

# THE CASTLE DAIRY, WILDMAN STREET, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

## Supplementary Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Kendal College

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following flooding of several areas of Kendal, including Wildman Street, in December 2015, the Castle Dairy was amongst a number of buildings that were damaged. During the extensive repairs to the kitchen, a new extension to the rear added in 2013 although in part a modification of an earlier kitchen added in 1970, a blocked window considered to be of medieval date was uncovered following the removal of modern plaster. As a result the Conservation Officer for South Lakeland District Council requested that it be subject to archaeological recording prior to the wall being re-plastered. This was carried out in October 2016.

The Castle Dairy has medieval origins and is thought likely to have originally served as part of a grange belonging to the Kendal castle estates. A building recording, carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in 2010, revealed that the building had a number of phases of development, with an initial medieval structure accessed via a cross passage that led to a hall and buttery that was later extended and modified. One of the earliest phases of modification can probably be dated to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of dendrochronological dating, but further modifications were carried out from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries when the internal space was reorganised and then subdivided. This phasing and the understanding of the building has been subsequently modified and enhanced following earlier work carried out as a result of the flooding in 2015.

The recording revealed that the window had dressed yellow sandstone details, similar to the others present in the building, in particular the early doorways to the west. It had, however, been blocked with concrete blocks, presumably as part of the work carried out in 1970, which hid the detail of any moulding to the jambs. In addition, the doorway to the west had been more fully exposed, as was the relationship between the walls in the west corner, revealing the stub wall onto which the extension of 1970 had been added was itself butting the main wall of the Castle Dairy, as had been suggested during the original building recording.

While the building recording has added a relatively small amount to the understanding of the Castle Dairy it has provided an opportunity to make a record of this part of its fabric, which has been hidden from view since at least 1970. It also confirmed that this window is part of the medieval fabric of the building as well as providing new information about the nature of the doorway to the west and the relationship of the walls in the west corner. Should this window be exposed again it is recommended that the opportunity be taken to unblock it so it can be more fully examined.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Kendal College for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due Andrew Sproat of Cox and Allen for liaising over access and organising the archaeological recording, and for his colleagues for their assistance on site.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also wrote this report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

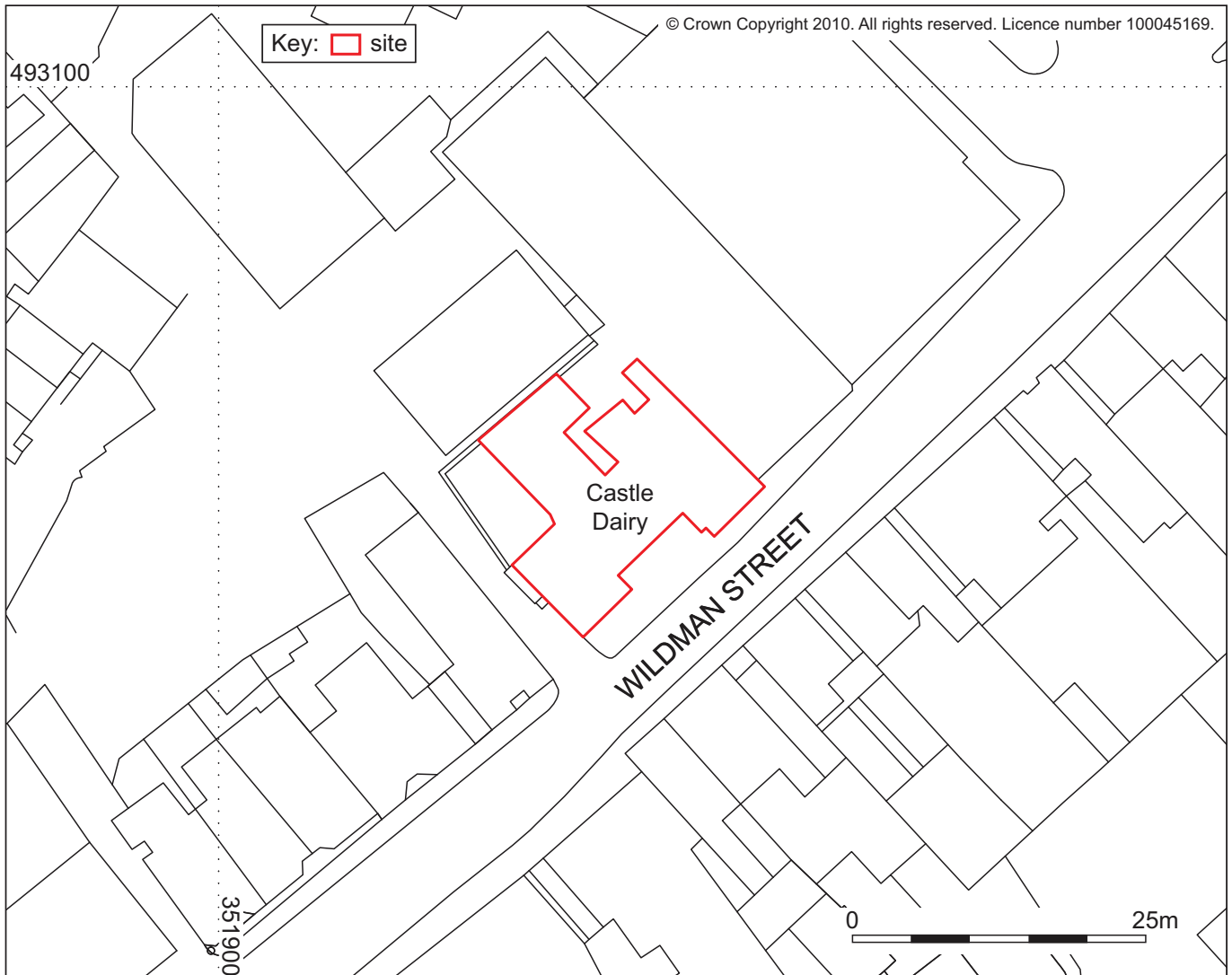
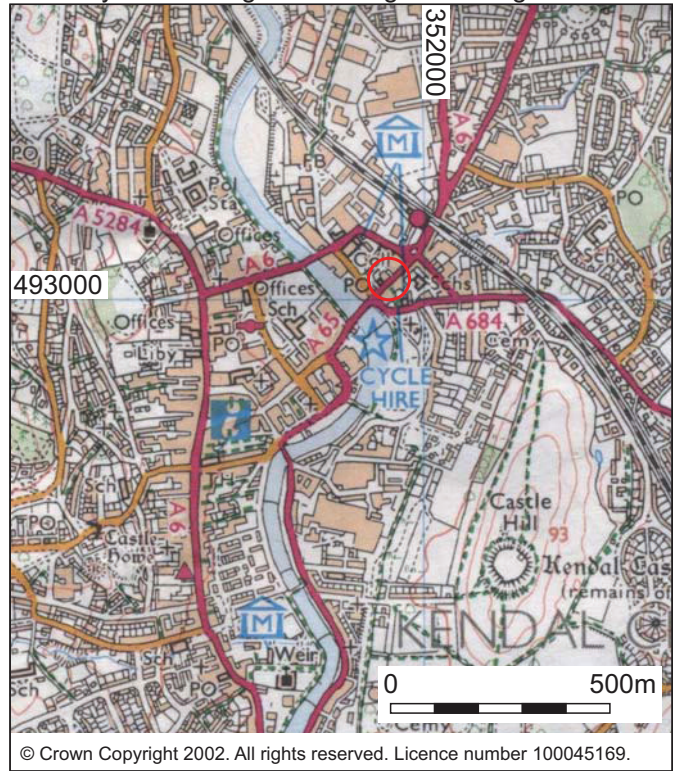
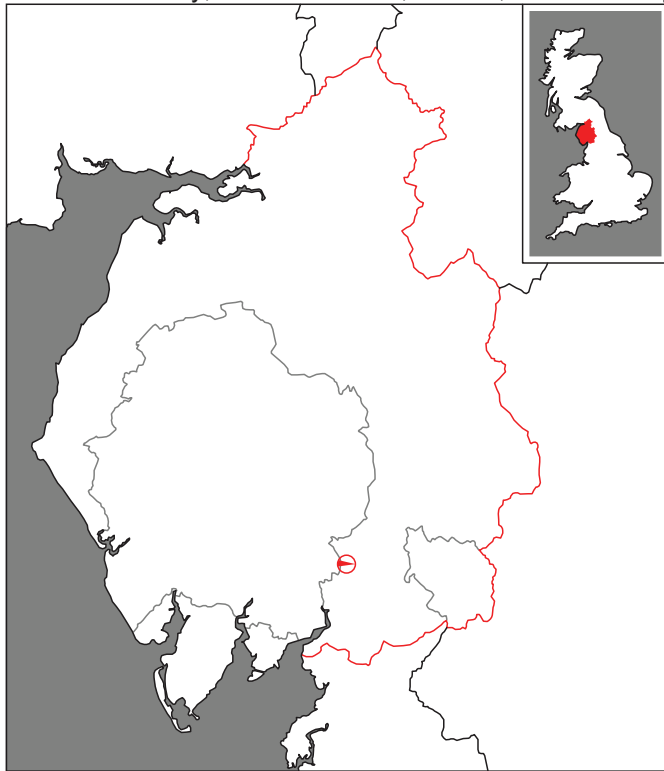
1.1.1 In December 2015 a number of buildings were badly affected by extensive flooding in Kendal, amongst them the Castle Dairy on Wildman Street (NGR 351935 493064; Figure 1). The damage to the Castle Dairy led to the complete refitting of the new kitchen to the rear, which had been constructed in 2013, at which time a watching brief was carried out (Greenlane Archaeology 2013). Following the removal of the plaster from the south wall of the kitchen (the original north external wall of the early part of the Castle Dairy) a blocked window was uncovered. Before this was covered by the new plaster Graham Darlington, Conservation Officer for South Lakeland District Council, requested that this be subject to supplementary archaeological recording. Greenlane Archaeology was therefore commissioned by Kendal College (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work, which was done on the 28<sup>th</sup> October 2016. This report details the results.

1.1.2 The building has been subject to a number of pieces of previous work, the most relevant being a building recording, to English Heritage Level-3 standards of the whole structure, which was carried out in 2010 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). This report utilises information from that report where appropriate, as well as information compiled during a more recent heritage assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2016).

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The building covers an area of approximately 240m<sup>2</sup> on the north side of Wildman Street, Kendal (Figure 1). The site is located at the north end of the town's commercial centre and is located amongst a variety of commercial properties, on the north side of Stramongate Bridge.

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 less than 100m to the south-west and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay. 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).



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Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building recording comprised three separate elements intended to provide the information necessary to complete the project. These were all carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance from English Heritage (English Heritage 2006) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). In addition a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and CIfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 In order to provide some historical context for the heritage assessment the results of the desk-based assessment compiled for the earlier report have been utilised within this report in order to provide a suitable historical background and context for the work carried out on site. No new desk-based research was carried out.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The section of wall containing the blocked window was subject to what was effectively a Level 3-type recording as defined by English Heritage (now Historic England) (English Heritage 2006). This provides a relatively detailed record of the building, giving information about its development, form and function incorporating where relevant the results of the desk-based assessment. It comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of each element that was recorded was shown on an overall plan of the building. In addition a drawing of the east external elevation was produced by hand showing the features of historical and archaeological interest;
- **Written Record:** brief descriptive records of the parts of the building that were recorded were made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records are used to describe the building's form and the location of specific features of historical interest as well as any obvious evidence for phasing;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in both 35mm colour print film and colour digital format were taken. These comprised and detailed shots of the specific elements that were recorded. Digital photographs were also been used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current CIfA 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 Archive Centre in Kendal on completion of the project. A single paper copy 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 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. Site History

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A comprehensive history the Castle Dairy based on an assessment of both primary and secondary sources was produced as part of the original building recording (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). The following information has therefore been extracted from this report in order to provide context to the results of the current heritage assessment.

#### 3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Speed, 1614:** Speed's topography from 1614 shows that the area to the north-east of 'Stramon's Bridge' (labelled F), which is now known as Stramongate Bridge, is largely undeveloped (Plate 1), with large open areas, although there are definitely houses on both sides of the street to the north of 'Wildmans Gate', which is labelled C.

