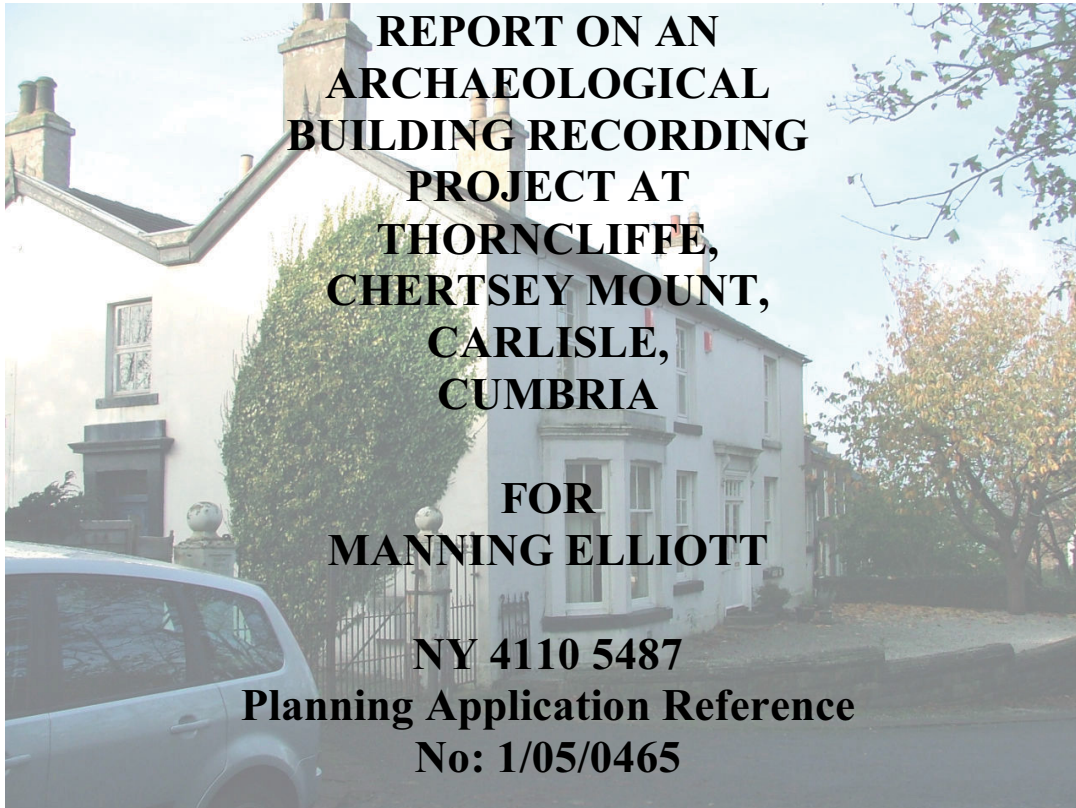

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/271/05



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Manning Elliott on the 27th October 2005 to carry out a RCHME Level 2 building survey on a barn at Thorncliffe, Chertsey Mount, Carlisle; the work was subsequently carried out in November 2005. The building was constructed in the mid 19th century. An earlier unrelated structure was recorded on the 1847 Tithe map. The present building appears to have been constructed at some point between 1847 and 1864, when it is first recorded on the first edition ordnance survey map.

The building appears to have been originally constructed as a stable block for the adjacent inn. The presence of two fireplaces within two rooms within the building suggests that at least part of the building was once used for occupation, possibly for staff working in the inn and stable block. It is also possible that one of these fireplaces may have been related to a small smithy, which would not have been uncommon in a mid 19th century inn. The building is currently used as a workshop and garage, which has resulted in numerous alterations to the original fabric of the building.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology would like to thank Mr George Scott of Manning Elliott for commissioning and supporting the work, and Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council for his assistance throughout the project.

The building recording and desk-based assessment were undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was produced by Fiona Wooler, and was edited by Juliet Reeves and Matt Town. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPAL.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Manning Elliott, Chartered Architects and Designers, to undertake an archaeological building recording project of a ‘barn’ at Thorncliffe, Chertsey Mount, Carlisle (NGR NY 4110 5487), prior to its conversion into two dwellings (Planning Application Reference No.: 1/05/0465).
- 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 2’ Building Survey was carried out as specified in *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*¹.
- 1.3 The building is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore dates to at least the mid 19th century. Consequently it is considered to be of archaeological interest and is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (reference 41164).
- 1.4 The survey was carried out on 10th November 2005 by Fiona Wooler, BA, MA, PIFA.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The property of ‘Thorncliffe’ is situated just over one kilometre south-east of the centre of Carlisle (Figure 1), to the western side of London Road (A6); the main southern approach road into the city (Figure 2). The house is located on an area of raised ground known as ‘Gallows Hill’ or sometimes referred to as ‘Harraby Hill’, at a height of c.30 metres above mean sea level. The River Petteril flows south-north towards the River Eden just to the south-east of the property. The Newcastle to Carlisle railway line is located immediately north of the house.
- 2.2 Thorncliffe is located at the base of Chertsey Mount, which until 1917, was known as Berlin Terrace. Up until the mid-19th century, Thorncliffe stood relatively alone on the main turnpike road between Penrith and Carlisle (Figure 3). In 1829 the main road was cut through Gallows Hill meaning that the house was no longer right on the roadside. By the end of the 19th century houses had been constructed at London Road Terrace, Berlin Terrace and Summerhill on the opposite side of the road (see comparisons between the First and Second Edition maps – Figures 4 and 5).
- 2.3 The building that is the subject of the present survey is situated behind the house, running at a right angle to it and orientated roughly north-south (Figure 2).

¹ Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification, RCHME, Third Edition, 1996, Swindon

