

## Papple Cottages, East Lothian



**September 2010**

**Carried out on behalf of Whittingehame Estate**



connolly • heritage • consultancy

**Buildings Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant**

TRAPRAIN HOUSE  
LUGGATE BURN  
WHITTINGEHAME  
EAST LOTHIAN  
EH41 4QA

T : 01620 861643

E : [INFO@BAJR.ORG](mailto:INFO@BAJR.ORG)

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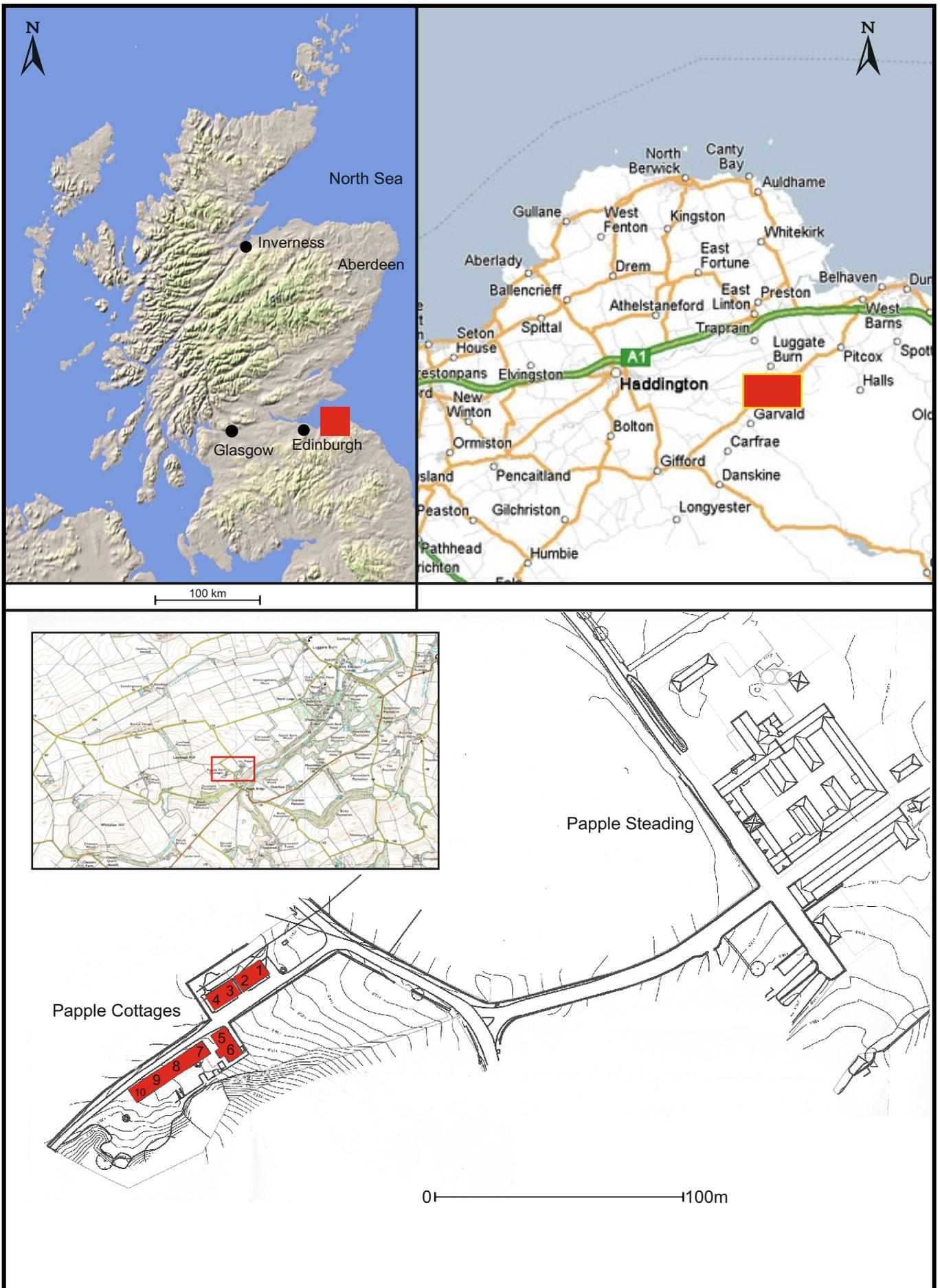
**Figure 3:** Ordnance Survey Map- Haddingtonshire - 1-10560 Sheet 10\_11 1853

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Figure 1: Site Location Map and cottage numbers

## **1.0 SUMMARY**

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- 1.1 An archaeological buildings appraisal was carried out based on the requirements from East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) to meet the conditions attached to planning application 06/01018/FUL and 10/00786/P. The structure numbers are based on the plans produced by Simpson and Brown Architects in June 2009, Job number 1454. These works were commissioned by Mr M Brander, Whittingehame Estates. The work was undertaken in September 2010 and was restricted to the exteriors of the structures 1-4 & 6 and the exteriors and interiors of structures 5, 7-10.
- 1.2 The requirements consisted of a photographic and written description of the cottage group as well as placing them within a general context of Papple Steading and the historical background to their construction.
- 1.3 The cottages, although not remarkable as architectural structures, as a group, provide an insight into the changing values and expectations within farm working conditions in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, a corpus of pencil graffiti relating to the final use of cottages 7-10 was recorded, providing a record of the people who travelled from Ireland to find seasonal work on the farms of East Lothian in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 2.1 Site location (Fig 1)

The site is located to the west of the main Papple Steading at NT 58840 72362 (Fig. 1) just over a kilometre to the north of the village of Garvald and to the south beyond the quarry (where cottages 7-10 are located). The ground slopes steeply towards the Whittingehame water to the south.

