

GLEN DYE STEADING, GLEN DYE BANCHORY ABERDEENSHIRE



**- Standing Building Recording -
Carried out 17th September 2009
by
Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Report No: MAS 2009-38
by
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**GLEN DYE STEADING
GLEN DYE
BANCHORY
ABERDEENSHIRE**

- Standing Building Survey -

1. Background

- 1.1 A standing building survey was required for the steading buildings at Glen Dye Steading, Glen Dye, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, prior to their conversion for other use.
- 1.2 The archaeological condition was applied in the context of the National Planning Policy Guideline No 5, Archaeology and Planning, which states that it is necessary for developers to arrange for archaeological work to take place prior to development, in appropriate circumstances.
- 1.3 Murray Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Fasque and Glendye Estates to undertake the work. The site element of the survey was completed on 17th September 2009.

2. Desk-top survey

- 2.1 A search was carried out in the Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Service, Aberdeenshire Council and in the Sites and Monuments Records of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Scotland (RCAHMS) through Canmore, Canmap and Pastmap.
- 2.2 The 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps were consulted.

- 2.3 Comparisons between plans have been undertaken using overlays of the existing ground plan.
- 2.4 Site plans and elevations of the site were kindly supplied by Nord Architecture and elevations by Norman McIntosh and have been annotated and used as a basis for detailed plans of the observed areas.

3. The Site

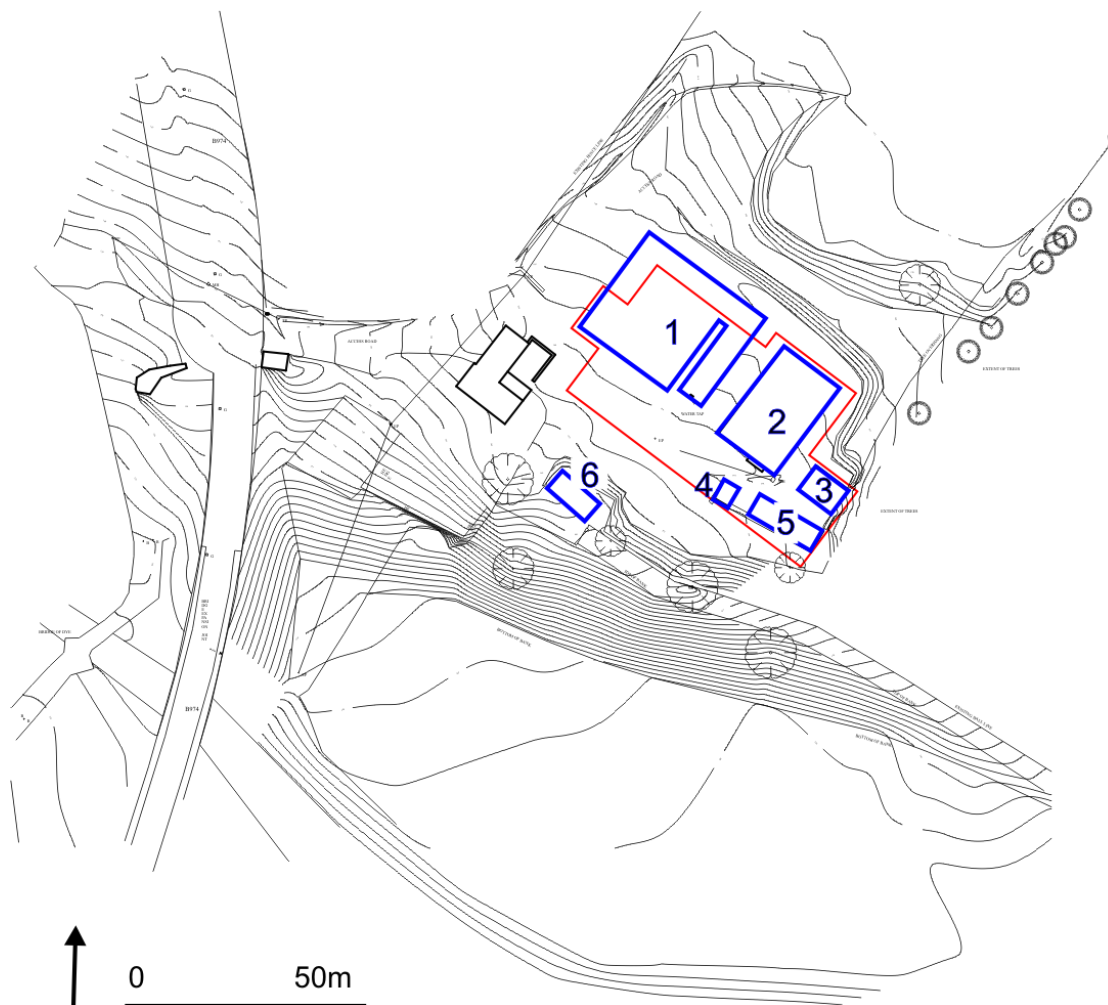
The site lies on a terrace on the N side of the Water of Dye in Glen Dye on the B974 Cairn o'Mount road which is an N-S route through the Grampians and which is on the line of the Old Military Road. It is just to the N of the Bridge of Dye built in 1680. The Glen Dye Estate was purchased by the Gladstone family in c. 1840 and it is believed that they either built the original Improvement steading at that time – or possibly added to an existing steading (pers. comm. Macduff-Duncan).

Parish: Strachan

NGR: NO 6511 8608 (centre of site)



Illus 1 The site, general view from the south



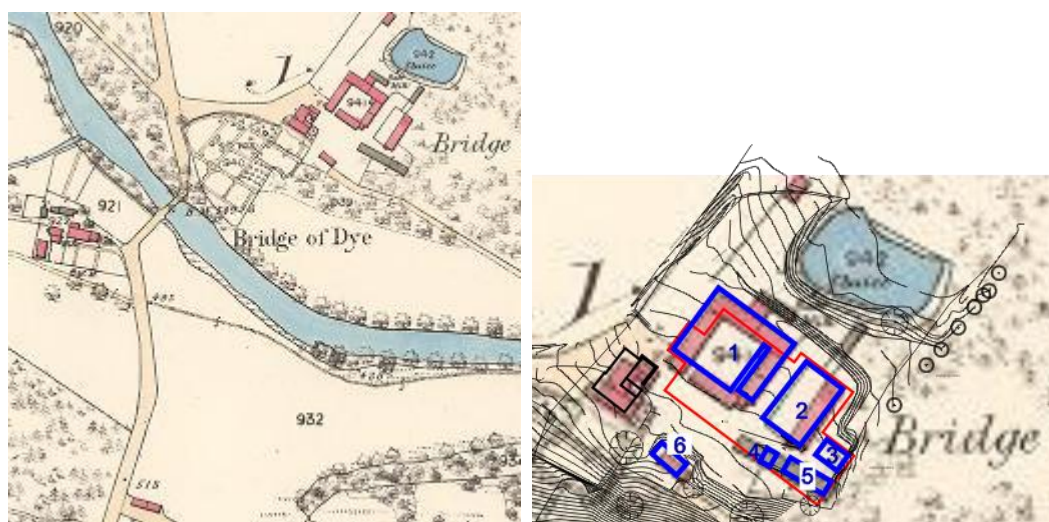
Illus 2 Overall site plan (Annotated from plan by Nord Architecture)

4. Documentary evidence

4.1 Roy's Military Map of 1747/55 shows several small clusters of buildings on the N side of the Bridge of Dye (Die) but to the W of the road, near the present Glendye Lodge. No settlement is shown in the bend of the river E of the road where the present farm lies. However cultivation is shown by Roy both on the lower ground beside the river to the S of the steading and on the top of the terrace on which the steading stands with a small settlement named Bank of Die to the N of this, further towards Banchory than the present buildings. So it would appear that, while the buildings of the present farm post-date Roy's map, the land associated was under cultivation in the mid 18th century. Roy's map is probably very accurate as a bridging point on one of the major routes to N Scotland would have been of significant military importance.

4.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1863 (published 1868. Kincardine Sheet XV) shows the Improved steading, much of which survives. Building 1 is shown as a U-plan steading with an additional range across the S side forming a rectangular court within. The N range is shown with an internal dividing wall and a small stone building attached to the middle of the N side (the scars of both the internal wall and the external building survive). A wooden building N of this may have housed the saw mill (no trace). On the 6"/mile map this is marked as a saw mill. A small roofed stone building to the N of the steading and W of the Mill Dam survives today as a corner of a stone wall (Digital photographs 227-8).

Building 2 is shown with the W side an open court. A wooden building to the N of it appears to connect Building 2 with the mill dam. Building 3 (smithy) is not shown. A wooden building is shown on the footprint of Buildings 4 and 5. Building 6 is shown.