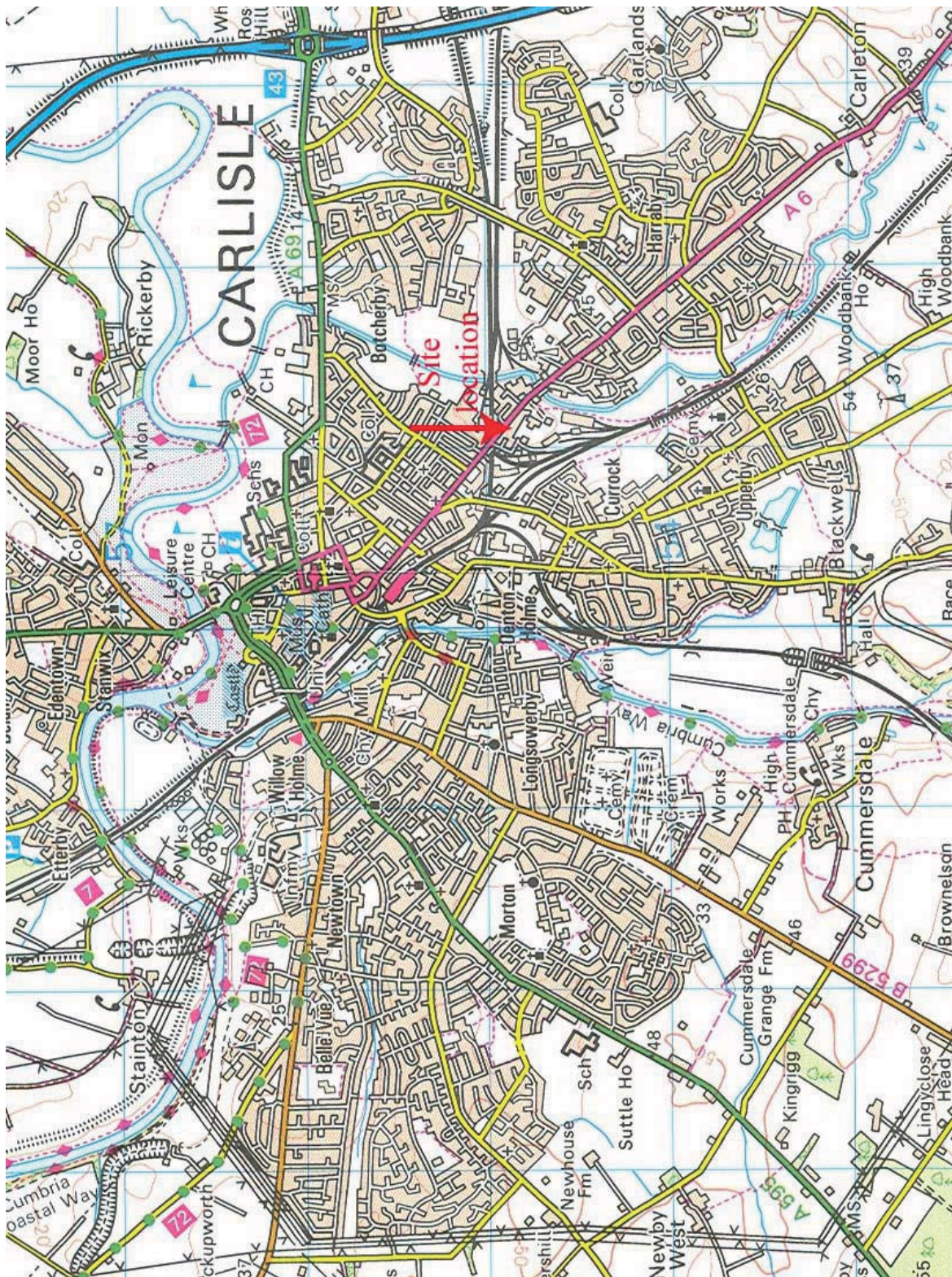


Figure 1 – Site Location

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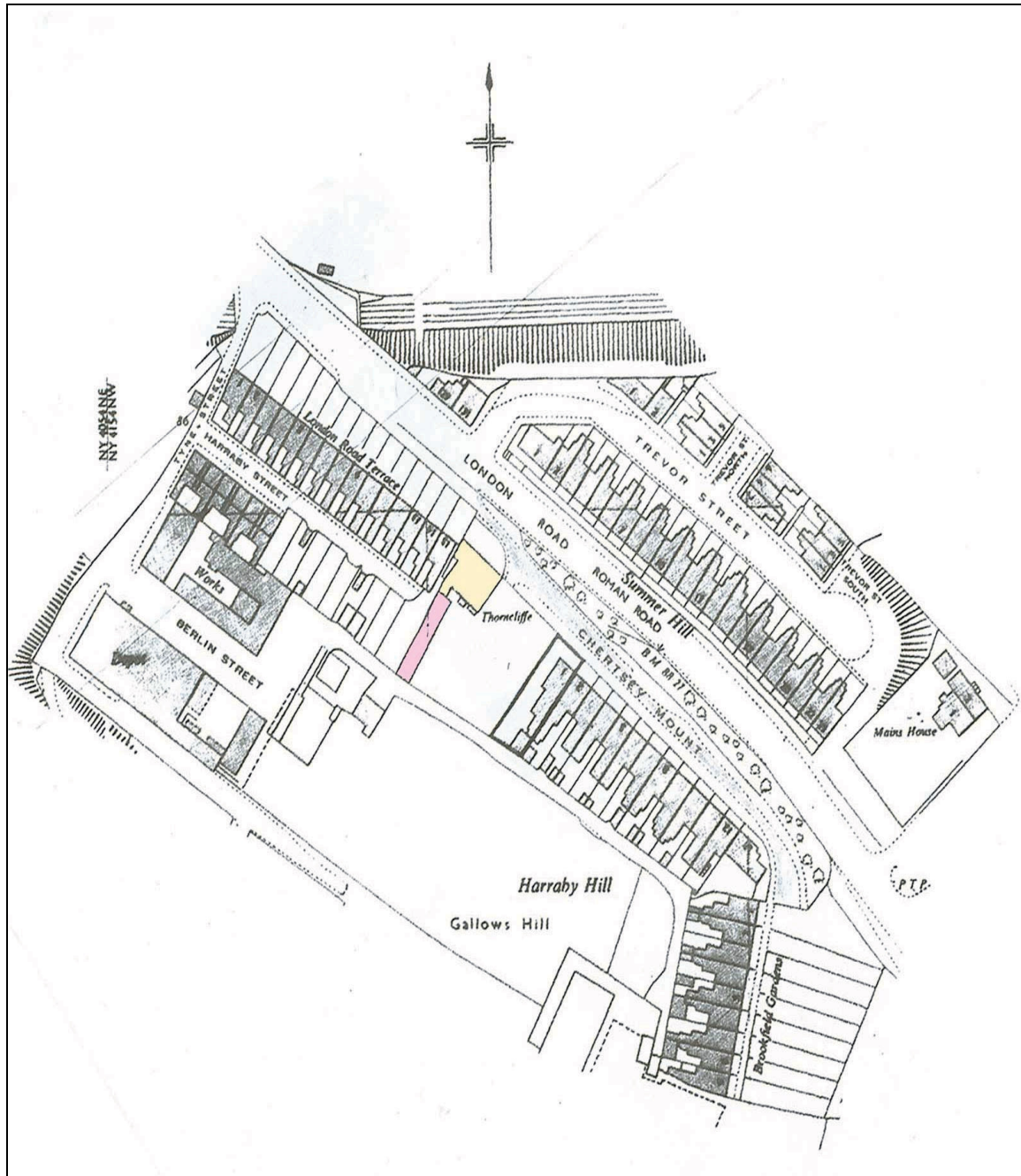


Figure 2 – Plan showing Thorncliffe in relation to London Road (A6)
(The house is coloured yellow; the stables which are the subject of this survey are coloured pink)



Figure 3 – Botchergate Tithe Map of 1847 (CRO Ref. DRC8/22)
(Thorncliffe is the property in the centre of the map)

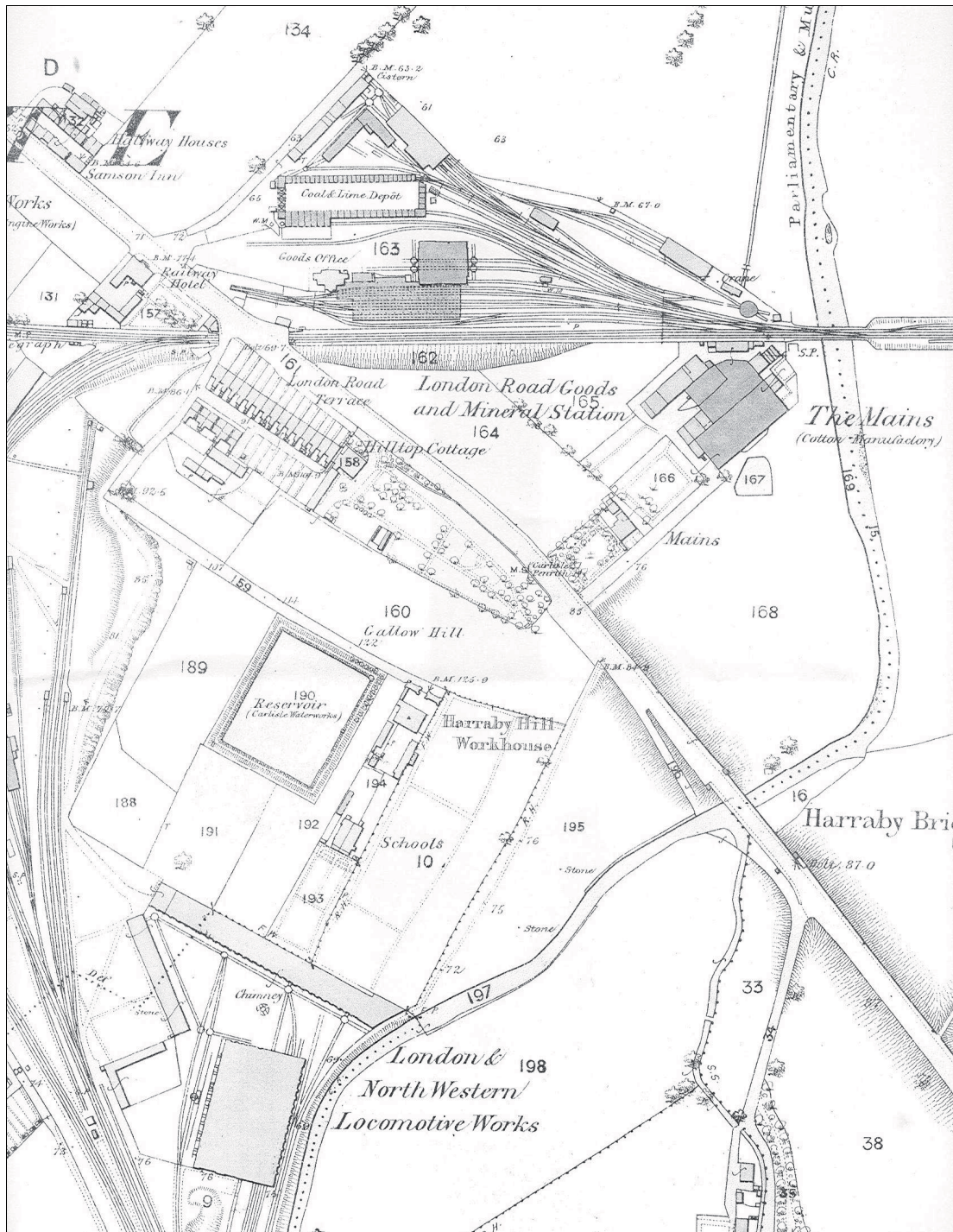


Figure 4 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (25" to 1 mile)
(Thorncliffe at this date was known as 'Hilltop Cottage')

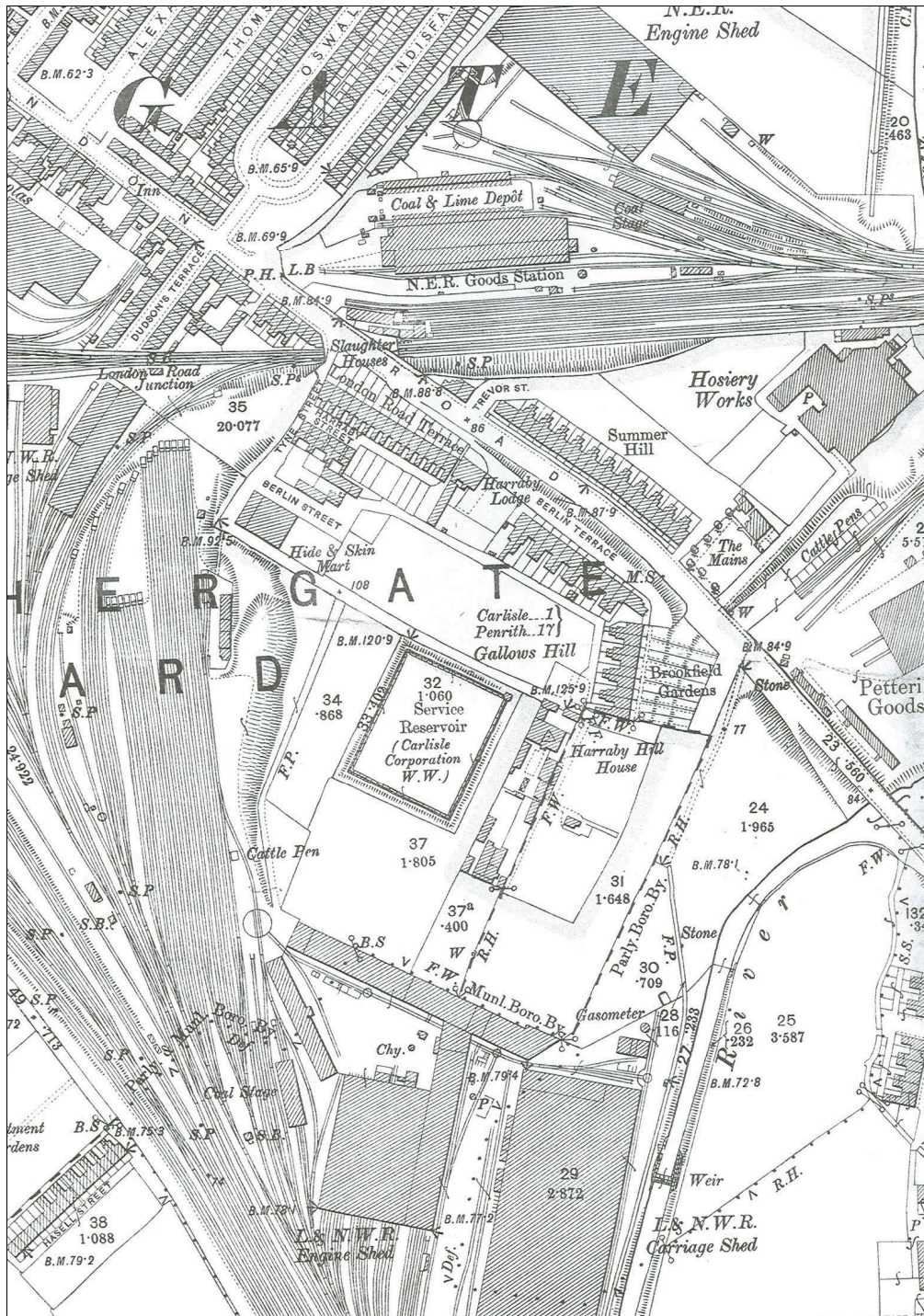


Figure 5 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901
(Thorncliffe at this date was known as ‘Harraby Lodge’)

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 THE BUILDING SURVEY

3.1.1 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.

