the covered passageway leading between Stricklandgate and the Westmorland Shopping Centre, and so is not a room as such. The floor is covered by stone flags, sloping down slightly from east to west, and the ceiling comprises a row of joists orientated north/south, all of which are neatly sawn, supporting floorboards (Plate 26). There are walls to the north and south, both of which are exposed stone finished with thick paint or whitewash, but the east and west are open to provide access. The north elevation has a horizontal timber built in on the west side, the purpose of which is unclear, and there is a modern sign attached to the west of this. There is a doorway to the east, with a project concrete surround to which a plain modern double door is attached, with a number 69a attached. Behind this is an early four panel door with four brass letter boxes, one with inscribed with the word 'LETTERS'. The opposing, south, elevation is essentially plain, although the east side is partially covered by a patch of smooth plaster or render and the ends of a row of floor joists (Plate 27), presumably for the first floor of the adjoining building, are exposed to the west, and support a timber rail. There are two iron vents at ground level.



Plate 26 (left): General view of Room G1 showing the ceiling joists

Plate 27 (right): South elevation of Room G1, showing ends of joists

4.3.3 **Ground Floor Rooms 2-5:** Room G2 has a modern timber laminate flooring and plaster ceiling with a central pillar, rectangular in section, supporting it. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and generally unremarkable, apart from the south elevation, which has a large fireplace opening, now present as a void in the wall, with a massive hand-finished timber lintel with a wide chamfer, which has been stained or painted brown, and similar upright post forming the east jamb (Plate 28). The lintel disappears into the adjoining wall, but seems to continue to the west as what is probably the end forms the lintel over the doorway to a small cupboard in the recess to the west of the chimneybreast. At this point, however, it is not stained and has been shaped to form a slight curve (Plate 29). There is a wide doorway with an arched top in the east elevation, leading to the rooms beyond. Rooms G3 and G4 are

extensively modernised but the arrangement of the main structural elements can be discerned; there are some modern partitions and modern doors. Room G5 could not be accessed and it is unclear what its arrangement is, nor was it possible to access the stairs to the upper floors from this level.



Plate 28 (left): Fireplace and timber surround, south elevation, Room G2



Plate 29 (right): End of beam, west end of south elevation, Room G2

4.3.4 **First Floor Room 1:** this has linoleum covering tongue and groove floorboards and a plaster ceiling, which slopes slightly down to the west. There is a partition on the east side forming a toilet cubicle. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a plain skirting board throughout. The north elevation has a long batten attached to it with iron coat hooks attached. The west elevation has a window with splayed jambs, a timber sill, and a sliding sash casement (Plate 30). The south elevation has a sink on an iron stand on the east side. The east elevation has doorways either side of a dividing stud wall, one leading to Room F2 and one leading to the toilet cubicle, both with a moulded four-panel door and plain surround (Plate 31). Within the east elevation proper there is a small window (actually part of one that continues into Room F2), with a two-light casement, the lower part of which is hidden by boxing behind a toilet, which sits on a slightly raised platform.



Plate 30 (left): Window, west elevation, Room F1



Plate 31 (right): Doorways and toilet, east end of Room F1

4.3.5 **First Floor Room 2:** this comprises a north/south corridor along the east side of the main part of the building (Plate 32). The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling finished with plaster with three beams orientated east/west also finished with plaster. The walls too are finished with plaster and paint and have a plain skirting board. The north end has a stud wall with a modern door, forming a small room

at the end of the corridor. Beyond this, the north elevation proper is plain with a beam along the top finished with plaster and supported by a semi-circular stone corbel on the east side. The west elevation is a plain stud partition with a projecting stud of wall at the north end and three doorways, all with plain modern doors, which curves at the south end around the shape of the chimney stack. The south elevation is also a plain stud partition, butting the window in the east elevation. The east elevation has the other half of the window in the toilet cubicle at the south end, which has splayed jambs and a two-light casement with a timber sill and heavy timber(?) step below. The wall curves slightly to the north of this and is largely plain, apart from some timber planks attached to it across the centre and two doorways, one much larger and leading via three steps to the main stairs (Room F5) the other with a modern door, to the north.



Plate 32 (left): General view of Room F2

Plate 33 (right): Window, west elevation, Room F3

4.3.6 **First Floor Room 3:** the floor comprises tongue and groove floorboards finished with carpet and the ceiling is finished with plaster and paint, as are the walls, which also have a plain skirting board throughout. There is projecting timber boxing concealing strip lights against the north and south elevation and ducting attached to the north. The elevations are generally plain. The west elevation has a window with splayed jambs and a timber seat and a 16-light sash casement (Plate 33), which is probably original and has beaded glazing bars and no horns, and a projecting section in the wall to the south of this running up to the south-west corner. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a modern panel door and there is a large cupboard built out with stud walls to the south of this with a double door. The south elevation has a grilled vent inserted into the wall, presumably into the chimney flue.

