

Lady Anne Clifford

WESTMORLAND HERITAGE TRAIL



Follow in the footsteps of this indomitable woman, whose life and work still influence the Eden Valley today

Your people will rebuild what has long been in ruins, building again on the old foundations. You will be known as the people who rebuilt the walls, who restored the ruined houses.

Isaiah chapter 58 verse 12



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Lady Anne Clifford

WESTMORLAND HERITAGE TRAIL

Lady Anne Clifford, 1590-1676
Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery.

Lady Anne's life and work are printed indelibly on the Eden Valley's history and landscape. She did much to help repair the damage caused to the area by long years of border wars and raids, and the disturbances of the English Civil War. She built or restored many of the buildings you will see along this

trail - castles, churches, almshouses - places for the protection and the good of the local community. You will also discover the sites of mills, fairs, markets and trade routes she would have known and supported - many still in existence today.

As you travel take time to look around you at the superb countryside, still breathtaking 400 years after Lady Anne put so much energy into the area.

If after this trail, you are inspired to research further into Lady Anne's story, you may wish to read her diaries available locally and other biographies accessible through Cumbria libraries.

We have not been able to include other places with Lady Anne Clifford connections but you may be interested to visit any of these:-

Cumbria

St Andrew's Church, Dacre	NY460266*	CA11 0HL
Dalemain House, Penrith	NY478269	CA11 0HB

Yorkshire

Skipton Castle, Skipton,	SD991520	BD23 1AW
Skipton Parish Church	SD991519	BD23 1EH
Barden Tower, Skipton,	SE051573	BD23 6AS
Beamsley Hospital, Skipton,	SE081529	BD23 6JA

Tourist Information Centres

Appleby	01768 351177	www.applebytown.org.uk
Kirkby Stephen	01768 371199	www.kirkby-stephen.com
Penrith	01768 867466	www.visiteden.co.uk
Rheged	01768 860038	www.rheged.com

With thanks to - Appleby Chamber of Trade and Community Association, Kirkby Stephen Town Forum, English Heritage, Eden District Council, Neighbourhood Forum, Julian Thurgood, Simon Ledingham and www.visitcumbria.com

*OS British Grid Reference System'

MALLERSTANG

A narrow valley of exceptional beauty, bounded by Mallerstang Edge and Wild Boar Fell. Mallerstang is a community of small hamlets and isolated houses. The 'linear village' pattern reflects its origin by Norse settlers a thousand years ago. The houses were rebuilt in stone in the 17th century.

The current 18th Century turnpike replaced the packhorse routes that Lady Anne once used. These followed even older tracks used by Neolithic hunters and Romans which are still mostly intact as bridleways. The Old Highway or Lady Anne's Way leaves the B6259 at Boggle Green and climbs towards the 'Watercut', a striking sculpture by Mary Bourne, and on towards Hellgill Bridge and Hellgill Force waterfall.

From Pendragon Castle towards Appleby, Lady Anne would have passed through Wharton Hall deer park which was enclosed in the 16th century. Since the 1870s the Settle-Carlisle railway makes another spectacular route along the dale.

On the summit of Hugh Seat, overlooking the source of the Eden, stands a pillar erected by Lady Anne Clifford in 1664 commemorating Hugh de Morville, one of the knights infamous for murdering St Thomas Becket in 1170, and one of her predecessors as Lord of the Manor of Mallerstang.



PENDRAGON CASTLE, MALLERSTANG NY781025 CA17 4JT

Legend tells us that this was once the site of the castle of King Arthur's father, Uther Pendragon, where 100 of his men were killed, when the well was poisoned by Saxon invaders. It is said that Uther tried to divert the River Eden to form a moat without success.

Let Uther Pendragon do what he can, Eden will run where Eden ran.

This largely 12th century castle is believed to have been built by the infamous Sir Hugh de Morville in 1160. Lady Anne's favourite owner was Lady Idonea de Vieuxpont (Veteripont), she would have recognised similarities in their lives. Lady Idonea and her sister had jointly inherited their father's estates, there being no male heir. She married her guardians son, Roger de Leybourne and after the death of her second husband, John de Cromwell, she lived here until she died describing it as her 'chief and beloved habitation'.

Lady Idonea's nephew, Robert de Clifford, inherited the castle and her estates upon her death in 1308/9 so unifying her father's inheritance once again. George Clifford, Lady Anne's father, titled himself 'Knight of Pendragon Castle' and had a paste board replica built in the tilt yard at Whitehall.