3.2 THE WRITTEN ACCOUNT

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

3.3 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

3.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- a series of 35mm colour prints showing general views of 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) supplied on CD-ROM.

3.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

3.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and Level 2 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 Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

4.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

5. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 5.1 The area on which Thorncliffe is located has an interesting and varied history. The main southern road into Carlisle (A6) was one of the Roman routes into the town and consequently there have been several areas of burials found during the 19th and 20th centuries. During the 19th century a considerable amount of Roman remains were found during, firstly the improvement of London Road by cutting through Gallows Hill in 1829, and secondly from the construction of houses on London Road Terrace in 1851 and Summerhill in 1892.
- 5.2 The nature of these excavations does not provide an accurate location for all of the burials, so it is difficult to know if the Roman cemetery extended as far as Thorncliffe. A list of the relevant newspaper reports on these finds is given in the Appendix. Other Roman finds from the area include a coin hoard (HER Ref No. 5076) found at Gallows Hill (although exact location is unknown). This may be the same hoard reported in the Carlisle Journal on 24th October 1829 (See Appendix). Several urns containing ashes were discovered during excavation for the reservoir in June 1847 along with a piece of stonework which consisted of a shaft sunk into a base² (See illustration and article in Appendix).
- 5.3 Harraby Hill was the site of the gibbet which was apparently used as such in the 14th century when the Chronicle of Lanercost shows that Harda was executed ‘*at Harribee Hill near Carlisle*’ after the 1315 siege. After the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion, Highlander prisoners were executed here (HER Ref No. 4537). The exact location of the gibbet is open to conjecture, according to Denis Perriam it is likely that it was located in what was the garden for Thorncliffe (but which was subsequently built on to become Chertsey Mount), as this would have been right on the roadside into the city (Denis Perriam *pers. comm.*).
- 5.4 Gallows Hill was also the site for works during the Civil War 1644 – 1645. Isaac Tullie’s diary of the siege mentions fortifications at ‘*Herriby, southeast, near the Gallowes, belonging to Col Chomley*’³.
- 5.5 Thorncliffe appears to have been an inn as early as 1829 when it was called The Lancer and run by John Graham⁴. It may have been a public house well before this date; an inn called the Golden Fleece Inn at Harraby Hill is advertised for let in the Carlisle Journal of 16th September 1809, in 1811 the Bald Faced Stag at Harraby Hill is mentioned in the Carlisle Journal of 27th July 1811, and in 1814 the Apple Tree at Harraby Hill is mentioned in the Carlisle Journal. It is possible that all of these pub names may relate to Thorncliffe, as when landlords moved to different premises they often took the pub names with them (Denis Perriam *pers. comm.*). It is, however, also possible that these public houses are nothing to do with Thorncliffe and very

² CWAAS Transactions Volume XII 1892-93

³ Tullie, I, Siege of Carlisle, First Published 1840, Page 11

⁴ Parson and White, 1829, Page 164

- much depends as to whether Harraby Hill and Gallows Hill are one and the same (Harraby Hill may have been the raised area of ground on the southern side of the River Petteril on which The Harraby Inn now stands). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 labels Gallows Hill and Harraby Hill at the same location (Figure 4).
- 5.6 On the 1847 Tithe map (Figure 3) the property that eventually became known as Thorncliffe is shown in a relatively undeveloped area of the city. At this date the land on which Thorncliffe stands was owned by George Gill Mounsey Esq and occupied by James Scott (who is also listed in Mannix and Whellan's directory of 1847 at Lancer Inn, Gallow Hill). The garden (Plot 66 on Figure 3) is described as a market garden of approximately one acre⁵. The buildings shown on this map appear to be different to those that stand today, in particular the stable range that is the subject of this survey is not shown, and a separate building at a different orientation is represented.
- 5.7 Deeds for the land on which Thorncliffe stands date back to 1674 and a list of various changes in ownership can be found in a ledger called 'Survey Lists/9' at Carlisle Record Office. The first mention of a property on the site would appear to be in 1815. A condensed version of this list is given in the Appendix.
- 5.8 The first railway station in Carlisle was constructed just off London Road after the completion of the Newcastle to Carlisle Railway in 1839 (the Citadel Station was not constructed until 1847)⁶. The Railway Hotel (HER Ref. No. 25622) is located just north-west of Thorncliffe (Figure 4). It is now a public house, but it was constructed in 1837 to serve the London Road Station (which is now demolished). It is possible that alterations were undertaken at Thorncliffe to cater for increased trade due to the arrival of the railway. Just to the south-east of Thorncliffe was The Mains Cotton Manufactory which was first constructed in 1799 and subsequently re-built in 1858 following a large fire (HER Ref No. 40860). Having a large factory in such close proximity would have provided plenty of trade for The Lancer public house.
- 5.9 In 1865, Thorncliffe was known as Hilltop Cottage (Figure 4) but by 1901 it was known as Harraby Lodge (Figure 5). It has not been possible to pinpoint when the name changed to Thorncliffe, but it was certainly known by that name in 1950 when plans were submitted for a proposed scullery for Mrs A C C Atkinson in that year⁷ (See plan and information in Appendix).

⁵ CRO Ref No. DRC8/22

⁶ Towill, S, 1991, Page 107

⁷ CRO Ref No. Ca E4/19822

6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The single-storey building that is the subject of the present survey is of single-phase construction (i.e. it was all built at the same time, with no obvious additions or removals) and measures *c.*26.10 metres long by *c.*5.20 metres wide externally (Plate 1). It is constructed of brick, laid in English Garden Wall Bond (a variation of English Bond) consisting of a row of headers (the end of the brick) and five courses of stretchers (the long sides of the brick). English Bond consists of alternating courses of headers and stretchers, this was considered to be very strong because of the complete absence of straight joints running vertically in the wall, however it was expensive and difficult to lay. English Garden Wall Bond had all the advantages of English Bond, but it was cheaper to construct buildings in this way and was one of the most popular of brickwork bonds in the North of England⁸. The roof is laid in Welsh slate with triangular section ridge tiles. A sandstone wall plate was observed at eaves level. At the northern end of the ridge line there are the remains of two chimneys.



Plate 1 – Northern end of the east facing elevation

⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1990, Page 88

- 6.2 The east elevation of the building faces the garden and is the only side of the stables that has any features. Along this elevation there are two large doorways and two standard doorways, one at the northern and one at the southern end (Figure 6). The northern of these smaller doorways is a later insertion, replacing an earlier window; the remains of the arched window head and infilling can be observed on Plate 1 above the sandstone lintel. A further window was also obliterated by the insertion of a large doorway, presumably to allow for vehicular access, in the centre of this elevation (Figure 6 and Plate 2).
- 6.3 At the southern end, a doorway has a surround of sandstone blocks (Plate 3). Above this doorway is a plank 'pitching door' which probably gave access to a hayloft where hay or straw was stored for the horses. There is another large doorway on this elevation which, presumably, was an original aperture to allow access for a cart and horses. The original size of this doorway may have been smaller as there is some change in brickwork to the northern jamb (Plate 3); again this may have been to allow vehicular access. The lintels for both of the large doorways are of machine-sawn timber.
- 6.4 Between these doorways there are five windows, although originally there would have been seven. Two of these windows still have their window frames; the northernmost appears to be a modern insertion (Plate 1), however the third window from the northern end of the elevation may still retain the remains of its original sash window which consists of a 12-pane frame that is flush with the wall and has slender glazing bars (Plate 4). The sills for all of the windows are of dressed masonry and the arched heads consist of 14 bricks.
- 6.5 Towards the northern end of the east elevation the ground level falls slightly. To compensate for this difference in ground level, the builders have constructed a plinth (which projects out for 4cm) of squared red sandstone on which the brickwork was then laid (Plate 5).
- 6.6 The southern gable end of the building, which is featureless, faces an area of undeveloped land to the rear of Chertsey Mount (Plate 6). The western elevation is largely obscured by trees and shrubs in the garden of the house next door to Thorncliffe (Plate 7), however it also appeared to be featureless, and no apertures were observed along the interior of this wall.
- 6.7 Internally the stables are divided into four rooms, separated by gabled transverse brick walls. Each of these internal dividing walls has at least one blocked doorway and these are shown on Figure 7. All of the internal walls are white-washed.

