

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
BUILDING RECORDING
PROJECT AT
THE GARAGE ADJACENT
TO 18 DOOMGATE,
APPLEBY-IN-
WESTMORLAND
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
JULIE STEPHENSON**

**NY 68300 20265
Planning Application Ref:
3/07/0328**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Julie Stephenson to undertake an archaeological building survey of a former barn, now a garage, adjacent to 18 Doomgate, Appleby-in-Westmorland, which is listed Grade II.

The survey revealed that there appears to have been a building on the site since at least 1754, which ties in with the listed building record description that suggests that No.18 Doomgate and the adjoining building are 18th century in date. The garage appears to have originally been constructed as a barn with accommodation for a small number of cows and/or a horse. Other buildings were located to the north of the garage and have since been demolished however they may have originally formed part of the property, consequently the stables or cow house could have been located in one of those.

The building has also been used as a smithy, although it has not been possible to attribute a particular blacksmith to the property from trade directory evidence. More latterly the building has been used to house vans for A Stephenson's Fruit and Vegetable Shop on Boroughgate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Julie Stephenson for commissioning the project, and for her assistance throughout the fieldwork.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), Stephen White, Local Studies Librarian at Carlisle Library and the staff at the Cumbria County Record Offices in Carlisle and Kendal for their help during this project.

The building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Senior Project Officer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Julie Stephenson to undertake an archaeological building recording project of a garage adjacent to 18 Doomgate, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria (NY 68300 20265 (Figure 1) prior to its conversion to a dwelling (Planning Application Reference No. 3/07/0328).
- 1.1.2 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service produced a brief for a building recording project, which was to be undertaken prior to the commencement of building work. A 'Level 3' Building Survey was carried out as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*¹.
- 1.1.3 The building is a former barn believed to date to the 18th century and is listed Grade II as a building of special architectural and historic interest, consequently the building is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER Ref: 27244). The listed building record description is as follows for No.18 and adjoining barn: '18th century. Pebbledashed and with new roof; panelled door with dentilled cornice and fanlight, adjoining yard door and one sash window down and two up all in stone architraves. Stone rubble stable and barn to left, with quoins and stone roof, wooden lintels and slit openings'.
- 1.1.4 The survey was carried out on 26th September 2007 by Fiona Wooler.

¹ Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006, English Heritage

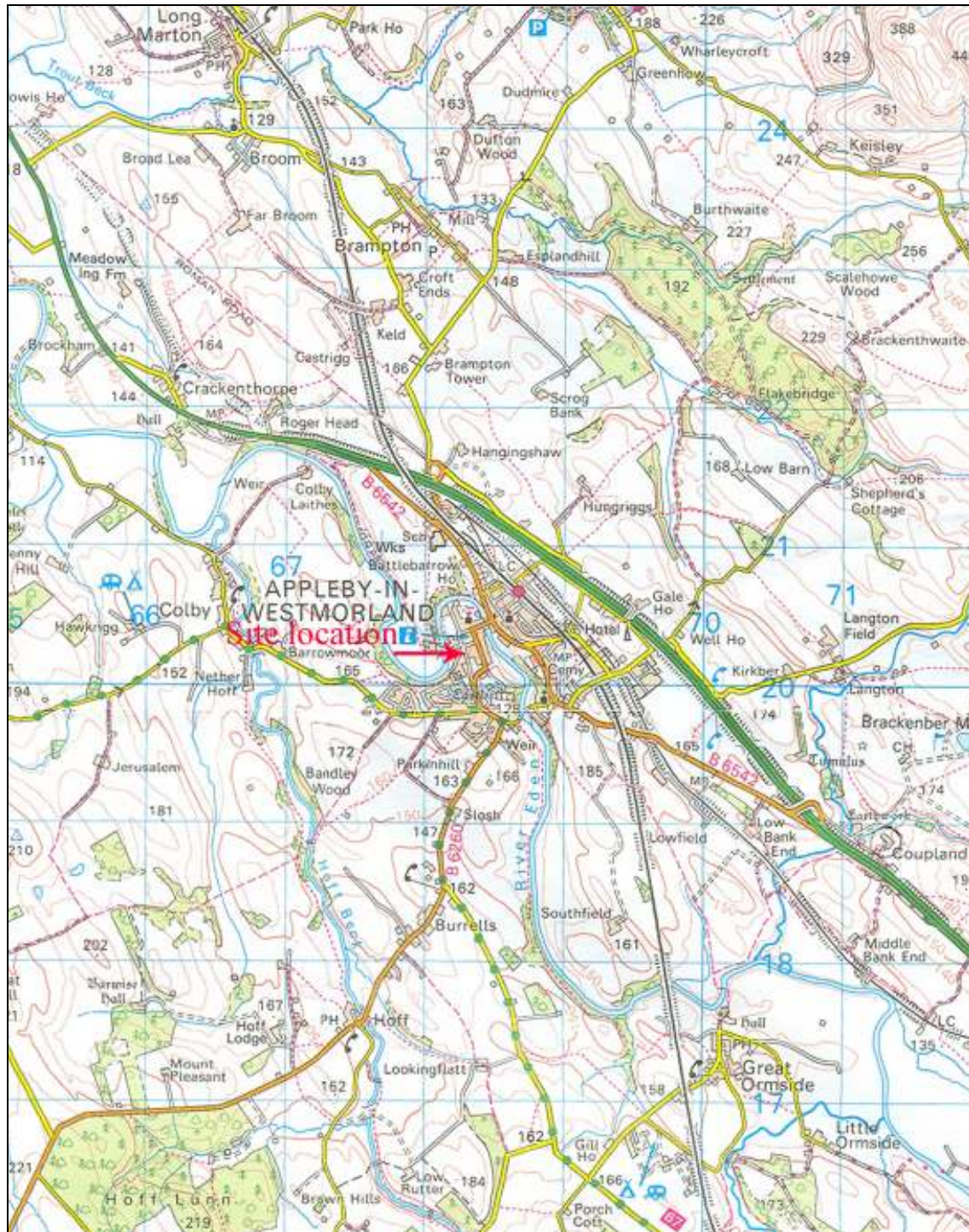


Figure 1 – Site Location. Reproduced from Landranger ® 1:50 000 scale by permissions of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright (1997). All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 Appleby is located on the east side of Cumbria, approximately 16km south-east of Penrith. The town is situated to the west side of the main A66 trunk road and the Carlisle to Settle railway line (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The town centre is situated within a loop of the River Eden, consequently it is surrounded on three sides. The Castle is located on a defensive position to the south overlooking the town situated on the hillside below. The main thoroughfare through the town centre itself is Boroughgate (B6260), with streets such as High Wiend and Low Wiend leading off from Boroughgate to Chapel Street, Doomgate and Holme Street (Figure 2).
- 1.2.3 Doomgate is located to the west of Boroughgate, running parallel to it, connecting Chapel Street to the north, to Scattergate to the south. No.18 Doomgate and the adjoining garage are situated at the north end of Doomgate on the east side of the road, at the western end of High Wiend (Figure 2). The street is aligned north-south and is situated at approximately 128m above sea level.
- 1.2.4 The garage (former barn) has been constructed against the northern gable of No.18, and is on the same alignment, although the two buildings do not share the same ridge line.

Figure 2 – Site Plan

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 THE BUILDING SURVEY

2.1.1 The survey consists of three basic elements:

- a written account, which includes information derived from documentary research.
- a measured survey with accompanying architects drawings.
- a photographic record.

2.2 THE WRITTEN ACCOUNT

2.2.1 The written account is included in this document together with a selection of photographs, plans and appendix of documentary information.

2.3 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

2.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- a series of 35mm black and white prints showing general views of the exterior of the building and its setting,
- a series of colour slides showing the exterior of the building and its setting,
- a series of digital views of the exterior of the building, the interior of the building and specific internal details (e.g. roof structure) used within the report for illustrative purposes and supplied on CD-Rom.