### 2.2 Site History (Figs 2 & 3)

It could be argued that the history of the Papple area begins in at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century when it is recorded that Cistercian nuns of Haddington and the nuns of St Bothan's of the same order held lands in *Popil* and it is here perhaps that the 'legend' of the Papple convent arises.

There is a Writ extant dated anni gratiae MCCLXX (1270) which concerns an *Alexandro de Lavedre filius de Popil* and *haeres Johannis de Lavedre de Popil* [today's Papple] according to *The Grange of St.Giles*, (p.155)

In Chalmer's *Caledonia* vol.II,p488, there is mention of a confirmation of 1359 of property to the nuns of Haddington of some land granted by Patrick, son of Roger de Lawdre of Popil.

The area of Papple is most definitely the location of the toft and garden gifted by Patrick, son of *Roger de Lawdre*, to the nunnery at Haddington, and still listed among its possessions in 1458. Lang suggests that it was ruined by the forces of Lord Grey of Wilton in 1548 and the land on which it stood is traditionally known as St Maurice land, however, there seems to be little direct evidence of this.

The growth of the present day Papple farmstead begins in earnest with the events of late 18<sup>th</sup> century East Lothian. The revolution in agriculture took the medieval and post medieval landscape and radically changed it into its present day form. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the farm at Papple that is previously evidenced on the maps of Johan Blaeu (1654), John ADAIR, (1682), Roy (1755) and Forrest (1783) (figure 3), is being altered with extensions and additions. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the farm can boast one of the most outstanding improvement steadings in the Lothians, its impressive frontage in Germanic styling.

It is around this time that the cottages are beginning to be added in order to provide accommodation for the transient labour force required at specific times during the farming year. The need for a large semi-permanent labour force comes with the advent of improvement agriculture; the enclosing of fields and the break-up of the tenanted farm system.

This labour arrangement was crucial to the efficiency of 19th century agriculture in Scotland. Cottages had to be built for the married men, who were employed on six-month or yearly contracts and who brought

their wives and children onto the farm, also to work. A notable aspect of Scottish farming was the heavy use of female labour.<sup>1</sup>

It is clear from external evidence that very quickly, improvements were made to the original rather rough structures (7-9). Soon after this, new two story cottages were also constructed, with a final phase of building in the late 1850s, increasing the number of houses to ten. This group of cottages formed only part of the accommodation made available to those required to work the land as other cottages are to be found within the steading group itself.

The graffiti of the 1940s and 1950s, which is described later in more detail, shows that by the end of the life of these older cottages, they functioned as nothing more than bothies for the migrant Irish labour who tended and harvested the turnips. This clearly signals that there was a lack of home grown labour to carry out this work after the Second World War.

The graffiti ceases towards the end of the 1950s, indicating almost total abandonment and the row of cottages begin to decay; a consequence perhaps of increased mechanisation removing the need for a labour force. The better quality cottages remain in use, but now, at time of writing, only one building is fully occupied, with others still retaining the remnants of the last occupants from the 1980s.

There has been no prior archaeological investigation within this area, however, Addyman Associates carried out extensive recording work in 2007 (*Papple Steading, East Lothian (Whittingehame parish), historic building assessment*, 2007). This site requires to be seen in context with the steading and farmhouse, acknowledging that it is one of the finest examples of a complete improvement farm complex within the Lothian region.

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<sup>1</sup> SAIR 33, p 16

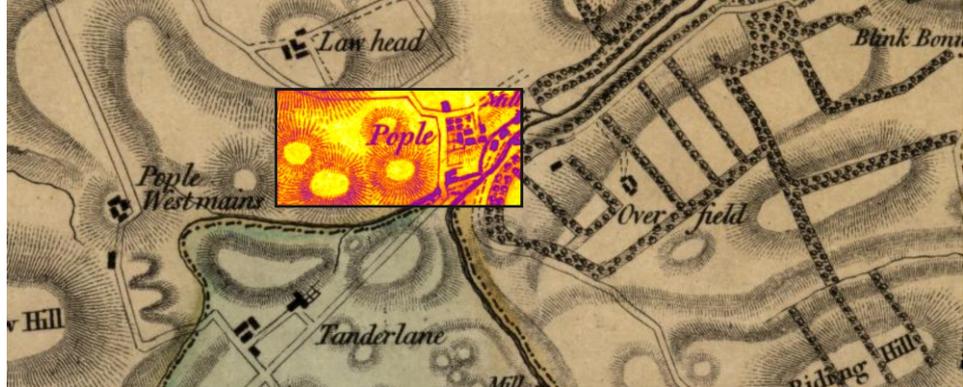
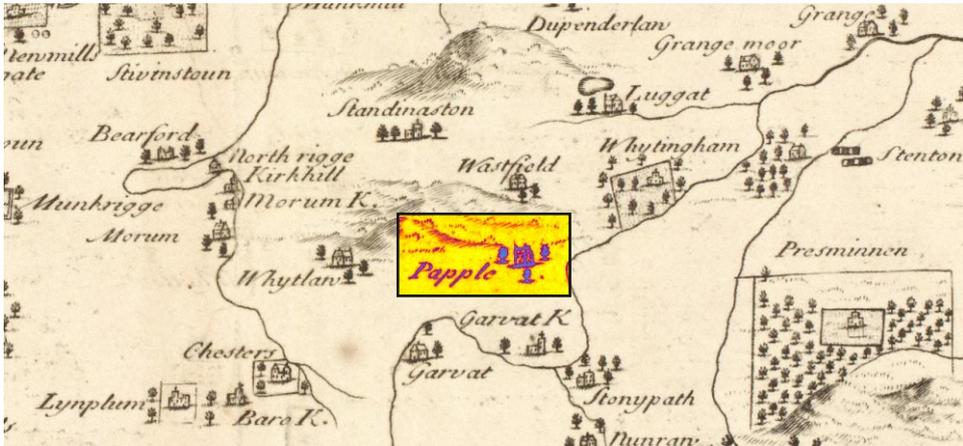