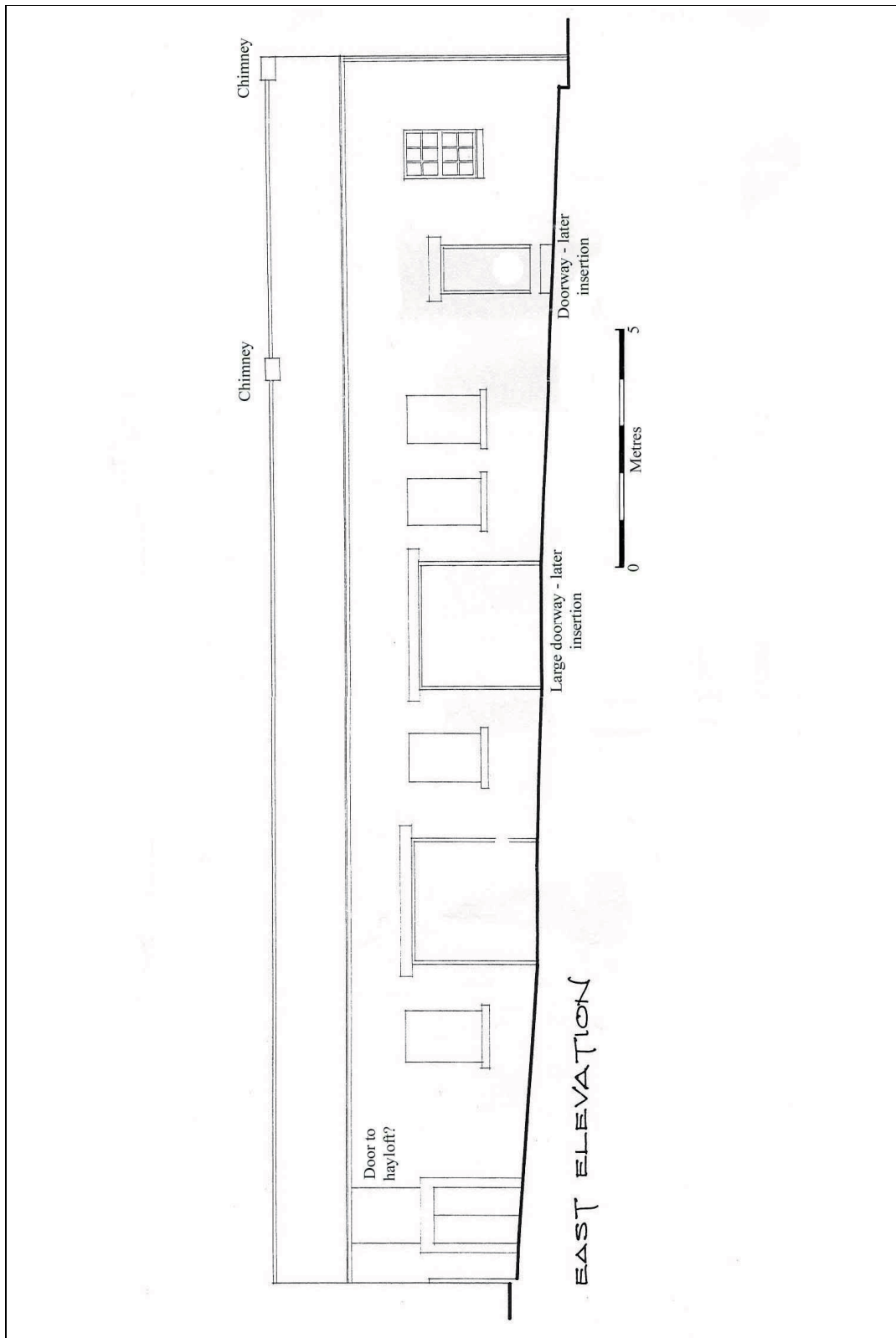


Figure 6 – East elevation



Plate 2 – Evidence for a former window, centre of east elevation



Plate 3 – Southern end of the east elevation, a change in brickwork can be observed to the right of the large doorway suggesting the opening was enlarged slightly



Plate 4 – Window in east elevation, possible original window frame?



Plate 5 – Sandstone plinth, northern end of east elevation



Plate 6 – Southern gable end



Plate 7 – Western elevation visible at end of Harraby Street (view looking south-east)

- 6.8 The southern end of the building has a room which could be accessed via the standard doorway with the sandstone surround (Plate 3). In the northern wall of this room there was a blocked doorway, possible blocked hatch and a blocked window with arched head. This room originally had a loft above for which only the joists for the floor survive. It was possible to observe the apex of the gable wall which, along with a brick support for the ridge beam, had a small iron door still *in-situ* (Plate 8). This may have allowed for the chimney, which is located on the other side of the wall, to be cleaned. The floor is of concrete.
- 6.9 The next room along is accessed through one of the two large doorways in the eastern elevation (Plate 3). This room is the only one of the four to be open to the roof so it was possible to see the underside of the roof structure (Plate 9). The room is divided into three bays by two king-post roof trusses with through-purlins all constructed of machine-sawn timber, the king-posts being held to the tie-beams by iron bolts. The blocked apertures observed in the room described above were all visible (Plate 10). The northern wall in this room has two blocked doorways, one being much wider than the other at *c.*1.65 metres compared to *c.*0.92 metres (Plate 11). In the south-eastern corner of this room there are the remains of a brick-built structure with a small blocked aperture visible at ground level. The chimney breast visible on Plate 10 (which is wider at the top than it is at its base) does not have a fireplace and may be connected to the brick-built structure. It could be tentatively suggested that all these features may have related to a small smithy used for a limited amount of blacksmithing, and may aid in interpreting this building as a stable block. A similar feature, although not easily observed at the time of survey due to the amount of items stored in front of it, was recorded at Westland's Farm, Crosby, Maryport, where a stable block of mid to late 19th century date had an oven-like feature which survived to a height of one metre and a chimney breast⁹.

⁹ Wooler, F, 2005

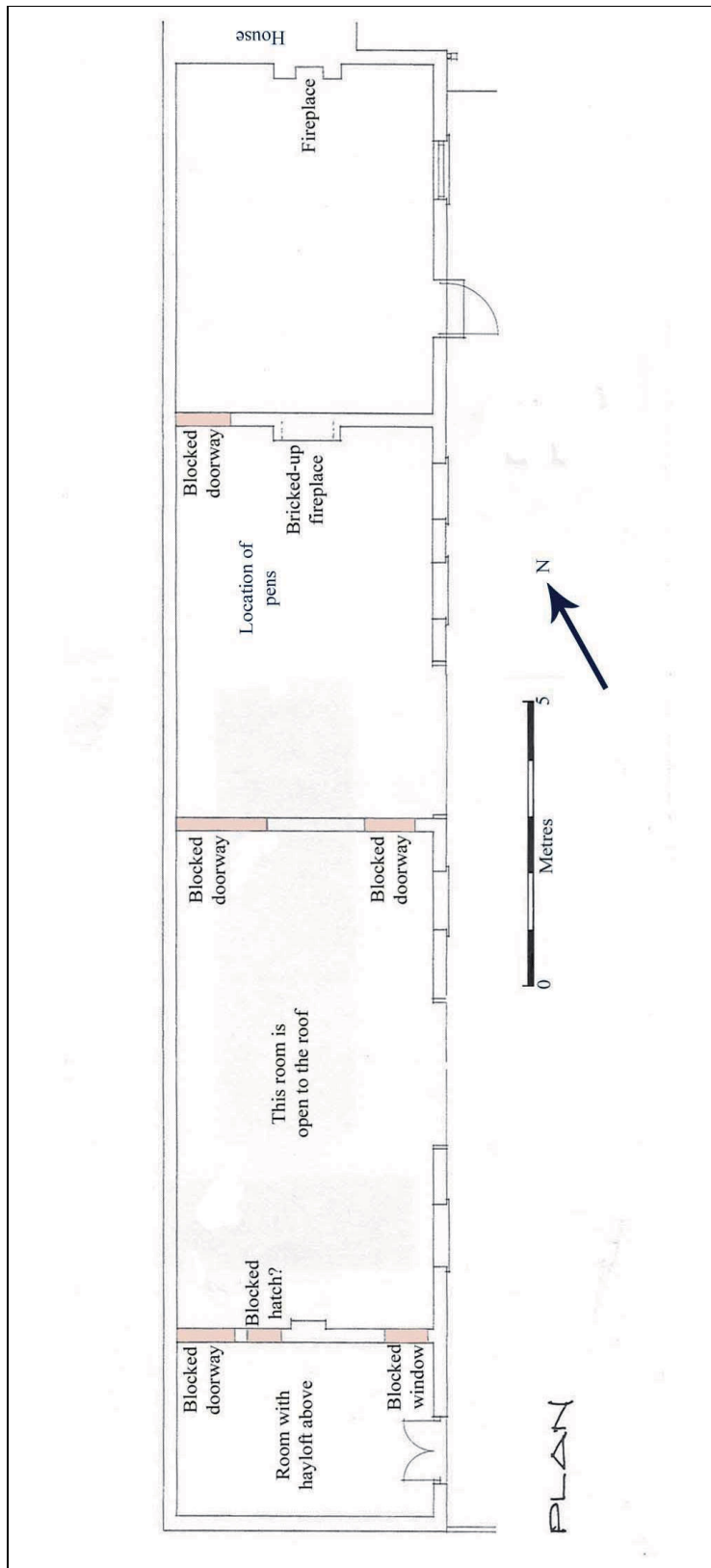


Figure 7 – Ground plan of building at Thorncliffe; blocked doors, window and hatch are shown coloured pink

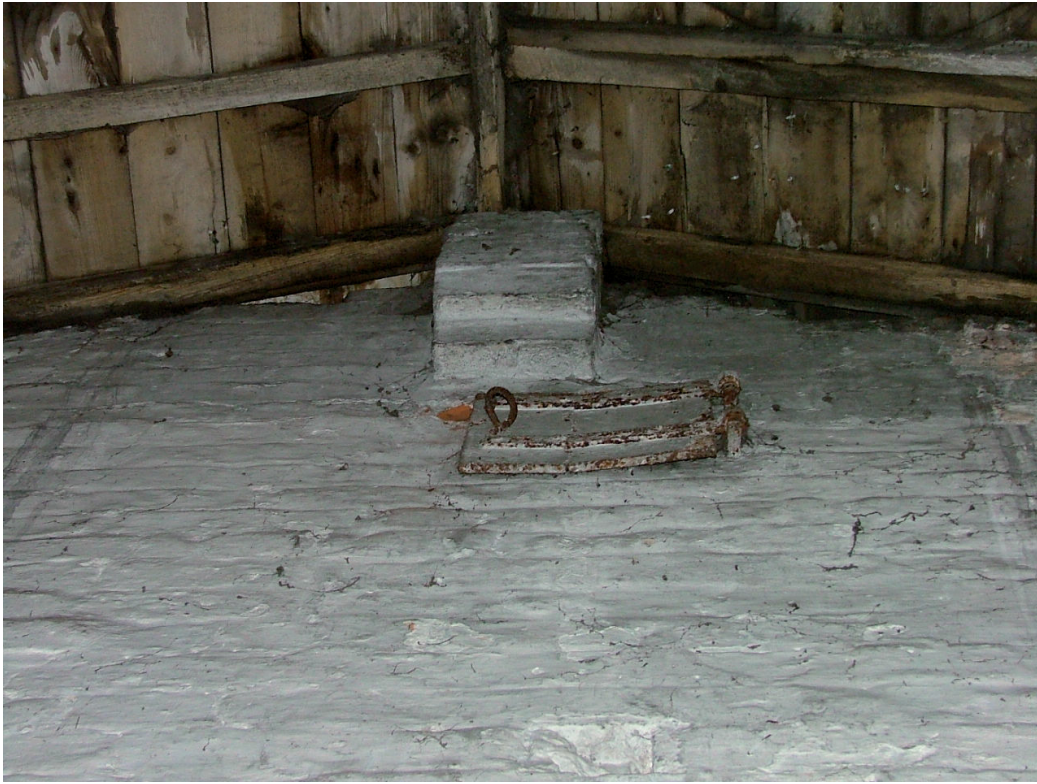


Plate 8 – Brick support for ridge beam and small iron door, apex of gable as viewed from southern end of building