It is hard to imagine that this atmospheric and romantic ruin was once a formidable four-level castle, one of the largest keeps in Northern England with buildings for brewing, baking, coaches and stables added during the restoration by Lady Anne, thus fulfilling her childhood dream of restoring the ruin.

She spent Christmas 1663 here, noting that this was the first time for over 100 years that her family had stayed in the castle, which had been destroyed by fire in 1541. Her bedroom is the first floor vaulted room with the window to the west.

Privately owned, permissive access, please be careful and respect the site, close the gate

ST MARY'S CHURCH, OUTHGILL, MALLERSTANG NY783014 CA17 4JU

This pretty little church was founded by Lady Idonea de Veteripont and is believed to have been built in 1311; the bell is thought to be older.

Lady Anne restored the church in 1663 at a cost of £46 15s and purchased land at Cautley, Sedbergh (Sebber) to provide an income for maintenance and the provision of a teacher, Rev. Rowland Wright.

The church was restored by Lord Hothfield in 1879 and 1909. The churchyard was consecrated in 1813 and there is a memorial to those who died in the building of the Settle to Carlisle railway

Usually closed, key information in porch, Limited free parking

CAPTAIN ROBERT ATKINSON

A 17th century history of Kirkby Stephen and Appleby cannot be complete without mentioning the life and legend of Captain Robert Atkinson who is said to have been a popular leader of the people and gallant partisan. Lady Anne describes him in her diary as “that great enemy” and their paths crossed on many occasions. He fought in the Civil War for the Parliamentarians rising through the ranks, was Captain of the Horse under Cromwell and was very active in arresting Royalists. He later gained a reputation as a dashing moss trooper during the Parliamentary occupation of the Borders during the Commonwealth period.

As ‘Commander of Appleby Castle’ from 1645 to 1648, it is said that he tried to force a “Roundhead” Mayor on the town but “they elected a moderate man” instead. Appleby’s charter was long out of date and the Commonwealth government imposed a confirmatory charter upon the burghers of Appleby but no resident of the town would make the proclamation. A man was found in the market, “an unclean bird, hatched at Kirkby Stephen, the nest of all traitors” who announced it aloud. The incident caused a rift between Appleby and Kirkby Stephen that is still remembered today. The restoration Mayor rejected the ‘odious’ charter and before he would take the oath or handle the staff of authority, he cut the charter into pieces and flung it at some tailors saying “it should never be a measure unto him”.

When Lady Anne inherited her estates, the tenants were ordered to pay additional fines and heriots as was the custom regardless of those recently paid to her cousin and, the impoverished nature of the farms due to neglect and the Civil War. Captain Atkinson was a tenant of Blue Grass, now Dalefoot, at Water Yat, Mallerstang. He became a successful attorney defending the farmers of the Barony of Westmorland against Lady Anne.

The Northern Risings of 1663 was a rebellion against the restoration of Charles II. The main purpose was to urge the King to adhere to the promises he had made in his manifesto, ‘to grant liberty of conscience to all except Romanists’. It is alleged that Robert Atkinson gathered around him the disaffected and led the Westmorland division of the rebellion, known as the Kaber Rigg Plot, scheduled for 12 October 1663.

The plotters are said to have planned to release prisoners from Appleby gaol and seize the excise funds. Having postponed the uprising until 26 October, the plotters were betrayed by Major Greathead. Lady Anne’s diary continues the story:-

“The 20th day of this August, 1664, did the two Judges of Assize for this northern circuit come hither (Appleby Castle) to keep the Assizes here, where Robert Atkinson, one of my tenants in Mallerstang, that had been my great enemy, was condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered as a traitor to the king, for having had a hand in the late plot and conspiracy, so he was executed accordingly the first day of the month following.”

There is a tale that the High Sheriff of Durham issued a warrant for his reprieve on 31st August but when the King’s Officer rested at an inn on Stainmore he heard that Captain Atkinson had already been hanged, with his reprieve in the messenger’s pocket. In a letter Captain Atkinson had accused Lord Phillip Wharton of being a fellow conspirator.

The Government seized the opportunity given by this abortive rebellion of striking terror into the hearts of the Independents and Quakers and so began the persecution of all non-conformists which continued until 1689.

Lady Anne let Atkinson’s widow, Elizabeth stay on at Blue Grass for a peppercorn rent, and she is believed to have been a regular visitor at Appleby Castle. The Atkinson descendants lived on at the farm for hundreds of years.

Dalefoot is now the home of Country Fayre, home baked products, visiting by appointment.