2.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

2.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and Level 3 building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2nd Edition 1991). The archive will be deposited within the County Record Office and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.1 No previous archaeological work appears to have been undertaken on the site.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.1 The market town of Appleby is first mentioned in 1132-61, in the forms *Appil-*, *Appelby*, *-bi* meaning ‘*Farmstead with an apple-tree*’². Appleby was, until the new county of Cumbria was created in 1974, the county town of Westmorland, and its preferred name is still Appleby-in-Westmorland. The earliest settlement in the town was in Bongate, on the east side of the River Eden, around but pre-dating, St Michael’s Church³. Appleby is believed to have Roman origins (it has been suggested that the Castle stands on the site of a Roman fort, although there is no evidence to substantiate this⁴), but it is essentially a Medieval town, still retaining its Medieval layout⁵; with the castle located on a defensive position to the south, and the town situated on the hill side to the north with the church of St Lawrence at the northern end. According to Pevsner, Appleby consists of two parts, divided by the River Eden. In the 13th century the area around St Michael was called Old Appleby, and the centre, i.e. Boroughgate, is New Appleby, founded around 1110 by Ranulph de Meschines⁶. The new town was established with a typical arrangement of burgage⁷ plots flanking Boroughgate, the main street and market place (hence its width). Many of the present buildings in the town are 18th and 19th century, but rebuilding has not changed the medieval pattern⁸.
- 4.2 Writing in 1829, Parson and White note that the town lay principally in the townships of Appleby St Lawrence and Scattergate, but Battlebarrow, in Bongate township, on the eastern side of the River Eden, formed a part of the borough ‘*which is connected by an ancient stone bridge of three arches, extended between the lofty and precipitous, but well-wooded banks of the meandering river, which partly encircles the western portion of the town, where are situated the Castle, Market-place, Moot-hall and several good streets and public buildings, but the County gaol and Court-house are on the opposite side of the river*’⁹. In 1829 the borough contained around 1200 inhabitants and 200 houses, but it had anciently had a greater population, as the buildings extended for more than a mile southwards to Burrels ‘*which has its name from the Borough-Walls, fragments of which and other buildings have been frequently “ploughed or dug up”*’¹⁰.
- 4.3 During Scottish raids in the 14th century, the town suffered from repeated invasions and destruction in 1314, 1315, 1319 and 1322, and then again in the 1380s when the town was laid to waste in 1388. Writing in 1539, Leland noted that ‘*Appleby is the Shire Towne, but now yt is but a poore village, having a ruinus Castel wherein the prisoners be kept*’¹¹.

² Cumbria County Council, Page 6

³ Weaver, J, 1992, Page 66

⁴ Cumbria County Council, Page 7

⁵ McNeil, R and Newman, R, 2006, Page 151

⁶ Pevsner, N, 2002, Page 219

⁷ Burgage = A tenure under which property of the king or lord in a town (or borough) was held for a yearly rent or the rendering of a service (Source: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/burgage>)

⁸ Weaver, J, 1992, Page 67

⁹ Parson and White, 1829, Page 519

¹⁰ *Ibid*, Page 519

¹¹ Cumbria County Council, Page 9

- 4.4 During the 18th century, the income of the Borough was derived from tolls paid by those using the market and selling goods, from rents from certain tenements and form fines. The town grew in prosperity and population and in 1772 it was estimated that there were around 400 inhabitants¹².
- 4.5 Doomgate is believed to have derived its name from either the Old English 'dōm' meaning judgement and 'gata' meaning street, or from the Old English 'dung' meaning dung and 'gata', therefore 'dung street'¹³; the latter is perhaps more likely. In the early part of the 18th century, the general accumulation of dung and refuse in the streets of Appleby, and wandering animals, led to problems with the town wells as reference is made in 1714 to an order requesting *'that wells in Dungate (Doomgate), and [the] well before Jane Addison's door be cleansed, and conduits made to carry all corrupted and filthy water from about it; that the runnel coming down Dungate be well scoured and dressed'*. The problem was still apparent 4 years later when the question of maintenance of the same wells was raised again and it was ordered that *'the Chamberlains do repair Dungate Well, commonly called Sowerby Well, so as to hinder beasts and horses to drink in it. Well before Jane Addison's door to be made good'*¹⁴.
- 4.6 One of the earliest maps consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Nathaniel Hill's engraving of *'A Plan of Appleby in Westmorland – From an Actual Survey taken in 1754'* (Figure 3). This map appears to have been drawn up for political reasons, as it provides an explanation of the colours of the buildings, being those who voted for Col. Philip Honeywood and William Lee Esq., and those who voted for Sir John Ramsden and Flet. Norton, Esq. in the General Election of 1754 (Figure 4). The original of the map was orientated with the Castle at the top, however to aid in the identification of Doomgate, it has been rotated within this report 180° (the map in its original orientation is provided as a digital photograph on the accompanying CD-Rom). Doomgate is clearly shown to the west of Boroughgate, and there is a building shown at the location of No.18, with a smaller building to the east (Figure 3). It does not appear to show the property immediately to the south of 18 Doomgate known as the 'Old Hall'. Hill's map also clearly shows Doom Gate Syke flowing the length of the street from Scattergate at the south, down what is now Holme Street, into the River Eden to the west. This stream is known locally as Burble Brook (possibly a corruption of 'Burbulet' from a nearby field name) and apparently it can still be heard when standing in the middle of Doomgate¹⁵.
- 4.7 An article in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society entitled *'Two Appleby Houses in the 18th Century: A Documentary Study'*, provides further information about 18 Doomgate and the adjoining garage. This article centres on Red House and White House, both on Boroughgate, and includes plans and a summary of properties owned by Thomas Carleton in 1754, which appears to include 18 Doomgate. Figure 5 shows a sketch plan of the Red house estate, with 'Dung Gate' marked to the left of the plan. It appears to show the present garage building with the annotation *'Wilson's House,*

¹² Cumbria County Council, Page 11

¹³ Smith, A.H, 1967, Page 92

¹⁴ Holdgate, M.W, 1956, 51

¹⁵ McKay, 2001, Page 22

Stabell, Granary, Barne, Garding and Cow House Belonging to J Metcalf whilst No.18 appears to contain the words *'Mr Barnes, Barne & Garding'*¹⁶. [Garding appears to mean Garden]. The plan below marked (b) is taken from the 1754 Election Map (Figure 3) and shows the burgage plots that made up the Red House and White House properties. An accompanying list in the article notes that in 1754 the plot marked 164 is described as *'Burgage barn in Dungate, adjoins Mr Carleton's coach house on south and his Garden on East'* with the voter being Percival Clemell. Plot 70 is described as *'Burgage house in Wiend between Carleton's summer house and Dungate'*, and Plot 165 is described as *'Burgage stable and barn now a cow house and Coach House, formerly Mounsey's in Dungate'* with the voter being Henry Fletcher¹⁷.

- 4.8 The Tithe Map of the 'Parish of St Lawrence in the County of Appleby' dating to 1843 appears to be the next available map to show the properties in the town in any detail. This map shows the property at 18 Doomgate marked as Plot 60 on the plan, with what may be the Old Hall marked as Plot 61 (Figure 6). Accompanying the map is a written Award, which lists the landowner, occupier and a description of the property. At this date, the owner of Plot 60 was the Earl of Lonsdale, the occupier was Thomas Lawson and it was described as 'house and yard'. Plot 61 was owned by Elizabeth Atkinson, occupied by 'self and others' and is described as a 'house and yard'. To the south of these properties is Plot 86a, which was owned by J Rowlandson & Co, occupied by themselves and described as a brewery; Plot 72 over the road (and now gone) is described as 'maltkiln'. This map shows that there was another building at the north end of the garage (the subject of the present survey), orientated east-west along High Wiend (Figure 6).
- 4.9 The Ordnance Survey maps for Appleby, from the First Edition of 1858 upwards, consist of two sheets which join just at the top of Doomgate; this has meant that the northern end of the building at No.18 is right on the join of the maps. Consequently the maps reproduced below may be slightly out of alignment. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858 (6" to 1 mile scale) clearly shows most of the town of Appleby to the north of the Castle and within the loop of the River Eden (Figure 7). The 25" version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the buildings at the north end of the town, however the map for the south end was a copy at Kendal Record Office, which is of poorer quality. Nevertheless, this map shows the buildings at No.18 Doomgate with a Bench Mark noted on the western elevation (marked as 'BM'). The building at the northern end of the present garage is shown again, however a staircase is marked on this map on its northern side facing High Wiend (Figure 8). This staircase can be more easily seen on the large-scale 1:500 First Edition map of c.1865, which also shows the location of the bench mark (Figure 9). This map held at Carlisle Record Office (Lonsdale collection) has names of occupiers at that date written in pencil, which provides an interesting insight into what the buildings were being used for at this date. The building at the north end of the street, which is orientated east-west, has the name 'Jas Taylor' and 'Stable' written in the western side, and a note above mentions that the cottage above the stable (presumably accessed via the external stairs) was being sub-let by 'Dawson's Representatives'. The eastern

¹⁶ Tyson, B, 1985, Page 201

¹⁷ *Ibid*, Page 200

side of this building also has a name written on but it was illegible. The building facing Doomgate, presumably the present garage has the name 'Crosby' and 'Stable' also written on in pencil, whilst what may be No.18 Doomgate has the name 'Steadman' and 'Stables'. The garden to the east has 'James Dawson's Representatives' written in pencil. Further information about these properties may be found in the archives of the Lowther family held at Carlisle Record Office; a cursory check of these records did not reveal any records pertaining to 18 Doomgate, however should more in depth documentary research be required in the future, there is the possibility that useful information may be obtained from these records (although written permission from the Lowther Family is required to use these records for commercial purposes).