4.3.7 **First Floor Room 4:** this has carpet laid on hardboard sheeting over tongue and groove floorboards and the ceiling is finished with plaster and paint. The walls are finished with plaster and textured wallpaper and there is boxing over concealed lighting against the north and south elevations, as per Room F3. The north elevation has a beam against it, hidden by the boxing, which is finished with plaster and is supported by three stone(?) roughly semi-circular corbels (Plate 34). There is a window on the north side of the west elevation with splayed jambs, a timber seat/sill, and early sash casement as per Room F3. To the south of this is a projecting block of masonry, which disappears behind the stud wall to the south. The east elevation has a modern doorway on the south side and large cupboards with

modern double doors to the north, built out with stud walls (Plate 35). The cupboards are divided internally into two halves, the northern half having a timber stand supporting a large iron safe inside.



Plate 34 (left): Corbels supporting beam along north elevation, Room F4

Plate 35 (right): Cupboard and doorway, east side of Room F4

4.3.8 **First Floor Room 5:** this forms the main staircase on this level. The floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling finished with plaster and paint. There is a timber staircase with plain square newel posts, a very plain handrail, and a second support parallel to the handrail with a chamfered top (Plate 36). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and have a plain skirting board. They are largely plain although there are doorways in the east and west elevations, with modern doors and a tall stair window in the south elevation, extending through the staircase to the level below (Plate 37).



Plate 36 (left): Staircase in Room F5

Plate 37 (right): Staircase and top of stairwindow, south elevation, Room F5

4.3.9 **First Floor Room 6:** the floor is finished with carpet and vinyl, with tongue and groove floorboard beneath. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and textured wallpaper and there is a plain skirting board throughout. The walls are mostly plain, but the north elevation has a doorway with a modern door on the east side. The east elevation has a wide window with splayed jambs and a timber sill/seat and a metal nine-light hinged metal casement in a timber surround (Plate 38). The south elevation has an alcove on the east side formed against the chimney breast (Plate 38), into which gridded vents have been inserted. The west elevation is partially tiled around an attached sink unit and there is a doorway on the north side with a modern door.



Plate 38 (left): Window, east elevation, Room F6



Plate 39 (right): Stairs and partition wall against north elevation, Room F7

4.3.10 **First Floor Room 7:** this comprises essentially a corridor connecting several rooms to each other but also to another staircase on the north side. The floor is covered with carpet and the ceiling finished with plaster and paint, with a single beam orientated north/south across the centre finished in a similar fashion. There is a relatively modern timber staircase on the north side with plain square newel posts and plank side rails (Plate 39). Effectively forming part of this staircase is a timber partition wall against the north elevation with a high-level five-light window on the east side, a doorway with a modern panel door on the west, and boxed concealed lighting (Plate 39). The walls in general are largely finished with plaster and textured wallpaper. There are doorways to the east and west with modern door in that to the west. The north elevation proper has plywood boxing, presumably covering pipes, to the west and a large window to the east with splayed jambs and a timber sill but now housing a large air conditioning unit. The south elevation has a large alcove at low level on the west side, while the east side enters a small lobby, with three steps leading down into Room F6.

4.3.11 **First Floor Room 8:** this is a small room in the north-east corner of the east extensions. The floor is finished with carpet over tongue and groove floorboards and the ceiling is finished with plaster and paint, with a single beam orientated north/south. The walls are finished with plaster and flock wallpaper and a plain skirting board and the east and west elevations are plain. The north elevation has a large window with splayed jambs, a timber sill, and a 20-light sliding sash casement of a relatively early form (Plate 40). The south elevation is a modern stud partition wall with a doorway on the west side with a modern door.



Plate 40 (left): Window, north elevation, Room F8



Plate 41 (right): Window, south elevation, Room F9

4.3.12 **First Floor Room 9:** this is to the south of Room F8, in the south-east corner of the east extensions. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling finished with plaster, and the same north/south beam present in Room F8 continues into this room. All the walls are finished with plaster and paint and a plain skirting board and there are modern stud partitions in the north-east corner forming a large cupboard with a doorway on the west side. All of the elevations are essentially plain, apart from the south, which has a large window with square jambs, a timber sill/seat, and a two-light hinged casement window with iron bars across (Plate 41). There is also a modern door on the north side of the west elevation.

4.3.13 **First floor roof space:** this is the space over Rooms F8 and F9, and is effectively at second floor level (see Figure 3), although it could not be fully accessed. It is open to the roof, which is supported by two purlins per pitch and a ridge purlin, all of which are hand-finished, although the rafters appear to be later (Plate 42). The space is otherwise essentially plain. The east elevation and part of the west are finished with plaster while the rest of the walls are exposed stone. The west elevation has a large return in it and there is some repair with concrete blocks in the south elevation where there appears to be a timber lintel, perhaps for an aperture.