Illus 3 1st edition OS map (25"/mile) surveyed 1863, published 1868 (www.nls.ac.uk) Detail with overlay shows site numbers

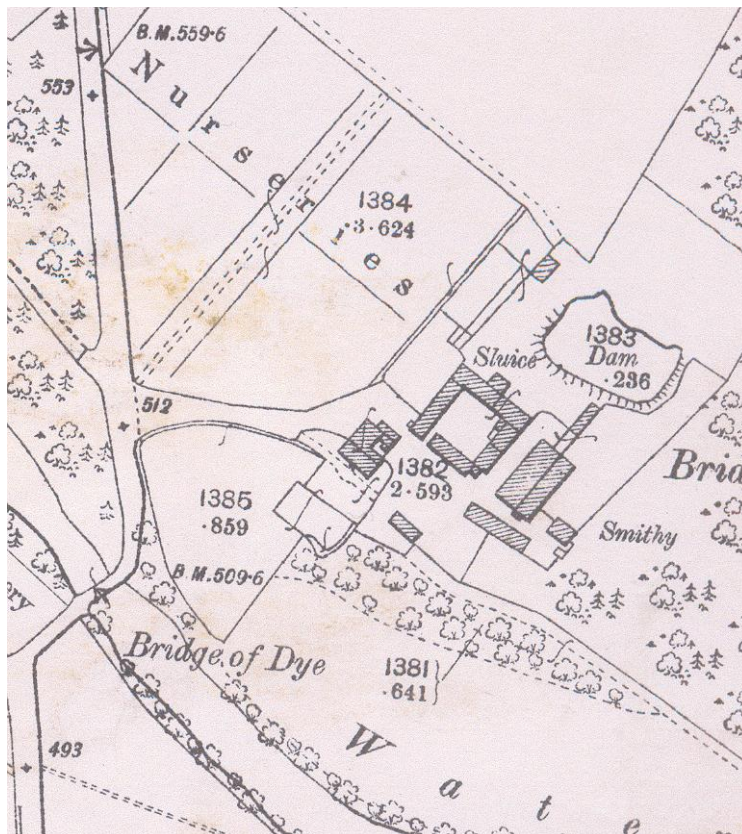


Illus 4 1st Ordnance survey 6"/mile surveyed 1863/4, published 1868 (www.nls.ac.uk)

4.3 By the 2nd edition 1"/mile Ordnance Survey of 1894 (pub 1897) the main block of Building 1 appears to have lost its S range and is shown as a simple U-shaped steading. This does not correspond to the plan shown on the 1093 map (below).



Illus 5 2nd edition 1"/mile Ordnance Survey of 1894 (pub 1897) (www.nls.ac.uk)



Illus 6 2nd edition 6"/mile O S map of 1903

On the detailed 2nd edition 6"/mile O S map of 1903 the S range of the steading is shown on the same footprint as on the 1st edition. However, the wooden building (sawmill ?) to the N has been removed. The E side of Building 2 has been roofed in

by this stage. Building 3, marked as the Smithy has been built. The building on the footprint of Buildings 4 and 5 has been truncated, no longer extending so far to the W.

4.4 In the 3rd edition 1"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1905/6 (pub 1908), the U-shaped court of the main steading block appears to have been filled in to its present outline.



Illus 7 3rd edition 1"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1905/6 (pub 1908) (www.nls.ac.uk)

5 Methodology

5.1 The ground plans and elevations have been annotated to show details and to indicate differences in the building materials which may help in understanding the development and history of the building.

5.2 The areas recorded were photographed. The full set of photographs will be supplied on CD for the archive and annotated plans in the present report indicate the position of each.

6 The Buildings

6.1 The House

The farmhouse was not part of the present survey. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map with an elaborate fairly formal garden.



Illus 8 The house and steading looking NE from the road

6.2 Building 1



Illus 9 Building 1 from the W with N range on LHS

Dimensions Ext overall c. 30 x 24m

Original Use U shaped steading with threshing barn to N operated by water mill shared with saw mill. Cattle in W range, cart bay and men's accommodation in E range. Original S range across the open S end of the 'U' may have held stables. Open dung court.

Present/recent use Open court infilled and extra roofed cattle accommodation added.

Men's' accommodation reused for small bruiser (electric). Barn loft removed and floor lowered for machinery store. Last livestock use of buildings thought to have been for sheep- presumably at lambing (pers comm. Selby MacDuff-Duncan).

Recently redundant and used for miscellaneous storage.

Description

Walls c. 500mm thick of horizontal coursed stone, generally well faced.

The N range walls (Walls 1A, 2, 9, central part of wall 5) are of carefully dressed ashlar blocks of a pinkish granite with small stacks of vertical pinnings between some (but not many) stones. This stonework had been used on all the walls of the N range except where the original E and W ranges and the small N building would have covered it where more roughly dressed rubble stone was used. This difference emphasises the fact that the central part of the S side of the N range would originally have been visible from the original open central yard.



Illus 10 Building 1 Plan (Annotated from plan by Nord Architecture)

The W wall of the W range (Wall 1b) is of coursed rubble, very distinct from the N range. It abutted the N range wall with a single stone from the N range removed to allow a stone to be set stretching between the two walls.



Illus 11 Building 1 wall 1a and 1b showing different stonework

The S wall of the W range and the S wall of the two bays (all Wall 6) that block the original open court are of pink ashlar blocks, well set but distinctively different from the N range. As the W range appears to have been foreshortened, it is likely that the whole S side was rebuilt when the infilling was undertaken and the stone may have been reused from the original S range.

The E range (Walls 3, 4 and 8) is a single build abutting the N range. It has walls of split rubble stones more mixed in colour than the other parts of Building 1 and with greater variability in the size and shape.

Roofs

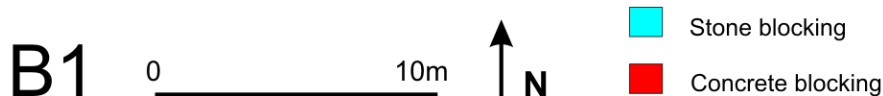
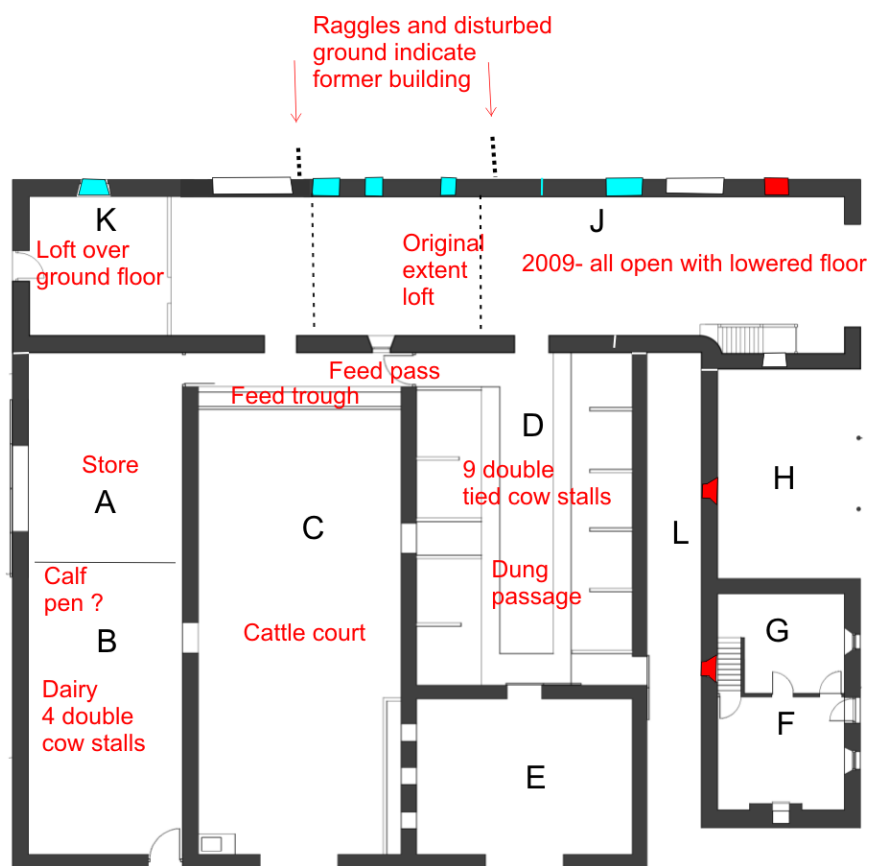
The W range and the two central bays (i.e. the three N-S bays) are all pitched roofs with hipped S ends. All are slated with ceramic ridge and ridge ventilators and skylights. Areas A/B the couples have king posts and bracers, Areas C, D and E have A couples, with additional metal stays in area E. The E range (Areas F/G) has a pitched slate roof over A couples and sarking. This has been raised by c.1m by

building up the walls with concrete blocks. This was probably done when it was no longer used as a bothy as the windows appear to have been blocked at the same time. No skews.