Figure 2: Early Maps  
Top - bottom : 1682 - John ADAIR    1736 - John ADAIR    1799 William Forrest  
1824 - T SHARP C GREENWOOD W FOWLER - Map of the county of Haddington

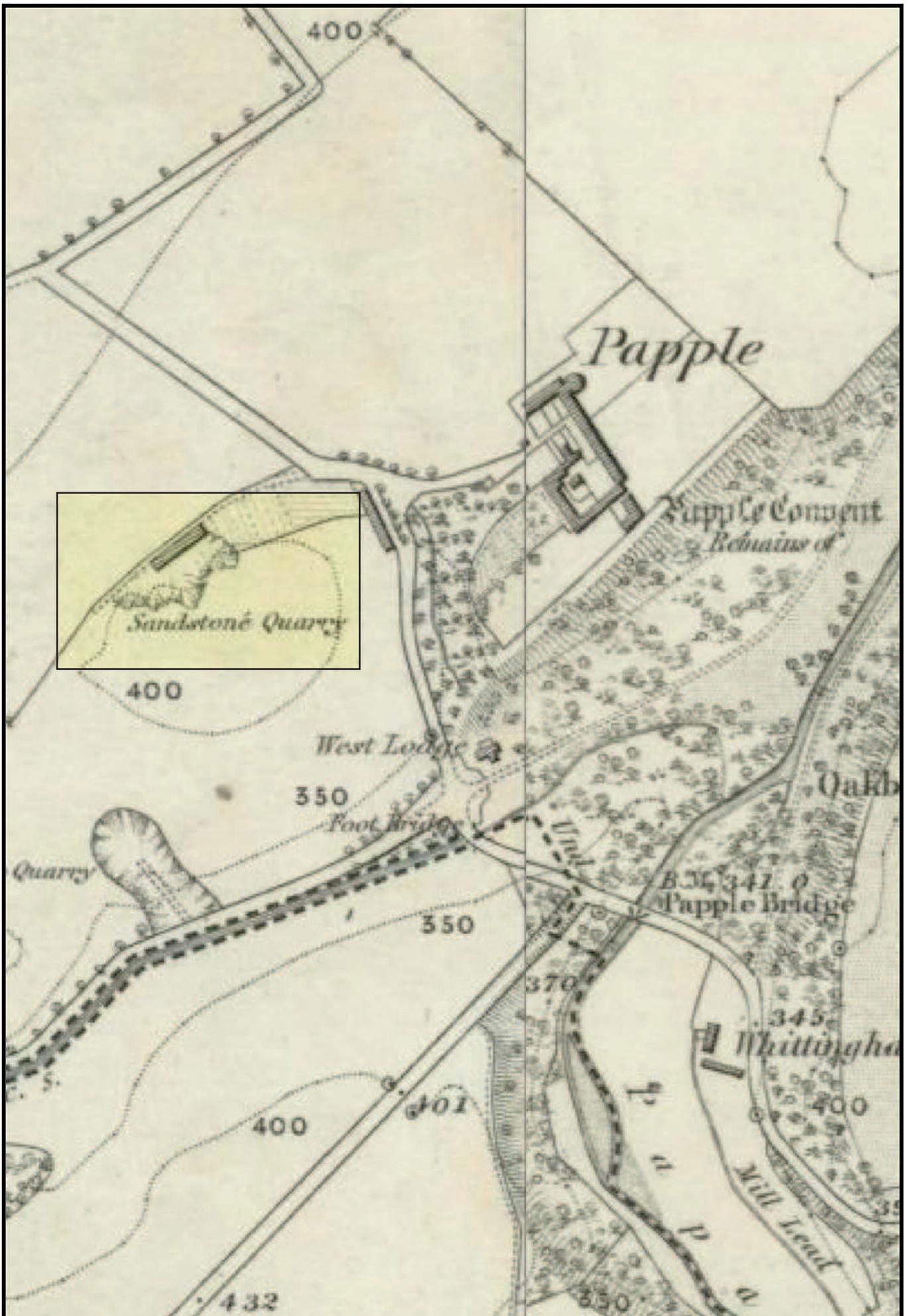


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey Map- Haddingtonshire - 1-10560 Sheet 10\_11 1853

### **3.0 OBJECTIVES**

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- 3.1** The primary objective was to record the various standing structures to provide ELCAS with enough information to make an informed decision on any other archaeological work which may be required.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

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- 4.1** Digital photographic images were taken of all the principal elevations and details within the complex. A written description of the structures was created, relating to the broad constructional and phased elements within the building complex as a whole. The use of estate plans helped inform the interpretation of the internal features and dates. More recent ground plans were used to annotate the feature and photo locations. Elevations were checked for accuracy. Photographic images form the basis of the report.