Plate 42 (left): General view of first floor roof space



Plate 43 (right): Window and concrete block, west elevation, Room S1

4.3.14 **Second floor Room 1:** this forms a small room in the south-west corner of this floor, only accessible from the adjoining room to the north (Room S3). The floor is tongue and groove floorboards, and there is a step up on the west side of the north elevation into a small 'lobby' leading to Room S3 and a large block of concrete set within plywood boards (presumably shuttering?) with a circular iron plate bolted to the top is situated in the south-west corner (Plate 43). The ceiling is finished with plaster and paint and there is an east/west orientated beam forming a lintel over the entrance to the 'lobby', the rest of which is presumably hidden in the north elevation, which is a stud wall. The walls are also finished with plaster and paint, probably distemper, and are otherwise plain, apart from the west, which has a window with splayed jambs and a timber sill/seat and 16-light sash casements with horns (Plate 43).

4.3.15 **Second floor Room 2:** this forms a corridor along the east side of the room, similar to the floor below, with a toilet at the south end (Plate 44). The floor is finished with carpet, and has a step down at the south end. The ceiling is finished with plaster and paint and has two east/west orientated beams, the southern of which is sat on a timber(?) 'corbel' to which it is apparently pegged (Plate 45). To the north a further beam is present above the line of a stud wall. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint and a plain skirting board. The north elevation is a plain stud partition with a doorway with a modern door. The west elevation has two doorways, the south of which has a four panel door, while the north has a plain modern door. There is a doorway at the north end of the east elevation with no door and two steps down into Room S6. At the south end there is a window, which divided by the stud partition forming the toilet, leaving two lights in each half, the north jamb splayed (Plate 46) and the south square and a with a slightly raised timber sill in the southern half. The toilet is set against this and on a slight step. The room turns to the west at the south end into a small bathroom forming part of the toilet, which is essentially plain, although the doorway to the east into the toilet cubicle has a moulded four-panel door and there is a sink on an iron stand attached to the south elevation. The north wall of this bathroom turns slightly, following the curve around the rear of the chimney breast (Plate 47).



Plate 44 (left): General view of Room S2

Plate 45 (right): East end of southern beam, Room S2



Plate 46 (left): North half of window at south end of east elevation, Room S2

Plate 47 (right): Curved end of wall and panelled door at south end, Room S2

4.3.16 **Second floor Room 3:** this has tongue and groove floorboards, stained black, and the ceiling is finished with plaster and paint with a beam orientated east/west against the north elevation, which has been finished with plaster to give a round finish and painted brown (Plate 48). The walls are also finished with plaster and paint and there is a plain skirting board throughout. The north elevation is plain, apart from the aforementioned beam. The west elevation has a window with splayed jambs (the north is slightly wider), a timber sill/seat and a sash casement (Plate 49). There is a section projecting from the wall immediately to the south of this, corresponding to that on the floor below, and running into the 'lobby' connecting this room to Room S1, and another projecting section to the north extending into Room S4. The south elevation has a doorway on the west side set against the projecting section, with a plain surround and four panel door. To the east there is a gas fire west of centre on a raised timber hearth, which presumably vents into the chimney breast it is attached to, and there is a further ventilation grill in the wall above. The east elevation has a doorway on the south side with a plain modern door.



Plate 48 (left): North and west elevations, Room S3

Plate 49 (right): South and west elevations, Room S3

4.3.17 **Second floor Room 4:** this is divided in two by a relatively modern glazed timber partition wall with three lights and an off-centre door (Plate 50), although is considered as a single room. The floor is finished with carpet over tongue and groove floorboards and the ceiling is finished with plaster and paint with a single beam orientated east/west against the south and north elevations. The walls are also finished with plaster and paint and have a plain skirting board. The north is essentially plain, although there is a grilled vent within it indicating the position of a flue. The west elevation has a window on the north side with splayed jambs, a timber seat/sill, and a sash casement and there is a projecting section in the wall to the south extending behind the south elevation into Room S3. The south elevation has the beam running along the top and a doorway on the east side with a modern door. The east elevation has a skim of modern plaster on the south side, apparently denoting the position of a blocked doorway, and to the north there is an aperture, originally a complete window, but now only retaining two irregularly-shaped lights at the top with an alcove below because the line of the roof of the outshot to the east crosses it (Plate 51). There is a slight step within the alcove, which presumably denotes the original position of the window sill.