Westmorland owes many thanks to Lady Anne Clifford.

Lady Anne was born at Skipton Castle in 1590, the daughter of George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605) and his wife Margaret Russell. Margaret was the daughter of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford. Lady Anne spent much of her early life at the Court of Elizabeth I and was said to be a favourite of the Queen. She was to be the last of the notable northern Cliffords who had served as Lords, Barons and High Sheriffs of Westmorland since the 13th century.

Lady Anne was the only surviving child of George Clifford, two brothers having died in infancy, but on his death in 1605 his titles and estates passed to his brother Francis. Deprived of her inheritance, Lady Anne embarked on a long and complex legal battle to have her father’s will set aside, with the support of her mother but against her husband’s wishes. King James I judged in favour of her uncle Francis. In 1643 when her uncle Francis’ son Henry died without male issue, she finally inherited the Clifford Estates. These covered some 90,000 acres of northern England, Westmorland and Wesay and included the castles of Brougham, Appleby, Brough, and Pendragon in Eden, together with Skipton Castle and Barden Tower in Yorkshire.

The English Civil Wars meant that it was not until 1649 that Lady Anne was able to travel north and take up her Clifford responsibilities. Although she was known to be a staunch royalist, she met no opposition from Cromwell, who is quoted as saying “Let her build what she will. She shall not be hindered by me”.

Lady Anne’s first husband, Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, had died in 1625; her second husband, Phillip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, died shortly after her arrival in Appleby. Her three sons had sadly died young. Her two remaining children, Margaret and Isabella, were settled in marriage. Lady Anne decided to stay in the north, exchanging the comfort of gracious homes in the south for what was then considered a wild and lawless region.

By now sixty, this highly intelligent and cultured woman took up new challenges for which her

earlier experiences and education had prepared her well. She was now her own mistress and, as one of the wealthiest women in the land, had the wherewithal to do as she wished. Few women of her time played the active role in running family estates that Lady Anne did, both directly and through her loyal stewards.

Her stately journeys around her estates and castles, all lovingly restored, must have seemed to her tenants like royal progresses with 40 or more carts transporting all her needs and furnishings including her bed and a pane of glass for her bedroom window. As a devout Anglican she restored many churches and was generous in almsgiving; her beneficence was legendary.

1649 to 1662 was her most creative period. She was a patron of art, architecture, sculpture, calligraphy and manuscript illumination; a family and social historian; and an antiquarian. She took intense pride in her Clifford ancestry, detailed for all to see on her memorial in St Lawrence’s Church, which she designed herself and which displays her lineage in heraldry.

She delighted in her family - daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren - and was happy in her years in the north. She herself wrote ‘I do more and more fall in love with the innocent pleasures of a country life’ and quoting from Psalm 16, ‘The lot is fallen unto me in a pleasant place. I have a fair heritage.’

Lady Anne’s was a long life, spanning the reigns of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I. She lived through the English Civil War and the Commonwealth to see, to her delight, the restoration of Charles II. She died on 22nd March 1676 at Brougham Castle. At her funeral Reverend Rainbow remarked “Her dress not disliked by any, yet imitated by none” referring to her dull, old fashioned and individual attire which reflected her very independent character.

Lady Anne Clifford made a vital contribution to our local heritage; and we hope you will enjoy exploring some of the buildings she did so much to bring alive and the places she loved so well in their picturesque setting of the Upper Eden Valley.

With thanks to Alice Palmer

BROUGHAM

South of Penrith, just inside the ancient Westmorland boundary and by the Rivers Eamont and Lowther lies Brougham (*Broom*)

The village has two Churches: Ninekirks, the consecrated former Parish Church of Brougham and St. Wilfrid, the chapel at Brougham Hall.

The Hall, which has 14th century origins was named the 'Windsor of the north' by the Victorians and 'playground of princes', and is undergoing an ambitious restoration. There are craft workshops, a shop and a café inside the curtain wall. Lady Anne bought Brougham Hall and lands in 1651 for £1,500 and restored the Hall which was sold to her agent James Bird in 1676. The site was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Modern Brougham has houses nestling in the environs of the Hall, surrounded by farms established in the 18th century.

The ancient Whinfell Forest was within the Parish boundary.

Brougham Hall open 9.00 to 18.00 (16.00 winter) admission by donation
www.broughamhall.co.uk

CHAPEL OF ST WILFRID, BROUGHAM NY527284 CA10 2DE

Next to the fortified house of Brougham Hall lies this Cromwellian chapel of ease. Lady Anne 'pulled down' the chapel and rebuilt it in 1659.

