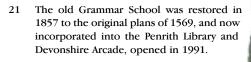
ST. ANDREWS

- allow minimum 30 minutes

- Musgrave Monument clock tower May 1861. Tribute to Sir George and Lady Musgrave on the death of their eldest son Philip at the age of 26.
- St Andrews Church established 1133. Medieval tower dates from 13th or 14th century. Chancel arch paintings by Jacob Thompson, a local man, in 1844. Two brass candelabra provided by a gift of 50 guineas from Lord Portland for loyalty during the Jacobite rebellion.
- Picturesque Tudor house RB 1563, believed to be the home of Roger Bertram. Later Dame Birkett's School attended by Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy and wife-to-be Mary Hutchinson.
 - Sundial carved into wall above south door of
- church.
- Double-fronted house of about 1750 with fine wrought iron railings.
- The St. Andrew's Parish Rooms are on the site of former cock pit. Present building opened on 5 November 1895. Developed by Canon Monnington, funds of £1505 were raised by a 17th century fayre.
- Formerly Penrith's first Roman Catholic Chapel, the first mass being held in 1833.
- Fine row of Georgian houses.
- Attractive seating area to commemorate the 21st anniversary of Rotary Club of Penrith.
- Mansion House, visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1998, was built in 1750 by the de Whelpdale family. John de Whelpdale was one of the five original Governors of the Grammar School in 1564.
- The Friarage dates from 1717. The original St Augustine Priory, dissolved in 1539, was given 2s 8d by Edward I in 1299 on his journey to Scotland, and 5s 8d on return.
- Double-fronted Georgian house (Abbots Bank) built in 1820 by Lucy, widow of John Richardson, principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, on the site of 13th century Augustine Priory of the Grey Friars Order.
- Hutton Hall was owned by the Hutton family from 1272 to 1734. Addison Hutton entertained the Duke of Cumberland for two days in 1745 after the skirmish with Scots rebels at Clifton Moor.

- 14 Hutton spout was formerly one of only two sources of public water supply in Penrith, provided by the Hutton family in the 18th century.
- Pele towers were secure 'mini castles' built by knights and squires for defence purposes. The tower is behind Hutton Hall, seen from Benson Row.
- House date stone 1716.
- Benson House was the first National School for Boys see 17 opposite - founded 1816, rebuilt 1871 and closed 1979. Bulldogs were kept here.
- The former Weslevan Chapel was built in 1815.
- Until the early 19th century Sandgate and Great Dockray were the scenes of barbaric bull-baiting. The bull was tethered to an iron ring and set upon by bulldogs, Penrith being noted for its breed. The common belief was that every bull should be baited before slaughter, to show that the butcher had good beef in his shambles.
- Gothic monument to Robert Virtue, the Superintendent for building the Lancashire and Carlisle Railway in 1846.



'Giants Grave' was once thought to be the burial place of Owen Caesarius, King of Cumbria from 900 to 937 AD, but now agreed to be pre-Norman crosses and four smaller hogsback grave markers.

The 'Giants Thumb' is a fine example of a pre-Norman cross.



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