Plate 9 – Roof detail



Plate 10 – Southern end of building, Blocked window visible to the left of photograph, blocked hatch(?) visible below blue cupboard and blocked doorway is behind the white wardrobe



Plate 11 – Larger of the two blocked doorways, central interior dividing wall (looking north)



Plate 12 – Remains of brick-built structure with small blocked aperture in wall

- 6.10 The next room along (heading northwards) is accessed through the large doorway which was a later insertion (Figures 6 and 7). Immediately to the left upon entering this room was the smaller blocked doorway mentioned above (Plates 13 and 14). The walls display the remains of plaster and the floor is of concrete. This section of the building has a high ceiling constructed of wooden planks (Plate 14). The northern side of this room has brick-built pens, one of which has a concrete feeding trough (Plate 15). These pens may not be an original feature due to their proximity to the fireplace and the fact that iron bars of one of the pens were fixed into a bricked-up doorway (Plate 15).
- 6.11 The fireplace consists of a sandstone surround, the lintel of which has a brick arched head just above it (Plate 16). The fireplace has subsequently been blocked in. To the right of this fireplace was a wooden rail fastened to the wall, which is similar to those used for hanging up horse tack. The presence of fireplaces in these rooms would appear to be unusual for stables, certainly the surveyor has not observed fireplaces in stables on recently recorded farmsteads, and may indicate that this building may have been for human habitation (or indeed for humans and horses).



Plate 13 – Blocked doorway, central interior wall



Plate 14 – Central interior wall (looking southwards) showing the two blocked doorways



Plate 15 – Concrete feeding trough and blocked doorway



Plate 16 – Fireplace with sandstone surround

- 6.12 The northernmost room in the building was accessed via the standard doorway in the eastern elevation, which appears to have been a later insertion (Figure 6). This room has a sandstone flagged floor and plastered walls. It has a low ceiling which, interestingly, is constructed of straw lying over paper bags which rest on chicken wire that is held up by thin iron strips acting as joists (Plate 17). Wooden rails complete with projecting pegs were observed along the western and northern walls, similar to that mentioned above (Plate 17). The fireplace in this room has a stone lintel but, unlike the fireplace in the previous room, it has brick sides (Plate 18). A small section of the floor in the north-east corner consists of brick compared to the sandstone flags of the rest of the floor (Plate 19). The blocked doorway between this and the room next door can easily be observed (Plate 20).



Plate 17 – Chicken wire and straw ceiling and wooden rails with pegs, northernmost room



Plate 18 – Fireplace in northernmost room



Plate 19 – Brick section of floor



Plate 20 – Blocked doorway

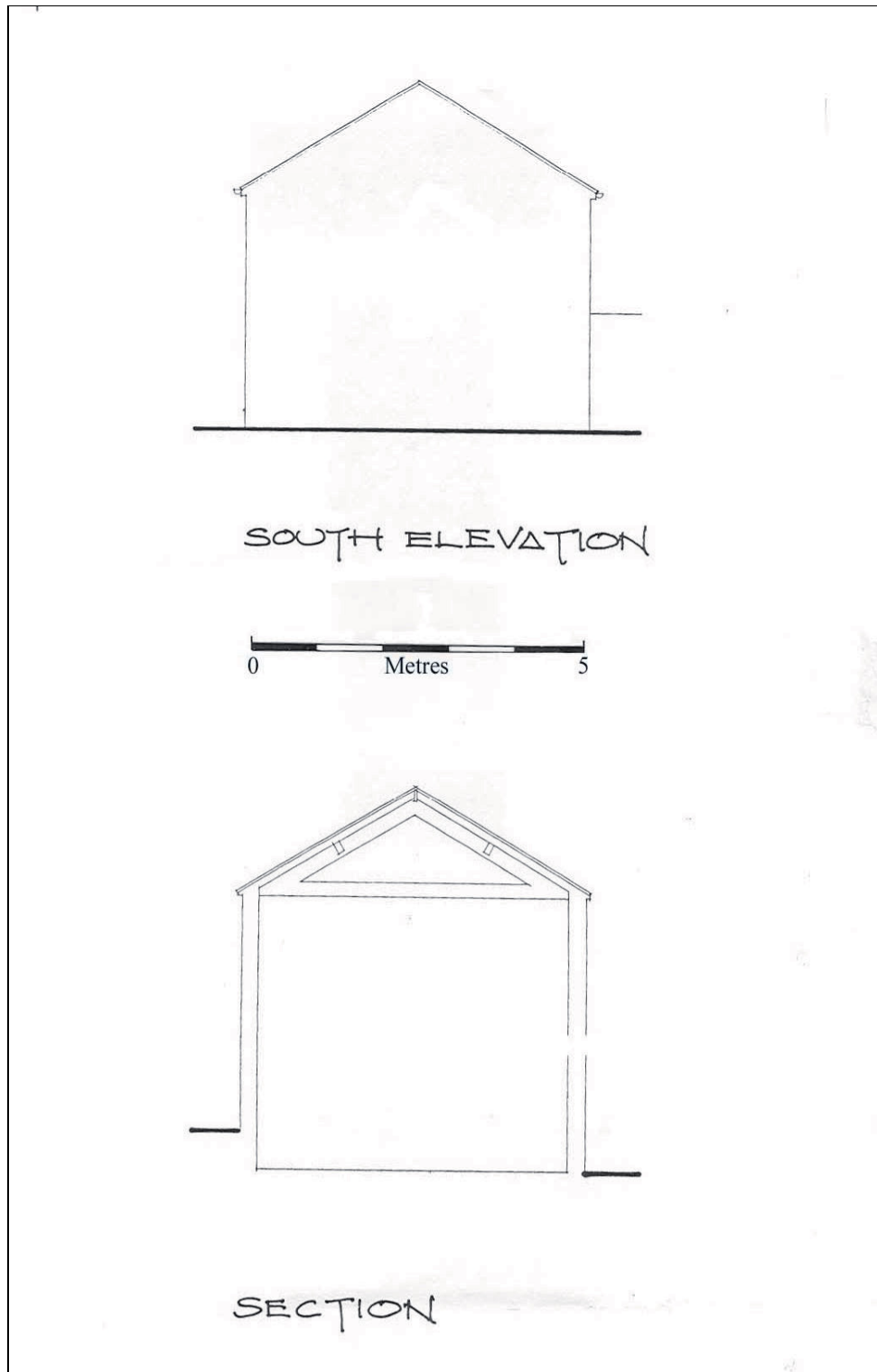


Figure 8 – South elevation and cross section

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The building that is the subject of the present survey appears to have been constructed sometime between the date of the Tithe Map of 1847 (Figure 3) and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Figure 4). The buildings that are shown on the Tithe map are different in form to those on the site today. The house itself is not shown as the same shape as that on the First Edition OS map; therefore additions to the house (shown by the two gables on the east and west elevations - Plate 21) may have occurred around the same time as the construction of the stable block. This redevelopment of the site may have been stimulated by the arrival of the Newcastle to Carlisle Railway just to the north of the property.
- 7.2 The HER record (41164) describes the building as a barn, that is, a building that would have been used for storage and perhaps conversion of cereals, but there was no evidence that it was used as such. It is more likely that it was used as a stable block for those staying at the inn. Brunskill notes that stables generally always had at least one window, compared to byres (cow houses) which often had none¹⁰. The presence of the fireplaces in two of the rooms may suggest that humans also spent time in the stable block. Smith mentions a railwayman's hostel at Gallows Hill although he does note that it '*is now Carlisle's first motel*'¹¹. This would suggest that he is actually talking about what is now The Swallow Hilltop Hotel.



Plate 21 – East elevation of house

¹⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 96

¹¹ Smith, K, 1984, Page 55

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9. APPENDIX

'A Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688' Thomas Denton, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Record Series XVI/The Surtees Society, 2003

'Herrabie [Harraby], or Henrie's-being, or the habitation of one Henry, a Flemming, who planted here is Rufus's time, is a little hamlett a mile from Carlisle in the road towards Penreth. The tenants here are lessees to the Dean and Chapter, this being early granted to the priory of Carlisle by some of the said Henrie's posterity and made by the prior one of their grainges, the lands being worth 50li a year. The tythes of Herraby are lett to Mr How, being worth about 70li a year. And Mr Stanwix is the Dean and Chapter's lessee of Herraby Milne, worth 12li a year. This little vill and Carleton are parcel of the mannor of Botchardgate.'

Histories and Directories

A History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire – Parson and White 1829

'Harraby – A hamlet and township, 1 ½ miles S by E of Carlisle, *Harraby-Grange*, formerly called *Manor of Henderbyre*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter, as a part of the manor of Botchardgate. On Harraby Hill is situated the parish Workhouse'.

'St Cuthbert's Workhouse, on Harraby Hill, beyond the south toll bar, was built in 1809, at the cost of the whole parish of St Cuthbert. It is a large square stone building, and stands upon an acre of ground, which was purchased many years ago with a bequest of £20 and parish money. Attached to it is a large *Ropery*. There are generally from 60 to 80 paupers in the house, who are fed at the weekly cost of 2s per head'.

John Graham, Lancer, Galla hill

Mannix and Whellan 1847 Cumberland Directory

James Scott, Lancer Inn, Gallow hill

History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland – W Whellan 1860

Page 140

'In 1829, during the excavations made at Gallow Hill, near the city, for the purpose of levelling the turnpike road, a considerable number of interesting remains of antiquity were found. Gallow Hill is an extremely interesting place, not only from its having been the place selected for the execution of the rebels of 1745, but also from its being on the line of the great Roman road from *Lugubalia* to *Voreda*, and from the evidence of its being a place of sepulture [burial] during the Roman period. When the road was levelled through this hill, many Roman urns, lamps, jet rings, lachrymatories, and coins were found, and also the head of a statue, the capital of a Corinthian column, and a well executed sepulchral stone, in good preservation. This latter represents a female, in alto-relievo, three feet long and one foot two inches and half broad. The

stone itself is a red freestone [sandstone], five feet four inches long, two feet nine inches and a half in width, and about seven inches in thickness’.