Plate 50 (left): Partition wall in Room S4



Plate 51 (right): Partially blocked window and blocked aperture, east elevation, Room S4

4.3.18 **Second floor Room 5:** this is essentially little more than an attic space, the floor level higher than the rooms to the west and south. It is open to the roof, which is monopitch, sloping down to the north, and supported by three purlins all of which are fairly neatly hand finished. The floor is covered by the remains of some relatively early floorboards, but these are in poor condition and the joists are exposed in many places. The walls are largely exposed stone. The north and east elevations are essentially plain. The west elevation has an aperture on the south side, now an alcove, having been clearly blocked with concrete blocks from the west side. It extends to the floor of Room F5, although it probably originally formed a window in Room S4, and has a rough timber lintel and a step in the base of the north jamb (Plate 52). The wall to the north of this has been partially rebuilt in modern brick. The west half of the south elevation is finished with a modern timber stud partition, one of the studs has text stamped onto it including the words 'PRODUCE OF' (Plate 53). The stone part of the south elevation, to the east, effectively forms a large opening with a rougher piece of timber attached forming part of a door jamb or surround and with an iron pintel hook for a strap hinge inserted into it. This opening extends to the floor above and a flight of timber steps leads from Room S5 to A1.



Plate 52 (left): West elevation, Room S5



Plate 53 (right): Stud wall with re-used timber, south elevation, Room S5

4.3.19 **Second floor Room 6**: this comprises the top part of the staircase within the south part of the rear (east) extension (Plate 54). The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster and paint. The staircase is situated on the south side of the room and is arranged as per the floor below. The walls too are finished with plaster and paint and a plain skirting board and are mostly plain. There is a low doorway in the north elevation, on the west side, which is raised from the floor level and has a plain modern door. There is also a doorway in the west elevation accessed via three steps. The east elevation is a stud wall with a doorway with a modern panel door and the top of the stair window is visible in the south elevation.



Plate 54: Staircase in Room S6

4.3.20 **Second floor Room 7:** the floor is again finished with carpet over tongue and groove floorboards and it has a plaster ceiling. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a plain skirting board. All of the elevations are relatively plain. The west is a stud partition, with a modern door on the north side. The south has an alcove on the east side, formed against the chimney breast to the west, which has a ventilation grill at the top. The east elevation has a wide window splayed jambs, a timber sill/seat, and an iron 9-light hinged casement.

4.3.21 **Attic floor Room 1:** this is the section of attic over the east extension. The floor is constructed from relatively modern machine-cut joists, with the top of a north-south wall built of concrete blocks visible, and it is open to the roof. There is a tie-beam truss in the centre, with lap-jointed principal rafters and pegged joints, plus slots for a collar, which has evidently been removed. The tie beam has also evidently been cut away, the ends remaining in the north and south walls, and an iron tie rod has been added between the lower ends of the principal rafters plus a fairly *ad hoc* brace sat on a piece of timber (Plate 55). There are two purlins per pitch, plus a diagonally-set ridge purlin; several later timbers have been added to provide additional support and the rafters are relatively modern. The main timbers are largely hand-finished and some may be re-used. To the west, effectively forming the west elevation, is a second truss. This too is of tie beam type, but in more complete condition than the one to the east although they were perhaps originally essentially identical (Plate 56). The principal rafters are again lap-jointed and slightly curved where they meet the tie beam, which is in fact probably the original wall-plate of the main section of the building. There is a curved collar below and a pair of additional, machine-cut, angled queen braces on either side. All of the original timber is hand-finished and the joints pegged but the whole truss is slightly raised relative to that to the east. The roof has been considerably modified where the east extension meets the main western block. The north elevation is open on the west side, providing access to Room F5 below, with a large hand-finished and re-used timber forming a lintel over it. The west side of this opening, below the west truss, has been partially rebuilt in relatively late red brick, and there is a large timber set horizontally into the wall to the east of this, which is not evidently part of an aperture. The east elevation is plain, apart from a central window, which has been crudely filled with plywood sheeting and has a heavy hand-finished timber lintel, the remains of a timber sill and splayed jambs (Plate 57). The south elevation has a projecting block on the east side, evidently a chimney breast although the top of the chimney has clearly been removed, with a bracing timber added between the east side of this and the east elevation (Plate 58).