The N range (Area H) has a slate roof over A couples. There area stone skews at the S end where it is abutted by the E range and at the W gable. The E end is hipped. The W end is higher where the original barn was over the mill and there are raised outshot roofs over the two barn doors (D10 and D12).

The roof of the missing building abutting the N side of the N range was pitched as shown by the raggle on the N range wall.

Interior



Illus 12 Building 1 functions

Area A: At present Area A is a small store with a large access doorway. However, the division between Areas A and B is made of concrete blocks so originally this may have been a single area.

Area B: Dairy with four double cow stalls along the W wall with dung pass behind. Metal trevies, ties and drinkers remain. The pipe work suggests this was a dairy. The walls are cemented to halfway. There is a penned off area at the N end and an access doorway to Area A. At present this is used for miscellaneous storage.

Area C: Open plan cattle court with feed trough and feed pass at the N end. A second feed trough at S end of W wall. Water tank at SW corner. At present the floor level is between 750mm and 1m below the base levels of internal doors on the E and W. The floor level is likely to have been lowered to allow mechanical mucking out. The original internal doorways were to the dairy to the W and Area E to the E.

Area D: This had a wide doorway to the S and a smaller doorway at the N end to give access to Area A. In the W wall there were 3 vents with wooden shutter. As these were above the E feed trough they may also have been used for putting in feed (possibly turnips if Area D was a turnip store). The floor was cobbled.

Area E: There are 4 double tied cow stalls on W and 5 double tied cow stalls on E on either side of central dung pass and drain which has outflow below floor of Area D. The trevies were of concrete with concrete floor and troughs. Feed/straw access was either from Area D or from the barn, Area H.

Area F: Three cart bays with cast iron pillars supporting the first floor at the front. No maker's marks on the posts. Part of a stone roller against the NE corner would have protected the wall from carts etc.

Area G: At ground floor the S room has a small bruiser with holes in the floor above to pour grain into the hopper. Originally both ground floor and 1st floor had hearths and this appears to have been a bothy. At ground floor level there was a small room at the S end with door and window in the E wall and a stair to the first floor in the NW



Illus 13 Ground floor fireplace in bothy - Area G.

corner. The hearth had a large granite lintel supported by stone sides with carved capitals. Unusually there were two on the LHS – both clearly original. The fireplace proper was 1.10m internal width, The gap between them may perhaps have held a partition- or may simply have provided a small storage space- for example for the salt box. The fireplace had been infilled with concrete blocks. The N side of this room has two doorways, suggesting that the present single room at the N ground floor may originally have been two small chambers. There was one window in the front (E) wall.

Above, there was a smaller hearth at 1st floor level and two blocked windows- one in the S gable wall and one to the E. Two smaller blocked windows in the W wall opened one over the stair and the other into the loft above the cart shed. This loft over the cart bays may also have been for accommodation with access both from Area G (up 3 steps) and down a small stair into the N range Area H.

Area H: Present use as machinery store. For this purpose the floor has been lowered and a loft and partitions removed from the W half. Originally the W end would have had grain, clean grain and chaff stores with a thresher and possibly a bruiser powered from the mill to the N. Three blocked openings in the N wall probably held the drive shaft etc from the mill. A small building at right angles to the outside of the N wall remains as a raggle on the wall. This coincides with the blocked openings and is in the position of a small roofed building shown on the 1863 OS map. This was flanked to the N by the timber building of the sawmill and probably must have housed the mill wheel to operate both the corn mill and the saw mill. Internally there had been a loft for the unthreshed grain extending to c. 16m from the W gable- as shown by the sockets for the original floor joists. This ended at a (now removed) internal partition, shown by a wall scar, which would have formed the E end of the grain barn (also on the 1863 OS map). A door and window in the S wall of this ground floor part of the barn would originally have given access to the open court. To the W of this end of the building part of the loft survives with a loading doorway (D12) in the N wall a small window in the S wall overlooking the original open court (not on plan) and an access doorway through the W gable. This is likely to have had an external wooden stair- this would have been largely freestanding but the only slight evidence may be the small line of infilling stones just below the doorstep (cf for example Glendinning and Wade Martins, 2008, fig 3.42). Below this there was another small room with a door in the W wall, a window to the N (W8) and access to the rest of the barn to the E. The E end was possibly the straw barn although it is also possible it was a livestock area as there are two slit vents (both blocked) in the N and S walls respectively. It had a doorway and window (both blocked) in the N wall and a doorway through the S wall- originally into the open courtyard. The E wall has been restructured to give machinery access and its original form is unclear. There was a small wooden stair from this end of the N range into the loft above the cart bays.

Doors and windows

Wall 1

D1 W:3m H:2.3m Sliding door on metal rail. Replacement concrete lintel.

D2 W:1m H: 1.8m

D3 W:1m H: 1.8m. Possible scar of wooden forestair below threshold.

Wall 2

D10 W:1.7m H:1.4m

D11 W:1.35m H:2.3m Granite lintel. Stone infill matched to wall

D12 W:2.9m H:c3.1m Iron pivots in wall to either side of top of doorway

W7 W:c850mm H:c1m. Granite lintel and sill. Blocked with concrete blocks.

W8 W:800mm H:1m but had been reduced with partial blocking of base of opening,
then fully blocked with stone and brick.

V1 W:90mm ext < 400mm int. H:1m

A W:500mm H:340mm+ Blocked with loose stone

B W:530mm H:1.55m+ Granite lintel. Door pivot on RHS. Iron bolt 680mm above
RHS. Blocked with loose stone

C W:1m H:1.3m Original lintel broken/fallen out

Wall 3

D8 roughly dressed granite lintel, and threshold.

W4 W:630mm H:1.02m, roughly dressed granite lintel, sill and rybats

W5 W:530mm H:850mm, roughly dressed granite lintel, sill and rybats

W6 W:560mm H:650mm blocked

Cast iron pillars 120mm base diam, taper slightly to simple collar and top plate bolted
to wooden lintel.

Wall 4

W1 W: c.600mm H: c 800mm blocked

W2 W: c.600mm H: c 800mm blocked

Wall 5

D Door to loft. Not measured

D W: c 1m

D W: c1m

W Not measured

V2 Narrows to S (outside) Not measured.

Wall 6

D4 W:1.2m H:2.1m

D5 W:2.8m H:2.6m Original stone lintel missing original height c. 2.5m

D6 W:2.8m H:2.6m Sliding plank door on metal runner. Internal height to cobbles
2.47m

Wall 7

D7 W:1.02 H:2.10 wooden sliding door.