Extensive interior alterations were made by Lord Brougham and Vaux between 1840 and 1850.

The altar Triptych depicting the life of Christ made in Antwerp in 1515 is on loan to St. Wilfrid's Chapel in Carlisle Cathedral www.carlislecathedral.org

The chapel is normally kept locked.

BROUGHAM CASTLE NY536289 CA10 2AA

Built on the site of the 2nd century Roman fort Brocavum, most of the original Norman keep was destroyed by the Scots in 1174.

Rebuilt in the 13th century by Robert de Vieuxpont, the red sandstone Brougham Castle is an impressive scenic ruin situated next to the River Eamont.

Lady Anne called the keep Pagan Tower perhaps for poetic reasons. The views from the top extend over the whole of eastern Brougham.

The Clifford family made additions in the 14th century including the double gatehouse making this a formidable fortress to ward off the Scottish invaders.

The castle had seen action in the English Civil War, and on Lady Anne's arrival she wrote "verie ruinous and much out of repair" before embarking on her restoration in 1653.

She spent the last few days of her life here and died on 22 March 1676 aged 86 in the room where her father, George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland was born in 1558.

Open Easter to end September daily 10.00 to 17.00, English Heritage entrance fee.

ST MICHAEL 'S CHURCH, CHURCH BROUGH NY793139 CA17 4QT

The original 67 foot south wall dates from 1170 and has Norman beakheads and chevrons. Most of the rest of the church dates from the 14th and 16th centuries.

A tombstone in the floor near the unusual pulpit commemorates Gabriel Vincent, steward to Lady Anne and overseer of her building work who died in 1666 in the lower room of the keep. There is an extensive Brough with Stainmore heritage exhibition including details of the history of Brough Castle.

The church is usually open between 10.00 and 16.00, free entry, Limited free parking

KIRKBY STEPHEN

Whilst there is evidence of earlier occupancy in the area, the town takes its name from the old Norse Kirk-by, a church centre. There are, however, many theories for the name of Stephen or Stevven as it is pronounced locally. In the Parish Church, known as the 'Cathedral of the Dales', you will find a physical reminder of these times in the Scandinavian Loki Stone, a stone carving of the Norse god Loki.

16th century northern England experienced famine, climate change, plague and border insurgents. The Union of the Crowns in 1603 brought hope to the area but there were troubles ahead in the 17th century with the famine of 1623/4 and the English Civil War.

In 1605, James I renewed Kirkby Stephen's market charter, granting Lady Anne's father, George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland and Lord of the Kirkby manor, a change of market day from Friday to Monday plus the two fair days known as St. Mark's and St. Luke's, essential for the prosperity of the town. Long distance trade grew with Scottish and local livestock sent down the droving routes to the south. The collection of wool for Kendal Green cloth and the increasingly popular knitted stocking trade, which continued through the Napoleonic Wars and was all dispatched via the pack horse trails, brought valuable additional income to farmers.

From a village of farms and cottages with a Manor House and two mills (one a fulling mill) Kirkby Stephen grew into a small but thriving market town with some commercial trades replacing farms with home industry. Houses were rebuilt in stone with loft bedrooms and separate livestock accommodation. Many of these 17th century homes still survive together with the picturesque stone pedestrian Frank's Bridge over the River Eden which was built to link the corpse road to Hartley and Winton. At the end of the bridge there are large stones for resting coffins. The bridge is said to have been named later after Francis Birbeck, a local brewer.

The Wharton family, related to the Cliffords by marriage, has been particularly influential in Kirkby Stephen. Thomas 1st Baron Wharton (1495-1568) purchased the manor in c1546 for £427.13 after St. Mary's of York was dissolved by Henry VIII. He founded the Grammar School in 1566 and the Wharton family arms of "a maunch argent on a field sable" are still worn today by the local secondary school. Phillip 3rd Baron Wharton (1555-1625) married Frances daughter of Henry Clifford and is said to have entertained James I at Wharton Hall, at great expense. His nephew, Phillip 4th Baron Wharton (1613-1696) favourite of Cromwell, with his radical politics, and Presbyterian religion and established the Wharton Bible Charity which still awards bibles to children today. Lady Anne refers to the Whartons as her cousins.

Once in the hands of the Whartons, improvements were made to the church and another replacement church tower was built which still stands today. Surviving 17th century churchwarden accounts tell us of the new influences of non-conformist religion in the area, with George Fox and James Naylor visiting in 1653 and Recussants charged in 1663.

