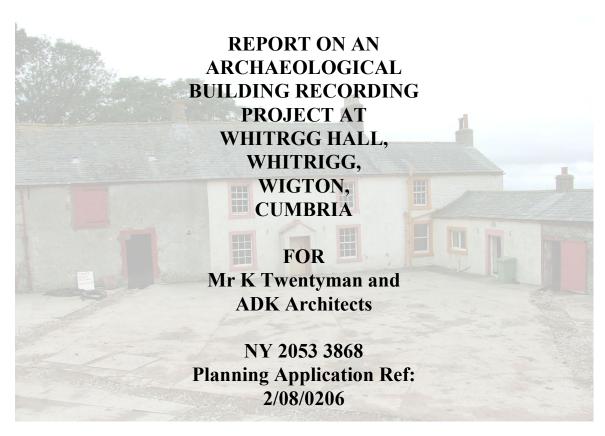
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/801/08



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr K Twentyman and ADK Architects to undertake a Level 3 Archaeological Building Survey of a redundant farmhouse and farm buildings at Whitrigg Hall, Whitrigg, Wigton, Cumbria (NY 2053 3868) prior to the renovation and extension of the farmhouse and the conversion of the agricultural buildings to five dwellings (Planning Application Ref No. 2/08/0206).

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the building recording project, and this revealed that there appears to have been a property on the site since at least the early 19th century, as buildings are shown in the approximate location of Whitrigg Hall on the Enclosure map of 1811 along with the name John Fisher. There may have been a property at Whitrigg Hall as early as the 1770s, as the hamlet of Whitrigg is shown to have had three properties on a map of 1774, although this could not be confirmed from census or parish records, or copies of wills held at Carlisle Record Office.

The building recording project revealed that the farmhouse is an example of a double-pile house, i.e. two rooms deep, with a single-pile extension to the east. The house has a date stone of 1708; however the present property is likely to be later in date, possibly early 19th century.

The farm buildings, which adjoin the house, may be contemporary with the double-pile house, constructed to provide accommodation for a small number of cows, for the storage of hay and a cart shed.

The main range of farm buildings (Range C) contains evidence for having been used primarily for the housing of cattle and the storage of hay, with extensive lofts and accommodation for animals. There is a small threshing barn, but unlike many farmsteads, it is not the dominant structure. The survival of a section of wooden floor boarding in the barn (Barn E) is an interesting feature. This may have been used for the hand flail threshing of crops, to provide a springy surface. The presence of a tall doorway in the threshing barn, similar to one observed at Low Green Farm, Gilcrux, is also an interesting feature as they clearly relate to the large double doorways, and therefore may have been utilised in the winnowing process. Barns B and C appear to have been constructed towards the end of the 19th century, replacing earlier single-storey structures.

Whitrigg Hall is an interesting farmstead with well-built farm buildings displaying a hint of architectural detail. It is possible that the earlier buildings that survive may have been constructed by the Railton family for their tenant farmer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Keith Twentyman and Steve Harwood of ADK Architects for commissioning the project and for their assistance during the fieldwork.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), and staff at Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle 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 Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Keith Twentyman and ADK Architects to undertake an archaeological building recording project of a redundant farmhouse and farm buildings at Whitrigg Hall, Whitrigg, Wigton, Cumbria (NY 2053 3868) (Figures 1 and 2) prior to the renovation and extension of the farmhouse and the conversion of the agricultural buildings into five dwellings (Planning Application Reference No. 2/08/0206).
- 1.1.2 The farmhouse and one of the barns at Whitrigg Hall are listed Grade II and the farmhouse has a date stone inscribed 1708 over the entrance (Historic Environment Record No.22245). The Listed Building Record (No. 22245) reads: 'Farmhouse and adjoining barn. Dated 1705 and inscribed JJF over entrance. Painted roughcast over rubble, on projecting plinth stones, under graduated greenslate roof with yellow brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys. 3 bays with long barn to left under common roof. Plank door in chamfered surround covered by 20th century brick porch. Sash windows with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds. Barn has plank door and loft door above. Extreme left segmental arch and loft above with 20th century doorway to right. Kitchen extension to right is not of interest'. The remaining agricultural buildings proposed for conversion are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore date from at least the mid-19th century (HER No.42077).
- 1.1.3 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service produced a brief for a building recording project, which was to be undertaken prior to the demolition of the property¹. A 'Level 3' Building Survey was carried out as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*².
- 1.1.4 The survey was carried out on 19th September 2008 by Fiona Wooler.

¹ Parsons, J, 2008

² Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006, English Heritage

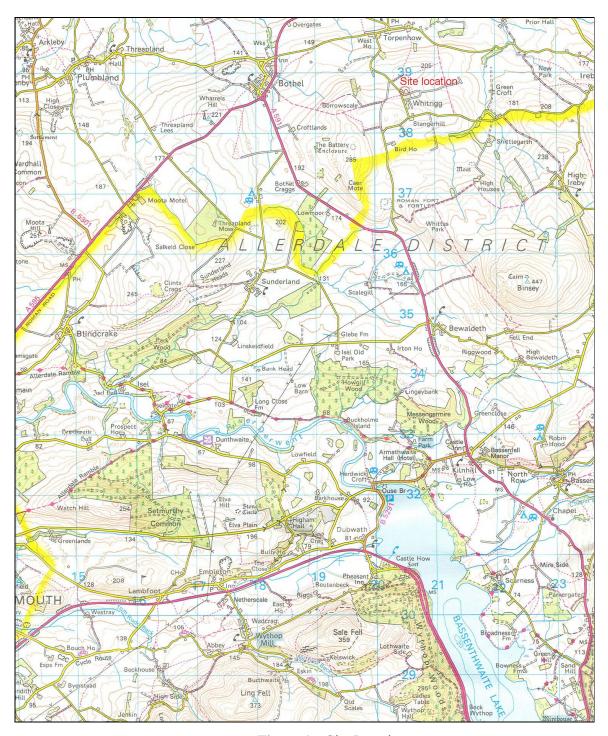


Figure 1 – Site Location

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1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The small hamlet of Whitrigg is located approximately 1km to the south-east of Torpenhow, and *c*.2km to the east of Bothel, a village situated on the main A595 trunk road from Carlisle to Cockermouth (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Whitrigg Hall is the northernmost farmstead in Whitrigg, located on the east side of the road at a height of *c*.205 metres above mean sea level (Figure 2). The farm commands fine view to the north towards the Solway (Plate 1), and to the east towards Ireby. The property is situated in an undulating landscape, with the ground to the north descending gently towards the Solway Plain. The fields surrounding the farm are largely pastoral with hedge boundaries. At the time of survey, sheep were grazing in the fields to the east of the farm.
- 1.2.3 The hamlet of Whitrigg is located in close proximity to three Scheduled Ancient Monuments. *Caermote* Roman Fort is situated approximately two kilometres to the south, where excavations revealed that the earliest fort on the site dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century (SAM 23794). A medieval moated site is situated *c*.1.5km to the south-east at Snittlegarth (SAM 23795) and just over 1km to the south-west is The Battery, a sub-rectangular enclosure situated on a defensive position on a hill, believed to date to the Roman or post-Roman period (SAM 330 and HER 850).

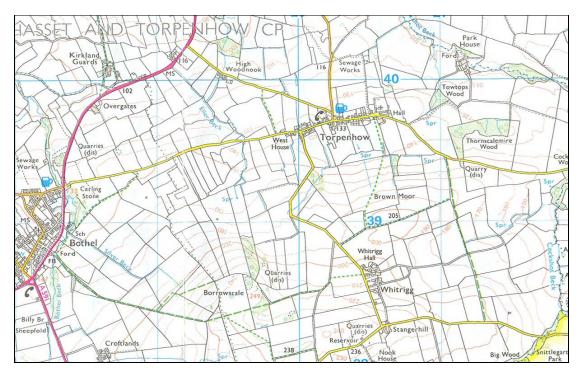


Figure 2 – Site location

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Plate 1 – View looking north towards the Solway as seen from the garden to the north of the farmhouse at Whitrigg Hall

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 buildings and their setting,
 - a series of digital views of the exterior of the buildings, the interior of the buildings and specific internal details (e.g. roof trusses) included within this report for illustrative purposes.

2.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 The full archive of the rapid desk-based assessment and Level 3 building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*³. 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.
- 2.4.2 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of this building recording project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd as part of this national project under the identifier **northpen3-48586**.