Wall 8

W3 W:800mm H: unclear

Wall 9

D9 W:3.5m H: 3.5m

Wall 10

D W: 1m. H: Not measured

D W: 1m. H: Not measured

Wall 11

D W: 1m. H: Not measured

V3-5 W:500mm

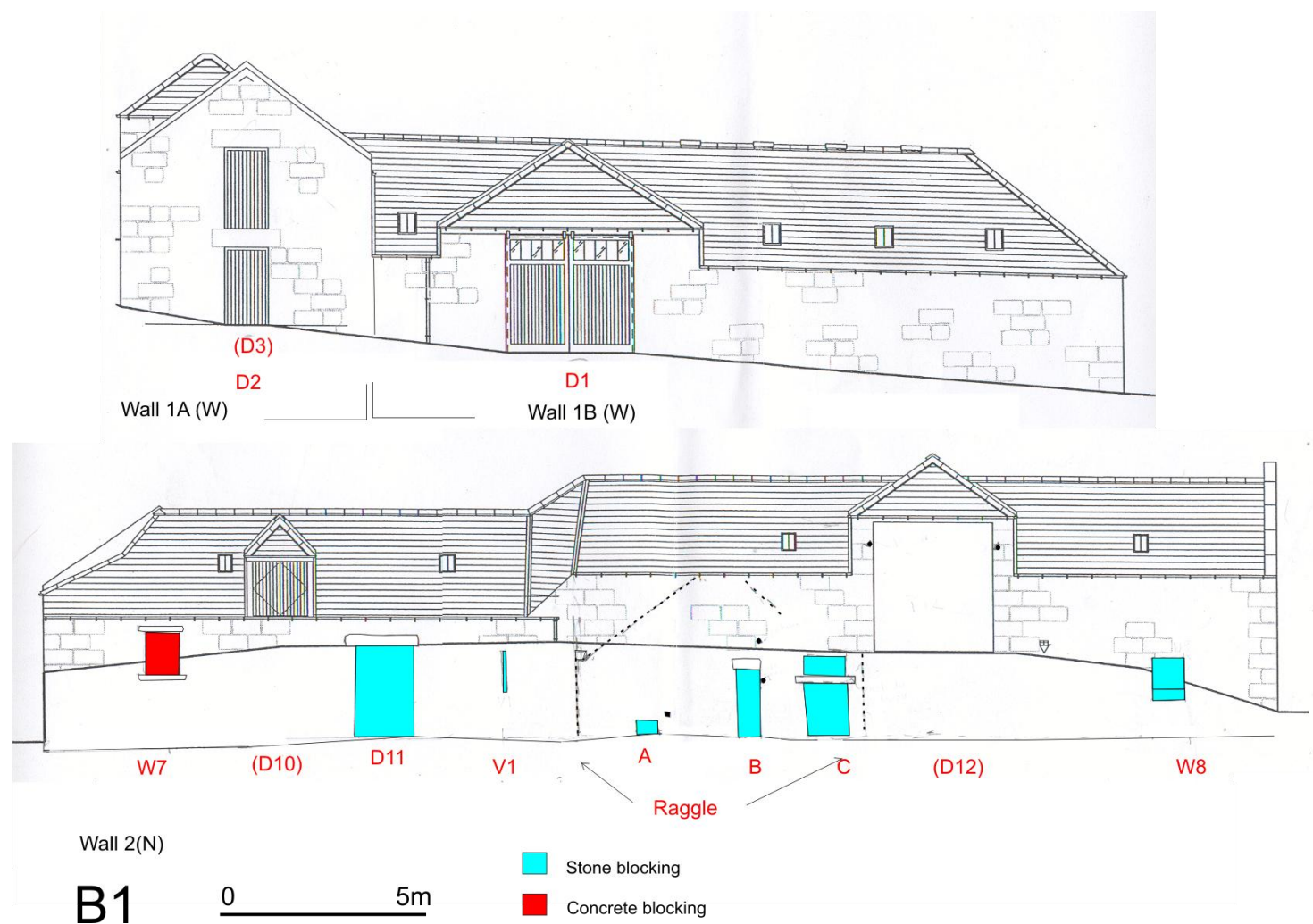
Wall 12

D W:1.2m H: Not measured

Discussion

The N and E ranges of Building 1 are substantially the mid 19th century buildings shown on the 1863 OS map. The small structure at the internal angle between the N and E range does not survive- nor does a small structure at the junction of the S and E ranges. The W range shown undivided on the 1st OS is retained on the same footprint but the existing building appears slightly shorter. The original S range on the 1st OS map no longer exists. The homogeneity of the present S wall suggests that this may have been rebuilt when the court was infilled, the S range removed and the W range foreshortened. It is suggested that the original S range may have been a stable block – which would have been necessary for a farm of this size and for which there is no direct evidence (unless Building 2 was originally a stable).

The mill dam appears to have run a saw mill in the mid 19th century but this is gone by 1903 and may have been replaced by the saw mill shown at that time on the S side of the river, further W. The Dam however appears to have continued to power the mill in Building 1.



Illus 14 Building 1 N and W elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)



Illus 15 Building 1 S and E elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)



Illus 16 Building 1 S side



Illus 17 Building 1 E side

6.3 Building 2



Illus 18, Building 2 S wall looking NE. Building 3 behind on RHS

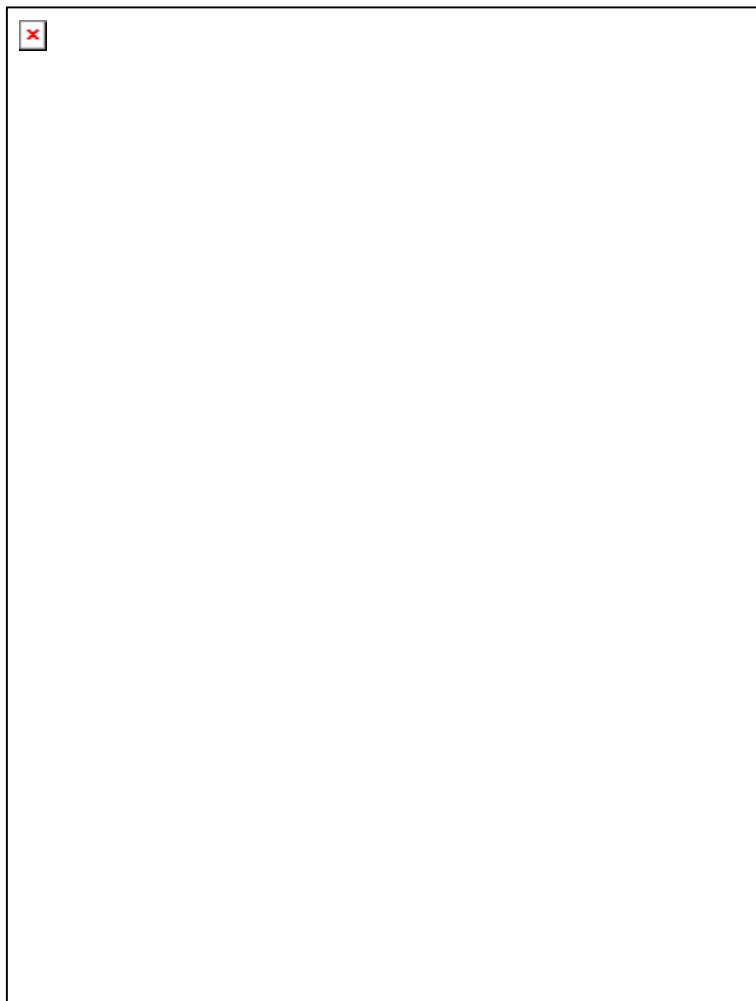
Dimensions Ext:22.5m x 14.2m. The E area (walls 1,2, 4 and 7) 14.2 x 5.5m. W area c. 14.2 x 8.5m

Original Use Livestock shed on E side and open yard on W side. A small room at the S end with loft above may have been a feed store/or harness/tool room.

Present/recent use Tied cow stalls in E, roofed open-plan cattle court in W with feed pass and trough along E side.

Description

The E part of the building, (Walls 2, 3, 4 and 7) had walls of well-made squared pinkish granite blocks. The W part was of rubble stone, with the N 'back' wall of particularly rough construction- but the S wall (wall 1) quite well faced. Walls 1 and 5 abutted walls 2 and 4 and reflect the fact that originally this W part was an open court with an enclosing wall but no roof. The roof of the E part was pitched of slate with stone skewes. The roof of the W part is hipped at the S end, gabled to the N and slated. Internally, the W side is an open plan cattle court with feed pass and trough along the E side. Traces of a cobbled floor remain. On the E side, the S end has an external forestair to a loft over the S end. Below the loft there is a small room (recently used as



Illus 19 Building 2 plan (Annotated from plan by Nord Architecture)

a pigsty) with an external door and window and a second door into the original open yard - this may have been a small feed store- or possibly a bothy at one time although the lack of a fireplace makes that less likely. The remainder of the E side comprises 5 double tied cow stalls along the E wall with dung pass behind and a possible calf pen at one end. The N end with its own internal (to original yard) and external doors may have been a bull pen. As with any livestock building, ventilation was paramount. In the W part a series of small vents (V2-V7) were built into the W wall, each originally having had a hanging wooden shutter. At the E side, there was a small vent in the N gable and there had been two shuttered vents (W3, W4) in the E wall although these had been stone blocked. There were ceramic ventilator tiles on the ridge of the roof over the cow stalls. A third vent opened into the loft at the S end. Both areas of the building had roof lights. A loft type door in the N gable of the W end is possibly for ventilation but is more likely to indicate the former presence of a loft for which there is no other evidence. This could only have been in use post c.1903 when this side of the building was roofed.



Illus 20 N side of building 2 with older part to LHS and the difference in walling clear between it and the W part on the RHS

Doors and windows

D1 W:3m H:2.8m

D2 W:900 H:1.8m (the extra height to allow sacks to be carried in.)

D3 W:1m H:1.7m

D4 W:900mm H: 1.4m Half doors.

D5 W:1.2m H:1.3m

W1 W:600mm H:800mm

W2 W:500mm H:500mm. External wooden shutter swung on iron pivots. This lit the loft.

W3 and W4 W:500mm H:700mm. Blocked with stone. 2 shutter pivots remain. These may have been for ventilation as much as for light.

V1 W:300mm H:300mm

V2-V7 W:500mm H:500mm External wooden shutter swung on iron pivots. They are 1.05m above the level of the cobbled floor- externally the N side of the building appears to be dug into the slope, so the internal floor is deeper at that end than the outside levels.



Illus 21 Vent 2 in the W wall showing pivots for original shutter and later wooden blocking.