History, Topography and Directory of East Cumberland – T F Bulmer 1884

This directory lists inhabitants of Carlisle in alphabetical order, so without knowing who was living at Thorncliffe at the time, it is difficult to find their name in the directory. Miss Phoebe Carrick, who later appears to have resided at Thorncliffe (or Harraby Lodge as it was known then) is listed as living at 1 Warwick Square east.

History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland – T Bulmer & Co 1901

Miss Phoebe Carrick, Harraby lodge.

Maps

Map of 'Botchardgate' Township in the Parish of St Cuthbert's, Carlisle 1848
(CRO Ref DRC8/22)

Plot 64 – Gallow Hill Field (2acres 3 roods and 29 perches)

Owner – George Gill Mounsey Esq

Occupier – Mark Thompson

Plot 65 – Gallow Hill Field (market garden)

Owner – John Hodgson

Occupier – Little and Ballantyne

Plot 66 – Gallow Hill Field (1acre 0 roods and 38 perches) – Thorncliffe site

Owner – George Gill Mounsey Esq

Occupier – James Scott



Map of Botchardgate Township in the Parish of St Cuthbert's

First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (25" to 1 mile) (Thorncliffe at this date was known as 'Hilltop Cottage')

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Thorncliffe at this date was known as 'Harraby Lodge')

NewspapersCarlisle Journal 16th September 1809

Golden Fleece Inn, Harraby Hill – To be let and tea garden

Carlisle Journal 27th July 1811

Meeting of Horticultural Society (to judge gooseberries) ‘held at the house of Mr Richard Sewell, sign of the Bald Faced Stag, Harraby-hill, near Carlisle’.

Carlisle Journal 27th August 1814

Gooseberry show at house of Mr John Harding, sign of the Apple Tree, Harraby Hill.

Carlisle Journal Saturday 23rd December 1843

‘Public House – To be let and entered on at Candlemas next, the commodious public houses and premises with a large garden, situate at Harraby Hill, known by the sign of the Lancer. Apply to Mr G G Mounsey, Carlisle’.

Carlisle Patriot 6th January 1844

‘Public House to let – The Commodious Public House and Premises with a large garden situate at Harraby Hill, known by the sign of the ‘Lancer’. Apply to Mr G G Mounsey, Carlisle’.

Carlisle Journal 2nd January 1852 Page 3

London Road Terrace – built by N & C R £120 each

Carlisle Journal 16th January 1852 Page 2

1 Harraby Street, London Road –To let: house and garden

Carlisle Journal Friday 24th April 1857

‘Building Ground for sale – To be sold by private contract, a parcel of ground containing 1 Acre 2 Roods and 30 Perches, or thereabouts of freehold land situate on Gallow Hill, near Carlisle, adjoining the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Engineering Works, the Water Works Reservoir and the St Cuthbert’s Workhouse premises, well adapted for the erection of dwelling houses or manufacturing buildings. Apply to Messrs Mounsey, Solicitors, Carlisle with whom plans and particulars are lodged, and who will treat the sale’.

Carlisle Journal 13th November 1891

For sale – containing about 8,200 sq yds, 540 ft to London Road, very suitable for building purposes.

Carlisle Journal Friday 25th December 1891

‘Harraby Lodge Estate, London Road, Carlisle – Desirable and elevated freehold building sites for sale, for plans and conditions apply Harraby Lodge of to Messrs W & H Davidson, Corporation Road’.

Carlisle Journal 11th October 1892 Page 2

‘Jottings – Mr Charles Dudson (writer and correspondent) is now excavating for building purposes the triangular site lying east of the London Road at Gallows Hill. This site is known to have been used by the Romans as a cemetery, and many discoveries were made there when the road was cut through the hill in 1829. Mr Dudson has found seven or eight massive oak coffins, containing Roman pottery and small articles, though the bodies had completely decayed. On one of these coffins lay, face downwards, a broken memorial stone to one *Antigonus Papias*, a Greek citizen; the Latin expressions used are peculiar, and almost make one imagine Papias was a Christian, though the memorial begins with the pagan expressions ‘D.M.’, but certainly cannot be had until the missing portion of the stone is found; this is being searched for. Another stone, a ver massive one, was also found and some people thought it was inscribed but the supposed letters are merely quarry marks and camal cuts’.

The Carlisle Patriot August 12th 1898 (also appeared in the Carlisle Journal same day)

‘Sales by Auction – Delightful residence, building land and dairy buildings in the City of Carlisle For Sale. Robert Dalton (instructed by the trustees of the late Miss Carrick) will sell by public auction in the City Hall Estate Room, Castle Street, Carlisle on Tuesday, August 16th 1898 at 7 o’clock in the evening, the following valuable building properties: -

Lot 1 – All that freehold residence known as ‘Harraby Lodge’ situate at Harraby Hill, London Road, in the City of Carlisle, in the occupation of Miss Carrock. The house provides three large reception rooms, entrance hall, six good bedrooms, bath room, WC, box room, and a superior range of kitchen and other offices. The situation is a most pleasing and commanding one, providing the convenience of occupation with charming surroundings. The house is in absolutely good decorative condition., Miss Carrick having spent large sums of money in making the residence all that a large house should be. The sanitary arrangements are believed to be perfect. It stands in its own grounds which are well laid out and stocked. In connection with the lot is a range of buildings, easily convertible into stable and coach house, with good approach.

Lot 2 – All that block of valuable freehold property situate at Harraby Hill, Carlisle, in the present occupation of Mr A Davidson and others as tenants. The property has a frontage of 66ft to Tyne Street and 151 ft to Berlin Street, containing about 1000 sq yards. It comprises three dwelling houses, a well-built stable fitted up for 7 horses, 2 byres for 7 cattle, out offices etc, all with spacious loft over. In addition the ground frontage provides splendid sites for dwelling houses, in a neighbourhood where there is now existing great and special demands.

Lot 3 - All those three blocks of building land laid out by plan made by Mr Pogson, Architect and approved by the Sanitary Authorities of the city and containing in the whole 6233 square yards or thereabouts, with first class frontages. The sewerage work

for two of the blocks is already provided. This is an opportunity for the erection of a class of house in a district in which there is an increasing demand. To be sold in one or three lots, as per plan.

Plans have been prepared and can be seen, and further particulars obtained from Messrs Mounsey and Co, Solicitors, Castle Street; Mr W Pogson, Architect, Devonshire Street; or the Auctioneer, City Hal, Carlisle’.

Carlisle Journal 19th August 1898 Page 6

‘Property at Harraby Hill – On Tuesday at the City Hall, Mr Robert Dalton offered a residence and some land at Harraby Hill belonging to the trustees of the late Miss Carrick. The first lot put up was Harraby Lodge, a large freehold house standing in its own grounds on the London Road. Messrs Wilson, Thompson and S Boustead were competitors but at £800, offered by Mr Boustead, the house was withdrawn, no reserve being stated. Lot 2 was a block of freehold property at Harraby Hill in the occupation of Mr A Davidson and others as tenants. The property has a frontage of 66ft to Tyne Street and 151 ft to Berlin Street containing about 1000 sq yards. It comprises three houses, a stable for seven horses, two byres for seven cattle, out-offices etc. The bidding for this lot was started at £300 by Mr F Telford and between him and Mr A Davidson, the tenant, the price was advanced to £655, at which the hammer fell to Mr Telford, acting for Messrs Mark and Sons. Lot 3 consisted of three blocks of building land containing 6233 sq yards at Harraby Hill. Mr Telford offered 2s 6d per sq yard after which the lot was withdrawn, a further private bid of £1,150 for the whole being refused. Messrs Mounsey and Co were the vendors solicitors’.

Carlisle Journal 13th October 1905 Page 1

‘Harraby lodge, Harraby – Robert Dalton and Son will sell by auction on the premises, Harraby Lodge, Harraby near Carlisle on Friday October 1905, the household furniture and effects of the late Mrs Gibson....’[lists all furniture]

Carlisle Journal 3rd November 1905 Page 1

‘For sale – Harraby Lodge: recently occupied by the late Mrs Gibson the owner – stands well back from London Road and 5 minutes walk from tram terminus’.

Carlisle Journal 7th November 1905 Page 5

Harraby Lodge – sold £710 to Jonas Todd of Harraby

Carlisle Journal 26th June 1908 Page 1 Column 2

‘Robert Dalton and Son will sell by auction on the premises, Harraby Lodge, London Road, Carlisle, on Friday 10th July 1908, all the valuable household furniture and effects, the property of the late Miss Mary Carrick together with detached range and enclosed yard at rear until recently used as a public laundry, close to tram terminus’. [One of the properties on Tyne Street/Harraby Street?]

Cumberland News 15th November 1957 Page 10

'First Railway Station – The Railway Hotel [on London Road] had a fine garden which extended to the North Eastern Reading Room, which was reached by a flight of stone stairs. This hotel, like others in the town, attracted customers at times by organising various sports. At their Easter sports meeting in 1856, the Railway Hotel attracted 206 entries for wrestling. The younger generation will not be clear why a Railway Hotel is situated in London Road, so far away from the centre of the town. The answer, of course, is that Carlisle's first railway station, opened in 1838, was situated on the east side of London Road, just opposite the Railway Hotel. But to continue south along the west side of London Road. 'Veteran' had this to say: 'London Road Terrace and Harraby Street must also be reckoned among the old landmarks of this neighbourhood. The large house beyond, once the Lancer's Inn – with its large gardens, was a favourite resort in Summer-time for such as had a penchant for strawberries and cream'.

Carlisle Journal 30th June 1967 Page 10

Chertsey Mount formerly Berlin Terrace; name changed 1917 (City Minutes 1916-17 p203)

Cumberland News 24th October 1997

Thorncliffe, Chertsey Mount advertised for sale – price region was £129,000
'This substantial two-storey property – thought to date in part to 1745 and standing above London Road (A6) about one mile south of the city centre – provides centrally heated accommodation currently divided into a 4/5 bedroomed house and a ground floor two-bedroomed apartment'.

Newspaper Articles – Roman BurialsCarlisle Journal 4th July 1829

'On Thursday last, the workmen engaged in cutting down Gallow Hill, at the south entrance of the city, discovered a lead coffin about four feet below the surface. It contained a quantity of human hair, which from its length, might be supposed to have belonged to a female. The coffin measured 3 feet 6 inches in length and besides the hair, only contained some loose earth and rubbish'.