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³ Brown, D.H. 2007

3. PREVIOUS WORK

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

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 **PUBLICATIONS**

- 4.1.1 The earliest readily available publication consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Thomas Denton's 'Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688' in which he refers to 'Whittrigge, or the White Rig, which stands a mile higher southwest from Torpenhow, upon the top of a high white-hill. This is now the patrimony of the Skelton's of Armathwaite, whose ancestors had the same in the same manner as they obtained Threaplands, by a match with the daughter and heir of Henry Multon. A little above this village westward there stands a high round hill called car-mot, from whence you may see all the countrey round, at the foot of which hill begins a horse course, which ends upon the top of Mootha; the ascent of which hill being so great a climbe that they call that part of the hill 'Trotter', in regard that few horses can gallop up to the top thereof but are forced to trot ere they come to a stop. All this part of the countrey from Elnemouth is a rich corn countrey, as also good for pasturage and breeding of cattle, but little wood grows in that tract, save in hedge-rows and about Torpenhow Parke' ⁴.
- 4.1.2 Writing in 1794-1797, Hutchinson noted that *Whiterigg* was situated on an eminence, and was so called *Whitrigg* or the *White Ridge* due to it being located on a 'great long white rigg upon the banks of the Wampool, and was so called of the waste ground where fashioned like a corn rigg. It was first inhabited by the Brunes, who were anciently a great family '5.
- 4.1.3 The earliest trade directory consulted was Parson and White's 'History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland' from 1829, in which they refer to earthworks at Caer Mot, located to the south of Whitrigg, as 'the vestiges of a square encampment enclosed in a double fosse, extending from east to west'. They also noted that due to the location of Whitrigg on an eminence, which has extensive views towards the Solway Firth and the country around Wigton and Keswick, the area was used for conveying telegraphic despatches during the periods of invasions and civil discord. Listed under farmers in the directory are the following farmers at Whitrigg: John Barber, John Finlinson, Robert Fisher (Nook), Mary Gibson, Isaac Halliday, John Halliday, Joseph Hodgson, Thomas Hodgson, and John Thompson (Low Moor)⁶. Unfortunately most of the farmers listed do not have their respective farm names included so it is difficult to assess which one of these farmers was at Whitrigg Hall in 1829.
- 4.1.4 Several other histories and trade directories dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries were sampled during the desk-based assessment for any references to Whitrigg Hall. Extracts from these publications are provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.5 Writing in 1860, Whellan described Torpenhow parish: 'It is bounded on the north by the river, on the west by Plumbland, on the south by Isell, and on the east by Ireby.

⁵ Hutchinson, W, 1794-97, Page 354

⁴ Denton, T, 2003, Page 164

⁶ Parson and White, 1829, Pages 350-351

The soil towards the north-west is of a sharp gravelly nature, and in the other parts a strong loam, cold clay, or limestone earth prevails, producing in general good crops of wheat, oats, barley etc. Limestone is found here in abundance. The inhabitants attend the Wigton and Cockermouth markets'. In 1860 the principal landowners in Torpenhow parish were Sir Wilfred Lawson; Sir Henry R Vane; Henry Railton, Esq.; George Moore, Esq.; William Thornburn, Esq.; John Thirwall, Esq.; Mr Thomas Plaskett and Miss Moore⁷.

- 4.1.6 Census records for 1861, 1881 and 1901 were examined on microfiche held at Carlisle Library. The Census returns for Whitrigg do not specifically name individual properties in the hamlet, however as it is known from Trade Directory evidence, and information from the current owner, that the Smallwood family lived at the property during the 20th century, that name was targeted within the Census records. The Census entries are listed in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.7 It is known from the Listed Building description that the house at Whitrigg Hall has a date stone and initials which read '1708 JJF'. Parish records for Torpenhow were consulted at Carlisle Record Office for the early part of the 18th century in an attempt to provide a name for the initials⁸. One of the earliest entries after 1708 is the baptism of Mary Fisher in 1711, daughter of John of Whitterigg. It is therefore possible that the J J F on the date stone may relate to John Fisher and his wife, whose first name presumably also began with J, but who is not named in the parish records consulted. There are other families listed at Whitrigg in the early 18th century, indicating that there were several properties there from an early date. These include the Harrison, Wiggan, Wilson and another Fisher family [taken from entries between 1708 and 1711]. The earliest entries in the parish records are from 1663 when there is an entry recording the baptism of Johannes Grave, son of Jacobi of Whitrigg on 10th May 1663, and the baptism of *Josehus Leathes*, son of *Hugoni*, on the 5th May 1663. The parish records are an extensive list recording baptisms, burials and marriages. Should further documentary research be required in the future relating to families at Whitrigg, this would be a useful resource for the years between 1663 and 1837.
- 4.1.8 Carlisle Record Office also have copies of certain Wills on microfilm. The Will Index for the name of Smallwood, Fisher and Railton was consulted for any information which may relate to buildings at Whitrigg Hall. There is a Will for a Robert Fisher of Whitrigg dating to 1838 in which reference is made to his wife, Margaret, and his sons Joseph and David Fisher, who were to receive 'all my stock of horses and cattle, crops of hay and corn and my farming implements and utensils'. This may not necessarily be a Fisher who lived at Whitrigg Hall, as a Robert Fisher is listed in the 1829 Directory as being at 'Nook' (see 4.1.3 above). There were no relevant Wills relating to the Smallwood family, however a Will for a Joseph Railton, yeoman of Torpenhow, does refer to his daughter Mary Smallwood, wife of John Smallwood, dating to 1828.
- 4.1.9 It has been mentioned to Mr Twentyman by Mr Smallwood who now lives in the bungalow called Sundawn, located at the end of the access road into Whitrigg Hall, that the Smallwood family have had Whitrigg Hall for several generations and that in around the middle of the 19th century, the farm along with other properties at Whitrigg,

⁷ Whellan, W, 1860, Page 255

⁸ Torpenhow Transcripts 1663-1837

and land extending towards High Ireby, was owned by the Railton family, hence the reason why the Railton family Wills were consulted at Carlisle Record Office. The Railton family are certainly noted in trade directories from the middle of the 19th century as being one of the principal landowners (see Appendix 1). There did not appear to be any records relating to the Railton family, apart from the Will referred to, at Carlisle Record Office, although further more in-depth research in the future may reveal relevant records.

4.1.10 Whitrigg Hall along with c.130 acres of land has been owned by the Mr Twentyman for around nine years. The 20th century farm buildings have been used for housing cattle, however the traditional stone-built buildings have been generally unsuitable for modern farming methods. The farmhouse has been occupied by tenants until recently.

4.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES (MAPS)

- 4.2.1 The earliest readily available map consulted during the desk-based assessment was Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774 (surveyed in 1770) (Figure 3). Although at a small-scale, this map shows the settlements around Whitrigg such as Torpenhow, Bothel, Ireby and Boltongate. Individual properties such as Park House, New Park, Snittlegarth and Birdhouse are annotated, and three properties appear to be shown at Whitrigg itself, along with a further property in the approximate location of Stangerhill; however the reliability of this map with regard to individual properties needs to be considered. Interestingly, the main road from Bothel leading towards Keswick does not appear to have existed at this date, and the road shown heading from Torpenhow towards Birdhouse did not pass through Whitrigg at this date; this road had obviously changed course since the end of the 18th century.
- 4.2.2 Enclosure maps and awards were produced from c.1770 as land which had previously been common or waste was taken into cultivation. The maps show the land which was to be enclosed and the accompanying wards record how much land was allotted and to whom. Figure 4 is an extract from the Torpenhow Enclosure Map dating to 1811 showing the settlement of Whitrigg at that date. Using the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1865 - see Figure 7) as a comparison, it is possible to suggest that two buildings at Whitrigg Hall are shown at this date (a long building possibly representing the farmhouse and adjoining barn and a T-shaped building located to the north-east), although the orientation of these buildings may not be necessarily exact. This map does, however, indicate that the farms of Whitrigg Hall, Low Farm, Mid Farm and High Farm were in existence at this date. On this map, the location of Whitrigg Hall has the name of John Fisher annotated on land to the east and the field to the north. To the west of Whitrigg Hall is the 'Common Field', which does not appear to have been the subject of enclosure at this date. Many of the fields shown to be the subject of enclosure in 1811 are in the same form on modern Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 4.2.3 Greenwood's map of Cumberland dating to 1823 shows the roads leading to Whitrigg from Torpenhow, as well as the tracks between the farms within the hamlet itself. The four farms as well as Rose Cottage appear to be shown, as is Stangerhill, although the scale of this map is too small to be certain of individual properties (Figure 5).

- 4.2.4 Tithe maps were produced following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, and are useful for providing information on land ownership, occupier, state of cultivation and acreage. There is, however, no Tithe map at Carlisle Record Office for the parish of Torpenhow, as is the case for several parishes around Wigton.
- 4.2.5 The 6" scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 is the earliest reliable map for showing individual properties and features such as the location of lime kilns in and around Whitrigg (Figure 6). Whitrigg Hall is annotated and the buildings on the farmstead are clearly shown. Several limekilns are shown to the south and west of Whitrigg along with Borrowscale Quarry. It is likely that these limekilns were used by individual farmers for the production of quicklime which could then be converted to slaked or hydrated lime for use on the land as a fertiliser. Lime was also used for building purposes in mortar and limewash, which was used as a disinfectant on internal walls in domestic and farm buildings, and as an exterior wall coating.
- 4.2.6 The larger scale version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, published in c.1865 clearly shows the buildings at Whitrigg Hall at this date (Figure 7). The farmstead consisted of an L-shaped arrangement of buildings to the north, and a linear arrangement to the south, with a track leading into the courtyard between from the main road from Torpenhow. The buildings of the other farms in the hamlet are also clearly visible with back lanes linking the farms to each other and the fields to the east.
- 4.2.7 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1900 shows that by this date very little has changed in the plan form of the buildings at Whitrigg Hall, apart from internal divisions are shown. The linear arrangement of buildings which form the south side of the courtyard appears to have been extended slightly against its southern wall. The two fields shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map to the north of Whitrigg Hall have by this date become one large field following the removal of a field boundary. On this map the limekilns and quarries to the south of Whitrigg are now annotated as 'old'.
- 4.2.8 By the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1925 the form of the buildings at Whitrigg Hall had not changed.
- 4.2.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1972 shows that by this date the bungalow known as 'Sundawn' has been constructed at the end of the farm lane, and several farm structures have been constructed to the west of the earlier buildings. A circular feature presumably a grain silo is shown, as well as the location of the sheep dip to the south (Figure 9).