Lady Anne records in her diaries her travels through the area when visiting Pendragon and Brough Castles. Mr. Braken, an artist from Kirkby Stephen supplied her with '2 copies of the picture of her cousin German Francis Earl of Bedford' and malt barley from Thomas Wright, a Quaker from Mallerstang.

Local services and free parking

BROUGH

CA17 4AX

Brough (*Bruff*) grew up as a defensive site on the east-west route through the Stainmore Pass. Here the Romans built a fort, Verterae and just outside its fortifications a small village of farmers and craftsmen developed where the picturesque Church Brough is today. After the Normans built a castle, the village continued to grow around a green with a church behind.

Later, Nether Brough, a new planned village, now Market Brough was built along the main road, which had been moved further north. The fairs and markets were transferred to this village and an official market charter was granted to Robert de Clifford in 1331.

In the 16th century a chantry chapel with a singing school, which the vicar saw as a rival to the main church, was established in Gibgarth. However, Henry VIIIth closed all chantries and the one in Brough became the grammar school, financed by the endowments to the chapel.

Market Brough's Clock Tower, marking the coronation of King George V in 1912, is built in the position of the old market cross. In the 17th century there was a splendid stone well-head labeled Brough Spa by Church Brough bridge. The top is now on the clock tower.

By the end of the 17th century, the markets, in competition with those in Kirkby Stephen, had dwindled, but the September Fair, known as Brough Hill Fair which was moved from St. Matthew's Day to 30th September and 1st October in 1752, was still popular, and attracted traders from far and wide selling "Fell Galloways" or "Brough Hill" ponies. Today, there is also a Farmers Market in the Memorial Hall on the third Saturday of the month.

Once the 'Great Highway' from Bowes to Brough was turnpiked in the mid-eighteenth century, travellers passed through the village in great numbers with many inns, blacksmiths and traders setting up businesses. It was at this time too that the lead and coal of Stainmore were being fully exploited, offering more job opportunities for local people.

Local services and free parking



Brough Castle



Frank's Bridge

BROUGH CASTLE, CHURCH BROUGH NY791141 CA17 3EN

One of the oldest Norman keeps in Britain, Brough Castle was built in the 1090's inside the old Roman fort Verterae, known as the Roman Tower. Mostly destroyed, it was rebuilt in the 1180's by Theobald de Valoignes after having been burned by King William the Lion of Scotland in 1174.

King John gave the castle to Robert de Vieuxpont in 1203 and he refortified the castle and added an upper hall.

The castle came into the hands of the Clifford family through the marriage of Isabella de Vieuxpont to Roger de Clifford who enlarged and improved the castle. The circular tower, known as Clifford's Tower was also added.

The castle lay derelict after an accidental fire in 1521 until Lady Anne began her most substantial programme of repairs and modernisation in April 1659. Thomas Machell recorded an unusual roof for the keep that collected rainwater; and kitchens, a bake house, a brew house and stables were added.

English Heritage, entry is free

Limited free parking

THE COUNTESS PILLAR, EAMONT BRIDGE NY547289 CA10 2AB

Lady Anne's mother, Margaret Russell Clifford, Countess of Cumberland, died on 24 May 1616 at Brougham Castle. Lady Anne erected a pillar in memory of the place of their last parting on 2 April 1616 when Lady Anne left Brougham Castle on her journey to London, summoned to her husband's side.

The column has a vertical sundial adorned with shields of the coat of arms of Clifford and Russell inscribed and dated 1654 and has been restored by English Heritage.

Within the rectangular railed enclosure is the Dolestone where alms are still distributed annually in Lady Anne's name by the rector of Brougham Parish on this anniversary.

The old road was revived and new trees planted in 2007.

Entrance via road from Brougham and not the A66, free



Brougham Castle



The Countess Pillar

NINEKIRKS CHURCH, BROUGHAM NY559299 CA10 2AD

Known affectionately as Ninekirks, the delightful Parish church of Brougham is now in isolation in a loop of the Eamont River surrounded by farmland, less than a mile walk from the A66.

The earliest evidence of the church's existence dates from 1230, although some think that St. Ninian himself visited the area in the 10th century and founded the church.

Lady Anne rebuilt this church in 1665 and it remains uniquely unchanged.

It is still used for Evensong once a month during the summer.