Plate 55 (left): East face of east truss, Room A1



Plate 56 (right): East face of west truss, Room A1



Plate 57 (left): Window in east elevation, Room A1



Plate 58 (right): Chimney breast against south elevation, Room A1

4.3.22 **Attic floor Room 2:** this covers the whole of the main (west) part of the building. There are very rough although quite wide and fairly early floorboards throughout, in very poor condition, over the joists. Across the room there are small pieces of machinery scattered about, including one piece fixed to a bench, and fragments of brush stocks as well as considerable quantities of bristles. The room is open to the roof, which is supported by two tie beam trusses each with a massive tie beam and two pairs of angled queen braces. The southern truss is fully exposed and has various carpenter's marks and taper burns (Plate 59; Figure 7). The carpenter's marks consisted of chiselled Roman numerals and are all positioned on the north face at the junction between the tie beam and the braces, with matching sets on each, running 'II', 'IIII', 'III', 'II', 'I' from west to east (Plate 61 and Plate 62). The taper marks are less regular but the two largest are positioned one on each of the two central braces (Plate 63 and Plate 64). The east end of the tie beam sits on a large piece of timber on top of the east wall, presumably the wall plate (see Section 4.3.21 above), the west end is embedded in the wall and on top of it an additional piece of horizontal timber has been bolted to the principal rafter at its east end and set in the wall at its west. This is evidently re-used as it has several empty slots cut into it (perhaps former timber framing?) and seems to correspond to the roof level being raised on this side. There are several additional timbers placed on top of the tie beam and it is clear that the purlins have been re-organised. There are further additional timbers on top of the principal, but not as many. There are essentially two purlins per pitch plus a diagonally-set ridge purlin, but several additional timbers acting as purlins have also been added.

The letters 'J.S.' have been painted or marked in some fashion on the north face of the western principal rafter. The north truss, while similar in style is lacking in detail because of having wattle and daub panels infilling the space between the principal rafters and the tie beam (Plate 65) and the addition of attached planks to the north face. The letters 'AD' have been painted or marked on the south face of the west principal rafter, in a similar style to those opposite. There is a narrow doorway within the wattle walling with a square surround accessed by a step up. A loose door on the floor presumably came from this doorway; it is a fairly early type with six panels (Plate 66) and an early door handle, which is perhaps late 17th or early 18th century (Alcock and Hall 2002, 26). The truss has a similar horizontal brace on the west side, which is bolted to the principal rafter and set into the west wall and again evidently re-used, and there are various additional packing pieces above the principal rafter. The planks attached against the north side have a collection of newspaper cuttings of sportsmen (mostly football teams and boxers), of perhaps early 20th century date (Plate 67), and there is some pencil graffiti to the east of this amongst which is '1942 2 November'.



Plate 59 (left): General view of north face of south truss, Room A2

Plate 60 (right): Additional bracing timbers, west end of south truss, Room A2



Plate 61 (left): Carpenter's marks 'II', west end, north face of south truss, Room A2

Plate 62 (right): Carpenter's marks 'IIII', north face of south truss, Room A2



Plate 63 (left): Taper mark on north face of west of centre angled brace, south truss, Room A2

Plate 64 (right): Taper mark on north face of east of centre angled brace, south truss, Room A2



Plate 65 (left): General view of south face of north truss, Room A2

Plate 66 (right): Loose door presumed to be from doorway in north truss, Room A2



Plate 67: Panelling and attached newspaper cuttings, north face of north truss, Room A2

4.3.23 All of the elevations that are visible are exposed stone, largely held with lime mortar. On the south side the top of the chimney stack is visible, this too is exposed stone, although with traces of

roughcast render on the north, west and south faces (Plate 68 and Plate 69). It has a tiered base along the east and north sides and some large timber incorporated just below this. The upper part of the west side is slightly truncated where the purlins for the modified roof line cut across. The east and west elevations are not visible as such. The north elevation has a pair of windows, one on either side, with timber surrounds and a central timber mullion, although the eastern one also has two smaller dividing bars (Plate 70 and Plate 71). The mullions are octagonal in section (Figure 6), although the two windows are slightly different in form, and both have splayed jambs, timber sills, and have been blocked from the north with concrete blocks. The south elevation is plain; there is a small aperture on the east side, presumably a narrow window but little more than a ventilation slot, with a stone sill and lintel and splayed jambs. The wall to the west of this has been extensively re-pointed with concrete.