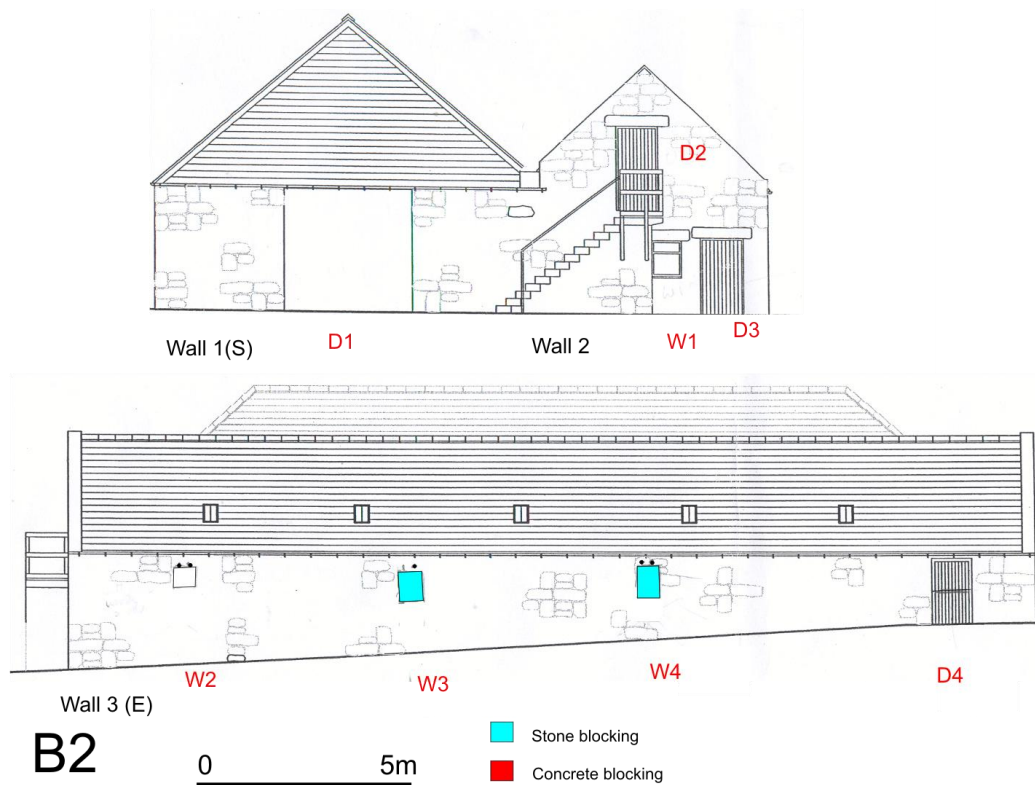
Discussion

Building 2 is shown on the 1863 OS map as a roofed E building with an open yard to the W. This may always have been a cattle building but it is also possible that it was originally a stable.

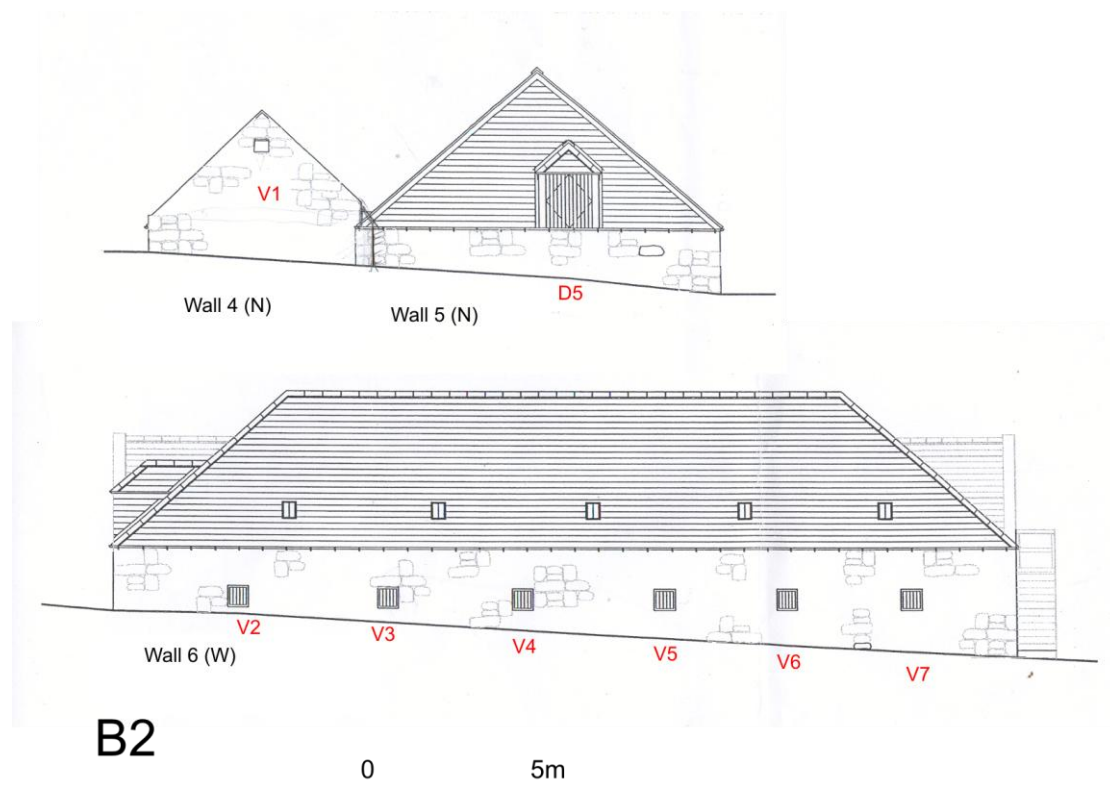
By 1903 the W part had been roofed. On both maps there is some suggestion of a link with the mill pond to the N with what appear to be two wall lines extending from a small wooden building to the N.



Illus 22 Building 2. Interior of W side with tied cow stalls



Illus 23 Building 2 S and E elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)



Illus 24 Building 2. N and W elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)

6.4 Building 3

Dimensions Ext 8.5 x 6m Int 7.3 x 5.1m

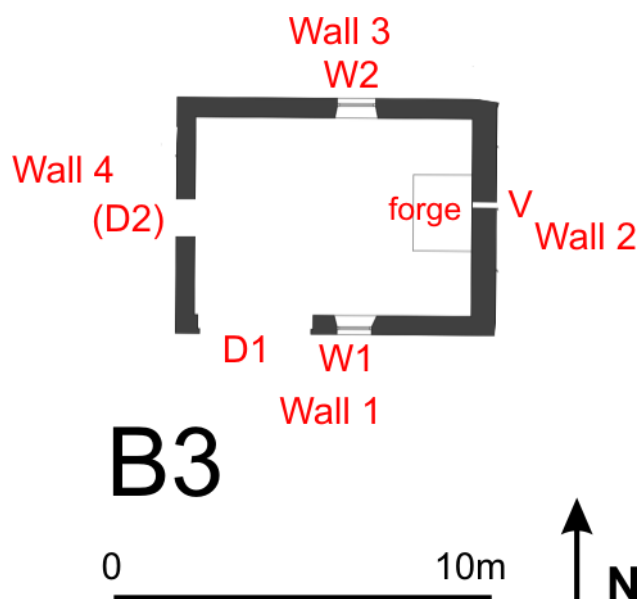
Original Use Smithy

Present/recent use Store



Illus 25 Building 3 looking NE

Description



Illus 26 Plan of Building 3 (Annotated from plan by Nord Architecture)

The smithy is built of stone. Walls 1 and 4 which face towards the rest of the steading complex are of roughly dressed squared pinkish granite blocks set in good horizontal courses and with granite rybats at the corners. Walls 2 and 3 that were less visible are of rubble stone with a greater range of stone types used. The roof is pitched and slated with no skews. It has A- frame couples with sarking. The chimney at the E gable over the forge is of granite.

A horizontal raggle along wall 4 (at 1.63m above present ground level at S end and 1.30m at N end) is secondary – there may have been a small lean-to structure such as a fuel store. This is likely to have post-dated the use of the loft door (D2).

Inside the building there is no evidence of the loft or more likely half loft suggested by the presence of D2 – so a loft floor may have rested directly on the wall head.

Alternatively this may simply have been for ventilation.

At the E end of the building there is a stone built forge with a raised wall on the N side which appears to link to the chimney and a metal smoke hood. The forge base was 580mm high and 1.55m wide. The original length was 1.46m but this had been extended to 1.96m by a stone and brick addition on the S side. A small vent through the base of the gable wall came through to the back of the forge bed- the vent was 200 x 290mm with a shaped base stone and appears original. Two original bellows were at either side of the forge.



Illus 27 Forge - vent can be seen above forge bed



Illus 28 Vent in outer gable

The floor was concrete.

Doors and windows

D1 W: 3m. H 2m sliding metal door on metal runner. Replacement concrete lintel.