In the care of the Churches Conservation Trust, normally open during the day, free entrance



Ninekirks Church

APPLEBY-IN-WESTMORLAND

Nestling in a loop of the River Eden, Appleby is one of the most picturesque market towns in Northern England. The tree-lined main street of Boroughgate with the Castle Gates at the top and St. Lawrence's Cloisters at the bottom, lies at the heart of its long heritage. Beginning with a group of farmsteads built by the Danish, aided by the old east to west Roman road and a Charter of Incorporation believed to date from before 1174, Appleby rose in importance to become flourishing market town by 1300.

The town was a Parliamentary Borough with two Members of Parliament from 1295; they elected William Pitt the Younger as MP although he never visited the town.

Formerly the County Town of Westmorland for many years, the name of the town was changed to reflect its past when Westmorland was abolished under the 1972 Local Government Act and Cumbria formed in 1974.

Today's Town Council, complete with ceremonial Mayor, still meets in the 1596 Moot Hall.

The present grammar school was built in 1880 although it has its foundations in the 13th century when a Chantry School was founded. Half-brothers of George Washington attended a later school.

The town alternated between Scotland and England during the Border Wars with the hope of peace after the Union of the Crown being spoilt by the Civil War. The Royalist Castle surrendered to Cromwellian forces on 9th October 1648.



Appleby - in - Westmorland

The town of Appleby was dear to Lady Anne and restoration projects within the town included the Grammar School, Moot Hall and a new bridge over the Eden. She also set up The Temple Sowerby Trust to provide an income for £1,000 for the upkeep of important buildings in Appleby. Funds consisted of £400 plus the income from various farms and lands in Westmorland including Hospital Farm at Brougham, now called Pembroke Farm in her honour. Whilst diminished in value, the Trust still exists.

The 17th century High Cross (pictured) bears Lady Anne's motto 'Retain your loyalty, preserve your rights'. The Low Cross in the Market Square is an 18th century copy of the High Cross. The now mature lime trees were planted in 1870 by bellringers of St Lawrence's.

Over the bridge in the Sands area stood the former house of correction, built in 1639, where criminals were made to walk the treadmill, as featured on Channel 4's Time Team. The police station was once the county gaol complete with a room for hangings. The Magistrate's Court next door was erected originally as the Shire Hall in the 1770's and held the annual assizes.

A Market Charter in 1685 allowed for a horse market that grew into the now world famous Appleby Horse Fair, attracting a large gathering of gypsies who meet outside the town on the old Gallows Hill.

Services and some free parking



St Annes Hospital

APPLEBY CASTLE, APPLEBY

NY685199 CA16 6XH

Lady Anne described this castle as "the most ancient seat of mine inheritance". It is the best preserved of the castles.

It is regrettably not open to the public.

ST ANNE'S HOSPITAL, APPLEBY

NY684203

Lady Anne purchased the land on 31st December 1650 from George Bainbridge to build almshouses for widows unable to support themselves. The quadrangle of twelve small self-contained dwellings, a chapel and common room enclosing a courtyard was finished in 1653.

Lady Anne installed eleven widows and an injured maid. The first "Mother" was the widow of Gilbert Nelson, former schoolmaster at Sedbergh.

Despite a replacement entrance gate and discreet modernisation including the provision of upstairs bedrooms, the buildings retain their original character. They are still lived in today in the spirit of Lady Anne's wishes.

The Mother will be pleased to show visitors into the chapel between 9.30 and 18.00 (16.00 pm in winter) donations welcome

ST LAWRENCE CHURCH, BOROUGHGATE APPLEBY

NY683205 CA16 6XQ

Through the Gothic arcade cloisters, designed by Sir Robert Smirke and built in 1811 is the 12th century church of St. Lawrence.

Badly damaged in Scottish raids it was restored by Lady Anne in 1655.

Lady Anne is buried next to her mother, Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, in a tomb beneath a sandstone slab with iron rings.

A rafter in the Lady Chapel has the inscription

'Ann countesse of pembroke in ano 1655 Repaired all this building'

The organ, the oldest working English organ, was a gift to Appleby from Carlisle Cathedral in 1683 and contains parts dating from the 16th Century. It was restored in 1976.

The church is open during daylight hours closing about 4 pm, free

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BONGATE, APPLEBY

NY689199 CA16 6UN

Founded in 1467 by Sir William English, the church is known locally as the Parish Church of Bongate, the street where the bondmen lived.

Lady Anne wrote "I caused Bongate to be pulled down and new built up again at my own charge; and it was wholly finished about the latter end of April 1659".

Now a private residence