Plate 68 (left): South and east sides of the chimney stack in Room A2

Plate 69 (right): South and west sides of the chimney stack in Room A2



Plate 70 (left): Western mullion window in north elevation, Room A2

Plate 71 (right): Eastern mullion window in north elevation, Room A2

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains some very early fabric but has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications. In total, five phases of development were identified, although the earliest is somewhat speculative.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (medieval?):** it is possible that the building was originally slightly lower and was subsequently raised in height, the evidence for this being the presence of external render on the chimney as visible in Room A2. The dating for this phase, if genuine, can only be relative to the subsequent phase, which, if 16th century, would mean this phase had to be medieval. It is difficult to be certain of the form of the building during this phase, but a large essentially projecting chimney at the south end seems to have been essentially retained in subsequent phases. The re-used timber, particularly the large pieces apparently from a timber framed building in the front (west) elevation, may have been re-used from an earlier building on the site. It is possible, therefore, that the building was actually timber framed but with a stone chimney stack.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (16th century?):** the form of the main roof trusses (in Room A2), and to some extent the documentary sources, suggest that a relatively large proportion of what now survives is 16th century in date. Assuming Phase 1 is genuine then the original building must have been raised to almost its present height during this phase. The main roof trusses certainly indicate that the building had reached this height by an early stage, and are likely to be 16th century on the basis of similar examples (see Brunskill 2002, 153). It is likely that the west ends of these trusses originally sat on top of the long timbers now forming lintels in the west elevation. The blocking evident within this area, on both the first and second floors, is suggestive of there having originally been a long row of mullion windows, perhaps timber like those still present in the attic, although much larger and so perhaps mullion and transome in form to span the gap. It is likely that the building did not extend as far to the south at this point, stopping instead at the large southern chimney breast, which would have projected from the south elevation. The position of the main entrance is uncertain, but it was perhaps through the door that is now a window, into a baffle entrance against the fireplace, something known in larger houses of a slightly later period (Brunskill 2002, 74). The southern truss in Room A2 is also of interest in having examples of burn or taper marks in its north face (Figure 7; these may also be visible on the northern truss but the corresponding face is covered by planks). Recent investigation of marks of this types has suggested that they might have been to mark out elements for assembly (Dean and Hill 2011a; 2011b), although it is as yet unproven. The presence of carpenter's marks on the same truss might suggest that in this case it is unlikely. It is difficult to find suitable local parallels of what is essentially a Tudor period town house in Kendal or the local area, as very few survive; buildings of this date tending to be more common in rural areas where they are typically much larger. Comparable buildings can perhaps be found at Llantwit Major and Cowbridge in Glamorgan (RCHMW 1989), but there is a need for further study of this type in Cumbria.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (18th – early 19th century):** it is evident that at an early date the building was substantially enlarged, certainly to the east, where a two storey gabled extension, with an attic floor, was added, but perhaps also to the south across what had presumably been an ancient point of access to leave the current passageway. The evidence for the latter extension is not entirely convincing. There is no evident line where the southern extension would butt the earlier phase and the line of the wall appears to have originally continued to the south. It is apparent from the early photographs that the arrangement and style of the windows is more in keeping with the property that used to be to the south (this has now been extensively modernised or more likely completely demolished, and is replaced by a new building). However, the step down, and therefore change in floor levels, between the main section to the north and the possible extension to the south is also indicative of this being an addition. This extension is also of interest in creating the entrance to the yard beyond; yards such as this most likely developed during the 18th century as development within the town increasingly filled the space available within the confines of the medieval town (Marshall 1975, 197 and 199).

5.1.5 The two storey section to the south is more evidently an extension. The form of the trusses is indicative of an 18th or even 19th century date (Brunskill 2002, 153) but a late 17th century date is not impossible. What is noteworthy about this extension is the presence of what appears to be a large series of openings on the north side, continuous through each floor. This is indicative of its use as a warehouse, which is perhaps not inconceivable given that this branch of the Wilson family were mercers involved in various businesses (Brown 1930). This would also suggest that the land to the north was an open and accessible yard at this time. It is also apparent that the roof line along the front (west) of the building was also raised, perhaps during this period or the following one. The documentary evidence is difficult to interpret; the roof had certainly taken its present form by the late 19th or early 20th century, but the style suggests that this was carried out much earlier. The picture reproduced in 1953 that may be much earlier (see Plate 16) shows the roof to have a different form at this time, but its dating and reliability is uncertain.

5.1.6 **Phase 4 (late 18th –early 20th century):** by the end of the 18th century it is clear from the map evidence that an extensive range of additional buildings had been added to the rear (east), evidently consisting primarily of a row of cottages. In terms of the arrangement of the building this phase is likely to be represented by further extensions to the east, added onto the already existing extension from Phase 3. This must, in the process, have filled whatever yard space there was to the north of this extension and it is possible that the easternmost section represents the remains of one of the cottages built at that time. Internally it is less clear what additional modifications were carried out. It is apparent that, where visible, all of the floorboards have been replaced with narrow tongue and groove types, with the exception of those remaining in the attic. Many of these alterations probably correspond to the use of the building as a brush factory. Some alterations, perhaps carried out for structural reasons, were also made, probably during this period. These include the addition of blocks of masonry to the inside of the main west wall (visible in Rooms F3 and F4 and S3 and S4), and perhaps the concrete block in S1, although the purpose of this is uncertain and it may have been some sort of machine base. Some internal alteration was also probably carried out as some of the stud walls no doubt belong to this period, but it is difficult to be certain which. The walls forming the toilets at the ends of the first and second floor corridors (Rooms F2 and S2) were clearly added before 1952, and are probably early 20th century in date.