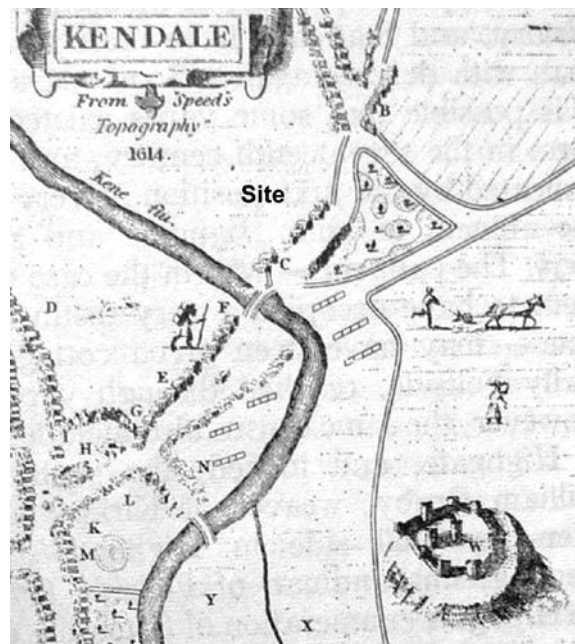


Plate 1: Speed's plan of Kendal, 1611 (reproduced in Marshall 1975, 11)

3.2.2 **Todd, 1787:** this map shows Wildman Street is well established with residences on both sides of the street by this time (Plate 2). The space to the rear of the Dairy appears to be undeveloped, and the Castle Dairy is shown in enough detail to show that it has essentially taken its modern form by this date. It is even detailed enough to show the internal cross-passage.

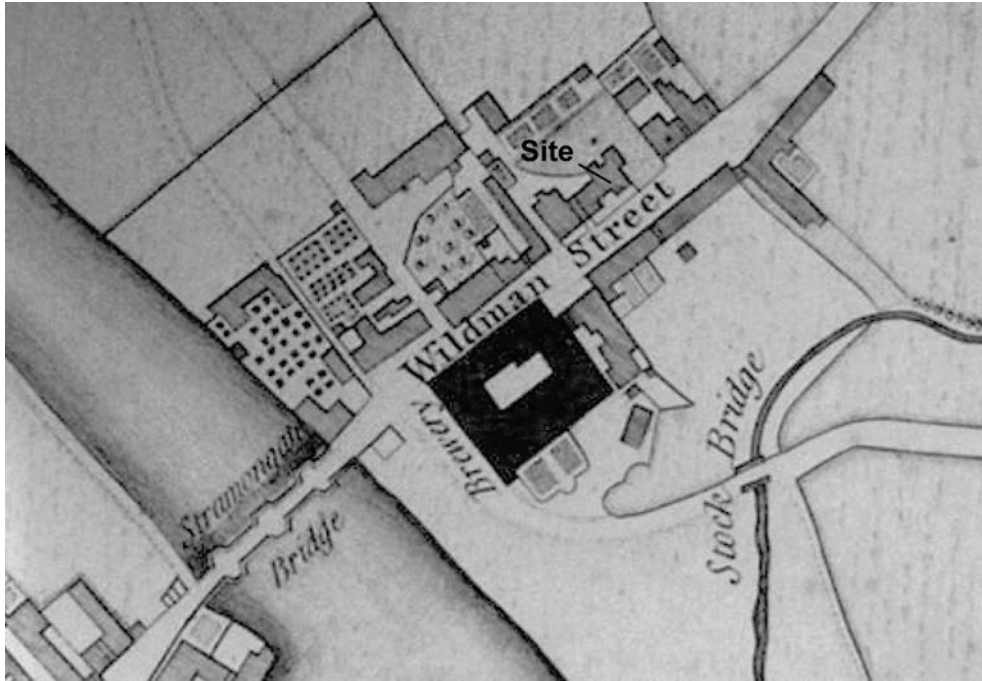


Plate 2: John Todd's plan of Kendal, 1787

3.2.3 **Wood, 1833:** the Castle Dairy is labelled as such to the north side of Wildman Street. The arrangement of the Dairy is largely unchanged from Todd's 1787 map apart from a possible extension to the north-east wing which appears to have been extended slightly to the south-east (Plate 3). The only other changes appear to affect various outbuildings within the yard space to the rear of the building. This is the first map to name it as the Castle Dairy.



Plate 3: John Wood's plan of Kendal, 1833

3.2.4 **Corn Rent map, c1835:** the Dairy appears to occupy plot 376 to the north side of Wildman Street, but the level of detail with regard the buildings is relatively uninformative (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Corn rent map, c1835 (CAC(K) W/Q/RC8 c1835)

3.2.5 **Hoggarth, 1853**: the north-east wing of the Castle Dairy appears to have been dramatically altered and appears to join buildings adjacent to the north-east side of the site (Plate 5).

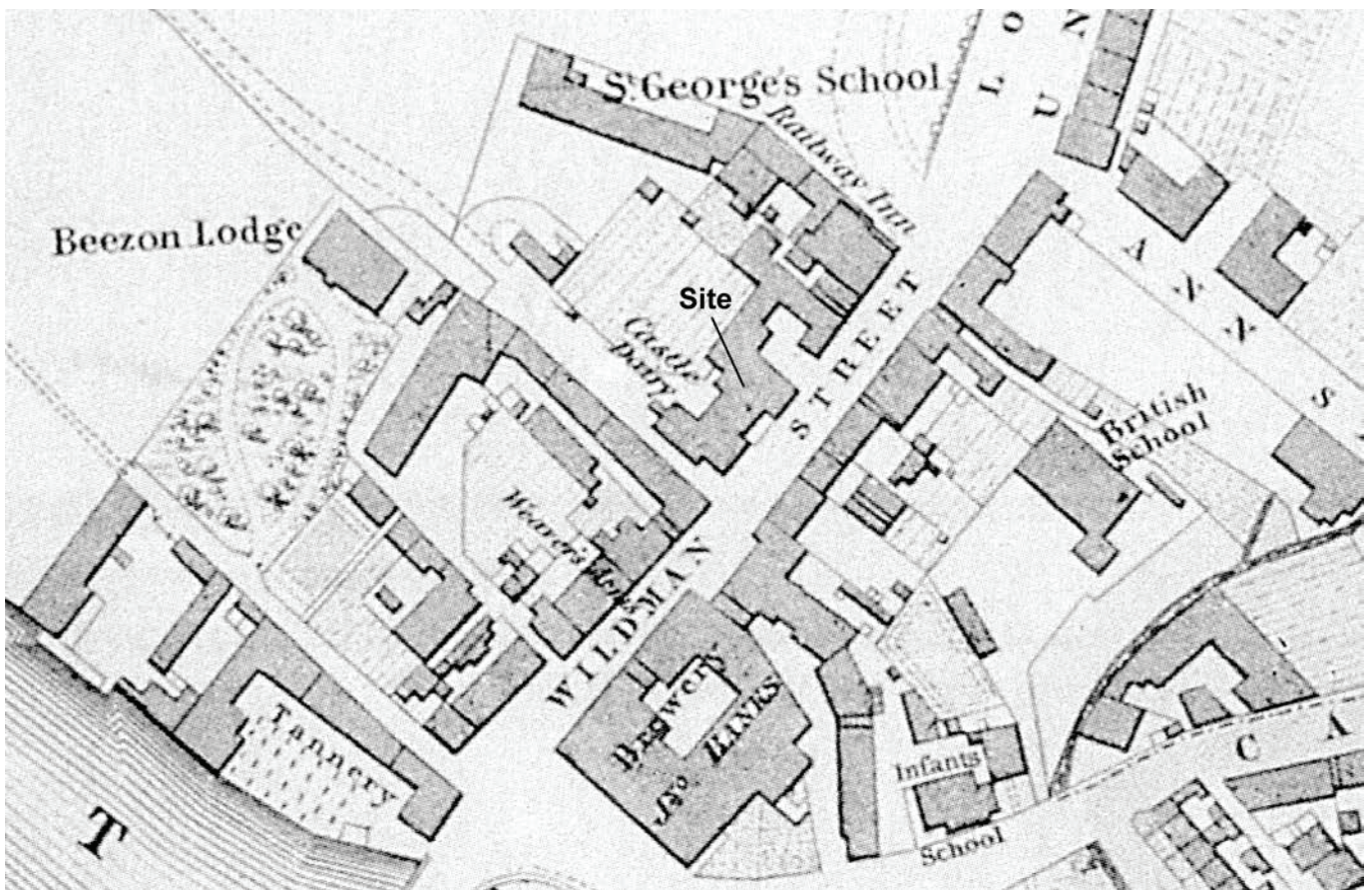


Plate 5: Hoggarth's plan of Kendal, 1853

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1858**: this plan shows more detail of the arrangement of the Dairy and the buildings which appear to butt against it to the north-east (Plate 6). The cattle market and railway station to the north of Wildman Street have also been built (Plate 7).

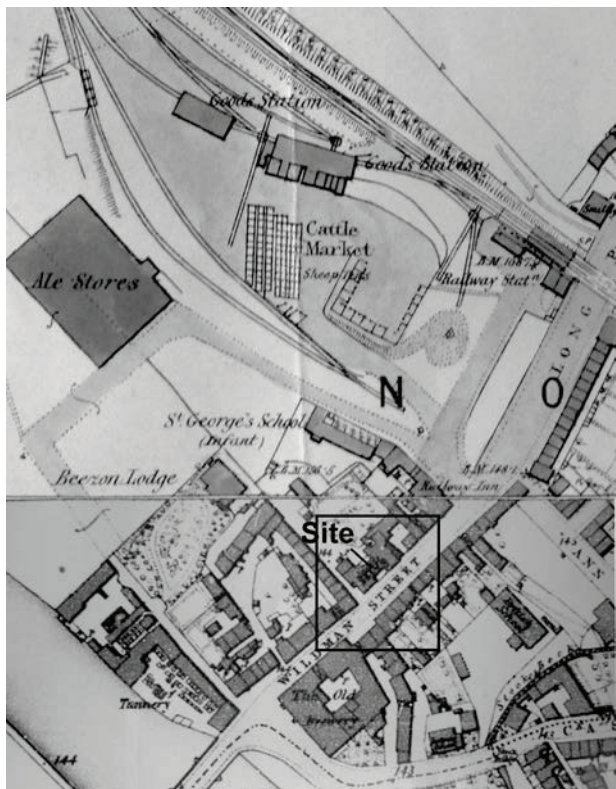
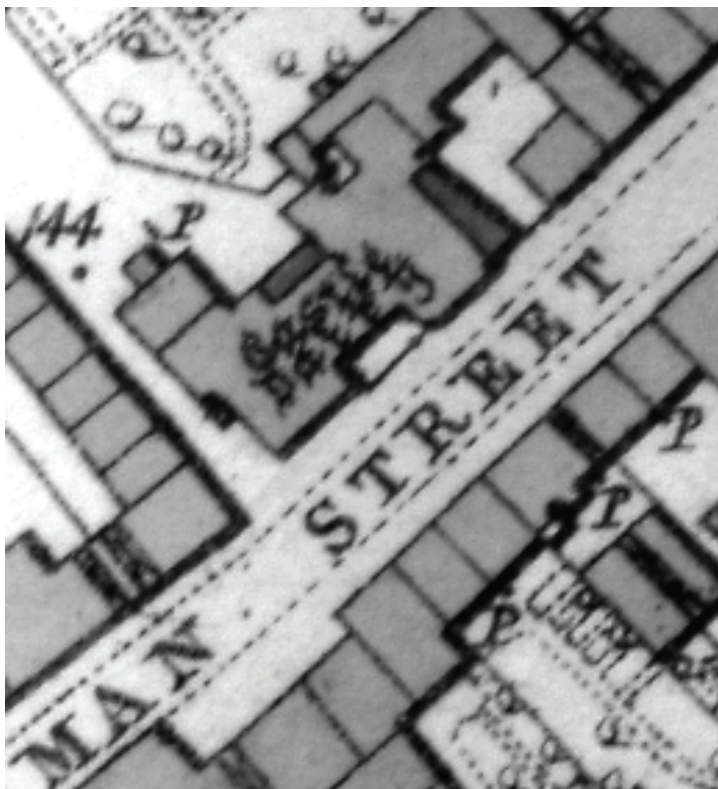


Plate 6 (left): Detail of the Castle Dairy, Ordnance Survey, 1858

Plate 7 (right): Location of the Cattle Market to the north of Wildman Street, Ordnance Survey, 1858

3.2.7 **Wilson, 1861:** this plan (Plate 8), which was produced for *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861), shows a similar arrangement of buildings to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 6) without showing the internal divisions.