Plate 1: View over the cottage group with Papple Steading in the background to the east.

## 5.0 RESULTS

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### 5.1 Fieldwork Introduction

The work was undertaken over a number of half day visits during September 2010. Conditions were good for the visibility and recording of features; the weather on those days was either sunny or fair.

A risk assessment of the structure concluded that standing within the doorways and visually assessing structures 7-10 would be acceptable if this was carried out in a non-lone working environment.

Visual access was possible around the exteriors of all the cottages, except to the rear of structures 8-10 as this area was heavily overgrown.

The various datasets from the investigation are presented in the appendix section; Photographic list (Appendix 1)

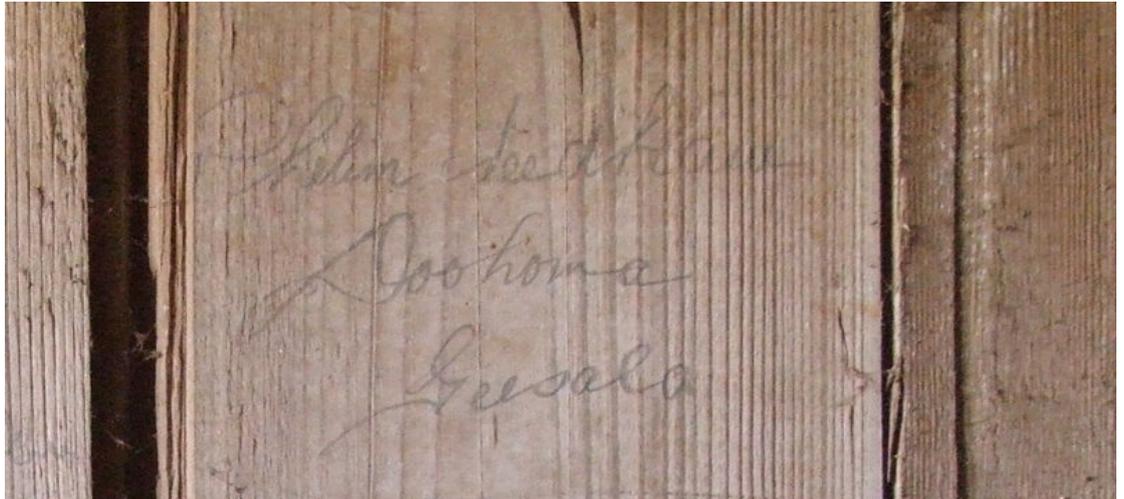
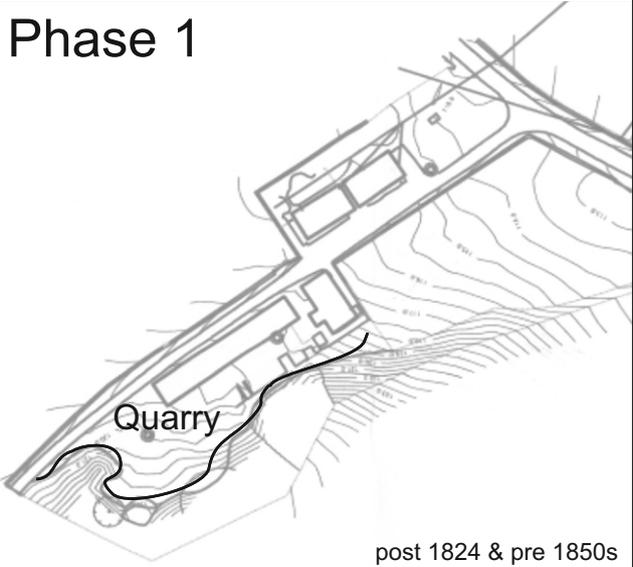