5.1.7 **Phase 5 (late 20th century):** the available planning applications show that a number of important modifications were made in the second half of the 20th century. The plans dated 1952 were clearly carried out, resulting in the current shop front and main entrance, and the blocking of the doorway to the south to form a window. Internally the most evident alteration was the blocking of all of the fireplaces, although some modification to the staircase in the south-east corner also seems to have been carried out and it was perhaps added anew at this time. Certainly the doorways and windows in this area were extensively reconfigured around the stairs. If the staircase was added at this time, it is not clear whether it was replacing an earlier one in the same location and, if not, where the original staircase was. The plans from the 1970s show that the major addition at this time was the staircase on the north side of the range of east extensions (in Rooms F7 and probably G3). In addition, some partition walls were evidently also added, those on the ground floor having been subsequently removed, and those on the first floor, to the east of Room F4 and north end of Room F2, have clearly been reorganised again since. Otherwise, 20th century alterations have been relatively minimal, relating mainly to changes to the wall coverings and fixtures, although the dividing wall across Room S4 was presumably added during this period. Externally, the most significant alteration was the removal of any remaining render and sand blasting of the stone work, as well as the removal of the original bristly hog sign and replacement with a replica. Ironically, it is apparent that the rear elevation was rendered, perhaps for the first time, during this phase or the preceding one.

5.2 Significance and Recommendations

5.2.1 The earliest phases at 69 Stricklandgate represent an interesting and unusual type of building, most probably being a town house of at least 16th century date, one for which it is difficult to find useful local parallels. The most important remaining element of the fabric is evidently the two main trusses in Room A2, which almost certainly belong to this early phase, but also the mullion windows and chimney stack in the same area, and the trusses in Room A1. The timber forming the lintels in the front elevation,

some clearly re-used and of an early date, is also important, and the removal of the front render (which, it should be noted, would originally have been lime-based and thus the timber could survive beneath it without rotting), has now exposed this to the elements leaving it potentially prone to decay.

5.2.2 In terms of the future development of the building, it is imperative that the roof trusses in Rooms A1 and A2 are preserved and ideally left untouched, along with the two timber mullion windows. If extensive removal of wall coverings were to be undertaken internally then further recording should perhaps also be carried out, particularly where there is any likelihood of blocked features such as fireplaces being exposed. Further analysis of the building could most usefully be carried out through dendrochronological assessment of the early trusses and other timbers, although this would not be necessary unless they were going to be lost or severely affected by any further development. In addition, if Room A2 is cleared of loose material it would be worth retaining items related to the brush factory (machinery and brush stocks for example) for deposition in a suitable museum. Externally, while replacement of the render on the front elevation would perhaps not be desirable or necessary (and replacement with anything other than lime render would only encourage decay), it is certainly worth monitoring the exposed timbers for rot. The relatively recent rendering of the rear elevation should perhaps also be considered a cause for concern in terms of the condition of the adjacent timbers.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CRO(K) WDB/15, 1855-1857 *Rainforth Hodgson Brush and Mat Manufacturers, Kendal: Weekly Sales Book*

CRO(K) WDB/35/SP/158, 1869 *Gillthroaten Farm, Cragg Farm and Cottages, Hollins Farm, Lane Foot Farm, Madge Gill Farm, Todd Farm, Frith or Harling Field and Land Between Stricklandgate and Stramongate, Kendal*

CRO(K) WSMBK/11/3/S648, 1952 *69 Stricklandgate. Alterations for Hunters Teamen Ltd, 4th November*

CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6300, 1970 *No. 69 Stricklandgate. Alterations for m/s Alan Thompson of Matthews and Co*

CRO(K) WT/DV/2/28, 1910 *Duties on Land Values. Record of Valuations Made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in Accordance with Provisions of Part I of the Finance (1909/10) Act, 1910. County of Westmorland, Division of Kendal Ward, A Valuation Book for the Parish or Place of Kendal, Kirkland, Nethergraveship and Scalthwaiterigg*

Hoggarth, H, 1853 *Plan of the Town of Kendal, from an Actual Survey*

Ordnance Survey, c1859 *Kendal Sheet 38.8.3*, 1:500

Ordnance Survey, 1912 *Westmorland Sheet 38.8.NW*, revised 1912, 1:1,250

Ordnance Survey, 1938 *Westmorland Sheet 38.8*, revised 1938-1939, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey, 2002 *The English Lakes South-Eastern Area: Windermere, Kendal & Silverdale*, Explorer **OL7**, 1:25000

Todd, J, 1787 *A Plan of Kendal, from an Actual Survey*

Wood, J, 1833 *Plan of Kendal*

6.2 Secondary Sources

Alcock, NW, and Hall, L, 2002 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology **11**, 3rd edn, York

Anon, 1988a *Boar Back in Place*, *Westmorland Gazette*, June 17th

Anon, 1988b *An Exhibit Guarenteed to Hog the Limelight...*, *Westmorland Gazette*, June 24th