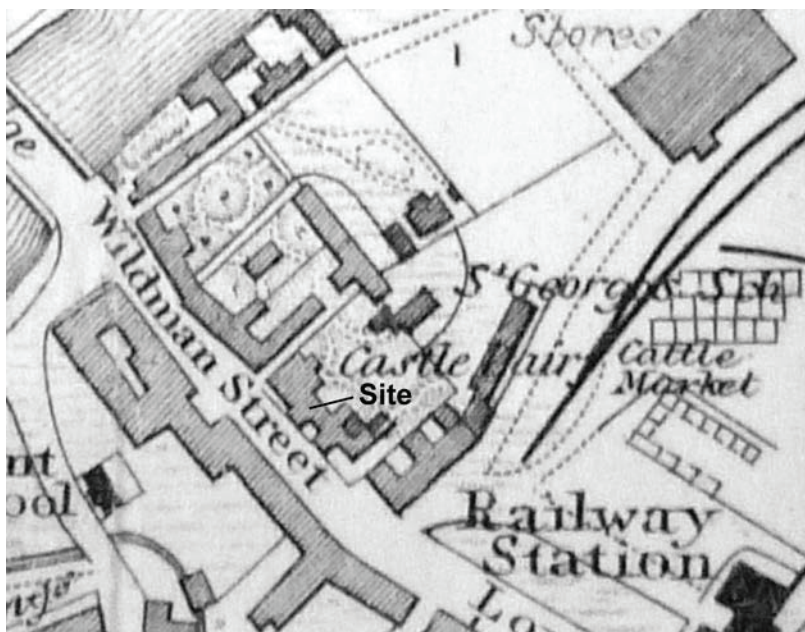


Plate 8: Wilson's plan of Kendal, 1861 (Nicholson 1861)

3.2.8 **J Hudson's line drawing, 1861:** this line drawing shows the main façade and side entrance to the Castle Dairy (Plate 9). The drawing is labelled 'J. HUDSON, DEL' to the bottom left and is reproduced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98; and also by Curwen (1900, 419)). It is noteworthy that it shows all of the windows in the south-east elevation as having trefoil heads.



Plate 9: Line drawing of the Castle Dairy by J Hudson (Nicholson 1861, 98)

3.2.9 **Proposed additions to the Castle Dairy, September 1880 (CAC(K) WSMB/K11/Book 4/549 1880)**: plans were submitted for alterations to the Castle Dairy dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1880. The proposals include a drawn section and elevation as well as a ground floor plan of what is presumably a roofed extension to the Castle Dairy (Plate 10). Unfortunately, it is not clear where the extension was intended to be built in relation to the Dairy as the plans are somewhat damaged, although it appears to be against the north-west elevation between the two extensions (the site now occupied by the modern kitchen, Ground Floor Room 5 (G5)). The purpose of this extension is also not clear although it evidently had two small corner fireplaces.

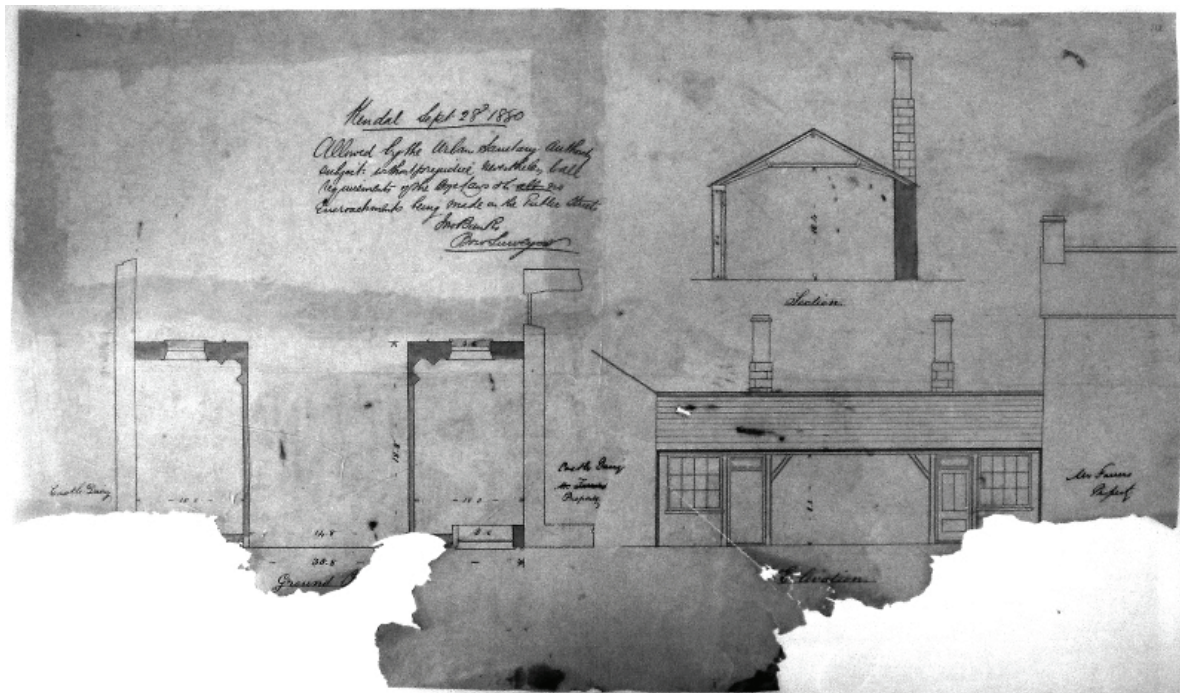


Plate 10: Proposed alterations to the Castle Dairy, dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1880

3.2.10 **Photograph, c1900**: this early photograph of the Dairy (Plate 11) shows that the Dairy had a very similar outward appearance to the line drawing produced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98). However, there are some noticeable differences between the photograph and the drawing: the entrance to the hall near to the north-east wing is now covered by a small porch; the ground floor windows in the

two wings do not have trefoil heads; the top portion of the left-hand stack in the drawing is narrower towards the top than in the photo, and the front garden wall is lower in the photo.



Plate 11: Photograph, c1900 (from Curwen 1900, 418)

3.2.11 **Ordnance Survey, 1914:** the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey shows that the arrangement of buildings to the north-east corner of the Dairy has again undergone alteration (Plate 12). What appear to be stairs are shown to the south side of the south-west wing. The 1:1,250 scale map has numbers and boundaries marked on it which correspond to the c1910 land valuation of the commissioners of Inland Revenue (Plate 13). The stairs are not shown on the larger scale map, although this appears to be an oversight; the extension to the rear of the hall and north-east wing is also shown as a solid line as opposed to a dashed line. Some of the pertinent details of the record of valuations are shown in Table 1: the Castle Dairy is labelled 'Pt 167', the entry for which also includes numbers 164-6 which includes cottages and warehouses to the side and rear of the Dairy (CAC(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910). The record lists the owners and occupiers of the site c1910, the details of which are recorded in Table 1.

Assessment Number	Occupiers	Owner, with their residence	Description of property	House Number	Additional notes
164	C.W.B. Wilson for Chas. E. Ellwood	C.W.B. Wilson Per H.E. Croft, 26 Wildman Street	Cottage	3 yd. 24	Included in Ref. N <sup>o</sup> 167
165	Paul Paulson	"	"	2	
166	Chas. Ellwood	"	Shop	1	
167	Matthew Henry E. Croft	"	House, shop & warehouse	26	Includes Ref. N <sup>os</sup> 164, 165, 166.

Table 1: Extract from the Record of Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (CAC(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910)



Plate 12 (left): Ordnance Survey, 1914

Plate 13 (right): Ordnance Survey, 1914, showing the assessment numbers of the record of valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue c1910

3.2.12 **Curwen, 1916:** Curwen's description and history of the Castle Dairy, as well as being one of the first detailed discussions of it, is also of interest as an historical record of the structure at that time. His account includes a plan (Plate 14) and two photographs (Plate 15 and Plate 16), which show the building at that date. The photographs are of interest because they are unusual at this time for focussing on particular details of the property. The plan shows the building much as it is today, although clearly only one of the three arched openings between the cross passage and the south-west wing was open at this time and there are several windows and doorways in the north-east wing that have since been blocked. It is apparent that his interest was only in the early fabric as many of the extensions to the rear, what he describes as 'modern', are shown in less detail or not at all. The photographs are of interest because they demonstrate that the north-west cross-passage door was external at that time, that is not enclosed within any extension to the rear, and that there was a skylight in the roof of Ground Floor Room 7 (G7).

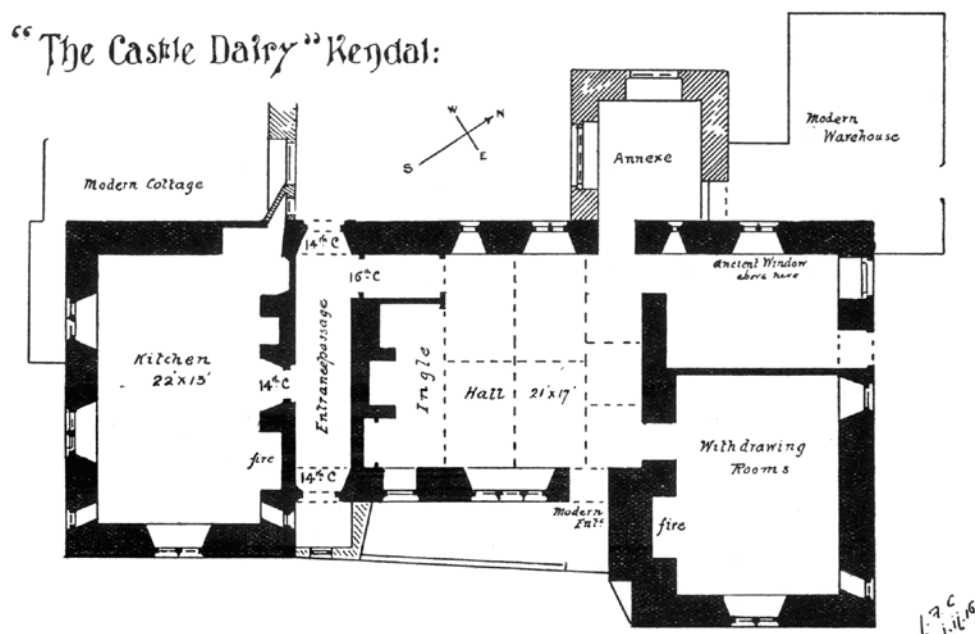


Plate 14: Curwen's plan of the Castle Dairy, 1916 (from Curwen 1916)



Plate 15 (left): Doorway at the north-west end of the cross-passage (from Curwen 1916)

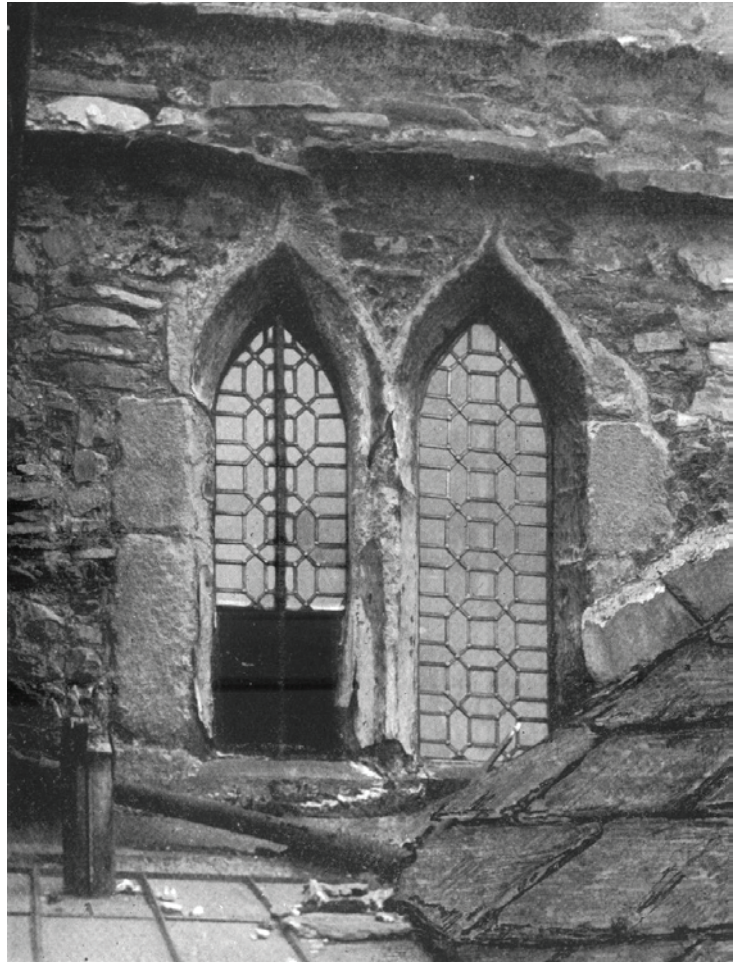


Plate 16 (right): Lancet windows in the north-west elevation with skylight (from Curwen 1916)

3.2.13 **Photographs, late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century:** these photographs (Plate 17, Plate 18, and Plate 19) show the Dairy at a similar stage in its development to when the photograph was taken c1900 which is reproduced in *Kirkbie-Kendall* (Curwen 1900, 418). One of the photographs is dated 1924 (Plate 18); the porch against the south-west wing is still present, which would date the other two pictures from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to no later than c1936 when the *Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England* survey of the building was undertaken.