- 4.10 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898, like the First Editions is over two sheets (Figure 10). This edition shows the same buildings at 18 Doomgate but with the addition of a small structure against the eastern elevation of the garage (Figure 10). It still shows what could be two properties (cottages with stables below) at the northern end of the garage, orientated east-west facing High Wiend.
- 4.11 Figure 11 shows the town of Appleby in 1936. The garage on Doomgate is clearly shown with the house (No.18) to the south, and an alleyway separating the house from the Old Hall. As with the earlier maps the garage appears to be shown extending right to the road at the bottom of High Wiend and in line with the boundary wall of the properties to the east. The building to the east is also still shown (Figure 11).
- 4.12 Doomgate historically appears to have been home to many different industries throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Various trade directories from those periods were sampled for entries relating to Doomgate, these are provided in the Appendix.
- 4.13 The building has more latterly been used as a garage, but within living memory it was used as a smithy, as Mrs Stephenson's grandmother can remember watching the farrier at work within the building approximately 75 years ago, and horses being tied to the railings on the north side of the building waiting to be shod¹⁸. The Stephenson family bought the building at auction over 50 years ago to store the van for the fruit and vegetable shop 'A Stephenson's' located on Boroughgate.

¹⁸ Pers.Comm. Julie Stephenson

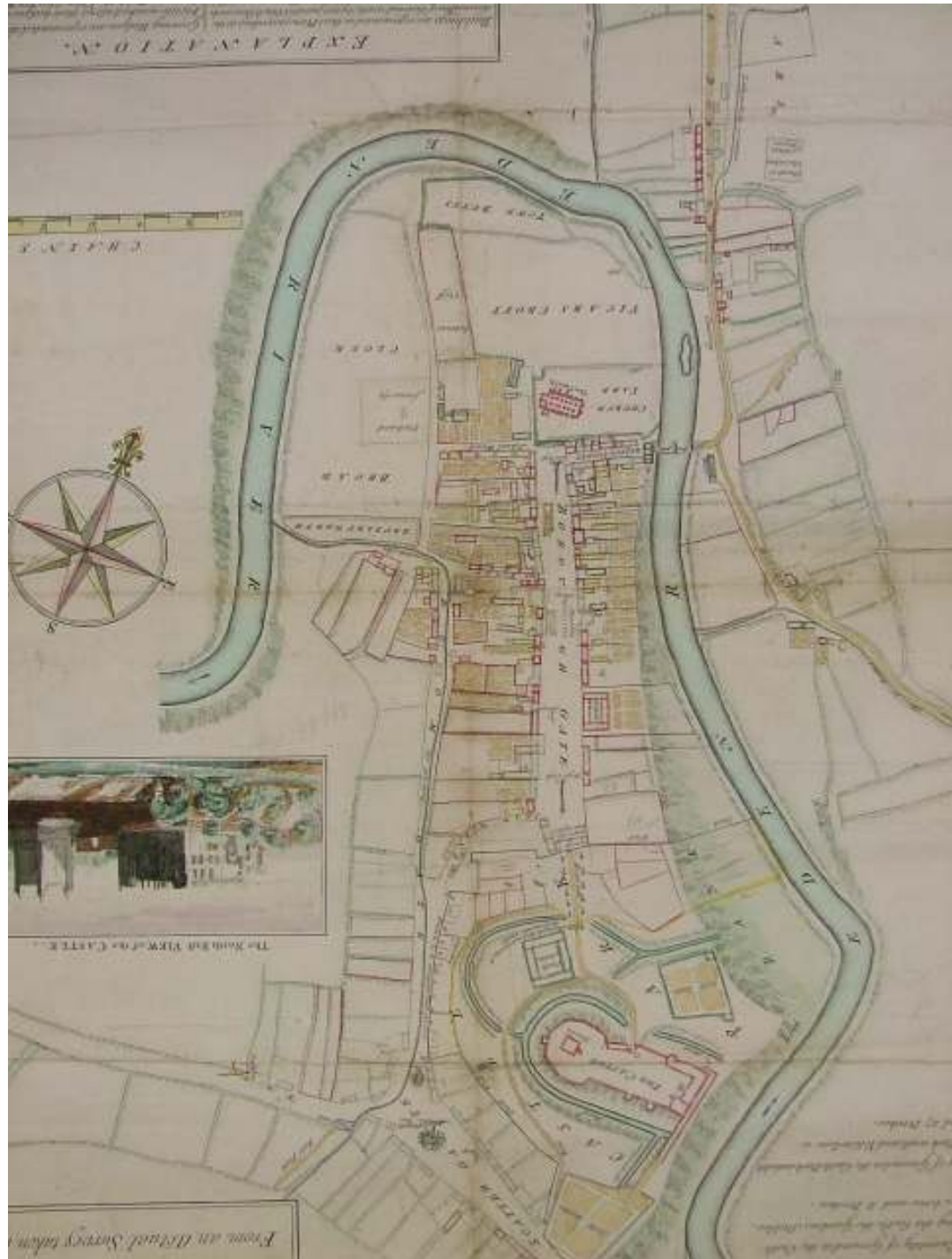


Figure 3 – Nathaniel Hill's Map of Appleby 1754 (See Figure 4 for an explanation of the colouring of the buildings)

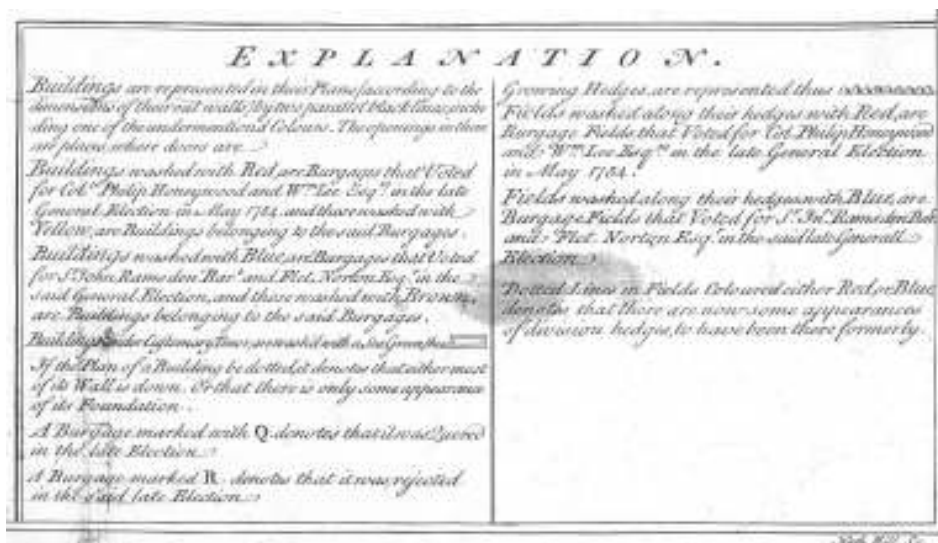


Figure 4 – Key or ‘Explanation’ to building colours etc shown on Hill’s Map 1754
(See Figure 2)

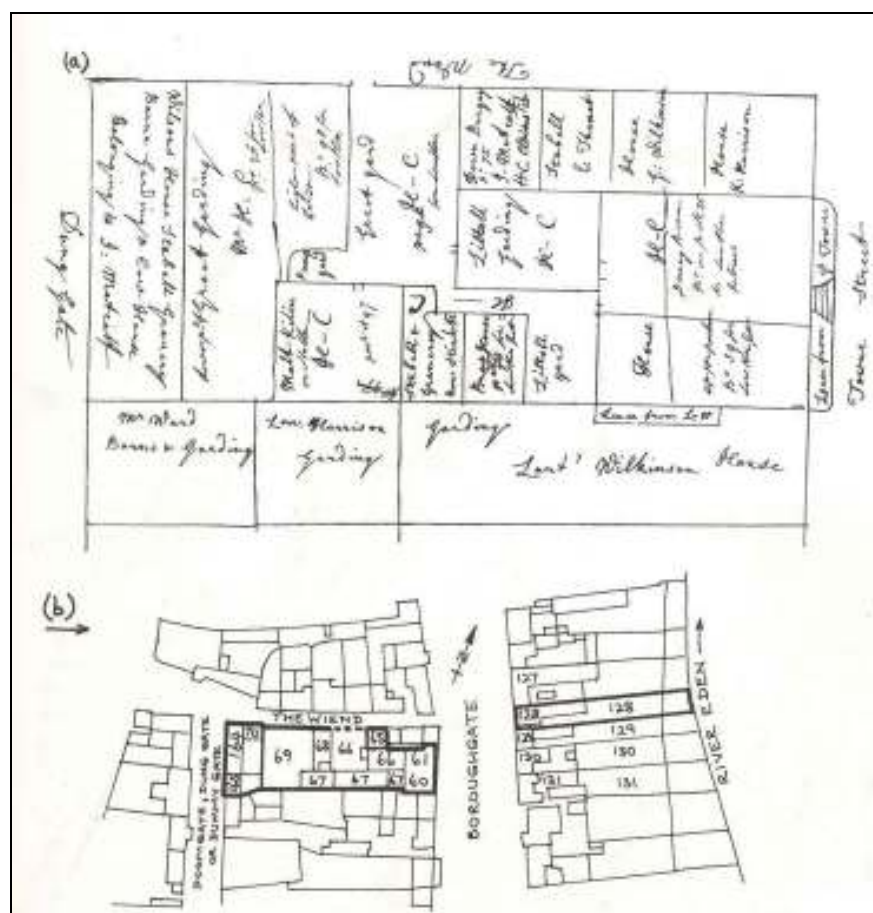


Figure 5 – Sketch plan of the Red House estate (1766) and extract from 1754 Election Map showing burgage plots that made up the Red House and White House properties (Source TCWAAS 1985)