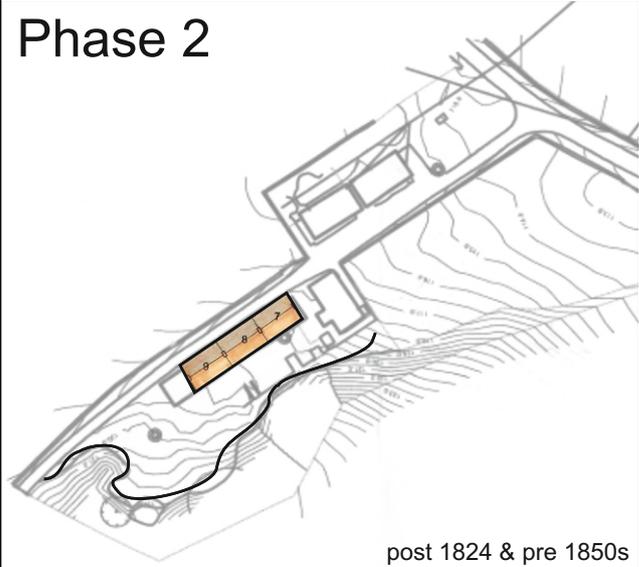
Plate 2 : Doohoma (Dubh Thuama) is situated on the north-west coast of Kiltane parish, Erris, County Mayo and is a peninsula on the Atlantic coastline. Geesala (Gaoth-S  ile) is a small village in the same county, consisting of a hotel, two pubs, post office and two shops. It was from here that a turnip picker came in the 1950s, to Papple Farm. The image to the right is the area that the worker came from.



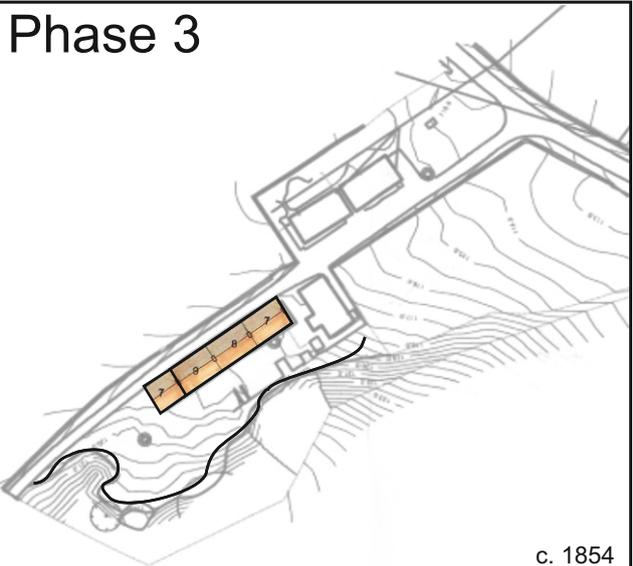
Phase 1



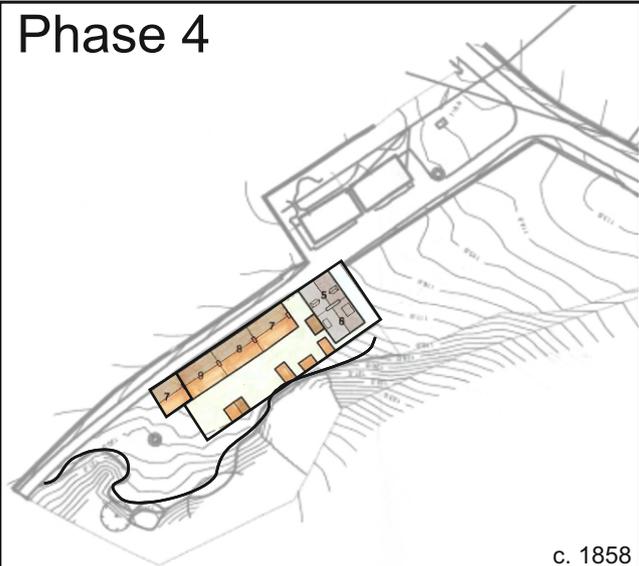
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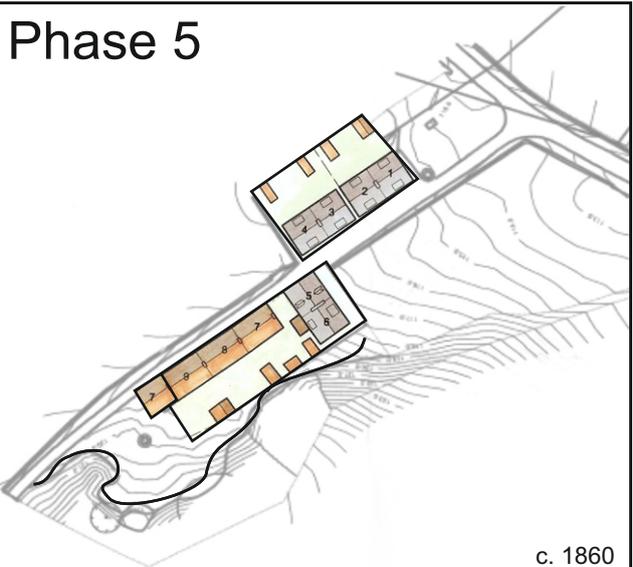
Phase 3