**Plate 17: Early photograph (from Preston 1977, 36)**



**Plate 18: Photograph, 1924 (from Nicholls and Hughes 2005, 28)**



**Plate 19: Early photograph (reproduced from Nicholls and Hughes 2006, 53)**

3.2.14 **RHME, 1936**: this survey of historical monuments in Westmorland includes a photograph, plan and detailed description of the Castle Dairy (RCHME 1936, 412; plate 114). This photograph shows that the Dairy's appearance has changed little since c 1900 (Plate 20). Some alterations have been carried out in front of the main hall: the porch against the south-west wing has been removed by this point and the small wall has been extended and a gate put in at the south-west end. The metal railing is also more clearly visible in this later photograph. The plan (Plate 21) shows the internal divisions of the Castle Dairy, including the north-west wings, and the north-east and south-west wings either side of the hall, and an unlabelled room is shown adjoining the south-west wing to the north-west.



Plate 20: Photograph reproduced from the RCHME (1936, plate 114)

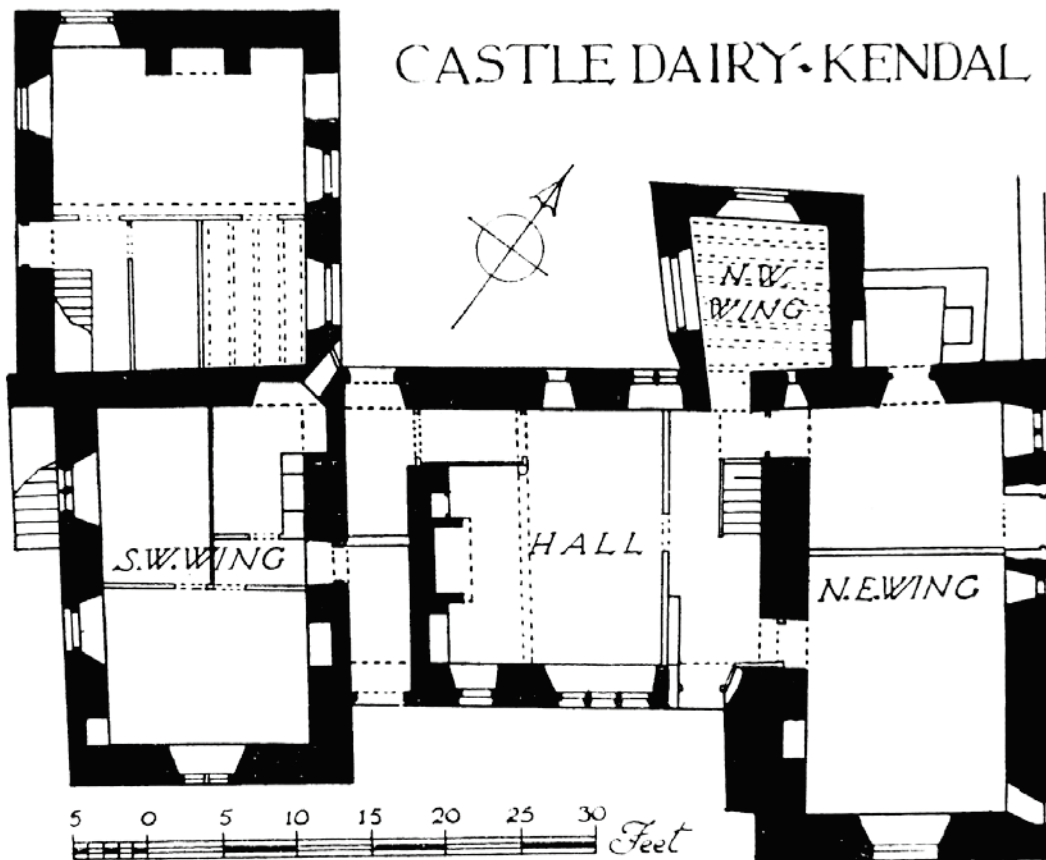


Plate 21: Plan reproduced from the RCHME (1936, 125)

3.2.15 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** the building to the north-west side of the south-west wing has been removed and the buildings to the rear of the hall and north-east wing have also seen alteration (Plate 22).



Plate 22: Ordnance Survey, 1939

3.2.16 **Photograph, c1953:** the mount for this photograph was labelled 'Castle Dairy 1953 R. Rudd' (CAC(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4) and it was taken of the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, viewed from the north-east. The metal railings outside the front of the building had been removed by this time and the premises were being used as a café.



**Plate 23: Photograph of the south-east external elevation of the Castle Dairy taken from the north-east (CAC(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4)**

3.2.17 **Photograph, c1960s:** this photograph (CAC(K) WDX 1248 c1960s), taken by Geoffrey Berry, shows the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, which fronts onto Wildman Street.



**Plate 24: Photograph of the Castle Dairy taken from the south (CAC(K) WDX 1248 c1960s)**

3.2.18 **Planning application, 1964 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted on behalf of Kendal Corporation on the 28<sup>th</sup> August 1964 to re-roof the Castle Dairy and install standard amenities (CAC(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964). The premises continued to be used as a café and a dwelling.

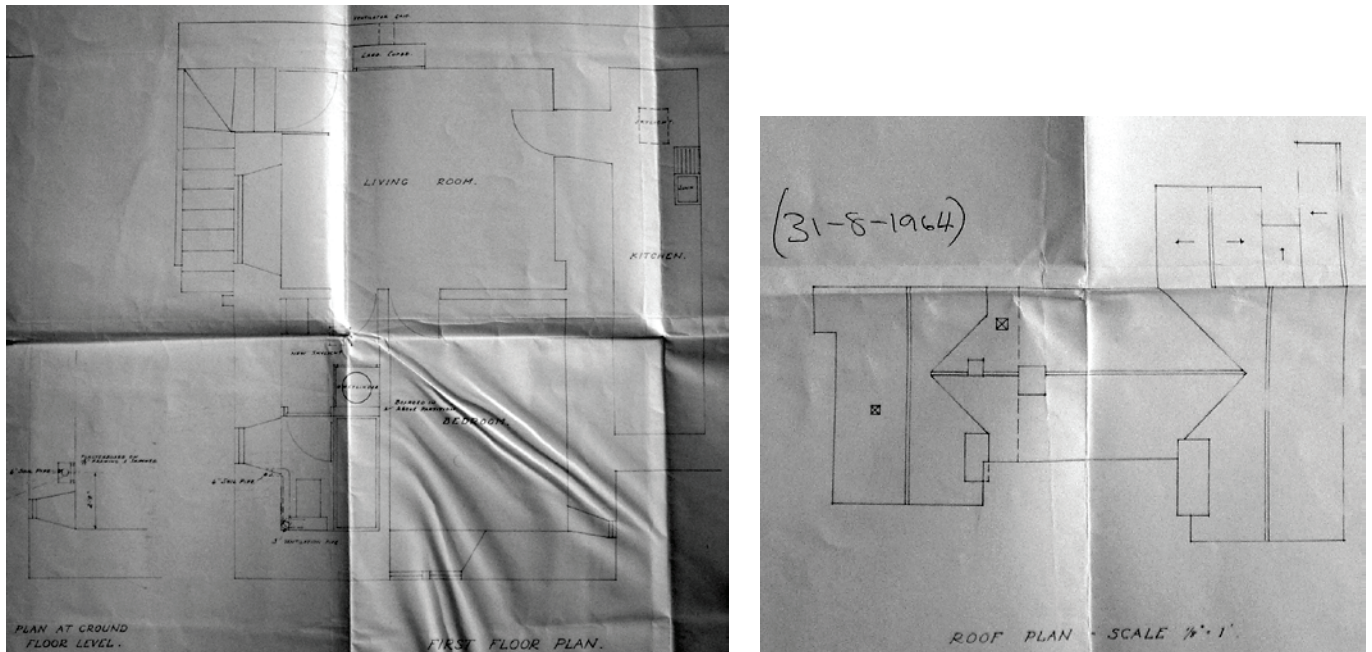


Plate 25: Plans associated with a planning application submitted in 1964 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964)

3.2.19 **Planning application, 1970 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted by Kendal Borough Council on the 24<sup>th</sup> August 1970 for a kitchen extension in the place of a shed to the rear of the Castle Dairy (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970).

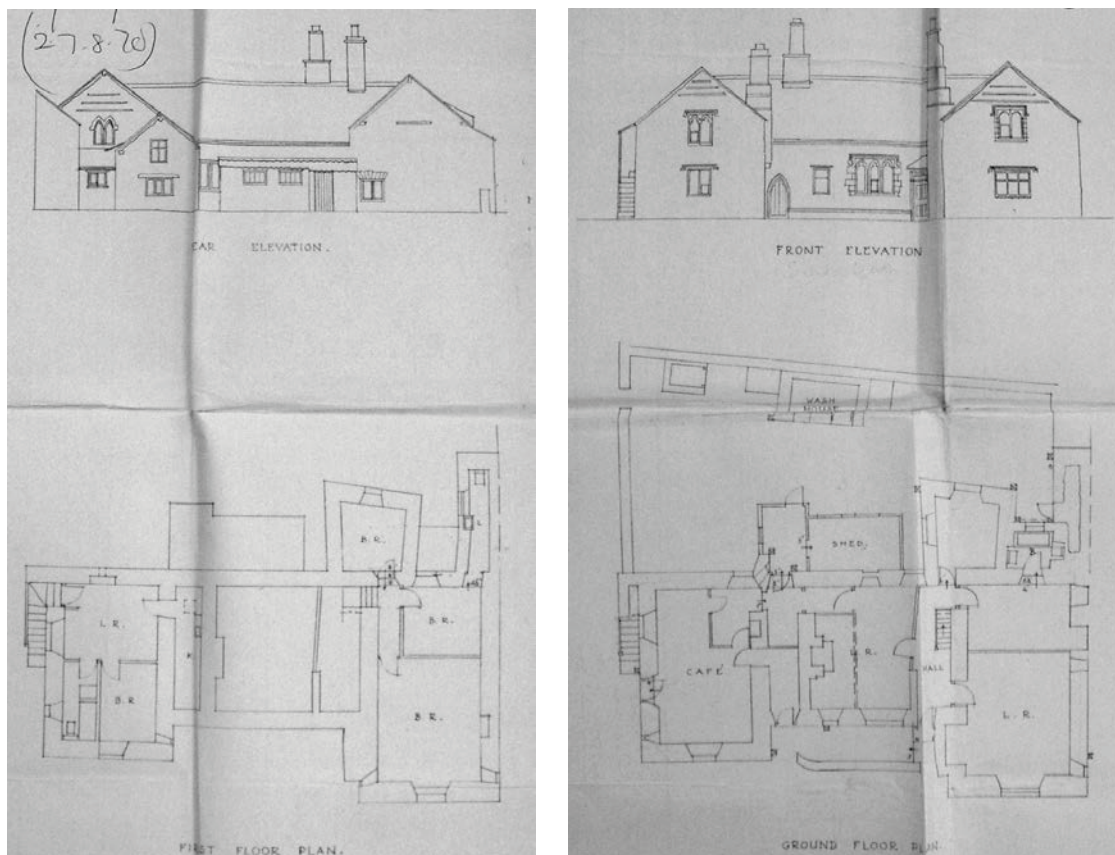


Plate 26: Drawings of the Castle Dairy relating to as it existed in 1970 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970)