Carlisle Patriot 10th October 1829

'That the Gallow-Hill was a place of Roman sepulture there can be little doubt; and there is reason to believe that the Britons may have also employed it as the depository of their dead – at least their undistinguished dead. Subsequently it became a place of execution, and hence its name. Sir Walter Scott has commemorated the spot in his Heart of Mid-Lothian, and many of the rebels of 1745 are well known to have suffered there; their graves are in the garden of Mr Graham on the western side of the road. About 35 years ago, the late Mr John Graham, the present occupiers father,

discovered, near the road side, the remains of the gibbet; and at the foot of it were ashes, probably those of the at that period used in executions for high-treason'.

A Mr Graham is listed in Parson and White's directory of 1829 at The Lancer, therefore it would be reasonable to assume that the graves referred to above were in, what was, the garden of Thorncliffe.

Carlisle Patriot 10th or 20th October 1829

Roman Antiquities – lengthy article on the Roman finds at Gallows Hill.

Carlisle Journal 24th October 1829

'A great number of Roman silver coins of various sizes and different reigns have this week been found at Gallow Hill. The oldest is one of the reign of Galba in the year 68'.

Carlisle Journal 24th October 1829

'Gallow Hill still presents a scene of interest to the antiquarians; ever and anon the workmen are finding some interesting relic of antiquity. Last week they found a beautiful glass bottle (which was unfortunately broken), ornamented with devices and letters of various colours. A great number of silver coins (we have heard some hundreds) have also been dug up; many of them in an excellent state of preservation, the letters and devices upon them being quite perfect. Several of the coins are in the possession of different gentlemen of this city'.

Carlisle Journal 12th December 1829

'Another coffin was found at Gallow Hill on Thursday night, by the workmen employed in excavating the new road. It has been roughly hewn out of a red stone, measured about six feet inside and was covered with a large flag. A skull and some other human bone were found in it; but so much decayed that they fell to pieces on being touched. There was a considerable quantity of water in the coffin and the bones were mixed with soft clay. There was no date or other marks upon it'.

Carlisle Patriot 12th December 1829

'On Tuesday last, the workmen excavating the road at Gallow Hill, near this city, found a stone coffin, covered with a large flag, both of rude workmanship, but no inscription thereon. In the coffin was a skull and some bones, but no coins. A small urn was discovered underneath, in which the heart of the deceased was probably deposited'.

Carlisle Journal 19th December 1829

Roman Remains – Excavations in Carlisle

A lengthy article describing Roman burial practice and the recent finds at Gallows Hill.

Carlisle Journal 14th November 1851

'On Monday the 10th inst, an ancient vault was opened on Gallow Hill, in front of the line of cottages which the men belonging to the Carlisle Mutual Benefit Society are building'. [London Road Terrace]

Carlisle Patriot 15th November 1851

'On Monday the 10th inst, as workmen were sinking a drain connected with several new cottages in the course of erection at Gallows Hill, near Harraby, they came upon a large flat stone, which upon being raised, proved to be the covering for a vault. Upon discovering this, they were careful in their operations. Having removed the upper slab, they found within the enclosure of which it formed the lid, an oaken coffin, much decayed, but evidently of superior workmanship. Within the coffin was a leaden shell, without a lid, and within the leaden shell were found, not human bones, nor fragments of apparel, but merely a human scalp. The hair, of which there was a great quantity, was in an excellent state of preservation.....'.

'Mr Entwistle, the builder employed in raising these cottages is having the stones of the sepulchre, which is the subject of this notice, with the coffin and shell, washed and cleaned, with the intention of presenting them to the Mechanic's Institution. The internal measurement of the vault was seven feet six inches long by two feet six inches wide and three feet deep, the top stone was only about four feet below the surface of the ground. The direction of the grave seems to have been north and south, the foot or narrow end of the coffin pointing north. We may mention that during the excavations necessary for the construction of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in this district, a great number of coffins similar to the one here described, were discovered, as well as many coins of the time of Agricola, and other antiquities. There is no doubt that Gallows Hill once formed a Roman burial ground and perhaps this sepulchre may bear some evidence of much earlier times than is supposed'.

This discovery appears to have been made during construction work for the houses on London Road Terrace.

Carlisle Patriot 21st October 1892

Refers to a Roman inscription found by Mr Dudston on London Road

Carlisle Patriot 26th October 1894

Refers to a Roman milestone found in the River Petteril at 'Harrowby'.

**Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and
Archaeological Society**

No direct references to Thorncliffe, Harraby Lodge or Hilltop Cottage

First Series Volume XI 1890-91

‘The Siege of Carlisle 1644-5’

Mentions the four ‘works’ around Carlisle during the siege.

‘One was at Newtown, a second at Stanwix under Lord Kirkcudbright, a third, under Colonel Chomley near the Gallows on Harriby Hill, and a fourth under Colonel Lawson near Botcherby’.

First Series Volume XII 1892-93

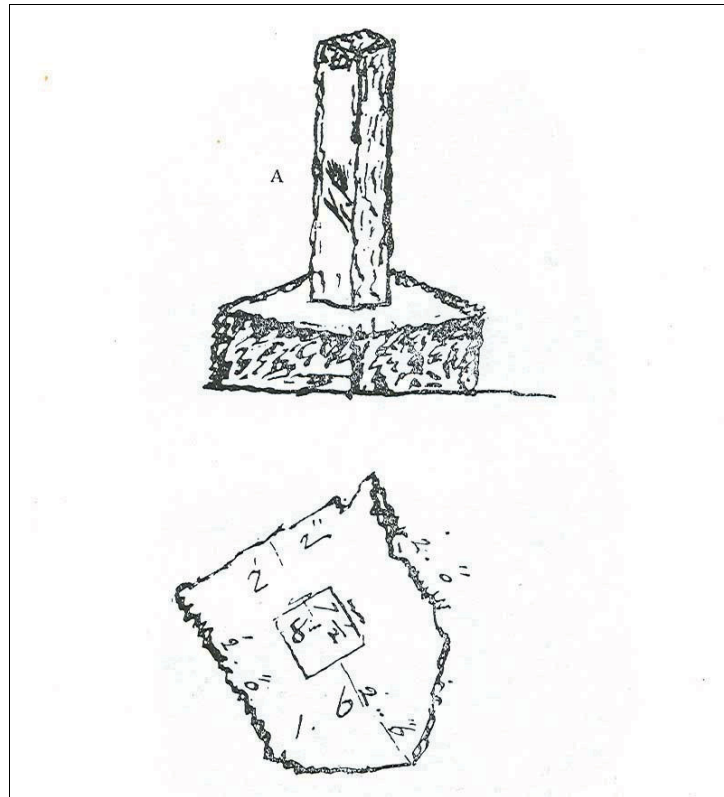
‘On the Roman cemeteries of Luguwallium, and on a Sepulchral Slab of Roman date found recently’

‘It has long been known to local antiquaries that the principal cemetery of the Roman town of Luguwallium lies to the south of the present city of Carlisle, right and left of the London Road – the Great North Road of the mail coach and post chaise – where it passes, by a deep cutting through the famous Gallows Hill’

(The name Gallows Hill, or Gallowhill, is a very old one; the bridge over the Petterill, below it to the south is mentioned in a return to the Exchequer in 1610 as Gallow Bridge. The Highlanders of the 1745 were executed on Gallows Hill, on the highest portion facing the south; the foot of the gibbet was discovered at the end of the last century. The bodies of the Highlanders were buried in what was afterwards a garden, belonging in 1829 to Mr Graham, on the western side of the road. There is some confusion about the name Harraby Hill, as it is sometimes applied to Gallows Hill, and sometimes to the hill opposite, where the turnpike once stood. Harraby, Harraby Green and Harraby Mill are all to the south of the Petteril, and so is Harraby Hill; but in modern times the name is misapplied to Gallows Hill, perhaps because people are ashamed of the name; perhaps because, as spectators assembled on Harraby Hill to view the executions on Gallows Hill, confusion had been engendered’.

‘In the last century this road (before it was made) crossed over Gallows Hill on the east side of the summit, between the hedges which bounded the enclosed lands. In the year 1789 the mail coach began to run between Manchester and Glasgow, passing through Carlisle; to facilitate its passage, the road over Gallows Hill was lowered, somewhere about the beginning of the century. In so doing a great number of urns were discovered along the line of the eastern hedge, but the workmen invariably broke them in the expectation of finding coins’.

Included in this article is an illustration of the sculpture found when excavating for the reservoir in June 1847: -



First Series Volume XIII 1894-95

'The Fourth Century Tombstone from Carlisle' – F Haverfield

Describes the tombstone found on Gallows Hill or Harraby Hill near London Road in 1892.

Plans at Carlisle Record Office (CRO)

Ref No. Ca E4/39 1851

Plan for 15 houses for Mutual Benefit Society on London Road. Plan approved April 22nd 1851. Plan doesn't show Thorncliffe. These houses went on to be constructed and are now known as London Road Terrace.

Ref No. Ca E6/3/17 1896 (figure 9)

Plan of Harraby Lodge Estate – shows extent of the estate in November 1896.

Ref No. Ca E4/19822 (figure 10)

Plans for proposed scullery at Thorncliffe, Chertsey Mount for Mrs Alice Clare Constance Atkinson, Builder – James Miller & Sons, Architect – Samuel Lawrie Jack, 35 Warwick Road.