Figure 6 – Extract from the 1843 Tithe Map for the Parish of St Lawrence (KRO Ref: WDRC/8/26)

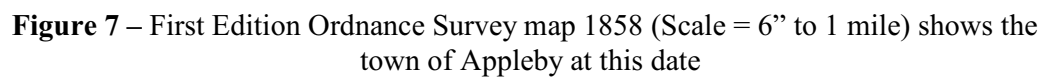




Figure 8 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Appleby c.1858 (Scale = 25" to 1 mile) (the buildings on the east side of the River Eden are not shown on these maps)



Figure 9 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (Scale 1:500) (CRO)

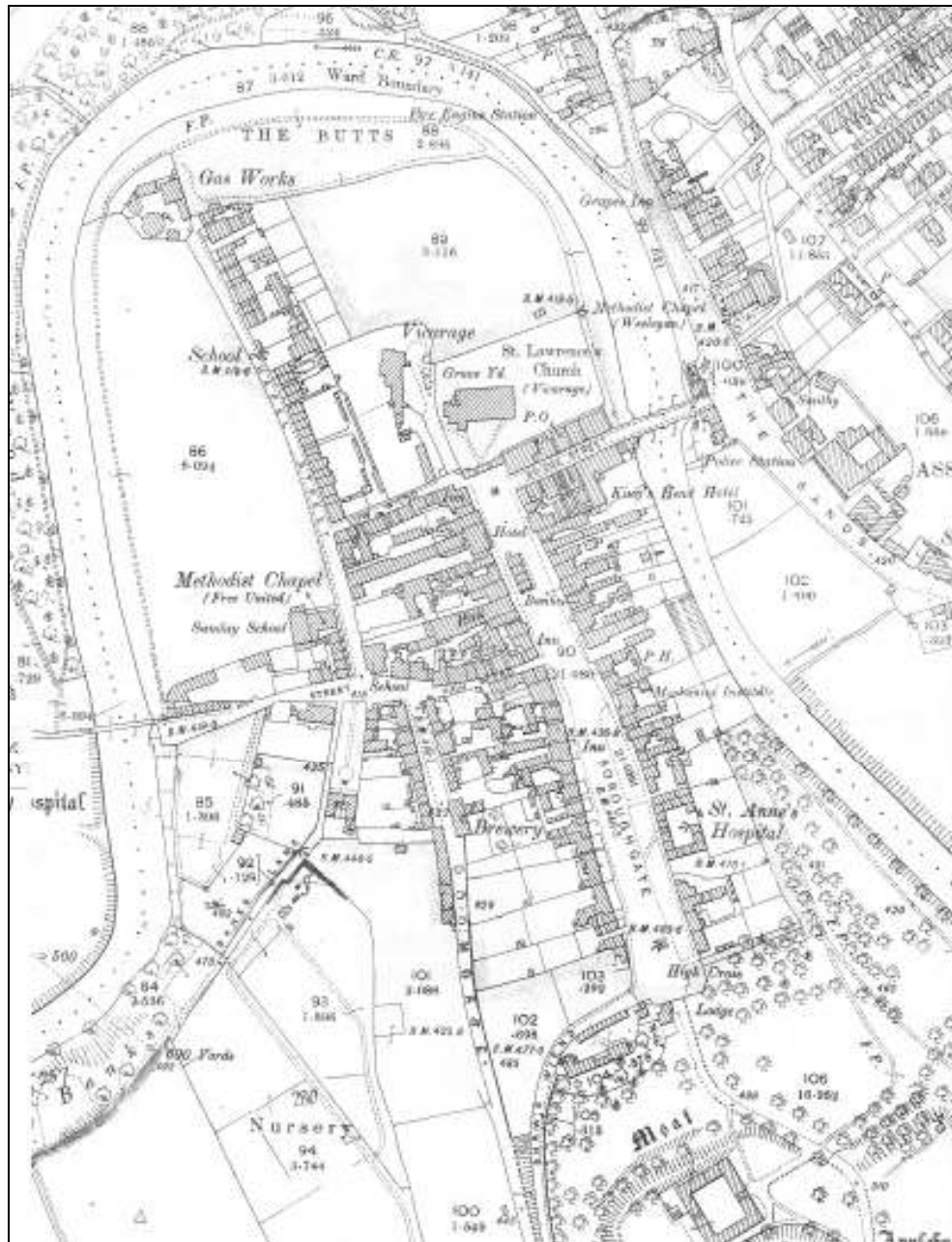


Figure 10 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Scale = 25" to 1 mile)

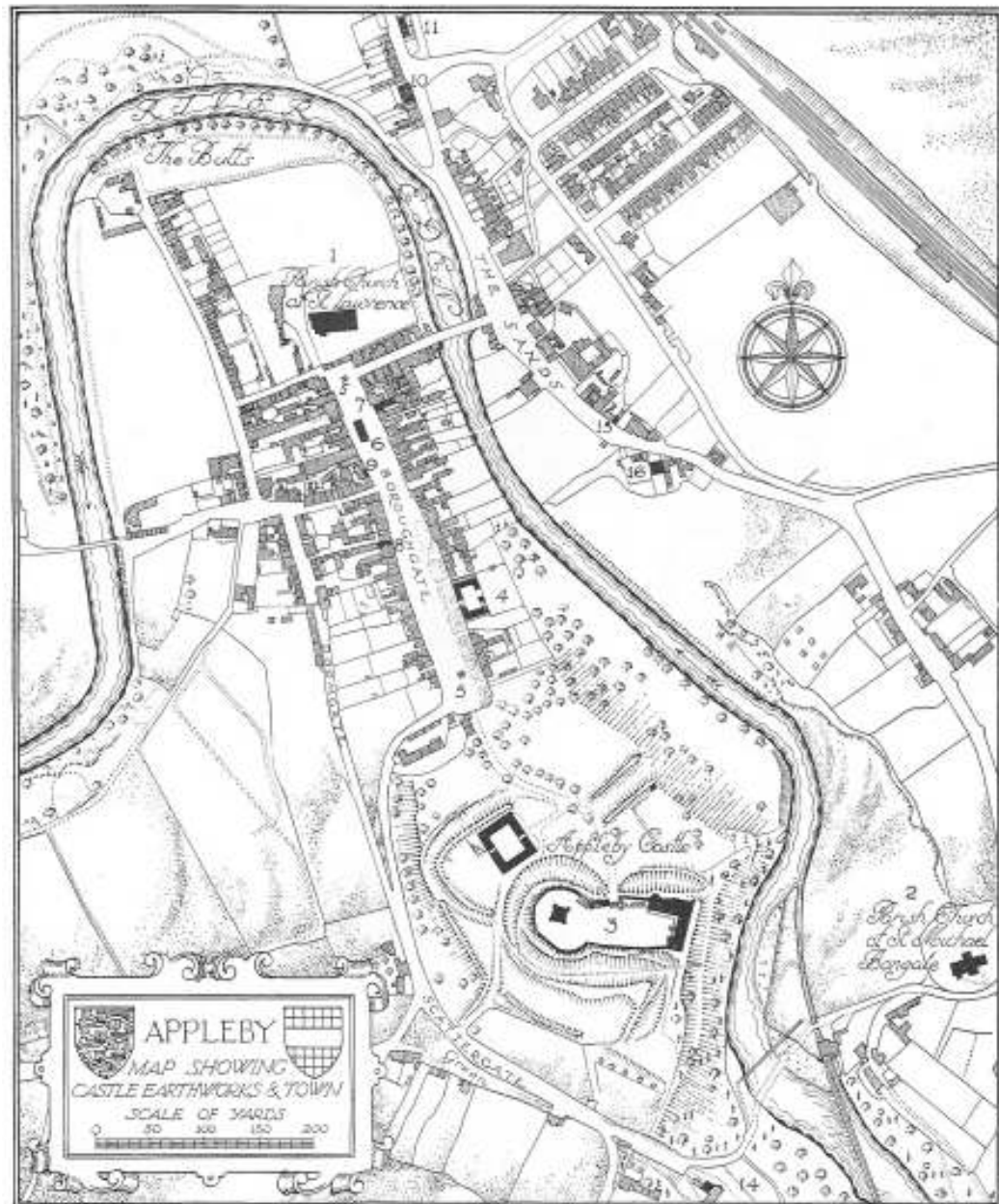


Figure 11 – Map of Appleby 1936 (Source: Holdgate 1956)