Ashton and Denton Publishing, 1963 *Kendal and District Directory*, Denton

Ashton and Denton Publishing, 1966 *Kendal and District Directory*, Denton

Ashton and Denton Publishing, 1974 *Kendal and District Directory*, Denton

Atkinson and Pollitt, 1930 *The Westmorland Directory, Year and Diary*, Kendal

Bellasis, E, 1889 *Westmorland Church Notes*, Kendal

Barrett's Publications Ltd, c1956 *Westmorland and Cumberland Directory*, St Annes-on-Sea

Bingham, RK, 1995 *Kendal: A Social History*, Milnthorpe

Birley, RN (ed), 1960 *The Registers of Kendal Part IV 1606-1631*, Penrith

Bottomley, M, 2011A *Second Kendal Sketchbook*, Kendal

Brown, RP, 1930 *Edward Wilson of Nether Levens (1557-1653) and his Kin*, CWAAS tract ser, **12**, Kendal

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

- Brunskill, RW, 2002 *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria: the County of the Lakes*, London
- Bulmer, TF (ed), 1885 *History, Topography, and Directory of Westmorland*, Manchester
- Bulmer, TF, and Co, 1905 *History, Topography, and Directory of Westmorland*, Preston
- Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham
- County Publicity Limited, 1953 *Kendal and District Directory*, Carlisle
- Cragg, P, 1955 The Wooden Hog of Stricklandgate, *Cumbria*, new ser, **4**, 133-134
- Crossley, MA, 1963 *The Craft of Brusmaking*, unpubl (Kendal Library Local Studies Collection)
- Curwen, JF, 1900 *Kirkbie-Kendall*, Kendal
- Dean, J, and Hill, N, 2011a Taper Burns or Burn Marks?, *Vernacular Architecture Group Newsletter*, **60**, 34-36
- Dean, J, and Hill, N, 2011b Taper Burns or Burn Marks – Continued, *Vernacular Architecture Group Newsletter*, **61**, 44-46
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon
- English Heritage, 2007 *Images of England*, <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008a *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edn, Reading
- IfA, 2008b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading
- Hughes, T, 2005 *Historic Kendal*, Kendal
- Kelly and Co, 1858 *Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland*, London
- Kelly and Co, 1873 *The Post Office Directory of the Principal Towns and Adjacent Places in Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly and Co, 1894 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1906 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1910 *Kelly's Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1914 *Kelly's Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1921 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1925 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1929 *Kelly's Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1934 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1938 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Mackei, BJ, n.d. *The Manufacturers of England: Bristles and Their Uses*, pages 284-288 cut from a book, Kendal Library Local Studies, ref. 42/679.6
- Mannex and Co, 1851 *History, Topography, and Directory of Westmorland; and the Hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire*, Beverley
- Mannex, PJ, 1849 *History, Topography, and Directory of Westmorland and Lonsdale North of the Sands in Lancashire*, Beverley
- Marshall, J, 1975 Kendal in the late Seventeenth an Eighteenth Centuries, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **75**, 188-257
- Moseley, F. (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds

Nicholls, AR, 2004 *Discover Kendal*, Kendal

Parson, W, and White, W, 1829 *History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, with that part of the Lake District in Lancashire, Forming the Lordships of Furness and Cartmel*, Leeds

RCHMW, 1989 *Llantwit Major and Cowbridge: A Study of the Historic Domestic Architecture*, Aberystwyth

Scott, SH, 1920 A Calendar of the Papers and Documents in the Possession of Mr James Barrow of Hill Top, Crosthwaite, near Kendal, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **20**, 177-187

Whitwell, J, 1866 *The Old Houses of Kendal: or the Local Perambulator*, Kendal

Appendix 1: Listed Building Information

(From English Heritage 2007)

Name: No 69 and entrance to Yard 67, 69 Stricklandgate (east side) Kendal, South Lakeland, Cumbria

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14th April 1969

Details:

SD 5192 NE KENDAL STRICKLANDGATE (East side) 8/150 No 69 & entrance to Yard 67 I4-4-69 G.V. II House; converted for use as Brush Manufactory in 1838, now estate agent's premises. C16 for Wilson family; Henry Wilson was nominated 1st Alderman of Kendal in 1575. Modernised c1810 with sash windows introduced; later additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins to north end; moulded cast-iron gutter. Welsh slate roof; tapered, cylindrical, stone end chimneys. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Late C20 shop front with small window on right; Yard entrance on extreme right with panelled door to north side in passage. 3 late C20 sashes, under timber lintels, to each upper floor; earlier blocked openings visible. Bristling hog trade sign to 1st floor over shop front is facsimile of original (now in Museum of Lakeland Life & Industry).