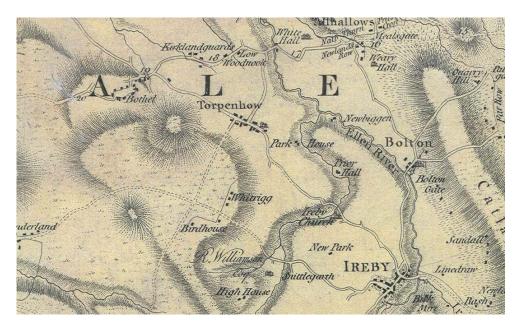


Figure 3 – Extract from Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774

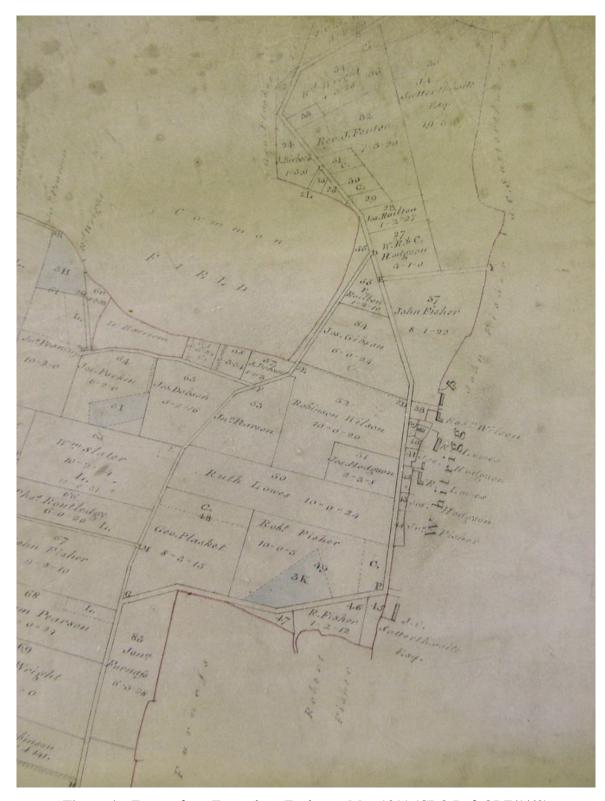


Figure 4 – Extract from Torpenhow Enclosure Map 1811 (CRO Ref: QRE/1/69)

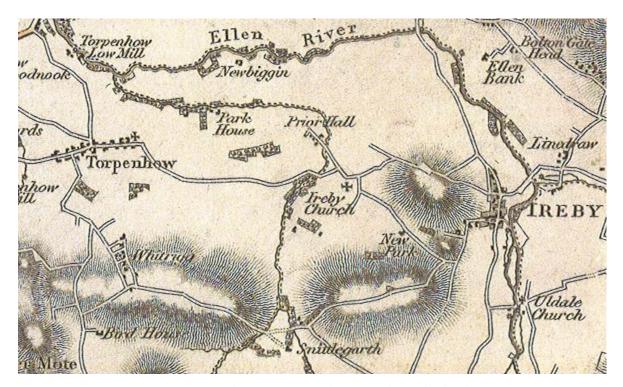


Figure 5 – Extract from Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823

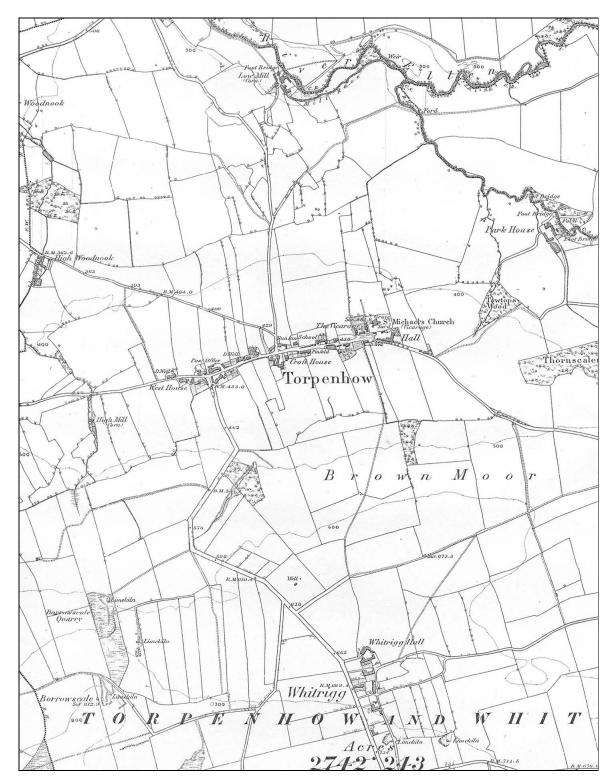


Figure 6 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1863-65) (6" scale)

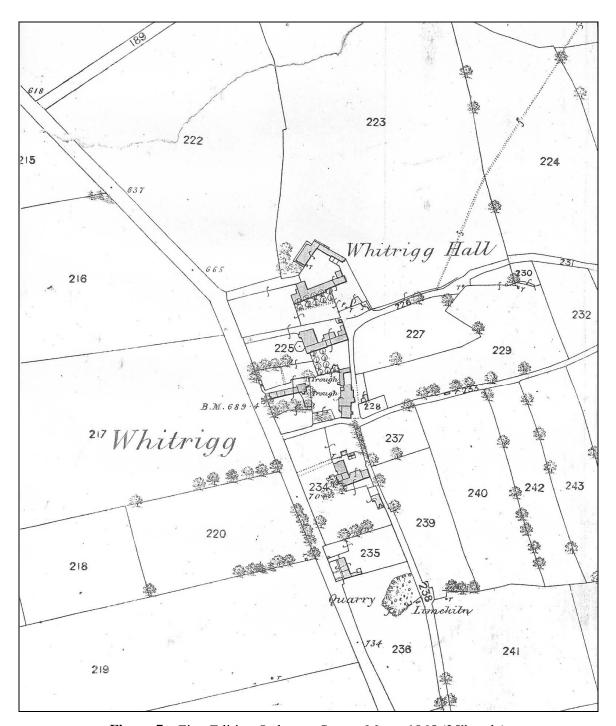


Figure 7 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map *c*.1865 (25" scale)

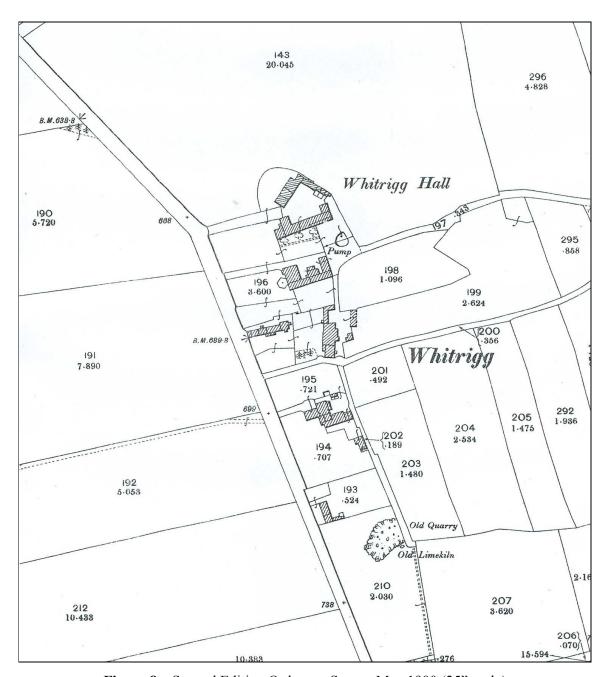


Figure 8 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (25" scale)

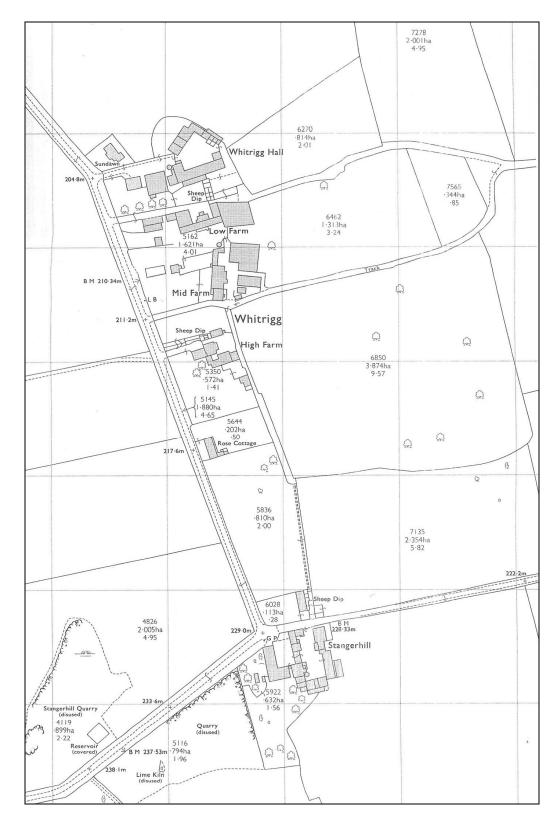


Figure 9 – Ordnance Survey Map 1972 (Scale 1:2500)