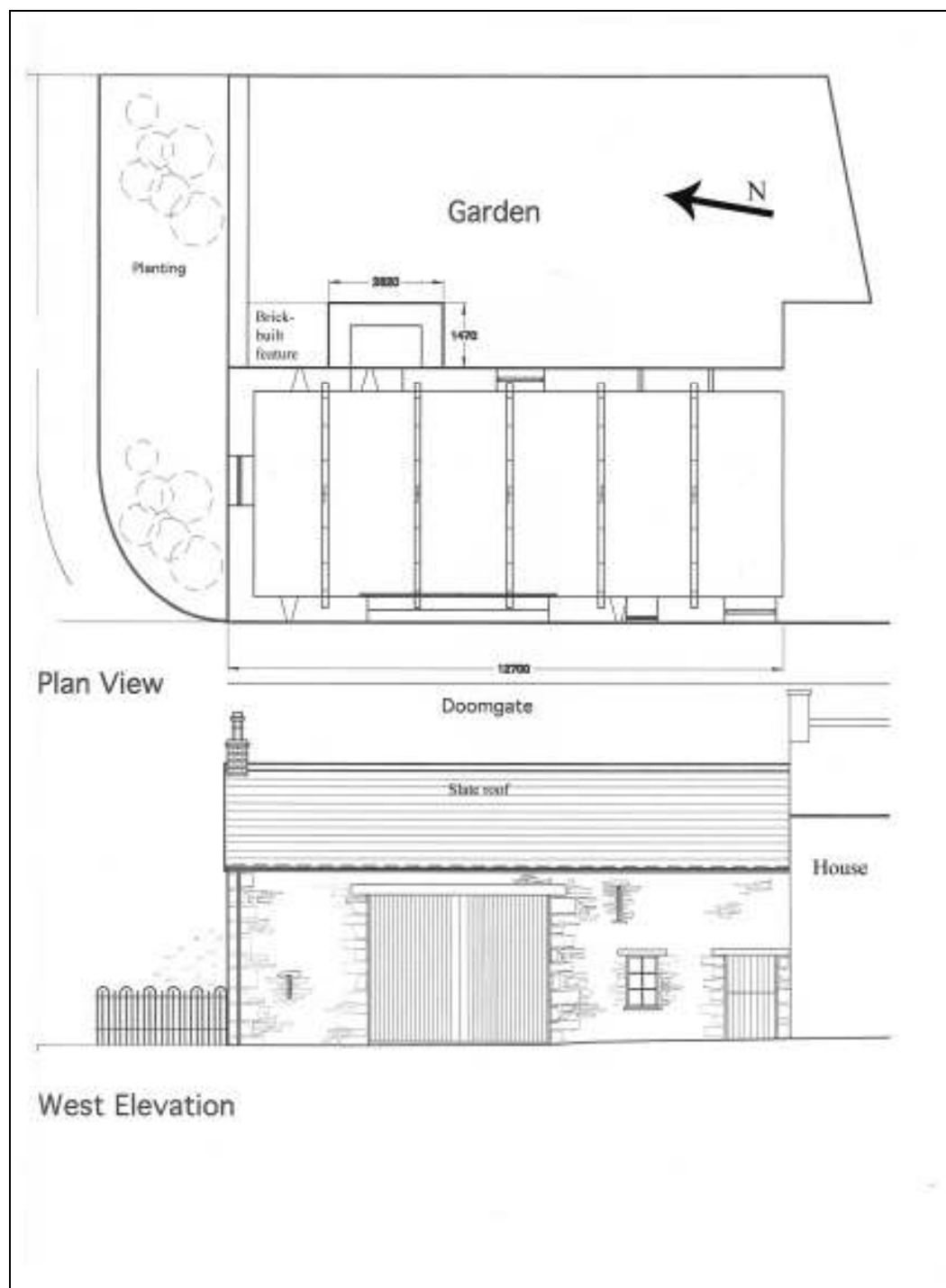


Figure 12 – Ground plan and west elevation (Scale 1:100) (Drawings courtesy of Foscett Hylton)

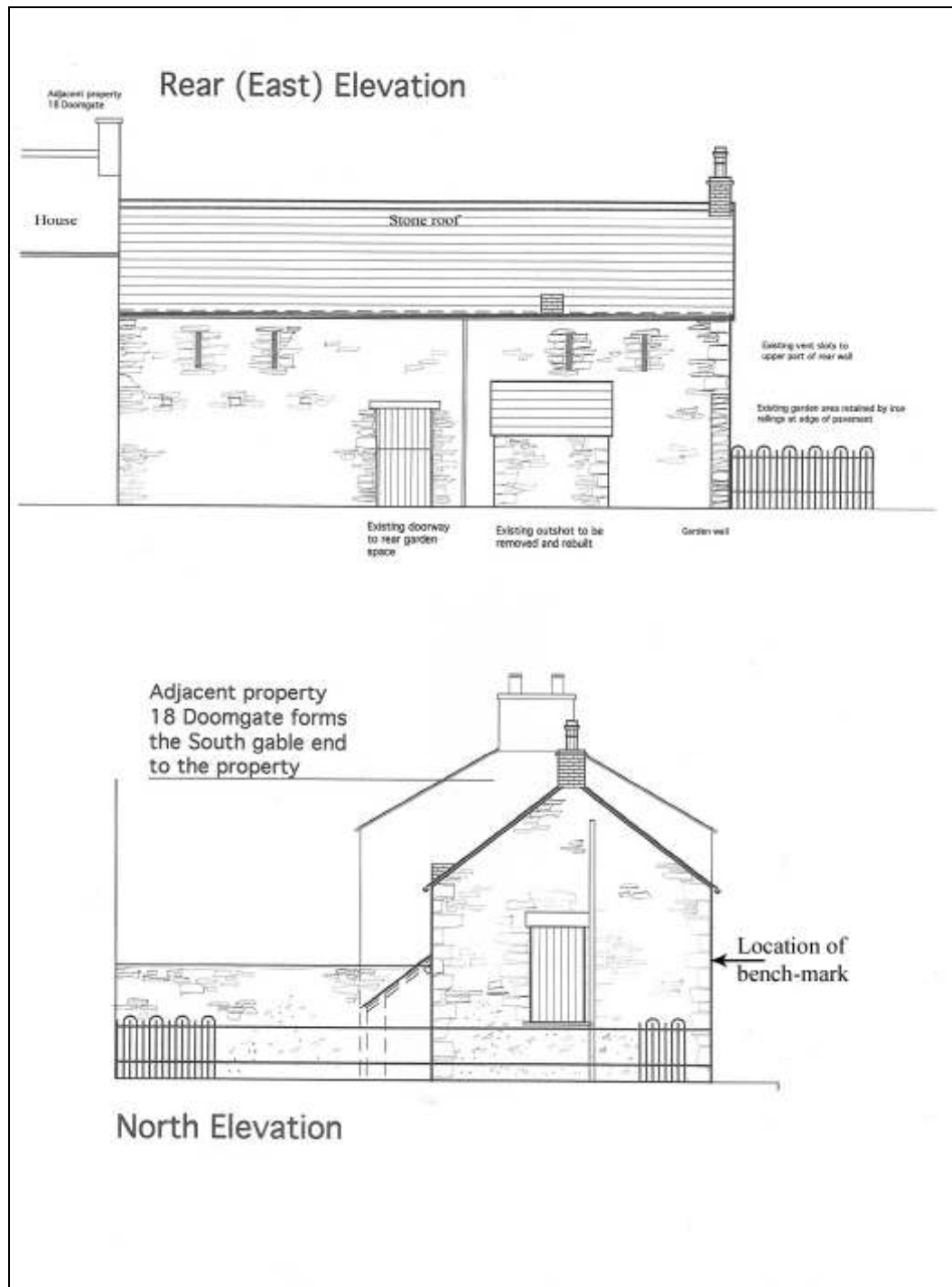


Figure 13 – East and north elevations (Scale 1:100) (Drawings courtesy of Foskett Hylton)