Phase 4



Phase 5



Phase 6

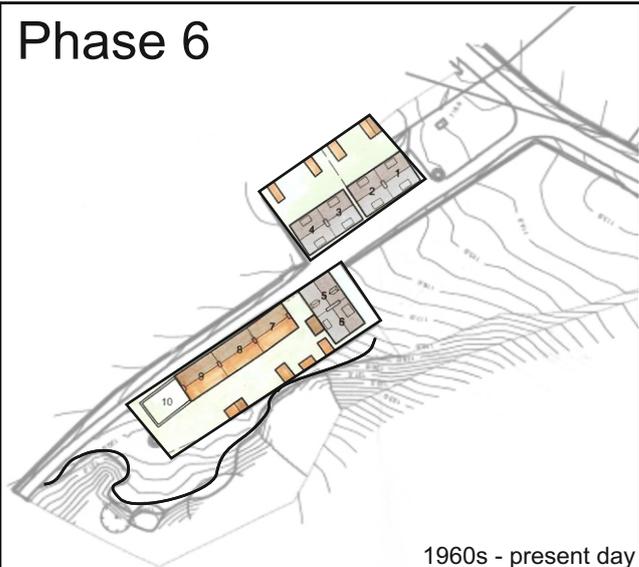


Figure 4: Main constructional phases in plan

## 5.2 The Structure (Figs. 4, 5 & 6)

### 5.2.1 Structures 1-4

Solid built red sandstone one and a half storey cottages, built from squared and coursed ashlar. Each of the two cottages is divided into two separate living quarters with a central flue leading to a chimney supporting four chimney pots. The principal elevation contains two bays with 6 over 6 sash windows (units 1 & 2) four pane sash and case windows (units 3 & 4) surrounded by well cut, droved sandstone flush to the wall. Doors are located at either end of the cottages principal elevation (to the east and west) with a narrow transom light above the door frame. The exception is structure 4 where the doorway has been blocked and a new porch and entrance has been forced in through the west gable elevation.



**Plate 3:** Principal elevation of Units 3 and 4 (note the blocked door for unit 4 on the left) Units 1 and 2 are similar in all details except for the blocked door.

The roof is of a blue grey slate with two matching double width flat dormers with four pane windows on each roof pitch and two double pane skylights above the internal staircase which is located on the gable ends. The overhanging eaves have a distinctive ogee end, which is different from those on structures 5 & 6. The interior layouts are as built in c. 1860s with a small amount of modernisation from the 1930s and mid 60s/70s. (see figures 4 & 5) Currently structures 3 and 4 are inhabited and the interior of 1 and 2 show no sign of alteration from construction, with only superficial decoration being evidenced.



**Plate 4:** Overhanging eaves on structures 1-4

### 5.2.2 Structure 5-6

Solid built red sandstone one and a half storey cottages, built from squared and coursed ashlar. The cottage is divided into two separate living quarters with a central flue leading to a chimney supporting four chimney pots. The principal elevation contains two bays with 6 over 6 sash window to the north (unit 5) and 4 pane sash and case to the south (unit 6)

The roof is of a blue grey slate with matching double width flat dormers with four pane windows on each roof pitch in unit 6 and a single hipped dormer on the east elevation of unit 5 with two double pane skylights above the internal staircase which is located on the gable ends.



**Plate 5:** Principal east elevation of structure 5-6



**Plate 6:** Overhanging eaves on structures 1-4

The overhanging eaves on this construction are flat ended, unlike those on structure 1-4 and may represent a small constructional phasing gap between this and the structures 1-4 which date from c. 1860s; the construction method and layout being

exactly the same. The interior is a simple layout with a large ground floor room sub divided by a partition into two with fireplace in the east room, a small room to the rear and stairs leading up to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, where there are three rooms; two bedrooms and a smaller box room. It is possible that the hipped dormer precedes the larger box dormer. The interior layouts are as built in 1858 with a small amount of modernisation from the 1930s and mid 60s/70s. (see figures 4 & 5). To the rear of unit 6 is a modern box extension of brick forming a kitchen.



**Plate 7:** Wooden stairs leading up to first floor in structure 5



**Plate 8:** The intact fireplace and full kitchen grate within the main ground floor room of structure 5

5.2.3 **Structure 7-10**



**Plate 9:** View of the north facing principal elevation of structures 7-10 with unit 10 in the right foreground. (note the raised gable)

The cottage row is constructed of roughly coursed and squared red sandstone, with droved and stucked quoins on the west gable elevation. However on the east gable elevation the lower quoins are roughly squared blocks with the later droved and stucked quoins clearly demarking the raising of the wall head and gables. The window and door surrounds which have a broad chamfer are droved and stucked and may be contemporary with the earliest renovations from 1854. The surviving roof is pantile with central chimney breasts leading to flues which serve each component unit. The principal elevation on each unit (excepting unit 10) has a central door flanked by casement windows with 6 over 6 panes. The door has a narrow transom light over. The doors still have the original latch handles. The rear elevation has a window providing light to one room (to the east in units 7 and 8 and 10 and to the west in unit 9, a central window is located in units 7-9 providing light to the narrow bathroom). The windows in unit 7&8 have been blocked with stonework. There are narrow backyards to the rear, set into the quarry cut. The backyards contain a series of small outbuildings servicing each property. Externally, the 1854 modifications are noticeable in the gable ends with clear signs of the raising of the properties (**see figure 5**). Within the east gable elevation there is a blocked window which must relate to the original phase of construction. In the west external elevation of unit 9 there is a clear scar where the flue has been extended to the new chimney stack.