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The buildings at Whitrigg Hall which are the subject of the present archaeological building survey consist of a farmhouse with adjoining agricultural building, all of which are Listed Grade II; a single-storey range which extends from the farmhouse and forms part of the north-eastern boundary of the farmyard, and a long range, with short extensions orientated north-south at each end defining the southern boundary (Figure 3). A modern block-built cattle shed located on the east side of the farmyard and a further modern cattle shed against the south wall of Range B had been demolished by the time of survey. A circular barley storage tank located to the west of Range C and modern storage buildings situated to the west of the farm had also been demolished prior to the survey. The southern boundary of the farm is defined by a drystone wall on the north side of an access road into Low Farm, located immediately to the south. The house has no formal garden as such, but rather a semi-circular area of grass with mature trees, separated from the adjoining field by a post and wire fence. For ease of identification the buildings are referred to as: the farmhouse; Range A (single-storey range against farmhouse); Range B (adjoining farm building), and Range C (the main range of farm buildings) (Figure 10).

5.2 THE FARMHOUSE

- 5.2.1 The farmhouse at Whitrigg Hall is located on the north side of the farmyard, and is orientated south-west by north-east, with the main entrance facing the main farm buildings (Plate 2). Above the main doorway, which is set within a plain sandstone surround with chamfered edge, is a date stone which reads '1708 JJF' (Plate 3). A modern brick-built porch effectively hides the date stone making it difficult to observe and photograph. It is possible that this date stone has been reused, and consequently its presence does not necessarily mean that the house that stands today dates from that period. The house is of two storeys and is double-pile in plan with a two-storey single-pile 'extension' at its eastern end (Figure 11). To the west, an adjoining farm building shares the same ridgeline which may suggest that it is contemporary, however it is not as wide by c.30cm (Figure 10).
- 5.2.2 The roof of the farmhouse is laid in diminishing courses of Cumbrian slate with sandstone ridge tiles, and two brick-built chimneys on the gable ends. The single-pile extension at the eastern end has a further brick-built chimney on its eastern gable. The south-east elevation which faces the farmyard is rendered, however the extension to the east is not, therefore it was possible to note that this was constructed of roughly coursed masonry with alternating long and short sandstone quoins on its north-east gable (Plate 5). Due to the roughcast on the wall of the main house it was not possible to note the presence of any vertical construction break which would have suggested that the double-pile house (i.e. two rooms deep) and the single-pile house (i.e. one room deep) were built at different times. Both the main house and the smaller extension have been painted, although the adjoining farm buildings are of plain render

showing a deliberate distinction between dwelling and farm buildings, a common feature of Cumbrian farmsteads. The house has four 12- pane sash windows in its south-east elevation, set in plain sandstone surrounds which project slightly outwards, with a further two windows in the eastern extension (Plate 2). The upper windows are slightly smaller in dimension to those on the ground floor. It is interesting to note that the front door is set slightly off-centre which may reflect the original internal layout; this will be considered further below (see 5.3.2).

- 5.2.3 The north-west elevation of the house faces towards the Solway Plain (Plate 4 and Figure 11). In this elevation there are two 12-pane sash windows at ground floor level, one either side of the off-centre doorway, and two 4-pane sash windows at first floor level. Between the ground and first floors and lighting the stairway is a 12-pane sash window. All the windows, as with those on the south-east elevation, are set in plain projecting stone surrounds. The north-west elevation of the extension to the left has a large, modern double-glazed window at ground floor level and a 12-pane sash at first floor level (Plate 4). At the base of these elevations is a plinth which reflects the slight decrease in ground level. The corners of the main house have vertical lines of cement which have been painted the same colour as the window and door surrounds, compared to the visible sandstone quoins of the eastern extension.
- 5.2.4 The north-east elevation of the house shows the difference between the main double-pile dwelling and the single-pile extension (Plate 5). There was no evidence in the north-east or north-west elevations of the single-pile (i.e. one room deep) extension to suggest that this was originally a single-storey building which had been heightened.



Plate 2 – South-east elevation of the farmhouse (Scale = 2m)



Plate 3 – Date stone over main entrance '1708 JJF'



Plate 4 – North-west elevation of farmhouse (Scale = 2m)



Plate 5 – North-east elevation of farmhouse showing the larger gable end of the double-pile house and the gable of the single-pile extension. The single storey building to the left is Range B (Scale = 2m)

5.3 HOUSE INTERIOR

- 5.3.1 There are three doorways which provide access into the interior of the farmhouse; on the south-east elevation; the north-west elevation and via the single-storey range (Range B) (Figure 10).
- 5.3.2 The main front door opens into, what has more latterly been, the living room, with a modern stud wall creating a short hallway to provide some protection from the weather. In a standard plan of a double-pile house Brunskill notes that the front door generally opens into the living room, as this was a wider room then the parlour (principal bedroom)⁹. The living room is featureless, apart from the presence of a chimney breast in the north-west wall, although the fireplace has been blocked-up and covered over. The partition separating the living room from a corridor appears to be a relatively modern stud wall, as in the general plan of a double-pile house, the ground floor consisted of four rooms with the stairwell (with dog-leg staircase) separating the two rooms at the back. The front rooms generally consisted of a living room and a parlour, whilst the rear rooms consisted of a pantry and a dairy¹⁰. In many cases, internal masonry walls would have divided these rooms. At Whitrigg Hall, it would appear that some of the internal stone walls (if they originally existed) have been removed. The pantry, which occupies the width of the house at the south-western end (Figure 10), may originally have been two rooms, i.e. the parlour at the front and

⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 83

¹⁰Ibid, Page 82

pantry with stone shelving to the rear. As it exists today, the pantry seems too large for the size of the original house, and it is suggested that this is a later alteration (Plates 6 and 7). The pantry has three sandstone shelves set on sandstone piers; the shelf in the south-east corner has a shallow recess which was used for salting meats. It is noticeable that the ceiling of the north-west end of the pantry is lower, possibly suggesting that this was once two rooms, with the original pantry being located on the north-west (cooler) side of the house. It was noted however on the first floor that the two front bedrooms were higher than those to the rear; this may indicate that there has been some form or remodelling to the house which is not evident externally due to the render.

- 5.3.3 To the right side of the staircase is a room which has more latterly been used as a sitting room, and which is at a slightly lower level to the rest of the main house (Figure 10). The only feature of note within this room is the fire surround which is in the Art Deco style and consists of cream, glazed ceramic tiles, open grate and raised kerb to the hearth (Plate 8). A very similar fireplace was noted during a recent survey of Adam's Gill, Plumbland, and which was suggested to date to the mid-20th century¹¹.
- 5.3.4 The staircase is central to the rear of the house, being located between what may originally have been the pantry and dairy (more latterly the sitting room) (Plate 9). The steps are of stone as seen from the storage space below (Plate 10). The staircase is in the form of a dog-leg, common in double-pile houses which were constructed in Cumbria between 1770 and 1850¹², and which fitted neatly between two ground floor rooms. The balusters and handrail are plain, although the newel post consists of a decorative baluster, and the side of the staircase, hidden beneath the wallpaper, is of a veneer-effect (Plate 11).
- 5.3.5 At the top of the stairs, to left and right are doorways to bedrooms, and straight ahead, and at a slightly higher level, are two further bedrooms and a corridor which leads to the bathroom (which is housed in the single-pile extension) (Plate 12). The change in floor level to the two front bedrooms has been observed in a double-pile farmhouse at Low Green Farm, Gilcrux (which has a date stone of 1711)¹³, and in a 'continuous outshut' farmhouse at Midtown Farm, Blencarn¹⁴, and it has been suggested by Brunskill that this is due to alteration of two-storey single-pile houses with a rear, single-storey outshut, which was then lofted to provide upper storage space, the walls of which were then subsequently heightened to provide full-height rooms, all of the rooms now being under a central ridge (i.e. conversion from a continuous outshut house to a double-pile)¹⁵. This evolution, if it occurred, cannot be determined at Whitrigg Hall due to the presence of external render which hides any evidence of different construction phases.
- 5.3.6 The first floor bedrooms are relatively featureless and have no architectural features which could help provide some dating evidence.