5. RESULTS

5.1 THE BUILDING EXTERIOR

- 5.1.1 The garage is constructed of rubble sandstone masonry and measures *c.*12.70m in length, *c.*5.90m in width and is *c.*4.00m in height. Alternating long and short, squared blocks of masonry making up the quoins at the north-west corner of the building (Plates 1 and 2). The roof on the western side is laid in Welsh slate, whilst the eastern side is laid in stone flags with inserted skylights. There is a brick-built chimney at the northern end, which has a ceramic chimney pot (Plate 1).
- 5.1.2 On the west elevation there is a large doorway with a modern sliding doorway. The jambs of this doorway consist of alternating long and short squared blocks of red sandstone, however it would appear that the jambs have been cut back, presumably to allow vehicular access to the garage. At the base of one of the jambs is a single block, which retains its internal rebate and hinge for a door; this suggests that the original large doors opened inwards (Plate 3).
- 5.1.3 Also on the west elevation is a standard doorway with split door at the southern end beside the house, which has alternating blocks making up the jambs and a reused timber lintel (Plate 4). To the left of this doorway is a boarded-up ground floor window with timber lintel and sandstone cill. The left-hand side of this window is of brick, which may suggest that the window is not an original feature and may have been inserted at a later date.
- 5.1.4 Either side of the large doorway on the west elevation are ventilation slits, some of which have been blocked-up with brick; at the upper level there is one open and two blocked ventilation slits, and at ground floor level there is one open and one blocked (Plates 1 and 4). If the window in this elevation is not an original feature, then it may have obliterated another ventilation slit, which would have given a total of six along this elevation. Ventilation slits are characteristic of a building used for the processing and storage of cereals and the housing of cattle, and ventilation slits such as these are commonly found in stone-built barns with the external width being smaller than the internal width to prevent too much wind entering the building (these ventilation slits measure 10cm externally compared to *c.*40cm internally).
- 5.1.5 The north elevation of the garage faces High Wiend and has an area fenced-off along its frontage containing foliage; consequently it was not possible to easily observe the base of the wall (Plate 5). This elevation contains what is now a boarded-up window, but its height may suggest that it was once a doorway. It has sandstone blocks making up the jambs and a sandstone lintel. There are three longer blocks of sandstone above this lintel, which appear to be the remains of a former window (Plate 5). On one of the quoins that make up the north-west corner of the building is an upside-down bench mark, the location of which is shown on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 9 and Plate 6). To the right of the window on this elevation is, what appears to be a metal down pipe, which has a decorative top (Plate 7). The base of the pipe enters the ground, yet there is no guttering or other pipe work at the top from

which water can flow. Therefore, either some guttering is missing, or the down pipe had another function.



Plate 1 – West elevation of the garage, with No.18 Doomgate right of photograph (Scale = 2m)



Plate 2 – North and west elevations of garage as seen from the north-west



Plate 3 – Base of door jamb, west elevation, showing blocks which have been cutback, the block at the bottom of the jamb still retains its internal rebate and door hinge (Scale = 2m)



Plate 4 – Doorway, window and ventilation slits, west elevation



Plate 5 – North elevation showing possible former doorway with remains of blocked window above?



Plate 6 – Bench mark, north-west corner of garage. The bench mark is upside down.



Plate 7 – Detail of top of down pipe, north elevation

- 5.1.6 The east elevation faces into the garden at the rear of the property and could only be accessed through the garage interior (Figure 12). The southern end of this elevation contains two open ventilation slits at the upper level with two corresponding blocked-up ventilation slits below (Plate 8 and Figure 13). Between these two sets of ventilation slits are three square, iron ventilators. Below these ventilators there are two vertical scars in the masonry, measuring approximately 2m in height from ground level (Plate 8). These may indicate the former presence of a lean-to or ephemeral structure.
- 5.1.7 Also along this elevation is a standard doorway with timber lintel and split door which opens outwards (Plate 9). There are two ventilation slits at the upper level above a small stone-built outshut with pitched roof laid in Westmorland slate (Figure 13 and Plate 10). The only entrance into this outshut, or lean-to, is from the interior of the building. A length of stone wall projects from the east elevation of this outshut eastwards measuring c.2.93 long and c.0.40m in width (Plate 11). As this wall is built up against the outshut then it must be a later addition. This stone wall appears to have been constructed to provide some kind of protection to a possible external brick-built forge which is located to the north of the outshut against the east elevation (Plate 12 and Figure 12).
- 5.1.8 Located at the base of the roof, above the outshut is a small brick-built chimney (Figure 13). Just below the eaves to the left of the doorway in this elevation, is an iron pulley, which may have been used to hoist heavy metal objects when the building was used as a smithy (Plate 9). There is a single iron tie plate in this elevation, visible just to the left of the ranging pole on Plate 8; this does not appear to be large enough to

provide structural support, however similar tie plates have been observed in farm buildings where internal stall divisions, generally concrete, have been fixed into the wall.



Plate 8 – South end of east elevation showing ventilation slits, square iron ventilators and vertical scarring from former lean-to? (Scale = 2m)



Plate 9 – Doorway in east elevation, note the iron pulley under the eaves left of photograph
(Scale = 2m)



Plate 10 – Stone-built outshut against east elevation



Plate 11 – Stone wall projecting eastwards from the outshut, east side of garage (view looking north) (Scale = 2m)



Plate 12 – Brick-built feature, against east elevation of garage

5.2 THE BUILDING INTERIOR

- 5.2.1 At the time of survey the building contained two parked cars, however the rest of the building was unobstructed. The interior of the garage could be accessed through the large doorway on the west elevation. The floor of the building is of concrete and the walls have been whitewashed (Plate 13). In some places the walls have been plastered which has hidden any evidence for former upper floors or other features. The building was open to the roof, which consists of five hand-cut roof trusses with collars that are held together with wooden pegs. Assembly marks were visible on at least two of the trusses (Plates 14 and 15), these are generally marks such as 'I' 'II' 'III' which inform the builders which rafter goes with which tie beam, and in some roof structures, the king post or collar. In some buildings the assembly marks may be out of sequence if the roof trusses have been reused from elsewhere.



Plate 13 – Interior of garage, view looking north of window with iron framework (Scale = 2m)



Plate 14 – Detail of roof structure, view looking north



Plate 15 – Detail of assembly mark 'III'

- 5.2.2 In the northern gable end of the building is a large window which retains its decorative iron framework (Plates 13 and 16). This window, which appears on first observation to be a doorway, may be a later insertion to provide light to the smithy. The historical maps for the buildings on Doomgate show that there was a building to the north of the garage, in which case this window would have been blocked-up by the wall of the other structure. It is of course possible that this was a doorway from the garage (or former barn) into the adjoining property but its height from the floor seem too low to access a first floor. To the right of this window are several wooden battens fixed onto the walls with projecting nails, which may have been used to hang tools or small metal objects from the smithy.
- 5.2.3 The interior of the outshut could not be closely observed due to one of the parked cars within the garage interior. The function of this outshut is unclear, however the location of the small brick-built chimney on the eastern side of the roof (Figure 13) corresponds with the internal door to the outshut and it may be tentatively suggested that the outshut was used to house an oil heater or wood burner and the flue went up the wall to the chimney above, as there was no evidence for a fireplace in line with the chimney. To the right of the outshut is a recess containing a modern radiator (Plate 17).
- 5.2.4 The southern end of the garage contained no evidence for former animal stalls, or rafter holes for a first floor hayloft, beneath which would have been the byre or stable accessed from the standard doorway on the west elevation, but as already mentioned the walls have been plastered so any evidence for such features is hidden (Plate 18).
- 5.2.5 The window in the west elevation was observed internally to have a wooden frame containing six panes (Plate 19). The inside of the door in the east elevation has the initials 'T E' carved into it twice (Plate 20).



Plate 16 – Detail of iron framework in window (north elevation) and wooden battens fixed to wall



Plate 17 – Radiator inserted into wall in east elevation, to the left of this recess is the entrance to the outshut, above which a brown stain shows the location of the chimney above



Plate 18 – View looking south of garage interior



Plate 19 – Interior view of window in west elevation



Plate 20 – Interior of door in east elevation, initials ‘T E’

5.3 ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

- 5.3.1 In the listed building record, the garage is associated with No.18 Doomgate (Ref: 27244). No.18 is a two-storey house with a single sash window at ground floor level, and two at first floor level, all with four panes and in stone surrounds. The doorway is to the right of the elevation next to the doorway to the alleyway between No.18 and The Old Hall (Plate 21). The Old Hall is also a listed building and is believed to be 18th century in date.
- 5.3.2 Although no longer extant, consideration should be given to the building (or buildings) which were historically located to the north of the garage, orientated east-west, as they may have been part of the property. The large-scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map does suggest that these were two separate cottages (Figure 9) that may have been under the ownership of the Earl of Lonsdale, as it would appear was No.18 and the garage. A possible blocked doorway was noted in the northern boundary wall of the garden, which may relate to these buildings (Plate 23).