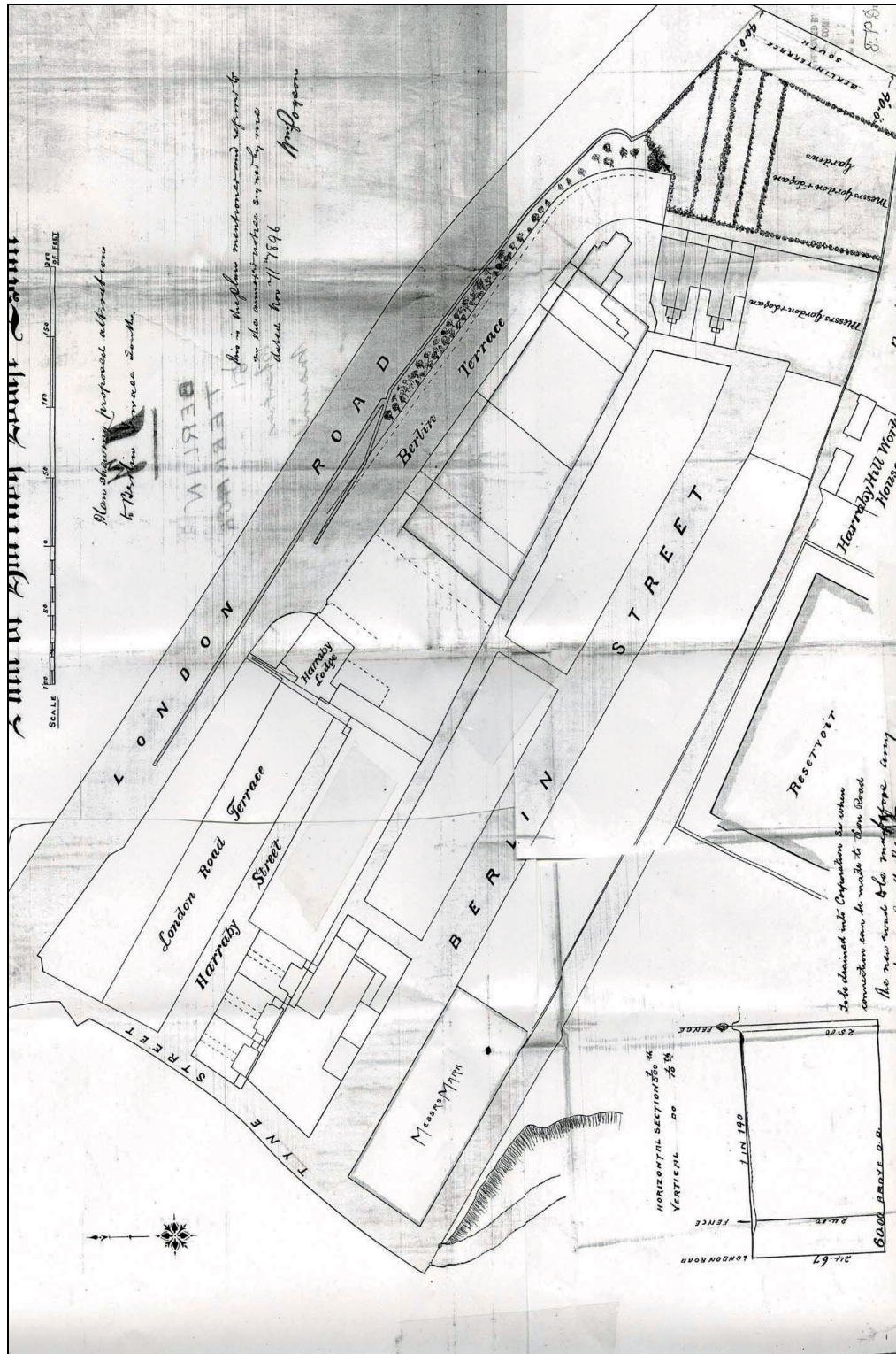


Figure 9 – Plan of Harraby Estate 1898

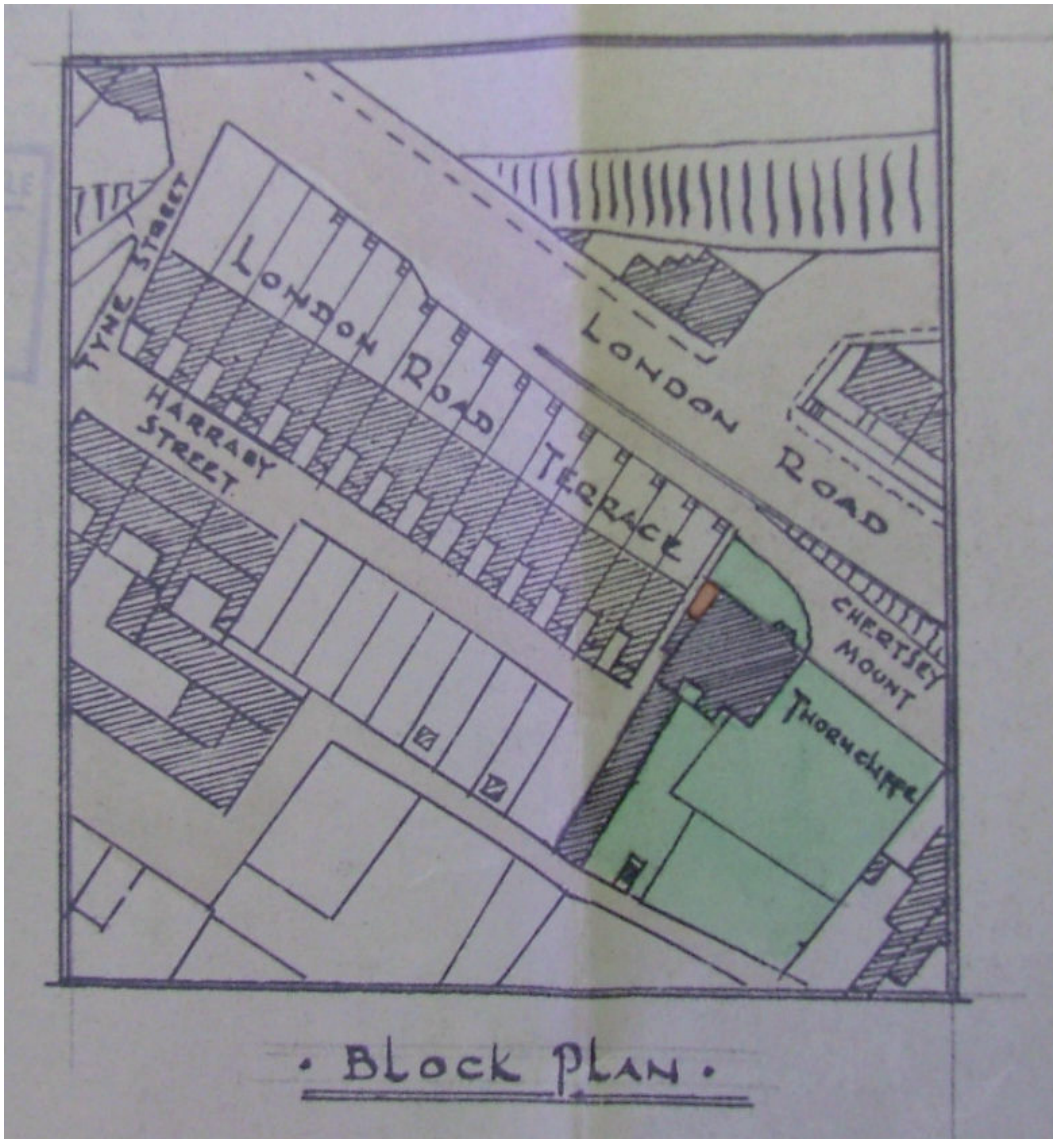


Figure 10 – Plan of 1950

Carlisle Record Office – Survey Lists/9 (Ledger which lists deeds for Harraby Lodge, Gallows Hill, Carlisle now Thorncliffe, Chertsey mount, Carlisle – C L Atkinson, 1674-1891)

1674 8th January

William Richardson of Bleckell and Henry Pattinson, one close on a piece called Great Hungerhill and on the north two other closes on a place called Gallowburry Hill within the manor of the Socage of the Castle of Carlisle.

1686 31st July

Henry Pattinson and John Pattinson mortgage

1689 3rd August

Land at Greathungerhill and 2 acres at Gallowberry Hill, Henry Pattinson payment of £50 to John Pattinson.

1693 23rd March

This Indenture made – John Pattinson, Joseph Nixon – close of arable land being on a place called Gallowberry Hill.

1734 6th November

Proved 7th May 1743. John Railton's hill 'oe acre of land lying in Carlisle, field called Catherine Acre and 2 acres of land lying at Harraby Hill'.

1746 8th April

Proved 22nd April 1746. 'Will of John Graham of Botchardgate – Freehold close lying [in] Patterallside, adjoining to King Willie's Well, 3 rood of land upon Gallowhill, late Egdales, and also one rigg called Ravens Rigg, acre of land at Hungerhill nigh Upperby'.

1774 3rd March

Gallowhill – 3 acres to Mr Hodgson

1774 25th April

Mrs and Miss Dobinson to Geroge Mounsey – Cooks Close 2 acres 10 perches – having the Kings high road leading from Botchard Gate towards Blackhall or towards the SE

1780 23rd September

G Mounsey to G S Mounsey, Gallow Park situate at or near Gallows Hill.

1794 31st January

John Graham to Wm Graham.

1790 10th June

'John Graham to Wm Graham, mortgage of close and enclosure of ground at Gallowhill, turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Penrith on or towards NE also ground lying near Petral at a place called King William's Well'.

1800 9th April

William Graham, John Graham, Joseph Rathberry – mortgage of close at Gallowhill having the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Penrith on or towards the NE and the land of Mr Mounsey on or towards the south.

1805 28th September

Mounsey Ramshay to G S Mounsey premises in St Cuthbert's Lane and close at Gallowhill. G S Mounsey, major with Hon. East India Coy Sixth Regiment of Native Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment.

1805 30th September

G S Mounsey to R Mounsey 'Cooks Close 2 acres and 10 perches' and 'Enclosure 2 acres called Gallows Hill otherwise Gallowberry Hill, one acre bounded by an occupation road on or towards the east part sold to London and NWR'.

1815 25th August

Mr and Mrs McAlpin to Mr Wm Graham.

1815 26th August

William McAlpin of Wigton and Mgt his wife. Sell close lying at or rear Gallowhill – bounded by the Turnpike Road leading from Carlisle to Penrith on or towards NE.

William McAlpin and Mt his wife, Matthew Brown of Petteiril Green and Thomas Thompson and Thomas Randleson, innkeeper of English Street, property on Gallows Hill.

1834 31st July

Indenture between William Hodgson and George Gill Mounsey £170 – 'one acre 2 roods at Gallows Hill bounded on the east by road leading to St Cuthbert's Workhouse, on the west by the land of John Hodgson of Bowness and the north by the land of John Hodgson of Monkhill and on the south by the Parish Workhouse'.

1839

'Indenture – release of freehold premises at Harraby Hill. Between Robert Allison and Richard Law to Mounsey £945, freehold messuages or dwelling houses, one of them now used as a public house known by the sign of The Lancer and all that freehold close – one acre and one rood bounded in the east by the Turnpike Road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, on the south and west by the land of Robert Mounsey and on the north by the land of Mrs Hodgson and now in the occupation of David Hetherington and others as tenants'.