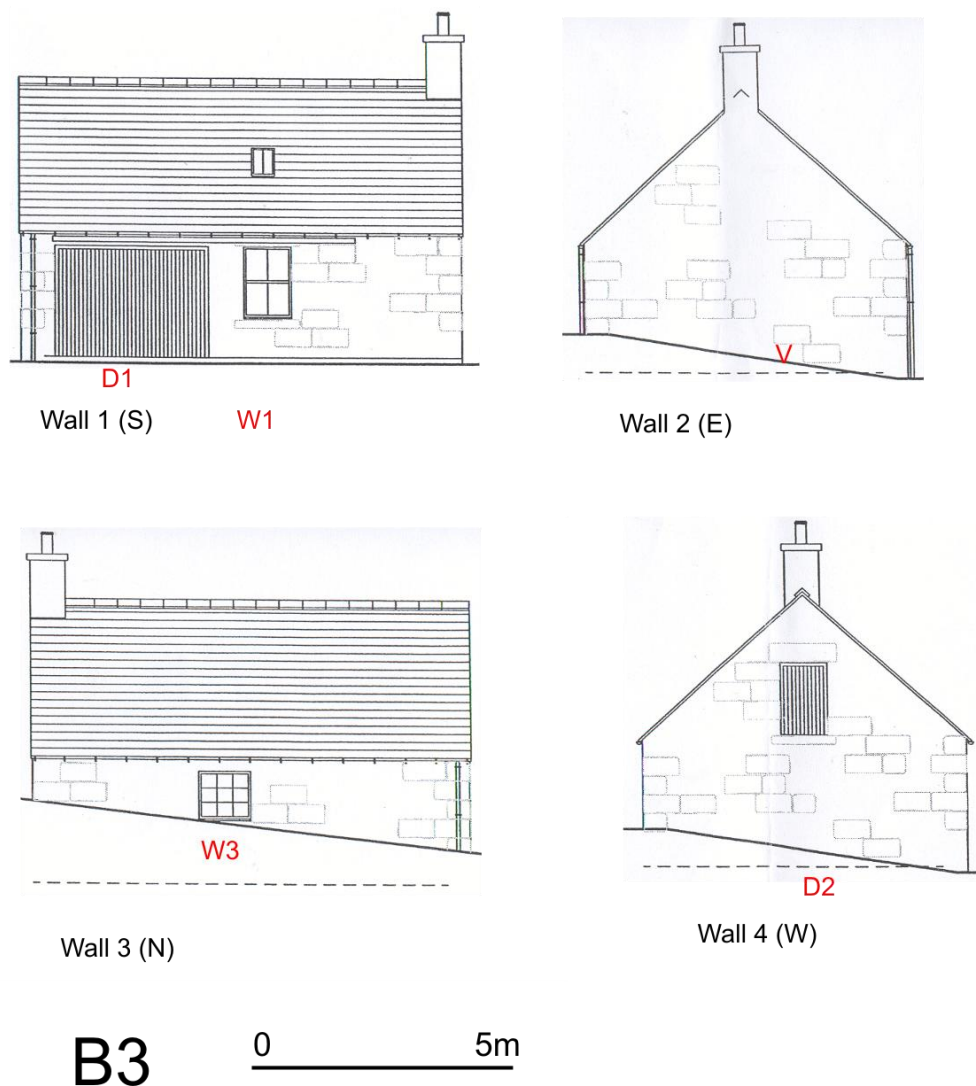
W1 W: 900mm H: 1.2m

W2 W:1.0m H: 900mm

D2 Loft door (wooden) W:900mm H:1.3m

Discussion

Building 3 appears to have been purpose built as a smithy and used as such until it became redundant. It first appears on OS maps around 1903 when heavy horses would still have been in common use both on the farm and for forestry operations. There is no direct evidence when it was last used. It is recommended that the bellows should be preserved.



Illus 29 Building 3 Elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)

6.5 Buildings 4 and 5

Dimensions B4 Ext 3.8 x 4.5m B5 Ext 4.5 x 15m

Original Use Not known

Present/recent use Storage

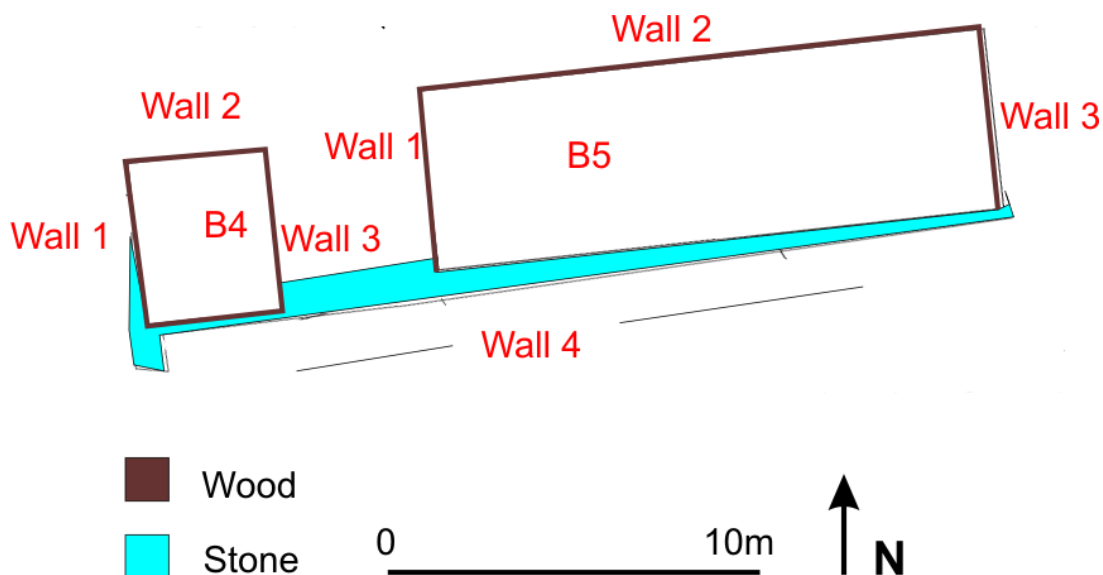


Illus 30 Building 4 looking S



Illus 31 Building 5 looking SE

Description



B4 and B5

Illus 32 Plan of Buildings 4 and 5 (Annotated from plan by Nord Architecture)

Both buildings 4 and 5 have N and W walls of vertical weatherboarding – the other walls being partially of concrete blocks set on an earlier stone foundation. Both have single pitched corrugated roofs.

The earlier stone foundation is of roughly squared stone blocks in horizontal courses and appears to have been a revetting wall some 24m long along the S side of a terrace – the ground to the S being considerably lower.

Discussion

The present buildings 4 and 5 appear of recent construction. However, there is a wooden building shown on the same site – and probably using the stone revetting wall- on the 1863 OS map (illus 3). By 1903 this had been truncated at the E end - or a smaller building placed on the same footprint. The line of the revetting wall was still shown in 1903.



Illus 33 S side of buildings 4 and 5 showing the earlier revetting wall

6.6 Building 6

Dimensions Ext: 10.3 x 4.8m Int: 9.2 x 3.7m

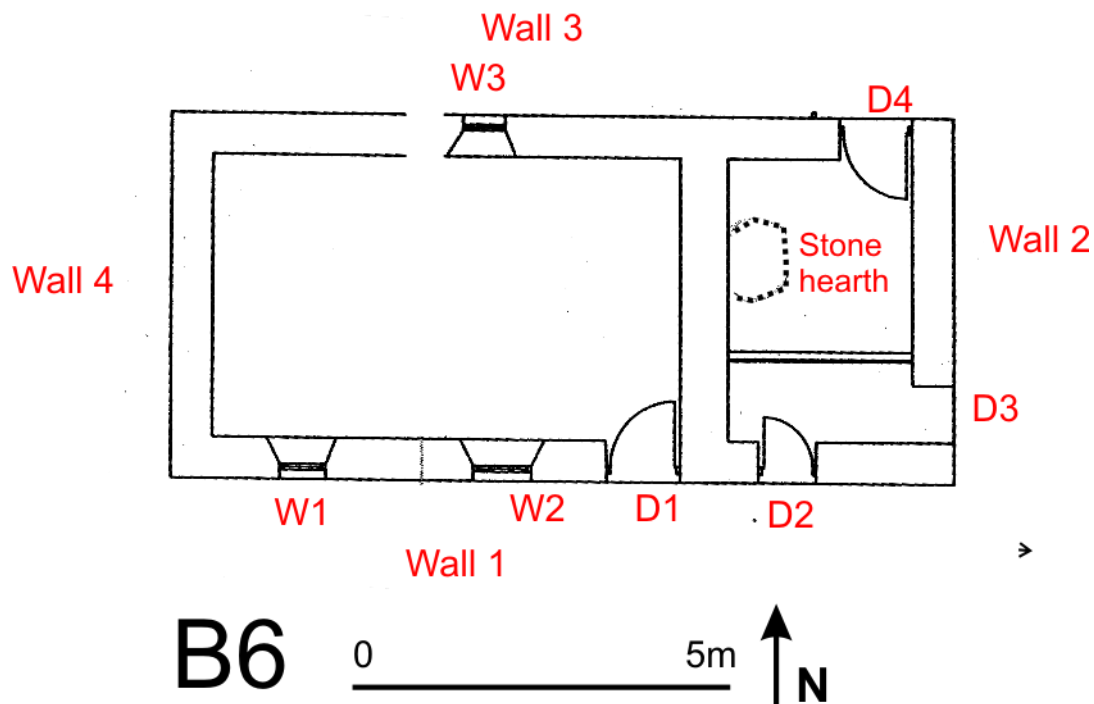
Original Use Laundry?