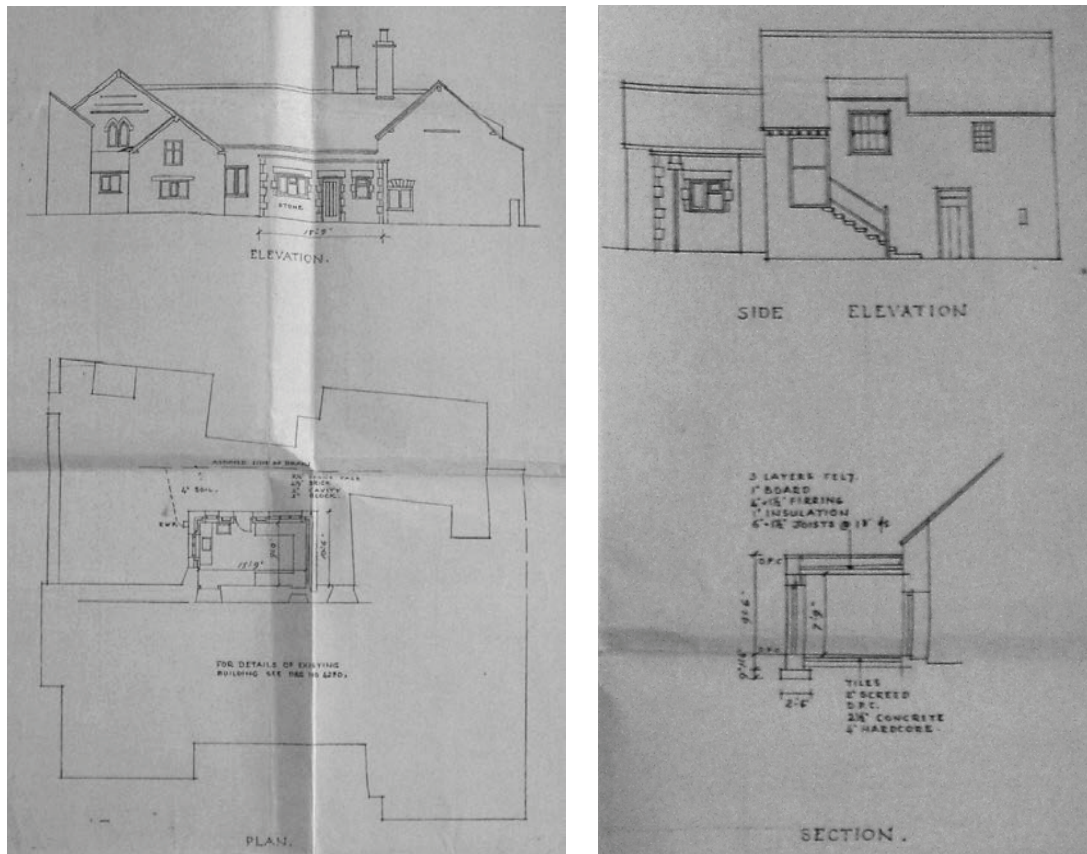


Plate 27: Drawings of the proposed kitchen extension to the rear of the Castle Dairy, 1970 (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/6497 1970)

3.2.20 *Various photographs, 20<sup>th</sup> century*: more recent photographs of the attractive façade of the Dairy (Plate 28 and Plate 29) feature prominently in walking guides for Kendal (Nicholls 1986, 84; 1996, 86; 2004, 97) as well as other short histories of the town (Sharp 1974, 97).



Plate 28 (left): Photograph (Sharp 1974, 16)



Plate 29 (right): Photograph (Nicholls 2004, 97)

3.1.2 *Medieval Kendal and the origins of Wildman Street*: the settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town, was recorded in the Domesday Book (as *Cherchebi*; Faull and Stinson 1986), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area was there. The settlement became the

centre of a Norman Barony in the later 11<sup>th</sup> century. Richard I granted a Saturday market in 1189, and at some time between 1222 and 1246 William III of Lancaster, the lord of the manor, confirmed borough status to a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland (Munby 1985). According to legend this part of Kendal was known as 'Doodleshire' on account of Dickie Doodle who supposedly fought for Richard I and persuaded him to grant Kendal its first market charter (Bingham 1996, 428). He also apparently persuaded the king to declare that part of Kendal on the east side of the river an independent shire named in his honour, although in reality the name may be connected to the establishment of an annual race rivalling those of the town proper, during the ceremonies associated with which a mayor was elected and which remained in existence into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (*op cit*, 429). The charter of between 1222 and 1246 has a specific clause relating to fulling and dyeing (Munby 1985, 103), indicating there was an established cloth-based economy in Kendal by this period. The earliest fortification in Kendal, which could potentially have been the seat of the Barony, is Castle Howe (RCHME 1936, 122). The castle is one of a series of early post-conquest motte and bailey fortifications established along the river valleys of the North West and probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Winchester 1979). A later fortification was Kendal Castle to the east of the River Kent which has earthworks and masonry dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 433). Documents dating to 1310 and 1390 suggest that there were around 144 tofts in the town, the width of the tofts being fairly wide allowing further sub-division laterally (CCC and EH c2002, 9). Kendal was subject to numerous raids from Scotland in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the most notable being the great raid of 1322. There were also outbreaks of sheep murrain from 1280 onwards and poor harvests led to famines between 1315 and 1317 (Winchester 1979, 6).

3.1.3 The available records suggest that Wildman Street is likely to have at least medieval origins (see CCC and EH c2002, map E); it probably formed an extension of Stramongate, which is recorded from 1365 onwards (Smith 1967, 117). It is not known when a bridge first existed at this location, although prior to a bridge's construction the river could perhaps have been forded (Bingham 1996, 97). However, a new bridge was certainly built in 1379 (Smith 1967, 118), and it would logically seem necessary for some form of bridge to have existed prior to the development of properties in this part of Kendal. However, recent work to the south of Wildman Street, off Castle Street (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), has cast some doubt on how developed Wildman Street was during the medieval period. The results of this work indicate that the area was probably largely open fields in the medieval period, only becoming developed in the early post-medieval period, and that this may be in part related to the presence of the Castle Dairy (Elsworth *et al* 2011). There is no evidence to support the notion that Wildman Street was originally a Roman Road; much less that the cobbled floor at the south-west end of the building is actually the remains of such a road (as suggested on various web sites, e.g. Visit Cumbria 2010).

### 3.3 The Castle Dairy

3.3.1 **Early investigation:** in order to understand the history of the Castle Dairy it is necessary to examine those previous investigations into it that are available (complete transcripts of the most pertinent of these are given in *Appendix 1*). However, considering the evident importance of the building, which has been described as '*Kendal's only more or less complete medieval house*' (Bingham 1996, 23), it seemingly merited little consideration before the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1777, were evidently aware of it but gave little more than a passing comment stating, wrongly, that it was formerly a chapel that had been converted to a building (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 75). An anonymous author writing about Kendal Castle in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a few years later only found time to comment on fanciful speculation about a tunnel running between the building and the Castle ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The earliest detailed account of the building was given by Cornelius Nicholson in *The Annals of Kendal*, first published in 1832, which was supplemented in the second edition by an illustration by J Hudson (Plate 9). Subsequently another account was given in 1855 (Haresfield 1855) after which a considerable number of accounts followed, many in local guide books, culminating in the more analytical investigations of William Weir in 1915 (information from Maintenance File; his report appears to have been essentially plagiarised by Edward Wilson in 1916), JF Curwen (1916), and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1936). Accounts given after these have tended to



repeat much of the same information, with minor embellishments, some of which have perhaps confused the history of the site while others comprise little more than dubious speculation.

3.3.2 The early investigations into the site were able to establish a number of principal details about the building and its development (see *Appendix 1*). They identified it as having a central core of 14<sup>th</sup> century date with cross wings at either end, also containing elements considered to be of 14<sup>th</sup> century date. It was also evident that it had been subsequently extensively modified in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, with a number of interesting features being added at this time, including dated inscriptions and stained glass, as well as new windows, a large fireplace in the main hall or kitchen, and a vaulted plaster ceiling in the first floor bedroom. An early bedstead and cupboard (known as an 'aumbry'), of similar date, were also present in this room. Later additions to the rear were also described but little detail of modifications made after the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is available, which is perhaps not surprising given the date at which the most detailed examinations were carried out.

3.3.3 ***The Furniture, the Chapel, and the tunnel:*** one element of the site that attracted the attention of the earliest investigators was the early bedstead and aumbry, a collection of objects associated with the latter and the long-standing tradition of a chapel being present in the building. As has been already stated Nicholson and Burn first mentioned a chapel at the site, indeed they suggested it had been a chapel and was converted into a residence. Later commentators were more circumspect; Cornelius Nicholson, the first to comment on these items, mentions both the bedstead and 'altar' '*containing the pix – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept*', and he goes on to describe the discovery within this chest of a missal, a manuscript genealogy of some of the Saxon Kings, and two sets of roundels made of beech (Nicholson 1832, 81-83). Subsequent writers mentioned the same items, indeed the second edition of Nicholson's book, published in 1861, quotes at length from Haresfield's slightly earlier description (Haresfield 1855). An original document from 1915 specifically mentions the bedstead and what is referred to as a 'court cupboard', while an earlier one, from 1898, records an 'illuminated missal' and box of roundels (the latter of which was '*at present deposited in the Kendal Museum*'), as well as a picture by Romney ('*at present lent to the Kendal Town Council*') (CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the story had become considerably more elaborate; other objects found in the building were said to include Queen Catherine Parr's saddle and an early prayer book (presumably meaning the missal), as well as carved timber thought to be the reredos from behind a small altar in the Parr chapel in the parish church, brought to the Castle Dairy by the Garnetts for safe keeping (Gordon 1950, 23). Catherine Parr was even said to have stayed in the bedroom ('Sister Agnes' 1947, 52), but the evidence supporting many of these later claims is not given.

3.3.4 The significance of the items within the chest was not lost on many of those who described them; they were taken as direct evidence that the building was utilised as a chapel, most probably for Catholic worship at the time when it was outlawed. Traditionally the room with the vaulted ceiling containing the bedstead has been referred to as the chapel, a suggestion seemingly first made by Nicholson who refers to it as an oratory (1832, 81) although this reference seems to have been removed from the later edition. However, he takes the opinion that any chapel in the house would have been for the private use of the servants and estate workers (*ibid*). Certainly by 1900 the bedroom is assumed to have been the chapel (Curwen 1900, 417) and following this, once again, the story evolved a number of elaborate elements. Sister Agnes used the presence of the missal, or mass-book, as confirming the rumour that the bedroom at been used as a chapel (1947, 51-52), while Gordon reported the rumour that it had been used for holding Catholic mass as '*the only place in Kendal where Mass was said in Kendal during the Reformation*' (1950, 23). More recent research has perhaps substantiated this suggestion. A study into the bedstead and aumbry stated that one of the uses of the latter was typically for the storage of church vessels (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 56), and the Castle Dairy is included in a list of likely Catholic hiding places on account of the Garnetts, who were known Catholics, and the possible presence of a 'tunnel' (see below) (Hodgetts 2005, 511).

3.3.5 The rumoured presence of a tunnel is perhaps connected to the use of part of the building as a Catholic place of worship. It was first reported in 1800 in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* and said to connect to the castle, perhaps originally forming a sally-port (a means of escape from or method of getting supplies to a castle when under siege), but at that time was 'choked up' ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The form that this 'tunnel' took is debateable; Sister Agnes refers to it as something '*which had been used as*

*an escape in times of distress and danger*' (1947, 51), while other writers doubted its existence (Curwen 1900, 420). Certainly, Hodgetts (2005, 511) considered it relevant enough to merit a mention in relation to the supposed use of the building for Catholic worship, suggesting that it might have actually been utilised for the escape of a priest from the building.

**3.3.6 *Origins of the name:*** as already noted the earliest antiquarians made little mention of the Castle Dairy, and certainly not by that name: remarkably the origins of the name are not explored in *The Place-Names of Westmorland* alongside other notable historic buildings in Kendal (Smith 1967, 119; there is however a property named 'le Cowhouse' recorded in 1594, which might be relevant). Somewhat ironically the earliest reference to use the name seems to be the article from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as even earlier original documents – such as the will of Anthony Garnett, dated 1735, and a title deed from 1799 (both contained in CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974), do not give a specific name. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the term 'Castle Dairy' was regularly being used and it was named as such on plans of that date and every account of the building after 1800. The name has long been taken to suggest that the building formed a grange belonging to the castle, perhaps a milk farm (Graham 1847, 15; Nicholson 1861, 98), as its name might suggest. This notion is perhaps enhanced by documentary references to a grange on the east side of the River Kent in 1331, within the demesne lands of the castle (Munby 1985, 107) and the suggestion that forges belonging to the castle were located on the site of a former bake house behind No. 18 Wildman Street (Curwen 1916, 101). According to tradition, it was also the site of the laundry belonging to the castle and later became the residence of the estate steward (Curwen 1900, 417). In addition, a mansion called Fowl Ing, situated a short distance from the Castle Dairy at Far Cross Bank, was considered likely to derive its name from having been '*the poultry yard for the Castle*' (Nicholson 1832, 81), which potentially also adds to the suggestion that the area was associated with an extensive grange.

**3.3.7** More recently the theory that it was a grange has been questioned. Bingham (1996, 56) considered the building '*far too grand for a cow man but it could have been the residence of the Manor Steward*' but conceded that it is possible that while '*the Lord may have kept his milking cows in such a convenient position. The actual Dairy was likely to have been a wattle and daub hut which with the hovels for the workmen and other farm buildings, have long disappeared*'. The idea that the building was used by the Barons as a dairy was questioned at a much earlier date on the grounds that '*prior to the XVI<sup>th</sup> century, such offices as these were always situated within the outer walls of the keep*' (Curwen 1900, 417). More recently it has been suggested that 'Castle Dairy' is a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' and that the building was used as a dower house. This suggestion seems to have first occurred in 1986: it is presented in an article by John Marsh and in the same year in a guide book by Arthur Nicholls (Nicholls 1986, 85), although it is also given in the Listed Building entry, which was first compiled in 1951 although has clearly been subsequently modified (see *Appendix 1*). The evidence for this suggestion seems slight, the only reasoning given besides the similarity in the sound of the two words seems to be that '*there is no evidence of farmland around it*' (Nicholls 1986, 85). However, '*there was still some agricultural land in the area as late as 1819 for on 19<sup>th</sup> June the Westmorland Gazette reported that 'a field of grass adjoining Stramongate Bridge was cut last week'. This would have been within a few hundred yards of the Dairy*' (Bingham 1996, 56). Nonetheless, the current sign attached to the building by the Kendal Civic Society endorses the name as a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' (Hughes 2005).