¹¹ NPA Ltd, 2008

¹² Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 83

¹³ NPA Ltd, 2004

¹⁴ NPA Ltd, 2006

¹⁵ Brunskill, 2000, Page 82

- 5.3.7 The modern stud wall which divides Bedroom 1 and the corridor has a small window which provides light to the corridor (Plate 13). The bathroom at the end of the corridor is at a slightly higher level than the front two bedrooms, again suggesting that the single-pile extension, in which the bathroom is located, forms a separate building phase. Another feature which suggests this may be the case is the sloping edges to the ceiling in the bathroom, showing a small amount of the roof space has been utilised to provide enough headroom. This was also noted in the space over the dining room (see 5.3.8 below and Plate 17).
- 5.3.8 The single-pile extension to the east of the main farmhouse consists of a room at ground level, and two rooms at first floor level (one of which is the bathroom). The ground floor room has more latterly been used as a dining room, however an Aga remains *in-situ* against the north-east wall, and the presence of hooks in the ceiling, suggest that this was formerly a kitchen (Plates 14 and 15). Aga cookers were introduced into Britain in 1929¹⁶ as a kitchen appliance which could be used for cooking, as well as providing a source of heat for the house, and which also allowed clothes to be dried either on the rail at the front, or on a hanger suspended above. The Aga is located in front of what appears to be an earlier fireplace which is now blockedup and covered in tiling. To the left of the Aga is a doorway which leads to a narrow, steep staircase to a first floor room (Plates 14 and 16). This room, described on Figure 13 as a box room, was relatively featureless apart from the base of a roof truss in the wall which divides this room and the bathroom, and the slope of the ceiling at the edges as already noted in the bathroom (Plate 17). It is possible that this room was used as servant's quarters, as its location over what appears to have been the kitchen, would have meant the servants were accommodated away from the family. Brunskill has noted that some double-pile houses had extra bays added to them at one end of the house to act as a servant's wing or to provide extra service and storage space without detracting from the neat symmetry of the basic design of the double-pile house¹⁷.
- 5.3.9 The roof space of the main double-pile house could be observed via a hatch in the ceiling of the corridor on the first floor. It was possible to note that both of the gable ends have had some form of reconstruction with brick, presumably relating to the chimney stacks and flues.

¹⁶ http://www.ovenscookersandstoves.co.uk/aga-resources/history-of-aga cookers.html - Accessed 22/9/08

¹⁷ Brunskill, R.W. 2002, Page 83



Plate 6 – Sandstone shelf with recess, south-east corner of pantry (Scale = 2m)



Plate 7 – Sandstone shelves in pantry



Plate 8 – Fireplace in sitting room (Scale = 2m)



Plate 9 – View looking north-west from living room door showing central dog-leg staircase (Scale = 2m)



Plate 10 – View of underside of stairs showing the stone steps and storage space (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 11 – Staircase, showing decorative newel post and veneer-effect covering (Scale = 1m)



Plate 12 – View from first landing of staircase showing access to two of the bedrooms (Scale = 2m)



Plate 13 – View looking north-east down first floor corridor towards the bathroom (Scale = 1m)



Plate 14 – An Aga set in front of a possible earlier fireplace



Plate 15 – Hooks remain *in-situ* in the ceiling of the dining room



Plate 16 - View from the first floor of the room above the dining room showing the narrow stairs and coat hooks *in-situ* (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17 – Base of a roof truss visible in the wall between the box room and the bathroom. Note the slope of the ceiling at the edge over the window, as is also the case in the bathroom



Plate 18 – South-west gable end of double-pile house showing brickwork in the earlier masonry, possibly filling the gap of a removed or repaired chimney flue. Note the two rows of hand-cut purlins either side of the roof



Plate 19 – North-east gable of double-pile house showing brickwork in the masonry

5.4 RANGE A

- Range A is a single-storey range located against the northern end of the south-east elevation of the house, and is orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 10). This range is constructed of roughly coursed masonry and has a slate roof laid in diminishing courses, with sandstone ridge tiles. There is a brick-built chimney halfway along the ridge (Plate 20 and Figure 12). Two of the rooms which make up this range have been incorporated into the house and have more latterly been used as a kitchen and a utility room, the external painted render distinguishing them from the rest of the range. There is a door in plain surround, and a single window, in projecting surround, in the south-west elevation. The remainder of this range consists of two rooms used more recently more storage, with a door into each room in the south-west elevation (Plate 20).
- 5.4.2 The interior wall which divides one of these store rooms and the utility room shows some of the original masonry has been removed, and replaced with brick (Plate 21). The presence of the chimney on the ridge, in the location of this wall, suggests that this brickwork is the result of the removal of a chimney breast for a fireplace, of which there was no evidence in either the utility room or the store. This may have been the location of a 'set-pot' which were metal bowls, generally set into a brick structure, which were heated from below to boil clothes. At Longburgh Farmhouse near Burghby-Sands, a set-pot was still *in-situ* complete with a brick-built flue, or chimney breast, located in a single-storey range attached to the farmhouse 18, similar to this range at Whitrigg Hall. There is a ventilation slit in the north-east wall of this room, and the remains of limewash on the walls, which suggests that originally this room may have been used for housing animals. The second room in this range, also more latterly used as a store, has the remains of a sandstone flag floor, and partly limewashed walls, along with a ventilation slit in the north-east wall, also suggesting this has been used as a loose box or stable (Plate 22).
- 5.4.3 The south-east end of Range A displays evidence of a former building which extended south-eastwards, and of which there is only part of the south-west wall still standing (Plates 23 and 24). The south-west section of masonry wall contains the surrounds of a large doorway and standard-sized doorway, now infilled (Plate 23). Plate 24 shows the scarring of the former roofline and the internal limewash of this building.
- 5.4.4 To the east of Range A is the remains of a modern block-built cattle shed, with concrete floor (Plate 25). In the masonry of the north-east elevation of Range A it was possible to observe four slate string courses, which have been inserted within the stonework presumably to level-up the masonry. This feature has not been observed in farm buildings which are of sandstone, therefore it is possible that the masonry used for the buildings at Whitrigg Hall is limestone (formerly quarried in the locality), which is a tougher stone to work and dress, hence the use of red sandstone for the window and door surrounds, and the quoins. The small building against the north-east wall of Range A is a privy accessed via a door facing north-west (Plate 26).

¹⁸ Wooler, F, 2007

5.4.5 At the north end of the north-east elevation is a modern doorway which provides access into the utility room, and an inserted window which cuts into the surround of a former doorway (Plate 27).



Plate 20 – South-west elevation of Range A



Plate 21 – Internal wall which divides one of the storage rooms and the utility room in Range A showing brickwork and wooden hooks (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 22 – Interior of store in Range A showing sandstone flag floor, limewashed walls and ventilation slit above the scale (Scale = 2m)



Plate 23 – South-west elevation of former single-storey building (Scale = 2m)



Plate 24 – South-east elevation of Range A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 25 – North-east elevation of Range A with the remains of a modern block-built cattle shed in the foreground (Scale = 2m)



Plate 26 – Door to privy, lean-to against the north-east elevation of Range A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 27 – Surround of former doorway, north end of north-east elevation of Range A. Note the quoins of the single-pile extension which stop at the top of the wall for Range A suggesting they may be contemporary (Scale = 2m)

5.5 RANGE B - EXTERIOR

- 5.5.1 Range B is a continuation of the farmhouse, located at its south-western end and orientated south-west to north-east (Figure 10). This is two-storey building which shares the ridge line of the house, although it does not share the full width of the dwelling. The roof is laid in partly local slate in diminishing courses, and part Welsh slate; the ridge tiles are of sandstone (Plate 28). Part of the south-east elevation is covered in rough cast, however one half has not and therefore it is possible to note the Range B is constructed of roughly coursed masonry, with nicely dressed sandstone blocks used for the window and door surrounds.
- 5.5.2 The south-east elevation has a standard-sized doorway, a modern doorway and a cart doorway with segmental arch head, and two pitching doors for transferring hay to the first floor lofts. The modern doorway replaces an earlier smaller doorway and a window as shown by the presence of a former lintel and the vertical line of a blocked window (Plate 29). This elevation also has two different forms of ventilation, with a ventilation slit located just below the eaves roughly mid-way along the elevation, and three sections of ceramic pipes placed in the form of a pyramid at ground floor level (Plate 28).
- 5.5.3 At the southern end of this range, and located beside the gate post, is a sandstone plinth which may have been used for placing milk churns for collection, suggesting some dairy cows may have been kept on the farm (Plate 30).

- 5.5.4 The north-west elevation of Range B could be observed from the garden of the property, accessed via a gate in the garden wall. The south-west elevation is covered in roughcast, with a ventilation slit at the apex of the gable being the only feature (Plate 31).
- 5.5.5 The north-west elevation has a window in sandstone surround, a blocked doorway with alternating long and short quoins making up the jambs, and a further window (Plates 32 and 33). Along the top of the wall, close to the eaves, are five ventilation slits, which are defined by bricks. As with the south-east elevation, half of this wall is covered in roughcast. To the left-hand side of the blocked doorway, quoins appear to be visible suggesting that this may be a vertical construction break indicating that Range B consists of two separate building phases (Plate 33). This was not possible to determine on the south-east elevation due to the roughcast.