Present/recent use Derelict. Some storage of ? gamekeeper's materials.



Illus 34 Building 6 looking N

Description



Illus 35 Plan Building 6 (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)

This small building is set to the S of the main steading and E of the farmhouse, cut slightly into the slope on the N side and opening on to a lane on the S side. The walls are of squared dressed blocks of pinkish granite with small stacks of vertical pinnings between some (but not many) stones. This is similar to the wall of the N range steading Building 1. The roof is hipped and at present slated. However, the ridge at the base of the chimney suggests that the building may originally have been thatched. Considerable charring at the level of the eaves on the N wall near door D4 may indicate that the original roof burnt down.



Illus 36 Chimney in Building 6 showing ledge which suggests thatch

The chimney which is set some 3m back from the E end of the building, on the line of the cross wall, is in poor condition but was clearly stone built.

Internally the W room extends for the full width of the building. It has a well made flag stone floor. The windows are meshed on the inside and there is a wooden frame for horizontal racks set into the floor and the W wall.



Illus 37 Building 6 looking W inside W room
Standing Building Survey

The E room at the front (S) side of the building is lined with vertical planking, with a plank partition between it and the NE room. At the E side, partially blocking the opening D3, there is a wooden dry toilet. The original form or function of D3 is unclear as it is unlikely that such a small room had two doorways. It is perhaps more likely that it was originally a window and that the partition is secondary- with the E end of the structure originally a single room with doors to front and back and a single window. The use of this part as a toilet may therefore be secondary.

The NE room has a roughly circular stone hearth 1.2m N/S x 820mm e/W and c 200mm high. This was set against the E side of the cross wall below the position of the chimney. However there is no built flue within the wall and it is likely that there had been a hanging lum over the hearth, with only the stone chimney head through the original thatch. The function of the hearth was indicated by a large cast iron pot, with a slightly rounded base and a long, stoppered spout, which had been abandoned in the corner of the room. The pot which was c 550mm in diameter and c. 1.78m high had the maker's name CARRON and the letters NP50 cast on it (possibly 50 gallons?).



Illus 38 **Hearth in building 6**



Illus 39 Carron laundry boiler

Doors and windows

D1 W:900mm H:1.2m

D2 W:800mm H:1.2m

D3 W: 800mm H:1.2m

D4 W:900mm H:1.2m

W1 W:600mm H:700mm

W2 W:700mm H:700mm

W3 W:550mm. H:700mm

Discussion

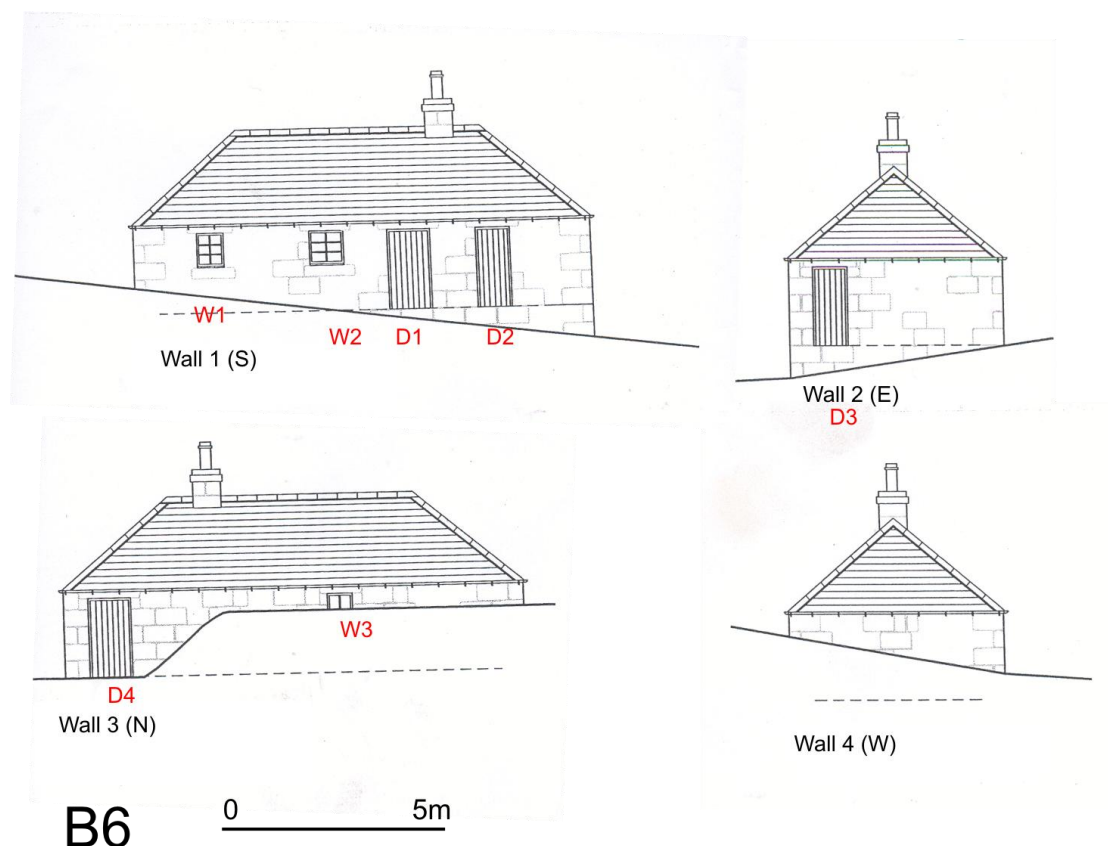
This small stone building is shown on the 1863 OS map. In its original form it appears to have had a thatched roof with a hanging lum over the hearth in the E room.

Although a boiler of the sort found in the E room could have had a number of uses, it is most likely that this quite well built small building near the house was the farmhouse laundry. The W room may have been a drying room. The evidence suggests that the roof may have burnt down and that after it was re-roofed with slates it may have been partly re-used as a toilet.

It is suggested that the boiler should be retained as although originally common, farm boilers of this sort have generally been destroyed for scrap. Carron Ironworks in Falkirk were opened in 1760 and by 1800 were the largest smelting works in Europe.

By 1866 they were making domestic items such as cast iron baths.

(www.falkirklocalhistorysociety.co.uk)

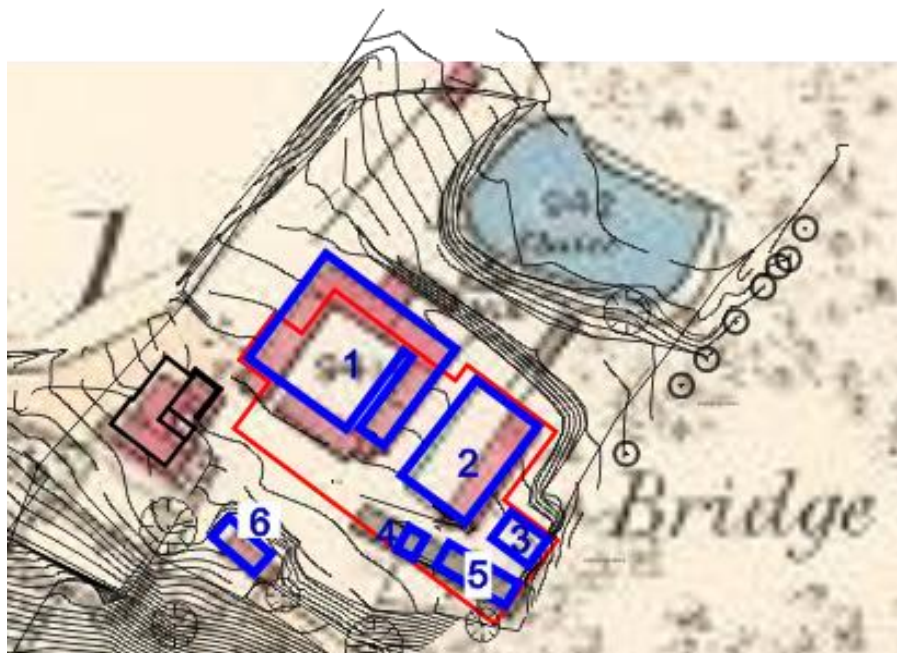


Illus 40 Building 6. Elevations (annotated from drawings by Norman McIntosh)

7 Discussion

This is a good example of a mid 19th century Improved steading in the Aberdeenshire area. As was common in the North-East and the second half of the 19th/ early 20th century, there was a strong emphasis on in-wintered beef cattle (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008, 119-120) - although there appears also to have been a small dairy here. Not counting the dairy which has 4 double cow stalls, there were two open-plan cattle courts and 28 tied cow stalls between Buildings 1 and 2.