**3.3.8 *Recorded development:*** there are no records relating to the physical development of the building in its earliest phases, apart from the building itself, which, as outlined above, shows clear evidence of 14<sup>th</sup> century origins, with alterations in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and additions made from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later. Actual documentary evidence relating to changes made to the building is not readily available until the first detailed maps of the area were produced in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (see *Section 3.4*).

**3.3.9** In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century more detailed records, in particular newspaper articles, show the way that the building was being altered, although this is largely in terms of repairs and modifications to the fabric, such as re-roofing carried out in 1964 (SLDC 1964; CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964), unblocking of two of the three arched windows along the south-west side of the entrance passage in 1976 (Anon 1976), the replacement of the stonework around many of the mullion windows carried out in 1983/4 (see Listed Building details in *Appendix 1*), and more general repairs carried out in the 1990s (details in the maintenance files). Of particular interest amongst these is the replacement of the roof in 1964 – the

details indicate that it was to be in 'selected slates to suite character of building' (CAC(K) WSMB/K/11/4/3777 1964) but it is also said that the Kendal Civic Society were attempting to source a supply of Yorkshire flags (SLDC 1964). It is not clear where the stone that was eventually used was acquired from.

### 3.4 Owners and Occupiers

3.4.1 **Introduction:** a list of owners and occupiers, as far as can be discerned, is presented in Table 1. This has been extracted from a variety of sources and a discussion of each of the main phases is presented in the sections below.

Date	Owner	Occupier	Source
1307	De Ros family?	?	Munby 1985, 107
1338	Parr family?	?	LUAU 2001, 8
1560s	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Curwen 1916, 101
Pre-1624	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
c1655-post-1683	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1693	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1742	Susannah Garnett	Susannah Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
1742-1770	George Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1770-1807	Garnett Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1799	Garnett Braithwaite	William Jackson	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
1894	Christopher Wilson Braithwaite Wilson	Joseph Lyon	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1915	Elizabeth Braithwaite Wilson	Thomas Croft	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Post-1915	Colonel William Garnett Braithwaite	Thomas Croft	CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1923	Henry Ernest Croft	-	SLDC 1923b
Post-1923	Kendal Borough	-	SLDC 1923b
c1976-1998	South Lakeland District Council	Elaine Wright and others	Maintenance File

**Table 2: Owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy**

3.4.2 **Medieval Period:** there are no records detailing the original owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy, although if it were indeed a grange within the demesne land of Kendal Castle then it presumably could not predate the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the period in which the castle is thought to have been built (Munby 1985, 107; although a date as early as c1184 for the construction of the castle is suggested; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 348). The division of the barony in 1307 between the de Ros and de Thweng families led to the de Ros family owning the castle and its demesne (Munby 1985, 107), so it is possible that they were responsible for building the property as its original owners. This would also perhaps place its date of origin as between 1307 and 1331. The Castle, and presumably its estates, passed by marriage to the Parr family in 1383, the most notable member of their family being Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII (LUAU 2001, 8). Catherine's brother became the Marquis of Northampton, but following his support for Lady Jane Grey his estates were forfeited in 1553 (*ibid*).

3.4.3 **16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century – the Garnetts:** the loss of estates by the Marquis of Northampton may have left the Castle Dairy unoccupied for a while, but it is certain that by the 1560s it had passed to Anthony Garnett (Curwen 1916, 101). Garnett may have already held an important role within the castle estates and might even have already occupied the Castle Dairy. Anthony Garnett was clearly an influential and powerful person in Kendal; it has been speculated that he was a silk merchant (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 51) but he was clearly closely connected to the Castle estate and may have been its steward (Curwen 1900, 417) or bailiff (Anon 1938, 305). Details relating to the history of the Garnett family are presented in various sources, and it is clear that they were well connected and already wealthy long before the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The initials 'A.G.' carved into the outer wall of Kendal Castle are thought to perhaps relate to a mason of the same name (Preston 1977, 37), who may be an early ancestor. The

family is recorded in 1431 when a Robert Garnett was a tenant of Thomas Parr (Marsh 1986). His son, William, is recorded in 1458 when he gave land in Kendal and elsewhere to his father (*ibid*), and in 1546 Sir John Garnett is listed as incumbent of the Chantry of St Christopher in Kendal Parish Church and in 1548 is recorded as having an interest in the former leper hospital in Kendal (*ibid*). Anthony Garnett is shown as renting the tithe corn of Kendal parsonage 'for Spittle [hospital]' in 1556 and there is a clear connection between the former hospital and the Garnetts, although it is not clear how this is connected to the Castle Dairy (*ibid*). Members of the family are mentioned in several other records, including an Anthony Garnet amongst a list of Papists in 1650, who left lands in trust to his sons Bryan and Thomas (Curwen 1923, 116; see Table 2). In 1663 Anthony Garnet was taxed for three hearths for a property in Kendal (*op cit*, 119; the street is not recorded) and in 1671 for four hearths for a property in Stramongate (*op cit*, 124), which could perhaps be the Castle Dairy (Wildman Street effectively forming a continuation of Stramongate). As late as 1678 it is recorded that an Anthony Garnet of Skelmergh had arms, including 'a backsword, a rapier and a case of pistols' confiscated from him on account of being a recusant (Curwen 1926, 44).

3.4.4 Despite these problems the Castle Dairy evidently remained in the hands of Garnett family for some time. A pedigree provided by Lt-Col. WB Garnett and illustrated by Braithwaite (1965) shows a succession of alternating Bryan and Anthony Garnetts of the Castle Dairy between c1624 and 1683, before a Susannah Garnett, widow, married a George Braithwaite in 1742.

3.4.5 **Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century – the Braithwaites:** a collection of original documents relating to the Braithwaite family provides a relatively detailed account of the succession of their ownership (CAC(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). These documents demonstrate that they leased the property to various people including William Jackson in 1799 and a Matthew Carter Croft in 1894. One resident recorded during this period is the John Harrison of the reverend of the Unitarian Chapel, who arrived in Kendal in 1796 and apparently lived at the Castle Dairy from sometime after that date until c1822 (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 366-367). Throughout this period the property is typically referred to as a messuage tenement or dwellinghouse, but only by the name 'Castle Dairy' from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Later records also include other buildings such as cottages, a barn, and a stable. The Braithwaite family, whose principal residence was Plumtree Hall in Heversham, do not appear to have ever occupied the Castle Dairy. Unfortunately an examination of the census records for this period revealed that the property was difficult to identify with any certainty so details of the occupiers are not readily available. The rating valuation of 1910 lists a number of people occupying the site, so it would appear that it had been sub-divided in some fashion by that date at least (see Section 3.4).

3.4.6 **Early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present – Kendal Borough to South Lakeland District Council:** by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the future of the Castle Dairy was uncertain. By c1914 it was scheduled for demolition (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918; Wilson 1916, 49) and only a concerted effort from a list of subscribers prevented this. A committee was formed with the intension of purchasing the property and a price of £900 for the building and £300 for the contents was agreed (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918). It is possible that the initial intension was to put it in the care of the National Trust (*ibid*), and a report was apparently commissioned by them, which was carried out by William Weir in 1915 (Maintenance File 1915; a copy of his incomplete report as available is included in *Appendix 1*. It was essentially copied in Edward Wilson's account published in 1916). William Weir was an architect, original from Scotland but by that time living in Winchmore Hill in London (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 2008). By 1923 the subscription fund, which included some very notable local historians and writers such as WG Collingwood and JF Curwen and members of several important local families, had raised £1465 2S 3d (CAC(K) WSMB/K8/323/Box36, 1914-1918; an additional document in Kendal library local studies collection gives information dated 1923). The property was soon after passed to the Kendal Borough (SLDC 1923b) following a resolution passed by the committee on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1922 (SLDC 1923a). The subscription letter, written by the Honorary secretary of the committee Edward Wilson, stated it was hoped '*that within a reasonable period the Building may be restored to its original form, i.e. by opening out the ancient fourteenth century entrance doorway now blocked on the frontage, and by clearing away the modern partition and staircase that at present divide the Great Hall; (I might say that several of the subscriptions were given on the understanding that this would be done) and that eventually the building will be utilised as an adjunct to the Municipal Museum*'.

3.4.7 Following its acquisition by Kendal Borough it is not clear who occupied the building. It is apparent, however, that it was being at least partially utilised as a shop before and after 1923 (see *Section 3.4.13* and *Section 3.4.14*). There is little mention of the manner in which it was used however in guides from the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century although it seems to have been utilised as a café by 1953 (see *Section 3.4.16*) and was open to visitors for a small fee by at least c1960 (Anon c1960, 13). By at least the 1970s it was being run as a restaurant by Avril Leigh and Elaine Wright (Anon 1976), and Elaine Wright continued to reside at the property into the late 1990s during which time there was a lengthy dispute over illegal tenancy, that was not resolved until 1998 (Anon 1998; Aris 1998). Following this it was unoccupied for a short time, before being opened again as a restaurant in 2000 (Anon 2000), apparently changing hands again before closing once more in 2007 (Robinson 2007). For some time after this it was left vacant and near derelict before the current scheme to connect to the museum and college was presented (Orr 2009), ironically fulfilling the hope of the original subscribers, albeit almost 100 years late!

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The window is located on the north-east side of the south-east wall of the kitchen (Figure 2), which is a modern addition to the building constructed in 2013, itself in part an extension of the kitchen structure added in 1970 (see *Section 3.2.19*). As this is an extension from the original north-west wall of the Castle Dairy the window is part of the early fabric of the building, but had clearly been hidden following the construction of the kitchen in 1970. Prior to that it was clearly still in use as a window into the main hall until at least 1936 (see *Section 3.2.12* and *3.2.14*).

### 4.2 Description

4.2.1 The wall was in general constructed from small angular fragments of local slate in very random courses (Plate 30), as per much of the rest of the building, which had been finished with limewash and then modern plaster (which had been removed prior to the building recording taking place). By contrast the window surround was constructed from dressed yellow sandstone, with relatively small irregular quoins and single-piece lintel and sill, with returns to the meet the quoins at either end (Plate 31; Figure 3). Any moulding that the surrounds might have had was hidden by the material blocking the window, which comprised eight courses of concrete blocks laid in stretcher bond. A small hole in the top right corner of this allowed some access to the void behind, which revealed that there was further blocking inside apparently finished with lime, and that the quoins had a shallow chamfer or splay along their inner edge. Three small timber wedges were also set into the wall around the window, which presumably acted as supports for relatively late fixings.