**Plate 10:** Door latch

The interior is a simple arrangement typical to many cottages of this period and earlier. With a small hall leading off to the right and left (**see figure 6**) to small rectangular rooms each containing a fireplace. The earlier grates had been replaced with stoves in

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units 8 & 9 evidenced by the bricking up of the fireplace and the remains of stove and stovepipe hole in the brick blocking. Within unit 7 (which has been at some point converted into an animal pen), the original grate is still present in both rooms. The central area has a narrow room to the rear that functioned as a wash room with a sink, though no sign of a toilet is present (suggesting outdoor facilities or other arrangements). The dividing walls within units 8 and 9 are of brick which are plastered on the hard and unit 7 contains wooden laths and plaster. Unit 10 which was added in the 1854 renovations, is a single room, and has been open to the elements for some considerable time, removing most traces of interior fittings. The floors are wooden joists with floorboards rather than the expected flag floor; however, it is clear from the location and height of the fireplaces that this was the original floor level.

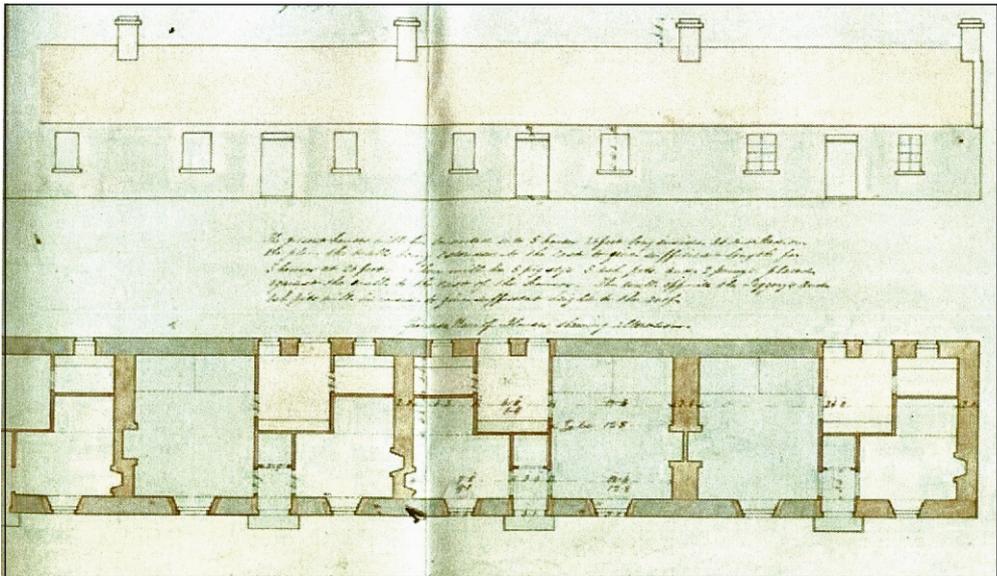
These are simple rooms with little in the way of fittings, having only a single press or cupboard next to each fireplace. There was no sign of electrics within the building.



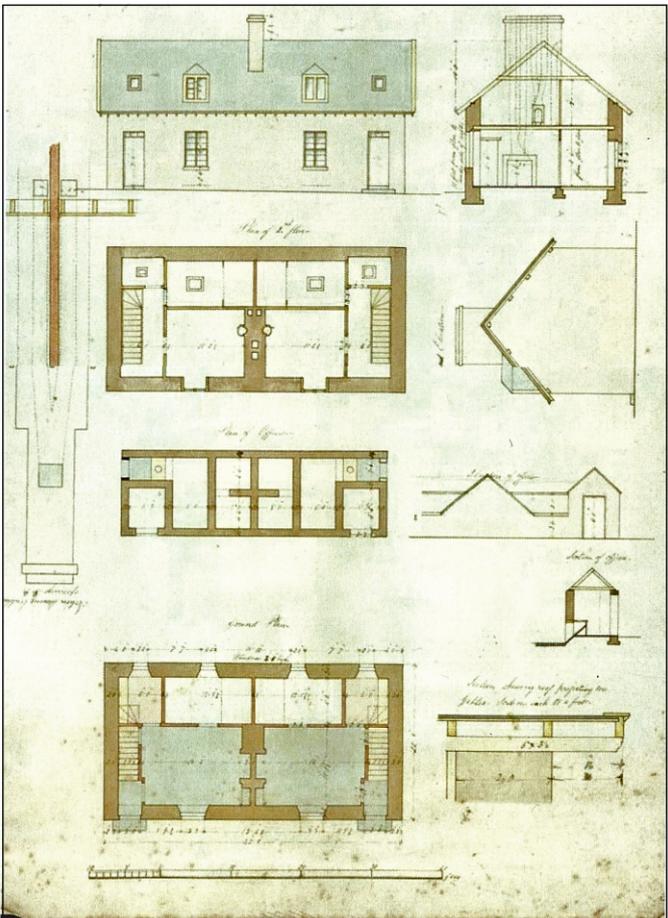
**Plate 101:** Original fireplace and grate within structure 7