Figure 21 – West elevation of No.18 Doomgate and garage



Figure 22 – West elevation of the Old Hall, No.18 and garage looking northwards to High Wiend



Figure 23 – Vertical construction break (left of ranging pole) possible blocked door in northern boundary wall of garden (Scales = 1m each)

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 From documentary evidence it appears that there has been a building on the site of the garage since at least 1754, as a structure is shown on Hill's map of Appleby of that date (Figure 3). The sketch plan of the Red Houses estate dated 1766 (Figure 5) provides some evidence as to the functions of the buildings on the site at this date: '*Mr Wilson's house, stabell, granary, barne, garding and cow house*'. The number of separate elements listed at this date suggests that buildings that formerly stood to the north of the garage are also included (Figures 5, 6 and 9). This documentary evidence ties in with the listed building description which suggests an 18th century date for the house and barn.
- 6.2 The Tithe map of 1843 indicates that the owner of the property at that date was the Earl of Lonsdale with the occupier being Thomas Lawson, and is described as 'house and yard' (Figure 6). The large-scale Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 clearly shows the buildings on the site at this date, and annotations suggest that the garage building was being used as a stable by a Mr Crosby, although the house (No.18) is noted to also be a stable with the name D Steadman (Figure 9). This map also clearly shows the buildings to the north with an external staircase on its north elevation, which is characteristic of a granary.
- 6.3 The archaeological evidence within the building itself does suggest that the garage was originally constructed as a barn with a byre (cow house) or stable incorporated within the one building. The large doorway on the west elevation is typical of a building used for allowing loaded carts to enter the building, as well as providing plenty of light and ventilation for the hand-flail threshing of cereals. The standard doorway to the south of this elevation is also typical of a doorway to the byre or stable. The window may not be an original feature, however if horses were kept in this building then there is more likely to have been a window, as Brunskill notes that byres rarely had windows, with any light and ventilation coming from the upper half of the split door¹⁹. Horses were expensive to buy and feed, and fragile in health, so accommodation for horses in traditional farm buildings tended to be more spacious and comfortable²⁰. The interior of the building provided no evidence for its original use; if it had been constructed as a barn with byre, then there would have been a timber or stone partition towards the south end of the building, which separated the barn from the byre, with a first floor hayloft above that kept the cows warm during the winter months they were housed. The only evidence for a possible stall division was the iron tie plate on the east elevation, which may have been used to secure a timber or stone 'scale board'. Any evidence for rafter holes for a first floor have been plastered up and painted over.
- 6.4 After the building ceased to be used as a barn, possibly towards the end of the 19th century, it appears to have been used as a smithy. The outshut on the east elevation was constructed during this period and may have been used to house some form of heating, as there is no external door or window (compare Figures 9 and 10). The window in the north elevation is interesting as it does not appear to be an original feature due to the former presence of buildings to the north, and although it is a similar

¹⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 96

²⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 75

size to a doorway, the height from the ground level does not seem sufficient for it to have provided access to a first floor, if one existed. The detail of the iron framework within this window does suggest that it was inserted when the building was used as a smithy to provide light, and the frame may have been a product of the blacksmith.

- 6.5 The north elevation of the garage should have provided some evidence for the buildings that were located against it. It is possible, however, that the north gable end has been rebuilt at some point, presumably when the other buildings were demolished. One piece evidence for this happening is the bench mark on the north-west corner of the building, which is upside down (Plate 6). It would appear that the quoin on which the bench mark is located was originally part of the corner of the garage building, as shown on Figure 9, but the quoin has been inverted when the gable end was rebuilt; consequently the window in this elevation is unlikely to be original. If the quoin containing the bench mark was originally located in the same position, then this suggests that the buildings to the north of the garage were not a continuation of the barn, as there would have been no need for quoins, but rather separate buildings built up against the north elevation.
- 6.6 There was no evidence for fireplaces that may have related to the two chimneys, one on the north gable end, and the other on the east elevation (Figure 12 and 13). It is possible that these chimneys were used for oil or wood burning stoves.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Brunskill, R.W, 2002, *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria*, London: Cassell
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- Holdgate, M.W, 1956, *A History of the Borough of Appleby, County Town of Westmorland*, Appleby: J Whitehead & Son Ltd
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8. APPENDIX

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

CL = Carlisle Library

KRO = Kendal Record Office

Maps

‘A Plan of Appleby in Westmorland From an Actual Survey taken in 1754’ (CL)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1858, Scale 6” to 1 mile (KRO)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1858, Scale 25” to 1 mile (KRO)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865, Scale 1:500 (CRO)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898, Scale 25” to 1 mile (KRO)

Trade Directories

**Appleby at Work – An Historic Directory of the Trades, Occupations and Professions
1790-1905 – Barry McKay & Chris Wilson, 1994 [Copy at Carlisle Library Ref: C-
App/338]**

Those listed on Doomgate are listed by Occupation along with dates known [information taken from various Trade Directories – not a comprehensive list, as entries in Parson & White’s Directory of 1829 are not included]:

Blacksmiths

James Yare, 11 Doomgate, 1894-97

John Ewbank, 8 Doomgate, 1905

John Thomas Woof, Doomgate, 1905

Boot and Shoe Maker

Joseph Dargue, Doomgate, 1849-51

John Dover, Doomgate, 1858-73

Christopher Walton, Doomgate, 1885

Christopher Walton, 7 Doomgate, 1905

Brewer and Malster

Thomas Atinson, Townhead and Doomgate, 1869

William Hutchinson, Low Brewery, Doomgate, 1885

Alfred Bertwistle & Sons, Doomgate, 1890-1905

Clog and Patten Maker

Christopher Dent, Doomgate, 1869

Dentist

Martin Cussons, 6 Doomgate, 1905

Dressmaker

Mrs Lightburn, Doomgate, 1905

Fishmonger

George Carlisle, Doomgate, 1885

Grocer

Joseph Cussons, Doomgate, 1858

Insurance Agents and Offices

Thomas Graham, Doomgate, 1885

Joiner and Cabinet Maker

Thomas Atkinson, Doomgate, 1849-51

Mason

Richardson and Son, Doomgate, 1849-51

Thomas Proud, Doomgate, 1873

Milliner and Dressmaker

Isabella Jackson, Doomgate, 1849-85

Alice Langhorn, Doomgate, 1849-51

Organ Builder

Thomas Atkinson, Doomgate, 1849-51

Plasterer

Thomas Dodgson, Doomgate, 1873

Plumbers, Glaziers

William Tydd, 3 Doomgate, 1894-1905

School Teacher and Academy Keeper

Mrs Mary Winter, Doomgate, 1858

Elizabeth Lamb, Doomgate, 1869

Seed, Cake and Manure Merchant [agricultural]

James & John Graham, Doomgate, 1873

Shopkeeper

George Carlisle, Doomgate, 1885

Christopher Walton, Doomgate, 1894-97

Straw Bonnet Maker

Mary Atkinson, Doomgate, 1849-51

Surveyor

Joseph Richardson, Doomgate, 1849-5

Tailor

Joseph Cussons, Doomgate, 1858-85

Joseph Cussons & Sons, 3 Doomgate, 1897

Whitesmith

Thomas Yare, Doomgate, 1869

Wine and Spirit Merchant

John Rowlandson & Co, Doomgate, 1849-69

William Hutchinson, Low Brewery, Doomgate, 1885

History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland, Parson and White, 1829

Trades listed on Doomgate:

James Robinson, Baker and Flour Dealer	Chpr Storrow, Bellow Maker
Richard Sampson, Blacksmith	Winter & Sanderson, Brewer
Richard Winter, Sub-distributor of Stamps	Thomas Wilson, Cooper
James Langhorn, Clogger	Chpr Storrow, Joiner & Wheelwright
John Storrow, Joiner & Wheelwright	Elizabeth Dixon, Milliner & Dressmaker
Hannah Dover, Straw Hat Maker	Alice Longridge, Milliner & Dressmaker
John Wilson, Nail Maker	Wm Steele, Surgeon

History, Topography & Directory of Westmorland with Lonsdale & Amounderness in Lancashire, Mannex & Co, 1851

Miscellaneous listed on Doomgate:

Mrs Mary Harrison	Joseph Richardson, Land Surveyor
Mr Richard Smith	Mrs Mary Winter
Professions and Trades:	
Mary Winter, Academy	Thomas Yare, Blacksmith
Joseph Dargue, Boot & Shoe Maker	James Langhorn, Clog & Patten Maker
Rowlandson & Co, Brewers and Merchants (and Spirit Merchants)	
Thos Atkinson, Joiner (and Organ Builder	Isabella Jackson, Dressmaker & Milliner
Alice Langhorn, Dressmaker	Richardson & Son, Stone Mason
Mary Atkinson, Straw Bonnet Maker	
Jonathan Barnes, Printer & Letter Press, Bridge St, H[ome?] Doomgate	

Kelly's Directory of Westmorland 1873

Private Residents listed on Doomgate:

John Bowlerwell	Lancelot Langhorn
James Metcalfe	John Shaw
Mrs Slinger	
Commercial:	
Joseph Cussons, Tailor	Thomas Dodgson, Slater & Plasterer
John Dover, Boot Maker	James Graham, Guano & Seed Merchant
Miss Isabella Jackson, Dressmaker	Thomas Proud, Stone Mason

Thos Yare, Black & White Smith²¹

Rowlandson & Co, Brewers, Malster & Spirit Merchants, New Brewery

Bulmer's Directory of Westmorland 1885

Listed on Doomgate [in this directory, the entries are listed under 'Occupations']:

Thos Graham, Billposter etc

James Metcalf

Thomas Yare, Blacksmith

Chris Walton, Boot & Shoe Maker

Wm Hutchinson, Brewer & Malster (& wine and spirit merchant), Low Brewery

Thomas Graham (and bill poster), Prudential (life)

George Carlisle, Fishmonger & Shopkeeper Isabella Jackson, Milliner & Dressmaker

Joseph Cussons, Tailor & Draper

[no farmers listed on Doomgate]

The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales, 1894-5

Appleby, a municipal borough, market-town, and the chief town of Westmoreland, stands on the river Eden, and on the Eden Valley railway, 9 1/2 miles ENE of Shap, and 13 SE of Penrith. It is 268 miles from London by road, and 276 by the M.R. The town consists of Appleby proper, in the parish of Appleby St Lawrence, on the left bank of the river, and Old Appleby or Bongate, in the parish of Appleby St Michael, on the right bank. It dates from the time of the Romans, and was long a place of similar importance to York. It gave name to a sheriffdom under Edward the Confessor; stood prominent at the Conquest; underwent surprise and demolition by William the Lion, king of Scotland; speedily re-acquired its former strength, and became the seat of a Court of Exchequer; suffered demolition again by the Scots in 1388; recovered but partially from the blow, and was desolated in 1598 by the plague; made a heroic resistance, under the direction of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, to the Parliamentary army in 1648, but was constrained to yield. It is supposed to have had a length or breadth of at least 2 miles, and the name Burrals, belonging to a township now 1 1/4 mile distant from it, is believed to be a corruption of borough-walls. The town was made a borough by Henry II., and it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised in 1832. Pitt, the famous prime minister, first sat in Parliament for Appleby, for which place he was returned three times. Appleby is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 11 councillors, under a new charter, which was granted on the 20 July, 1885, extending to the town all the privileges of the Municipal Acts. By this charter the town is divided into two wards, Appleby and Bongate. It is a seat of petty sessions, quarter sessions, and assizes, and is the headquarters of the county militia. But its ancient glory is represented mainly by antiquities and historical associations. The town is supplied with gas and water, and there is an excellent system of sewerage. It is said to have the best trout fishing in the north of England, and the proximity of the Pennine range of mountains attracts a large number of visitors in the summer season.

Appleby proper stands on a hill-slope, with the castle at its head, and the church of St Lawrence at its foot; comprises one main street and three intersecting small ones; and is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The castle occupies the site of the Roman station Galacum; was built by the Saxons, and rebuilt, in the time of Henry VI., by Lord Clifford; and contains a portrait of the Countess Anne of Pembroke, many other family portraits, some valuable manuscripts, and some interesting old armour. The Church of St Lawrence is an edifice in Late English, chiefly rebuilt by the Countess Anne of Pembroke, and contains tombs of that lady, of

²¹ Whitesmith – another name for a tinsmith, a worker in tin and light metals.

her mother, the Countess of Cumberland, and of other Cliffords. The county-hall, in the Main Street, is a large, ancient structure. The market-house, built in 1811, after a design by Smirke, is a handsome Gothic edifice. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school contained some curious ancient inscriptions, recording the misfortunes of the town, found here and put up by one of the masters, the friend of Camden, but which have been removed. It possesses an endowed income of over £200, with exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and has been rebuilt at a cost of about £4000. Countess Anne's Hospital, founded and endowed by the Countess Anne of Pembroke, is a quadrangular building for thirteen aged widows, and has an endowed income of about £800, and there are several other charities. An ancient two-arched bridge spans the Eden, and connects the two sections of the town. The Church of St Michael, about 3/4 of a mile SE of the town, is a neat edifice, and has been restored at a cost of about £3000. It has tombs of the Hiltons of Murton. A monastery for White Friars, founded in 1281 by Lord Vessey, stood in Bongate, and was given to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, and a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in June, and for sheep and cheese on 21 Aug. Thomas de Viteripont of the 13th century, Thomas de Appleby, bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Appleby, bishop of Ossory, Dr Bambridge, archbishop of York, and Dr Christopher Potter, dean of Durham, were natives; and Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, Addison, dean of Lichfield, and Dr Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch, were educated at the grammar school.

The population of the borough of Appleby is 1776; acreage, 1852. The civil parish of Appleby St Michael or Bongate includes the part of the town on the right side of the Eden, but also extends into the country. Acreage, 15,521; population, 1458. The ecclesiastical parish of Appleby St Michael has a population of 1160. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £324. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish of Appleby St Lawrence has an area of 6058 acres; population, 1235. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £332. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Private Residents on Doomgate:

Christopher Dent, 5 Doomgate

William Gibson, Old Hall, Doomgate

Edward Lightburn, 1 Doomgate

Thomas Slack, 2 Doomgate

Commercial:

Joseph Cussons, Tailor

James Yare, Blacksmith, 11 Doomgate

William Tydd & Son, Plumbers & Painters, No.3

Christopher Walton, Shopkeeper, 7 Doomgate

Alfred Bertwistle & Sons, Brewers, Wine & Spirit Merchants & Mineral Water Manfrs, The Brewery

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1906

Thomas Bellows, Flour Dealer

C Walton, Boot & Shoe Maker, 7 Doomgate

William Tydd & Son, Plumber & Painter, 3 Doomgate

John Thomas Woof, Blacksmith, 11 Doomgate

M Cussons, Artificial Tooth Maker, 6 Doomgate

Alfred Bertwistle & Sons, Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants and Mineral Water Mfs, The Brewery

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1925

Trades and individuals listed in Doomgate:

A Bertwistle & Sons, Brewers	Elizabeth Cussons, Apartments, 6 Doomgate
William Hindson, Miner Water Maker	Margaret Richardson, Shopkeeper, 1 Doomgate
John Thomas Woof, Blacksmith	

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1938

Trades listed in Doomgate:

A Bertwistle & Sons, Brewers Agra	Mrs Cussons, Boarding House, Bardon Ho
Josph Fisher, Tailor	Rd Kellett, Haulage Contractor
Thomson, Marston & Evershed, Brewers	B J Mullen, Haulage Contractor, Garage
Jn Stogdale, Joiner	Miss Alice Thompson, Shopkeeper, 1 Doomgate
A M Tiplin, Dentist, Bardon House	Thos Woof, Blacksmith

[no private residents listed on Doomgate in this directory]

Listed Buildings on Doomgate and High Wiend:

Listed Building No.	Building type	Location	Century	Grade
27235	House and barn	1 Doomgate	18 th	II
27236	Houses	2, 3 & 4 Doomgate	18 th	II
27237	House	5 Doomgate	18 th	II
27238	Houses	6, 7, 8, 9 Doomgate	19 th	II
27239	House	11 Doomgate	17 th	II
27240	House/brewery	Old Brewery, Doomgate	18 th	II
27241	Warehouse	Hall's Warehouse	18 th	II
27242	Houses	13, 14, 15 Doomgate	18 th	II
27243	House	The Old Hall, Doomgate	18 th	II
27244	House and barn	18 Doomgate	18 th	II
27245	House	2 High Wiend	1677	II
27246	House/hotel	4 High Wiend	18 th	II
27247	Houses	12 & 14 High Wiend	18 th	II
27248	Houses	16 & 18 High Wiend	19 th	II
27249	House	1 High Wiend	19 th	II
27250	House	The Armoury and barn, Holme Street	18 th	II