Plate 30: View of the whole of the south wall of the kitchen stripped of plaster, from the north-west



**Plate 31 (left): The blocked window, viewed from the north-west**

**Plate 32 (right): The doorway to the south-west of the window, viewed from the north-west**

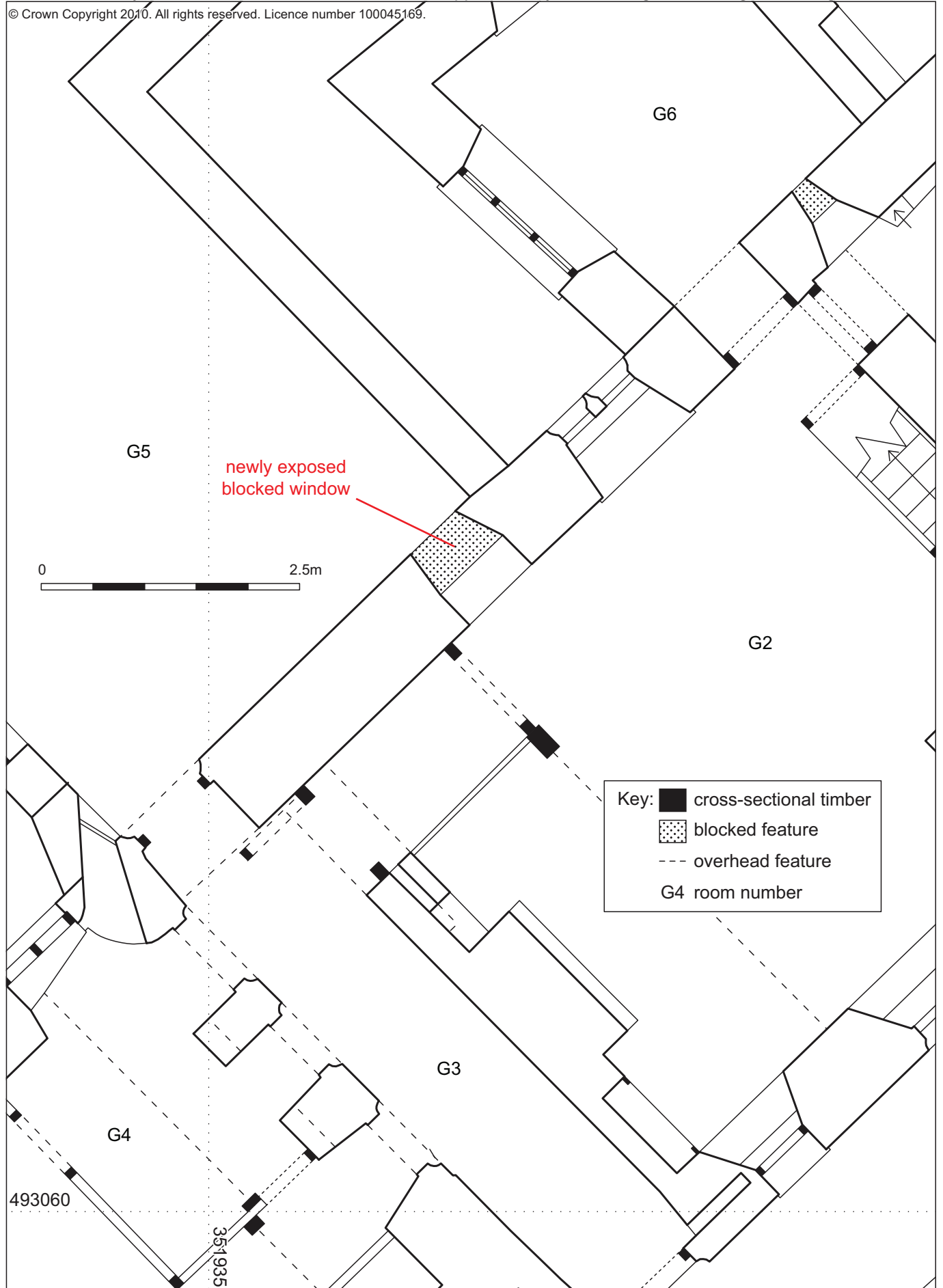
4.2.2 In addition, the doorway to the west was more fully exposed and the dressed sandstone quoins with roughly cusped mouldings forming the surround were visible (Plate 32). These too were also dressed yellow sandstone. It was apparent that the base of the wall had also been modified relatively recently, perhaps a result of the construction of the original kitchen in 1970, as there was concrete inserted into the wall in several places. The removal of the render around the south-west corner of the kitchen also showed up the relationships between the various elements in this area. It was apparent that the short stud of earlier wall containing a small window, onto which the kitchen of 1970 had been built, was an addition to the main building as a clear butt-joint was visible (Plate 33). It also appeared to have had a sloping roof, although it was not clear how much this had been truncated by later building on top.



**Plate 33: The west corner of the kitchen showing the junction of the stub wall to the original north-west wall and extension of 1970, viewed from the east**



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Figure 2: Site plan

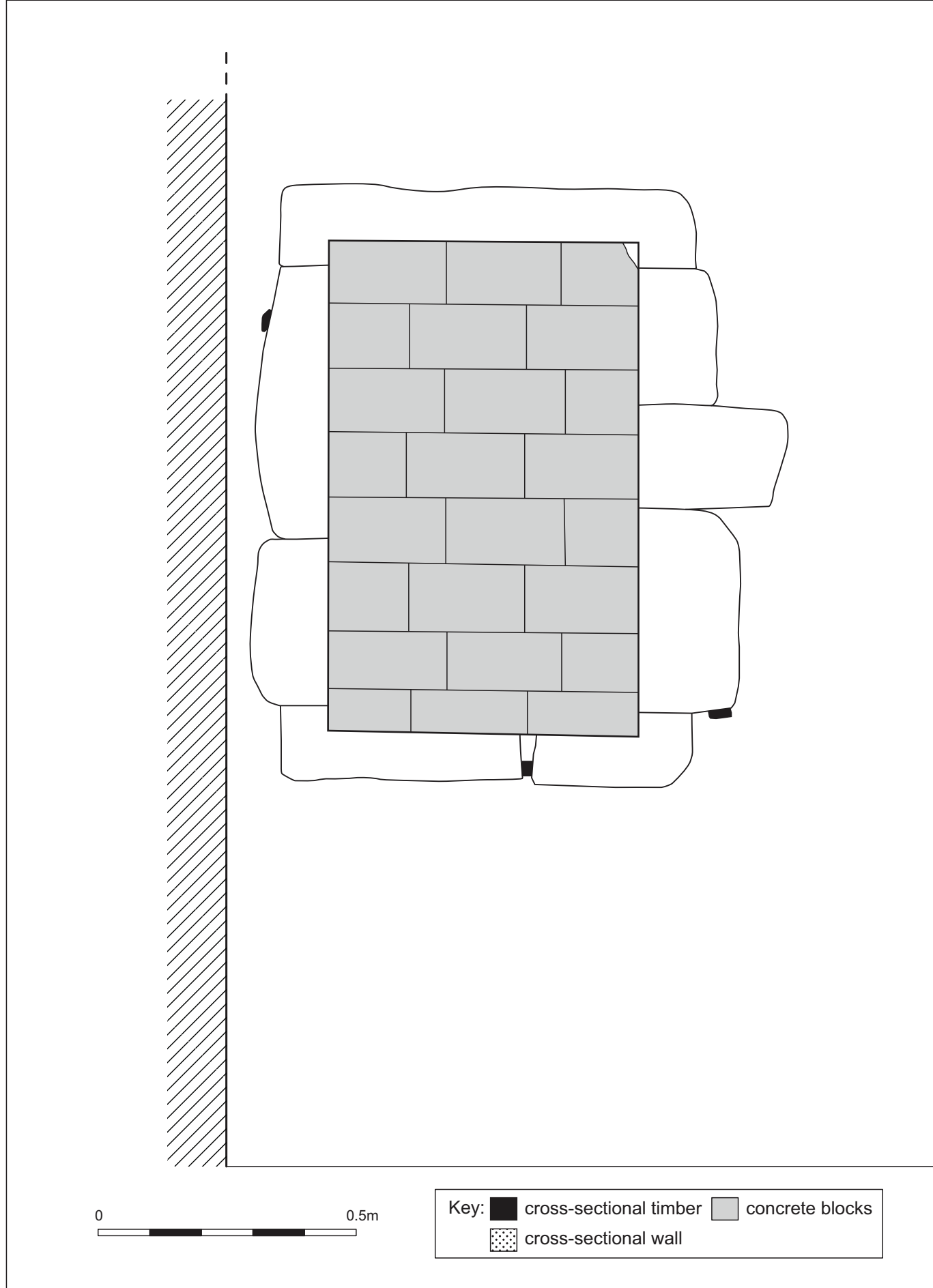


Figure 3: Blocked window in G5, viewed from the north-west

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Building recording

5.1.1 The recording of the re-exposed window has provided relatively little new information about the development of the Castle Dairy, but it has allowed the production of a record of this feature for future reference. It has, however, demonstrated that this window, which has been lost to view for over 45 years, is indeed part of the medieval fabric of the building. In terms of the fabric used and general style it is perhaps most similar to the arched doorways at either end of the cross passage, which are considered to be part of the earliest phase of the structure and perhaps of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, 71). The lack of access to the window behind the concrete blocks does, however, make a more detailed assessment difficult as the form of any moulding used in the jambs could not be discerned.

5.1.2 The exposure of the doorway to the west provides little additional information, apart from demonstrating that it and the window are broadly similar in construction. However, the removal of the plaster from the west corner has revealed that the stub wall onto which the extension of 1970 was built is later than the main wall of the Castle Dairy to the south-east, as was postulated during the original building recording (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, 71-73).

### 5.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.2.1 The recording of this window and associated features has provided another useful insight into the development of the Castle Dairy, albeit not one that has radically altered the wider understanding of it. Nevertheless, combined with the continuing work that has taken place it also adds to the record for this important structure.

5.2.2 Now that the presence of this window is known, or rather re-confirmed, and it is apparently in a good state of preservation, if it is uncovered again at a future date every effort should be made to examine it in more detail, ideally by removing the blocking so that the form of any moulding on the jambs can be ascertained. This way it will be much better understood and more easily dated.

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## Appendix 1: Previous Descriptions of the Castle Dairy

Nicholson, 1832:

'Castle Dairy stands on the west side of Wildman Street, about fifty yards from Stramongate Bridge. It appears, from the name, to have been the milk farm belonging to the castle... In the house... there appears to have been a chapel, which was, most probably, appointed to the husbandmen and menial servants under the potent barons, in the plenitude of their power... over the door of the house was formerly this sentence "*sit Rex hic Domui*". In the oratory is an antique carved bed, the panels of which are filled with grotesque figures of monks. There is also an altar, containing the *pix* – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept. This is inscribed "*humanitas, honor, divitae, potestas*". On the ceiling, in carved oak, are the arms of Ross and Parr; and in some of the windows, in stained glass, are the mottos "*omnio vanitas*" and "*viendra le Jour. A.G. 1565*". And in the front of the house – "A.G." seemingly inserted in the place of a more ancient inscription, or coat of arms. They are probably the initials of 'Anthony Garnett', a late owner. The same initials are also on the antique bedstead before mentioned; and occupy a space where other figures have evidently been removed to make way for their insertion.'

Haresfield 1855:

'This quaint old house, situated in Wildman Street, and close to the railway station, is passed daily by many a lake tourist without even a glance bestowed upon it; whereas it is worth while, for those who have leisure and taste for such things, just to look inside this relic of the olden time. I will endeavour to give a slight sketch of its appearance. On a stone outside, within a sunk panel, are incised the letters "A.G.", " of an ancient fashion, a cord with sundry knots being intertwined, and the date, 1564: - for Anthony Garnett, then proprietor. On the upper bevelled stonework on a window to the extreme left are incised "QVI VADIT PLANE- VADIT SANE" and "A.G" in cypher. This same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, "he y<sup>l</sup> walke plainly – walketh sauely". Entering what is now the kitchen, but which is only a portion of the original apartment partitioned off, the clavery, or mantelshelf, extends the whole breadth of the house, and is formed of oak in curved panels, the moulding battlemented, with which the opposite end, now forming part of the entrance passages, corresponds. In the south window of the same is a quarrel (No. 1) with, "1567 – OMNIA VANITAS – A.G.," with interlaced cord, "VIENDRA LE IOVE, " a skull. Another (No. 2) with a fleur-de-lis within a tasteful border in cinque cento style, surmounted by a crown; both executed in yellow stain. In a bed-room upstairs in a massive carved-oak bedstead, the head-board of which has upon it, carved in bold relief on the top triangular panel, the centre-piece gone, first row below – dexter, a mask with horns, after the Roman antique; middle, a scroll, with "omnia vanitas", a shield having "A.G." conjoined by a fanciful knotted cord, a scroll with "Viendra le iour," and skull; sinister mask in cinque cento style: lower row, three lions' masks in as many panels. On a buffet or ambry; upper part, "OIA: VANITAS: HONOR [a central piece missing] DIVICIE: POTESTAS;" lower part, "ANNO DNI 1562." On each side "A.G.," as before. The bedstead above named is of the same date, as the carving on both in certain parts coincides. In the window, on a quarrel (No. 1.), "A.G.," and the date "1565." (No. 2.) An oak tree erased argent, fructed or; on its branches an eagle and child of the second. No. 3. as No. 1. in the room below (No. 4.), an oak tree erased; on its branches an eagle and child, or the face proper. On oak bosses on the ceiling; that next the window has a shield of four quarterings: 1<sup>st</sup>, two fesses engrailed, on the upper one a mullet pierced, Parr; 2<sup>nd</sup>, three chevronels in fess braced, Fitz-hugh; 3<sup>rd</sup>, three water bougets, two and one, Roos; 4<sup>th</sup>, apparently three rabbits, two and one, ... On another, farther from the window, a second shield of four quarterings; first and fourth a fess dancetté between ten billets, four and six, Deincourt; second and third three cockle-shells, Strickland of Sizergh Hall. This house was an appendage to the adjoining Kendal Castle, which belonged to the noble family of Parr, of whom was Catherine, last queen of Henry VIII. The house under notice now belongs to Mrs Garnett Braithwaite.'