Plate 28 – South-east elevation of Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 29 – Modern doorway, south-east elevation of Range B (Scale =2m)



Plate 30 – Sandstone plinth, south end of Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 31 – South-west elevation of Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 32 – North-west elevation of Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 33 – Blocked doorway and window, north-west elevation of Range B (Scale = 2m)

5.6 RANGE B – INTERIOR

- 5.6.1 The interior of Range B is divided into three rooms by two masonry cross-walls (Figure 10). The room nearest to the farmhouse was more recently used as a byre, with concrete stall dividers creating housing eight double stalls providing accommodation for a maximum of 16 cows. The floor is of concrete and there is a central manure passage. Metal water troughs and ceramic troughs remains in-situ along with metal tethering bars, and wooden posts in each double stall which separated the two cows (Plate 34). The walls of the byre have been coated in limewash which was a common wall covering in agricultural buildings, used as a disinfectant. In the south-west corner of the byre is a section defined by a wooden structure, with a door, which appears to have formerly housed a ladder to the first floor loft (Plate 35), although this has now gone. The front of this door has carved initials, presumably of the farm workers, such as 'W W', 'R L' and 'J C' (Plate 36). On the reverse side of the door there is some graffiti in the form of names, and addresses such as George Foster, Bothel and Robert Little, Workington. There is also a drawing of a man with a walking stick and a speech bubble; however the writing was not discernable (Plate 37).
- 5.6.2 The only part of the first floor of Range B that could be noted was above this byre, due to the poor state of the flooring. It was possible to note that the roof structure above the byre consisted of a principal rafters and tie beam with a central king-post and vertical struts either side (Plate 38). The roof space between the loft over the byre, and that over the loose box to the south, is divided by a masonry wall with doorway.
- 5.6.3 The room to the south of the byre has more recently been used as a loose box, with a feeding channel constructed from brick with semi-circular sections of pipe, and hay

rack above. In the north-west wall, the window and blocked doorway are visible (Plate 39). The smaller doorway and blocked window visible on the south-east elevation (Plate 29) may indicate that this room was formerly the stable, although there was no evidence for former stall divisions.

5.6.4 The southernmost room in Range B has the arched doorway visible on Plate 28. This room has also more recently been used for housing untethered cows, as ceramic troughs are located against the south-west wall (Plate 40). These ceramic troughs have the stamp 'Wilson, Broughton Moor' (Plate 41). Between these feeding troughs are masonry pillars which appear to have been constructed to support the floor above. The internal edges of the door jambs have been deliberately curved, as shown by the chamfer stop, presumably to prevent animals, humans or the cart from being hurt or damaged on a sharp corner (Plate 42). It is possible that this room was originally used as a cart shed as shown by the arched head over the large doorway (Plate 28).



Plate 34 – Interior of byre, Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 35 – Interior of byre, Range B



Plate 36 – Door with inscribed initials, byre, Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 37 – Graffiti on door in byre, Range B



Plate 38 – Roof truss with king post, first floor of Range B



Plate 39 – Interior of 'loose box', ground floor of Range B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 40 – Interior of former cart shed showing ceramic troughs and masonry pillars (Scale = 2m)



Plate 41 – Ceramic trough, Range B, with stamp 'Wilson Broughton Moor'



Plate 42 – Curved edge of internal door jamb, former cart shed, Range B. Note the nicely tooled masonry (Scale is in 20cm graduations).

5.7 RANGE C – EXTERIOR

- 5.7.1 Range C makes up the southern edge of the farmyard, and consists of a long range with short extensions at right angles, and a further building on the western end. For ease of reference the names shown on Figure 10 have been used within this report to identify each part of this range. All of Range C is constructed of roughly coursed masonry, with alternating long and short quoins of red sandstone, a stone which was presumably easier to work than the local limestone, consequently it was used for the quoins and window and door surrounds. The roof is laid in slate with ceramic ridge tiles.
- 5.7.2 Barn B is located at the east end of Range C, and is orientated at a 90° angle to the main building (Figure 10). In the north elevation there is an inserted doorway with steel lintel, and a pitching door above set in a sandstone door surround of alternating blocks (Plate 43). At the apex of the gable is a ventilation slit and halfway up the elevation there is a small aperture with sandstone ledge, which was presumably used to allow access for birds. A similar feature was recently noted at Adams' Gill, Plumbland¹⁹, where it was interpreted as allowing access for poultry. Poultry houses on the farmstead were often located at an upper level, often over pig sties as was the case at Islekirk Hall, Westward²⁰, to provide a safe environment for hens to lay eggs²¹. The east elevation of Barn B has two windows in sandstone surrounds at ground floor level, and located just below the eaves are four sets of ventilation features, formed from three sections of ceramic pipe laid in a pyramid, the same as that already noted in Range B (Plate 44). It is interesting to note the use of both the vertical ventilation slit and sections of pipe within the same structure. The west elevation of Barn B faces into the farmyard (Plate 45). At ground level there is one original door still in use, with external rebates, with two blocked doorways now converted to narrow windows to the left, and a window to the right. At first floor level is a pitching door in a sandstone block surround.
- 5.7.3 Barn C is located between Barn B and Barn D as shown on Figure 10. The north elevation facing the farmyard has, at ground floor level, two standard sized doorways and two larger doorways, all in sandstone surrounds and with external rebates meaning the doors open outwards (Plate 46). At first floor level there are four large openings defined by brick piers, with a decorative wooden top to the openings. These openings are characteristic of a hay barn, and it is possible that this is not an original feature. To the right of the doorways in the north elevation of Barn C is evidence of a vertical construction break in the form of a line of quoins, with alternating blocks missing, which suggests that Barn D was constructed before Barn C (Plate 47).
- 5.7.4 Barn D has, in its north elevation facing the farmyard, two standard doorways at ground floor level, and two pitching doorways directly above at first floor level (Plate 48). Pitching doorways were used for the transference of hay and/or straw from the fields and to the byres below. The storage of hay at first floor level provided insulation for the cattle being housed during the winter in the byres below. According to Brunskill, agricultural theorists from the mi-19th century onwards deplored the use of

¹⁹ NPA Ltd, 2008

²⁰ NPA Ltd, 2005

²¹ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 88

the hay loft, as they believed that light and ventilation was good for cattle and that they should be accommodated in airy cow houses which were lit by roof-lighting as well as by windows in the walls. By the late 19th century, hay was only part of the winter diet and it was by this date generally stored in thatched stacks or in specially designed hay barns²².

- The east elevation of Barn E, which is located at a 90° angle to Barn D (Figure 10). 5.7.5 contains a single doorway, which is much taller than those which lead into the byres in the other buildings, measuring c.2.60m in height compared to 2m (Plate 49). A similar tall doorway was noted at Low Green Farm, Gilcrux²³, and interestingly this was also located exactly opposite a large threshing doorway, as is the case at Whitrigg Hall. At Low Green Farm it was interpreted that this tall doorway may have aided in the winnowing of threshed crops, although at Whitrigg Hall it is difficult to assess how much wind would have entered through this doorway due to it being located facing the farmyard, and would consequently be sheltered. It is perhaps more likely that a through-wind, which was necessary for the winnowing process, may have come from the west through the large doorway. The north elevation of Barn D is featureless apart from a single-storey brick-built lean-to which has more recently been used as a workshop (Plate 50). The west elevation of Barn E is rendered and has a large double doorway set in a projecting canopy with cheeks (Plate 51). This doorway is characteristic of an entrance to a threshing barn, the large aperture allowing carts to enter the building with crops from the field. The large doorway also allowed light and ventilation to penetrate the barn during the threshing process which, prior to mechanisation, was undertaken by hand using a flail. The jambs of the doorway are rebated internally, therefore the doors open inwards, however the presence of the cheeks meant that the doors did not impinge on internal space when open. Brunskill has noted that the large doors of threshing barns generally opened outwards²⁴, but in Cumbria the author has observed that this is not the case, and in fact the opposite is true. Against part of the west elevation of Barn E is Building F which will be referred to below.
- 5.7.6 The south side of Barns E, D, C and B form one long elevation which faces Low Farm to the south (Plate 52). The south elevation of Barns B and C is of single-phase construction indicating that these two buildings are contemporary. There are four windows in plain surrounds, with some of the frames surviving, the top halves of which open inwards (Plate 52). Located just below the eaves are the same ventilation features already noted on the east elevation of Barn B. The south elevation of Barn D contains a single doorway and two windows in plain surrounds, although these differ slightly from those in Barns C and B as they have been tooled at the top of the lintel, possibly suggesting a different date of construction (Plates 53 and 54). This elevation displays evidence for the former modern cattle shed which was located against this wall in the form of roughcast at the top of the wall, the drainpipe which stops in mid air, and the partly plastered wall (Plate 53 and 55). Along this elevation there are vertical ventilation slits, four visible at ground floor level, and one visible at first floor level. One of these ventilation slits has been formed using part of a reused window

²² *Ibid*, Page 66

²³ NPA Ltd, 2004

²⁴ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 40

surround (Plate 56). There was no obvious evidence along the whole of the south elevation of a vertical construction break which may have indicated separate construction phases between the buildings which make up this range. It has already been noted that there is some evidence for this on the north elevation (see Plate 47), however on the opposing elevation no corresponding quoins or vertical break was noted as would be expected.

5.7.7 Building F is of two-storeys with a gabled roof and is located against the west elevation of Barn F (Figure 10). The north elevation has a large doorway, with nicely carved sandstone surround, and a standard doorway which uses the cheek of the threshing barn as a jamb, indicating that Building F was constructed after Barn E (Plate 57). At first floor level there is a pitching door over, what may have been a cart shed, and a window over the doorway which still retains part of its frame containing 6-panes. The west elevation, which is covered in roughcast, has three windows at ground floor level, two of which have been bricked-up (Plate 58). The south elevation has two ground floor and two first floor windows in sandstone surrounds, one of which still retains part of its frame (Plate 59). This building is wider than Barn E, and the roofline is slightly lower, also suggesting that this was constructed after Barn E.