The Smithy, built by 1903 is of interest in retaining the original forge and some of the fittings such as the bellows. Building 6, shown on the 1863 map and identified as a farm laundry or wash-house, is also unusual in retaining details of the hearth and iron water boiler. It is suggested that where possible some of these features might be retained and the portable items such as the bellows and boiler salvaged.



Illus 41 Detail showing overlay of present buildings (blue) over 1863 OS map. Red is the present site boundary.

8. References

Glendinning, M and Wade Martins, S 2008 Buildings of the Land: Scotland's Farms 1750-2000 Edinburgh: RCAHMS.

9 Archive

A full set of photographs with the photo location plans will be supplied on CD to the Aberdeenshire SMR in Aberdeen and to the NMRS.

Appendix 1: Photographic archive

Digitals 18-136 Building 1 (as shown below)

Digitals 137-173 Building 2 (as shown below)

Digitals 174-189 Building 3 (as shown below)

Digitals 190-196 Buildings 4 and 5 (as shown below)

Digitals 197-222 Building 6 (as shown below)

Digitals 223-225 General views of steading from the S

Digitals 226 House from the E

Digitals 227-228 Wall to NW of steading (shown on 1863 OS possibly related to mill dam)

Digitals 229 Site of mill dam

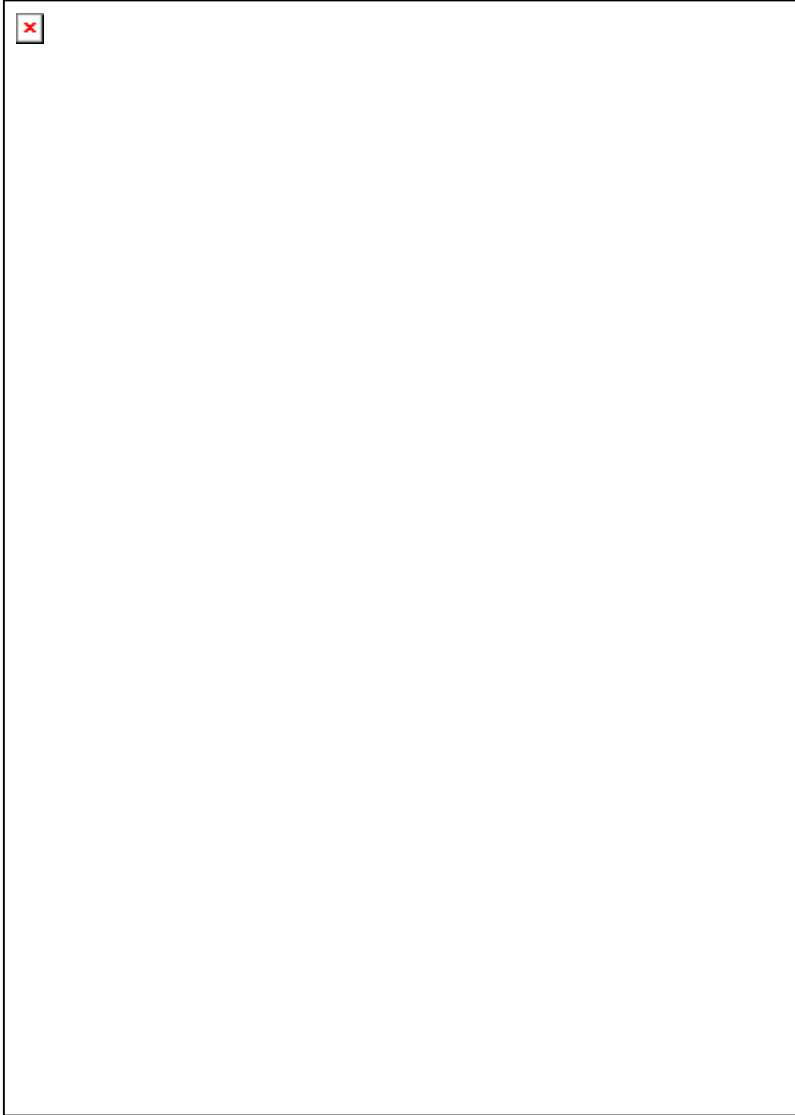
Digitals 230-233 House and steading from road, looking NE

Digitals 234-239 Bridge of Dye

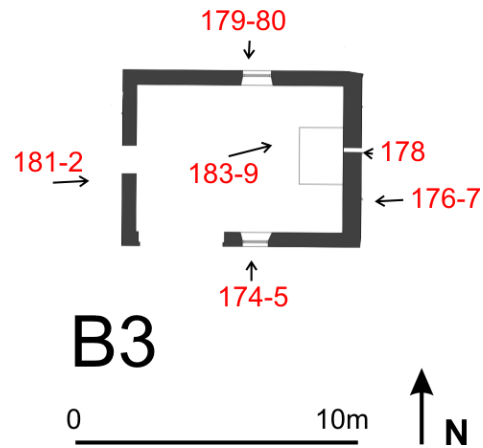
Digital 240-241 House and steading from Bridge of Dye (looking N)



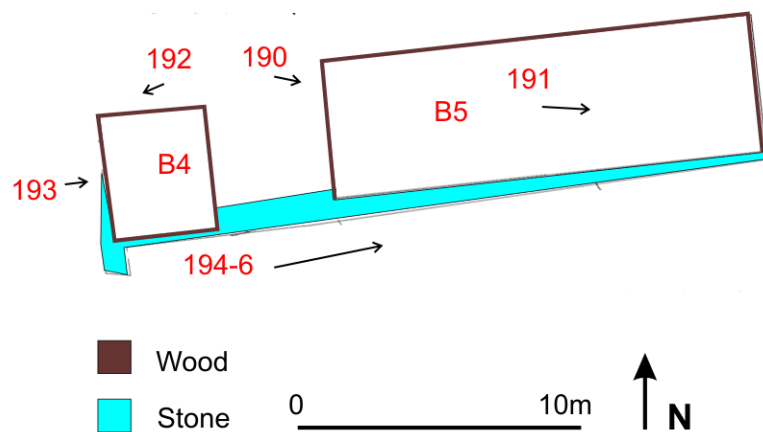
Illus 42 Photographic references Building 1



Illus 43 Photographic references Building 2

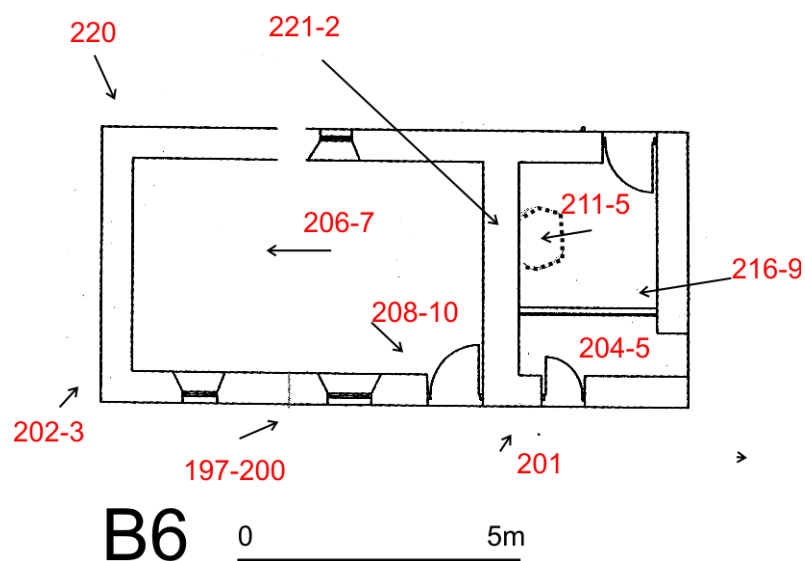


Illus 44 Photographic references Building 3



B4 and B5

Illus 45 Photographic references Buildings 4 and 5



Illus 46 Photographic references Building 6