Weir, 1915:

'The building is situated on the North side of Wildman Street, in close proximity to the Railway Station & some considerable distance to the North of the Castle. It consists of a low central Hall with a two stories wing at each end and a small annex behind, as shown on the accompanying plans. A modern cottage has been built at the back of the South-west wing, and a warehouse behind the other wing. There is no evidence of any earlier work in the building than the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, to which period the 3 light window in the Hall, & the 2 light windows in the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed doorways in the entrance passage appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the Hall, behind the fireplace, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage. The front entrance is blocked with a modern addition in the angle of the projecting wing, and a modern entrance has been made at the other end of the Hall with a passage way across. Extensive alterations appear to have been made to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a panel over the 3 light window in the Hall is inscribed with the initials "A.G" 1564 and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground floor window in the south-west wing is the following inscription and monogram – "Qui-radit-plane-radit-sane. [AG monogram]" This window as well as the corresponding one in the east wing is evidently of later date than the building & both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the Hall & the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the Hall & passage way, has been entirely modernised & there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of modern grates. On the upper floor the south-west wing has fared a similar fate, but the North-east wing retains a vaulted ceiling with three moulded cross ribs & a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses & shields at the intersections, only two bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace, at the springing of the vault, is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the window are four diamond shaped panes of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the paper on the walls, this room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work & contains a fine bedstead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains carved medallions of a lions head & a shield bearing the initials A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on turned posts. There is also a massive cupboard with the initials A.G. & the date 1565, painted on it. The condition of the building appears to be sound & free from damp. The walls, which are about 3 feet in thickness, show no signs of settlement or cracks, & the roof appears in good repair. The portions of the roofs seen from the Street have been recovered with green slates, graduated from large ones at the eaves to small ones at the ridge. The roofs towards the back retain the old stone slates. The ground floor windows of the two wings facing the Street have lost their stone mullions & tracery & are fitted with wood frames & modern glazing. The present modern deal[?] staircase to the first floor...'

Wilson, 1916:

'The Tudor architecture of the building is the only example left in the borough, but apart from this there are several points of special interest. The building consists of a low central hall with a two-storied wing at each end and a small annexe behind. The early work of the building dates from the end of the fourteenth century, to which period the three-light windows in the hall and the two-light windows on the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed drawings in the entrance in the entrance passage, appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the hall, behind the fire-place, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage-way. The walls are about three feet thick, and the roofs towards the back of the house retain the old stone tiles. Extensive alterations appear to have been carried out to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a stone panel over the three-light window outside the hall is inscribed with initials "A.G., 1564," and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground-floor window in the south-east wing is the following inscription and monogram: - \*Qui vadit plane – vadit sane. A.G. This window as well as the corresponding one in the north-east wing is evidently of later date than the building, and both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the hall and the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the hall and the passage-way, has been entirely modernised, and there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of the modern grates. On the upper floor, the south-west wing has fared the



same fate, but the north-east wing fortunately retains a vaulted ceiling of plaster with three moulded oak cross ribs and a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses and shields at the intersections. Only two of the bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace at the springing of the vault is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the windows are five diamond-shaped pieces of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the papering of the walls, the room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work, and contains a fine bed-stead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains initial A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on finely-turned posts. There is also a massive oak cupboard in the room with the A.G. initials and the date 1567 painted on it.'

#### Curwen 1916:

'The chief attraction of the house lies in the fact that it is the only example, left in the borough, of a masonry building erected or re-edified in the Tudor style of architecture. The burghers appear to have still clung to timber as their principal material for building purposes, and that Anthony Garnett ventured to erect his house not only in stone but also with masonry, at once marks him out as a man of some considerable note. He was a man, too, who studied heraldry, and, when heraldry stood for something, bore for his own arms a griffin's head coupée, surmounted by a knight's helmet, with a griffin statant and wings expanded for a crest... He also adorned his house with the coat of armour of the former lords of Kendal... Of the earlier building I am afraid that it is now quite impossible to say anything, except that the entrance passage from front to back appears to have formed a portion of it. For here we find fourteenth century doorways at either end and a third, on the left hand midway along the passage, that are each pointed in the arch, heavily cavettoed on the outside and rebated to receive thick oaken doors on the inside. There is also the ancient two-light window at the back which will be noticed later on. The doorway on the other side of the passage leading into the hall is clearly the work of Garnett, and remains to us as a most beautiful specimen of a sixteenth century door, framed, pegged, and hand-moulded in oak. That the small annexe at the back, which presumably has been erected for a staircase, was not a portion of Garnett's house is shown by the small slit external window which it covers. The other wings are clearly of modern construction. The kitchen occupied the ground floor of the south-west wing and measured 22 by 13 feet. The main mullioned windows were of two lights and square headed under projecting labels. The label to the front window is incised with the legend:- QVI. VADIT. PLANE : VADIT. SANE. ending with the initials A.G. in cypher. Nicholson quoting *Notes and Queries* says that the "same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, 'he yt. walke plainly – walketh sauely'". The room was also furnished with a small square window in either front corner so as to command a view up and down the street. The Hall measured 21 feet by 17 feet and was lighted by mullioned windows on either side. That to the front is a three trefoil-cusped lights below a square label resting on two heads. These heads are curious – the one to the left represents a lady with head-gear similar to that associated with Mary Queen of Scots, whilst the other represents a man with pressed-out lips, as if he were in the act of whistling or saying "booh" to his companion. Above the label there is a carved stone bearing the initials A.G. entwined with a cord and the date 1564. This is the earliest date as yet discovered. Within the window two diamond panes of silver-stained glass still remain:- 1. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOVR, below. 2. A fleur-de-lis within a border and surmounted by a crown. One third of the room is reduced in height so as to form an angle-nook, and the wall above the beam is pleasingly panelled to the cornice with upright molded styles some 8½ inches wide. The central or higher portion of the ceiling is quartered by oak ribs and then coves down again to the opposite wall, where, if I understand the quotation from *Notes and Queries*, the writer found similar panelling to that above the angle. Doubtless this was destroyed when the hall was shortened to make the present entrance, and when the cabinet d'aisance was unfortunately erected in front of the original entrance. Before leaving the room notice should be taken of a small mural cupboard which is finished with linen-pattern panelled door. The north-east wing evidently contained the more private quarters of the family. Unfortunately the with-drawing rooms have been completely modernised, but the thick walls of the fireplace remain, and the massive chimney is one of the external features of the building. Upstairs, however, it is different, for here in the front room we find a bedchamber that, for some long forgotten reason, goes by the local name of "The Chapel". The ceiling is barrel-vaulted in plaster and crossed by five oak ribs, the three intermediate ones having carved bosses at their

intersection with a central longitudinal rib. The first boss, or that on the second rib from the window, is carved with a shield of four quarterings:- 1. Argent, two Pairs; 2. Three chevrons interlaced for Fitz Hugh; 3. Gules, three water bougets argent, for Roos; 4. Azure three griffin heads erased or, for Thomas Garnett. The next boss has a shield likewise of four quarterings: 1 and 4 Argent, a fess dancetté between billets sable, for D'Eincourt; 2 and 3 Sable, three escallops argent, for Strickland. The third boss is unfortunately missing, but the two existing ones show at least that Garnett thought the building had some former connection with the castle. Between the second and the third ribs the ends of the roof beams project into the room on either side. These likewise have been decorated with carved bosses, of which only one, the westerly one, now remains displaying a double-headed griffin arising out of a double-scrolled and foliated base. The two-light window is not cusped as the corresponding one in the south-west gable, but merely semi-circular beneath a square label. In it four diamond panes of silver-stained glass remain:- 1. The initials A.G. entwined by a looped and tasselled cord with the date 1565. 2 and 3 An eagle stooping over a child in a cradle, perched up presumably on a tree top which far more resembles a giant toadstool. The legend in connection with the house of Lathom, as well as the position it occupies in the coat armour of the earls of Derby, is well known. 4. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOUR, below. In this room there is still preserved a large oaken bedstead with the back enriched by six bold relief panels. In the upper row:- 1. A mask with animal ears and horns. 2. A scrolled shield bearing the initials A.G. conjoined by a looped and tasselled cord, with a skull at the base. 3. A mask with animal ears and a beaded chain thrown over the top of the head. On the lower row there are three lion-heads in as many panels, the first bearded, the second hanging out. But from the sharpness of the mouldings these latter panels do not appear to be of the same date as the bedstead. There is also a fine cupboard constructed on a semi-octagonal plan. The frieze is incised and filled in with black lettering:- OIA. VANITAS. HONOR. (A central lion's head in bold relief). DIVICIE. POTESTAS. In like manner the base is incised with the initials A.G. on either side and the date ANNO. DNI. 1567 in the centre. The room is commonly known as the Chapel, but were it not for the north-west aspect the small room behind appears more fitting for an oratory, for here we find the ancient window before mentioned with its beautiful ogee head.'

#### RCHME 1936:

'house and tenement on the N.W. side of Wildman Street, 1,000 yards N.N.E. of the church is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are slate-covered. The main structure, with its one-storey hall and cross-wings, appears to be substantially of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Alterations were made in the hall in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the house was reconditioned and the hall fireplace inserted by Anthony Garnett c. 1560. There is a small 17<sup>th</sup>-century wing on the N.W. side and a later extension on the S.W. wing. The house has cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends of the hall-block; the latter is of one storey only and has, on the S.E. front, the original doorway to the screens with hollow-chamfered jambs and two-centred head; it has a 17<sup>th</sup>-century door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is an original window of three trefoiled lights in a square head; above it is a shield with the initials and date A.G. 1564. The two main chimney-stacks have stepped offsets. The S.E. ends of the wings have each, on the lower floor, an altered window and on the upper floor an original window of two lights in a square head; the lights are trefoiled in one window and four-centred in the other, this being probably a 16<sup>th</sup>-century alteration; above the lower window in the S.W. wing is the weathered inscription "Qui vadit plane vadit sane A.G." The back elevation has an original doorway similar to that in front and fitted with a battened door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is a small rectangular window and a window of two trefoiled lights; in the end of the N.E. wing is an original window of two ogee-headed lights.

Interior. The hall has a flat ceiling with two early 16<sup>th</sup>-century intersecting and moulded beams; at the N.E. or dais end is an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century embattled cornice with a ribbed cove above, finishing against a chamfered beam; across the fireplace-recess is a mid 16<sup>th</sup>-century moulded and panelled beam, resting at one end on a post with the date 1560; above the beam and the adjoining doorway is a panelled partition; by the fireplace is a small cupboard with a linen-fold panel on the door. The former 'screens' are represented by the existing passage and at one end is an oak doorway apparently original but reset; it has a moulded ogee head with the added inscription "Pax huic domus 1558"; the moulded beam above is of early 16<sup>th</sup>-century character. In the N.E. wing, the partition on the upper floor has exposed

framing and an original king-post roof-truss above; the S.E. room has an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century elliptical ceiling with moulded ribs dividing it into panels; there are two foliated bosses each with a shield-of-arms (a) Deincourt quartering Strickland and (b) Parr quartering Fitzhugh, Roos and another coat; on the S.W. cornice are carved scrolls and two grotesque monsters. In the same room are some quarries and panels of 16<sup>th</sup>-century painted glass— (a) the initials and date A.G. 1565, (b and c) eagle and child in a tree, the badge of Stanley, (d and e) the initials and date A.G. 1567 and the mottos “Omnia vanitas” and “Viendra le jour” (f) crowned fleur-de-lis. The S.W. wing retains the three king-post trusses of its original roof. The N.W. wing has exposed ceiling beams. The extension of the S.W. wing is of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. The house contains some movable furniture belonging to the building, including a large bedstead with the initials A.G. and a sideboard with the same initials and date 1562. Condition—Good’

#### Listed Building details

NGR: SD 5193 SE

Kendal, Wildman Street (North side)

5/176 Castle Dairy

Date listed: 24-4-51

Farmhouse; the name implies an association with Kendal Castle but ‘Dairy’ may be a corruption of ‘Dowry’. Now a restaurant. Probably C14; extensively remodelled c1560 for Anthony Garnett (numerous dated features have survived). Later addition and alterations. Coursed rubble with quoin. Graduated stone-flag roofs; stone chimneys (corbelled to west wing and projecting to east wing). Central Hall with 2-storey cross-wing to either end. For detailed description (including exceptionally well-preserved interior) see R.C.H.M. Westmorland (1936), with the following amendments: multi-light windows, to Hall front and to west wing 1<sup>st</sup> floor, were renewed in 1983/4 (all in facsimile except for head carved in label-stops to Hall window). On the interior, 2 more original doorways (with pointed heads) have been opened up on the left-side of the cross-passage; the ground floor, east wing, fireplace and some of the original windows have also been unblocked. The extension to the rear of the west wing has been demolished.