Plate 43 – North elevation of Barn B, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 44 – East elevation of Barn B, Range C (Scale = 2m)

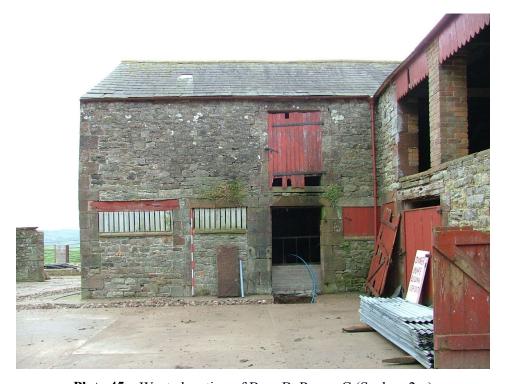


Plate 45 – West elevation of Barn B, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 46 – North elevation of Barn C, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 47 – Evidence for vertical construction break between Barns C and D, north elevation, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 48 – North elevation of Barn D, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 49 – East facing elevation of Barn E, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 50 – North elevation of Barn E, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 51 – West elevation of Barn E, Range C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 52 – South elevations of Barns C-E as seen from the south-east



Plate 53 – South elevation of Barn D (Scale = 2m)



Plate 54 – Detail of window surround, South elevation of Barn D (Scale = 2m)



Plate 55 – Downpipe remains *in-situ* which formerly discharged onto the roof of the now demolished cattle shed, south elevation of Barn D, Range C



Plate 56 – Ventilation slit in south elevation of Barn D showing reused window surround



Plate 57 – North elevation of Building F. Note the difference in roof level suggesting different construction phase (Scale = 2m)



Plate 58 – West elevation of Building F



Plate 59 – South elevation of Building F (Scale = 2m)

5.8 RANGE C – INTERIOR

- 5.8.1 The ground floor of Barn B has more latterly been two separate rooms serving different functions. Accessed from the modern doorway on the north elevation, or the door on the west elevation (which would have been for human rather than animal access), is a loose box for cattle. The floor is of concrete, and along one of the long edges is a brick-built feeding rough with iron bars to allow the cattle to get at the feed (Plate 60). To the south of this room, there are eight brick-built pens which are reminiscent of those used for housing pigs. The wooden doors and metal feeding racks remain *in-situ* (Plate 61). A corridor separates these pens to the rooms in Barn C.
- 5.8.2 The ground floor of Barn C consists of a loose box with sandstone flag floor, and a brick-built feeding trough with ceramic troughs made by 'Wilson, Broughton Moor', as already observed in Range B, and metal hay rack above (Plate 62). To the west of this loose box is a small byre, with wooden stall dividers creating three double stalls and one single, providing accommodation for a maximum of seven cows (Plate 63). In the western wall of this byre is a doorway which provides access to another loose box. This second loose box has a feeding trough and hay rack along the south wall (Plate 64). There is a blocked doorway in the western wall of this room which would have provided access to the byre next door in Barn D (Plate 65).
- 5.8.3 The ground floor of Barn D consists of two byres; the first has six double stalls defined by wooden stall dividers, three either side of a central concrete manure passage (Plate 66). In the north-west corner of this byre is a wooden partition with a door which provides access to the byre next door (Plate 67). The second byre on the ground floor of Barn D also has six double stalls, three either side of a central concrete manure passage, with a doorway in the north-west corner providing access to the threshing barn (Barn E).
- 5.8.4 The first floor over Barns B, C and D could be accessed via a ladder from Barn E. The flooring in some sections was in a poor state therefore it was not possible to thoroughly examine this part of Range C. It was noted that the first floor was open to the roof, with only one internal cross wall which divided Barns C and D, with a doorway allowing access between the two. The roof trusses consist of tie-beam, principal rafter and king post constructed from machine-sawn timber, with the ends of the beams bedded into the wall rather than sitting on a wall plate (Plate 68). One interesting feature of the first floor, over Barn C, is the brick piers and decorative woodwork of the hay barn (Plate 69). The scarring of a former roof line was observed from the first floor of Barn C, on the eastern wall of Barn D, along with two ventilation slits above (Plate 70). It would appear that where Barns B and C now stand, there was an earlier, single-storey, building, and this ties in with the vertical construction break noted on the north elevation (Plate 47). When the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps are consulted, it would appear that the First Edition OS map (c.1865) shows the earlier building, which was not as wide as Barn D, but by the Second Edition in 1900 it is the same width. It is therefore possible to suggest that Barns C and B were constructed some time between 1865 and 1900, to replace earlier buildings in the same location.
- 5.8.5 The interior of Barn E, the threshing barn, could be accessed through either the large door on the west elevation, the tall doorway in the east elevation, or a further doorway

in the south elevation (Figure 10). Just over half the barn is open to the roof, with the remainder having a first floor which is a continuation of the hav loft over Barn D. The north end of the floor of Barn E is constructed of floor boarding (Plate 71), which is an interesting feature of this farmstead. Wooden floorboards were used historically within threshing barns to thresh crops on as they were springy and allowed a good rhythm for the hand flail. Often these boards were set within a shallow recess in a stone floor, the possible remains of which have recently been observed at Longburgh Farm²⁵, rather than a large extent of the whole floor as is the case at Whitrigg Hall. The corners of the walls of the porch way have been deliberately cut away and smoothed to about mid-height (Plate 72). This presumably prevented carts or an animal being caught on sharp corners, as has already been observed in Range B (See Plate 41). The internal walls of Barn E were noted to have been covered in rough cast, which is also an unusual feature. In the western wall of Barn E is a doorway which provides access to the first floor of Building F (Plate 73). To the left of this doorway are some vertical timber posts which may mark the former location of a threshing machine. A crusher was formerly located within the barn; this was used to crush barley stored in the circular tank on the west side of Barn E, but which is now demolished. The crusher would presumably have superseded the thresher, rendering the threshing machine redundant.

- 5.8.6 The interior of Building F could be accessed through either of the two doors on the north elevation (Plate 57). The ground floor is divided into two by a wooden partition. The left-hand room has a concrete floor and uncovered walls suggesting this may not have been used for housing animals. In the northern corner of this room, beside the door, is a projecting section of wall which appears to be supporting the stairway to the first floor (which ascends from Barn E through the door shown on Plate 73) (Plate 74). Against the east wall of this room are the remains of a bench and machinery. A bricked-up square hole in the wall above this bench may have been for a former drive shaft which powered the threshing machine (Plate 75). A fire extinguisher remains *insitu* and a date stone reading November 1952, is set in the wall beside the door (Plates 76 and 77).
- 5.8.7 The first floor of Building F, as already noted, could be accessed via the staircase from Barn E. This room was open to the roof and the walls have been plastered. There is a single roof truss visible in this room, constructed from machine-sawn timber with an iron rod and bracing supporting the central king post (Plate 78). The ends of the roof truss rest on wooden supports which are bedded into the walls (Plate 79). Some machinery remains *in-situ* in the corner of this room (Plate 80). It is possible that this room was used as a granary for the storage of processed cereals such as oats, this suggestion is based on its proximity to the threshing barn.
- 5.8.8 To the west of Building F is all that remains of former metal storage buildings (Plate 81). In front of the house, close to where the house and the adjoining farm building meet, is an iron boot scraper still *in-situ* (Plate 82).

²⁵ Wooler, F, 2007



Plate 60 – Ground floor, Barn B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 61 – Ground floor, Barn B, showing brick-built pig sties (Scale = 2m)



Plate 62 – Feeding trough and hay rack, loose box, Barn C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 63 – One of the wooden stall dividers, byre in Barn C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 64 – Loose box, Barn C. Note the pipes in the wall used for ventilation (Scale = 2m)



Plate 65 – Blocked doorway in west wall of loose box, Barn C (Scale = 2m)



Plate 66 – Interior of byre, ground floor of Barn D (Scale = 2m)



Plate 67 – Wooden door in north-west corner of byre, Barn D (Scale = 2m)



Plate 68 – Roof trusses, Barn D



Plate 69 – Detail of the tops of the brick piers and the woodwork, first floor hay barn, Barn C

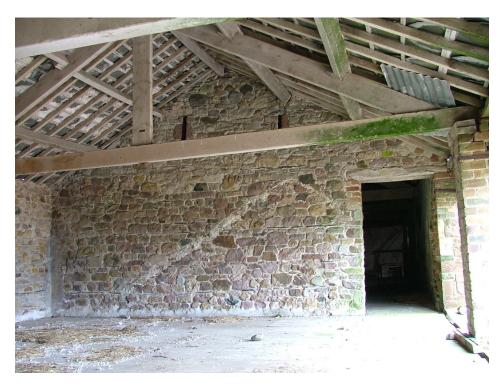


Plate 70 – Scarring of a former roofline and ventilation slits, eastern wall of Barn D, as seen from the first floor of Barn C



Plate 71 – Remains of floor boarding in Barn E, view looking east (Scale = 1m)



Plate 72 – Cut off corners of porch way into Barn E. Note also the roughcast internal walls



Plate 73 – Door in west wall of Barn E provides access to the first floor of Building F, and remains of wooden structure which may have been the location of a former threshing machine (Scale = 2m)



Plate 74 – Ground floor of Building F (Scale = 2m)

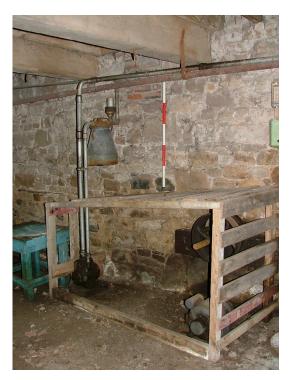


Plate 75 – Ground floor of Building F showing remains of machinery and possible bricked-up hole for drive shaft for threshing machine (Scale = 1m)



Plate 76 – Fire extinguisher located in ground floor room, Building F



Plate 77 – Date stone, ground floor room, Building F



Plate 78 – Iron rod supporting the roof truss, first floor, Building F (Scale = 2m)



Plate 79 – Detail of the end of the roof truss, first floor, Building F



Plate 80 – Machinery, first floor, Building F (Scale= 2m)



Plate 81 – The farm buildings at Whitrigg Hall as seen from the west showing the remaining red corrugated sheet building



Plate 82 – Iron boot scraper located in close to the point where the house and adjoining farm building meet (Scale = 1m)

6. CONCLUSION

- Documentary evidence from parish records indicates that there have been properties at Whitrigg or *Whiterigge* since at least the end of the 17th century. The date stone of 1708 and the initials JJF above the door to the farmhouse at Whitrigg Hall may relate to John Fisher who is known to have lived at Whitrigg in the early 18th century, although Whitrigg Hall is not named in the parish records. Cartographic evidence shows that there were several properties at Whitrigg in the 1770s, although it is not known which of the farms these were. Whitrigg Hall certainly appears to be shown on the Enclosure Map of 1811, although the arrangement of buildings is slightly different from those which exist today. It is possible that following enclosure, some new farm buildings were constructed to account for an increase in agricultural activity.
- 6.2 It is interesting that Whitrigg Hall should be referred to as such. The term 'Hall' is perhaps more associated with a manor house. It is possible that Whitrigg Hall was the dominant farmstead in the hamlet, and its title reflects this.
- 6.3 Traditional buildings can be difficult to date when documentary evidence is scarce. Brunskill has suggested a broad date range for the construction of double-pile houses in Cumbria as being between *c*.1770 to 1850. It is possible that an earlier property lies within the fabric of the present house, but without the removal of internal plaster and external render this cannot be substantiated. The raised floor levels for some of the bedrooms, could be indicative of the house evolving from a single-pile (i.e. one room deep), two-storey house, to a continuous outshut (i.e. a single-storey extension to the rear), then to a double-pile. The original ground plan for the double-pile house is likely to have consisted of four rooms: living room, parlour (bedroom), back kitchen and pantry/buttery, with the staircase between. It seems therefore that there has been some change in the function of the rooms at ground level, made possible no doubt by the addition of the single-pile extension to the east which would have allowed for a larger kitchen and servants quarters above.
- The farm buildings which adjoin the farmhouse (Range B) may be contemporary with the double-pile house i.e. possibly late 18th or early 19th century in date, and may have provided accommodation for a limited number of cows, as well storage for the farm cart and hayloft above. It is difficult to know if the farmhouse and this range of buildings are shown on the Enclosure Map of 1811 (Figure 4), as the accuracy of the map is not known. The buildings shown on the Enclosure Map do not appear to be shown in the same location as the present house and adjoining range.
- 6.5 The main farm buildings, i.e. Range C, are interesting as the dominant structure is not the threshing barn, as is often the case. Instead, the buildings provide evidence for an agricultural economy based on cattle, and there is no doubt that sheep were also bred, although their presence on the farm does not necessarily manifest itself in the buildings. A sheep dip is shown on the 1972 Ordnance Survey map. There is some archaeological evidence that Barns B and C are of later date to Barns D and E, as shown by a vertical construction break in the northern elevation, and the scarring of a gable on the wall of Barn D. When comparing the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of *c*.1865 and 1900 (Figures 7 and 8), there is a small change shown on these maps in the form of an extension to the southern elevation. Range C may have

been constructed as a consequence of Enclosure in the early 19th century, following which more land was being taken into cultivation. This is purely conjecture, however, as no documentary evidence was revealed during the rapid desk-based assessment to provide any date for the construction of any other the structures at Whitrigg Hall, as is common with vernacular buildings.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: PRIMARY SOURCES

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

CL = **Carlisle Library**

Maps

Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 - CL and CRO

Torpenhow Enclosure Map and Award 1811 - CRO Ref: QRE/1/69

Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 - CRO

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (Scale 6" to 1 mile) - CRO

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (Scale 25" to 1 mile) - CRO

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (Scale 25" to 1 mile) - CRO

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (Scale 25" to 1 mile) - CRO

1972 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500) - CRO

Trade Directories

Cumberland Directory 1847 - Mannix and Whellan

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'Whitrigg, or Whiterigg, said to have been "so called of the waste ground there fashioned like a corn rigg", is a village and joint township with Torpenhow, from which it is distant one mile south. Its principal landowners are J Hambleton and J Railton, Esqrs.; but Sir Wilfred Lawson is lord of the manor, which was anciently held by the Brunes, and afterwards by the Skeltons of Armathwaite. Here that lofty green hill, called Caer Mot, on which Mr West says are manifest vestiges of a square encampment enclosed in a double fosse, extending from east to west, 120 paces. It is subdivided into seven cantonments, and the road from Keswick to old Carlisle, has crossed it at right angles. On the northern extremity of the hill are the remains of a beacon, and a smaller encampment, having a fosse and rampart of 60 by 70 feet. This camp commands a view of Blatum Burgii, Bowness, Oleanum, Old Carlisle, and of the whole extent of Solway Firth, so that it 'would receive the first notice from any frontier town, where the Caledonians made the attempt to cross the Firth, or had actually broken in upon the province'.

Farmers listed at Whitrigg:

John Allison, High

Joseph Bell

John Pearson (yeoman)

Martin Pirt

Thomas Pirt, 'Thorpenhow hall'

Richard Stamper

Slater's Directory of Cumberland 1876

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Farmers listed at Whitrigg (listed under Torpenhow):

William Richardson, Whitrigg

George Sisson, Whitrigg

Jane Smallwood and Sons, Whitrigg

John Williamson, Whitrigg

History and Directory of West Cumberland 1883 – T Bulmer & Co

George Mattinson, farmer, Whitrigg

William Richardson, farmer, Whitrigg

George Smallwood, Whitrigg High

Isaac Williamson, Middle Farm, Whitrigg

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

William Bell, farmer, Whitrigg

George Smallwood, farmer, Whitrigg

Joseph Scott, farmer, Whitrigg

Thomas Scott, farmer, Whitrigg

History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland 1901 – T F Bulmer

William Bell, Whitrigg Mid Farm

Jonathan Fawcett, Stanger Hill

Joseph Scott, Whitrigg High Farm

Thomas Scott, Whitrigg Low Middle Farm

George Smallwood, Whitrigg Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1914

George Smallwood, farmer, Whitrigg Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921

George Smallwood, farmer, Whitrigg Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1925

John Bewley, farmer, Whitrigg

John Litt, farmer, Whitrigg

George Smallwood, farmer, Whitrigg Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1929

George Smallwood, farmer, Whitrigg Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Joseph and William Smallwood, farmers, Whitrigg Hall [listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Cumberland Directory 1954

Joseph Smallwood, Whitrigg Hall

John Todhunter, Low Farm, Whitrigg

<u>Census Records</u> – Several decades between 1851 and 1901 were consulted for entries relating to Whitrigg Hall. Whitrigg Hall as an individual property is not named; instead all the inhabitants are simply listed under 'Whitrigg'. As the Smallwood family are known to have lived at Whitrigg Hall, their entries have been recorded here; however it is necessary to consider that the Census records *do not* list them as being specifically at Whitrigg Hall. Where there is a '?' this represents a name or word which was illegible.

1861 Census

Name	Role	Age	Occupation	Where born
Joseph Smallwood	Head	40	Farmer	Bromfield
Jane	Wife	37	Housekeeper	Allhallows
George	Son	9	Scholar	Bromfield
Joseph	Son	7	Scholar	Bromfield
? Brown	Servant	17	Ag servant	
Sarah Key	Servant	22		Dearham

1881 Census

Name	Role	Age	Occupation	Where born
George Smallwood	Head	29	Farmer of 180 acres	Bromfield
Mary	Wife	30	Farmers wife	Uldale
Sarah Walker	Servant	16	General servant	Lamplugh
Thomas ?	Servant	26	Farm servant	Torpenhow
John Dixon	Servant	25	Farm servant	Lamplugh

1901 Census

Name	Role	Age	Occupation	Where born
George Smallwood	Head	49	Farmer	Bromfield
Mary	Wife	50		Torpenhow
Joseph	Son	18	Farmers son	Torpenhow
Jane	Daughter	17		
John	Son	15		
Frances	Daughter	11		

Mary	Daughter	7		
William	Son	5		
Maud Briggs	Niece	10		
Henry Strong	Servant	27	Horseman on farm	Caldbeck
Albert Reid		16	Cattle man on farm	St Bees

APPENDIX 2: ELEVATIONS AND PLANS