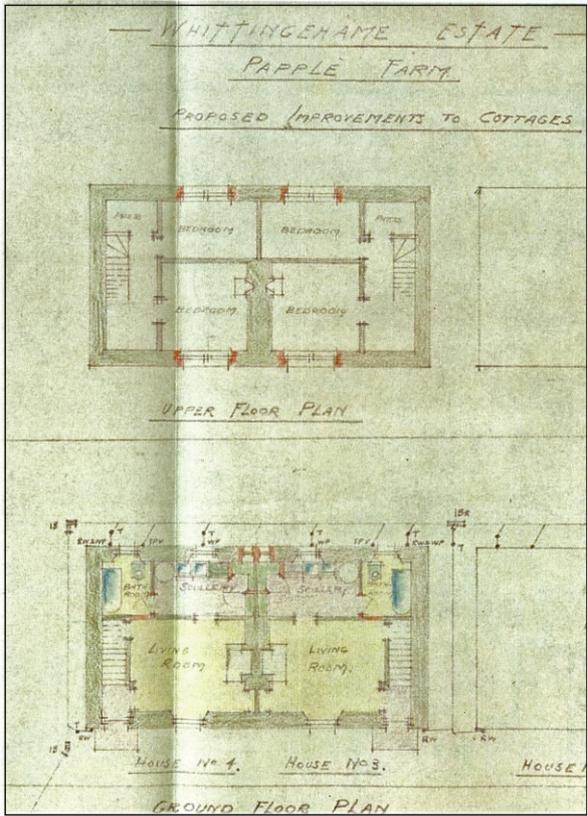
**Plate 112:** Structure 8 has blocked fireplace with hole for stove pipe and shallow press to the left.



1854 plan showing conversion of existing cottages with extension in to No. 10 and raising the wallhead and new pantile roof



Extract from 1858 construction plans for Units 5 & 6



1934 plan showing proposed improvements to Units 1-4

Figure 5: Estate architectural plans

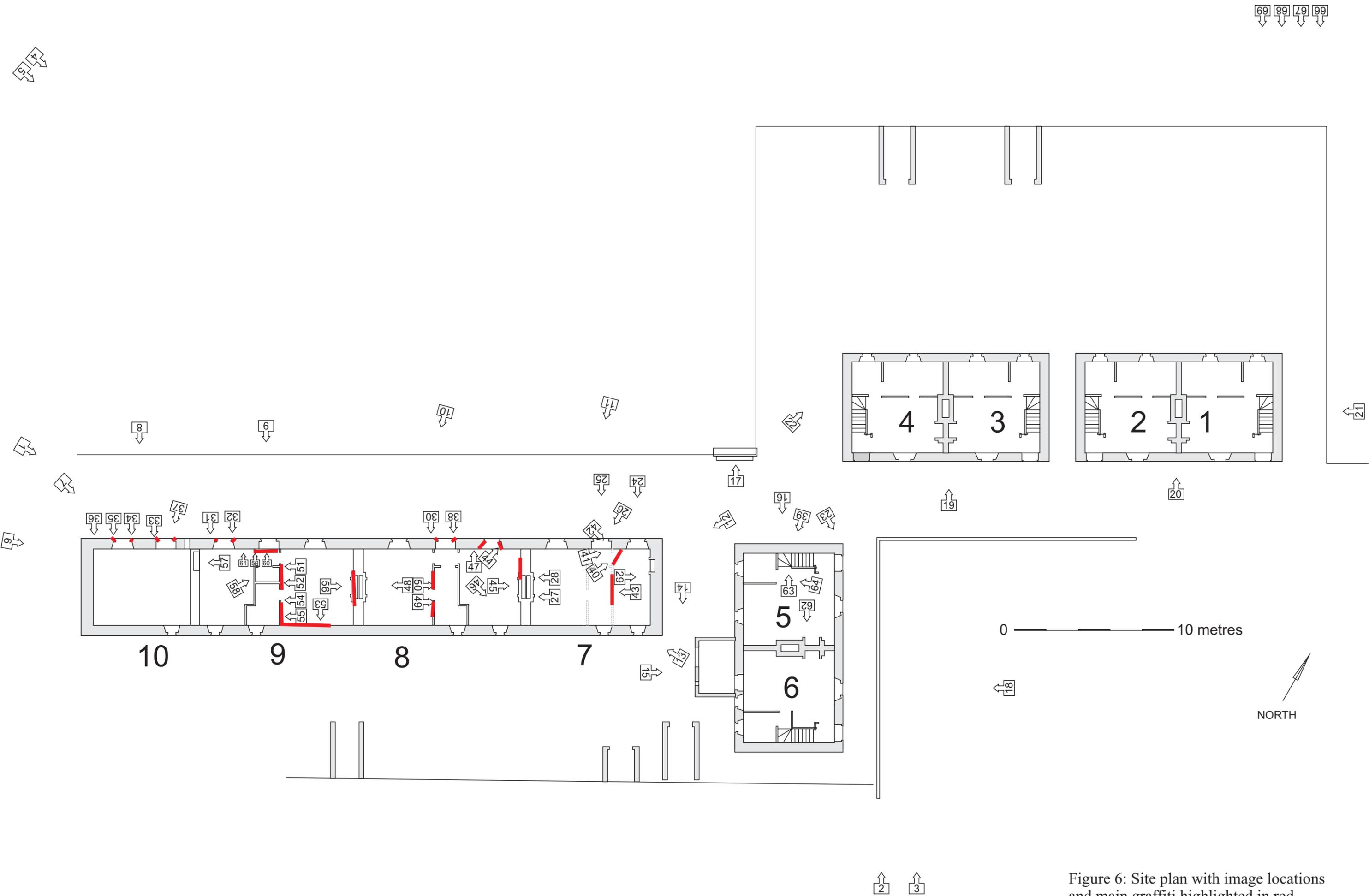
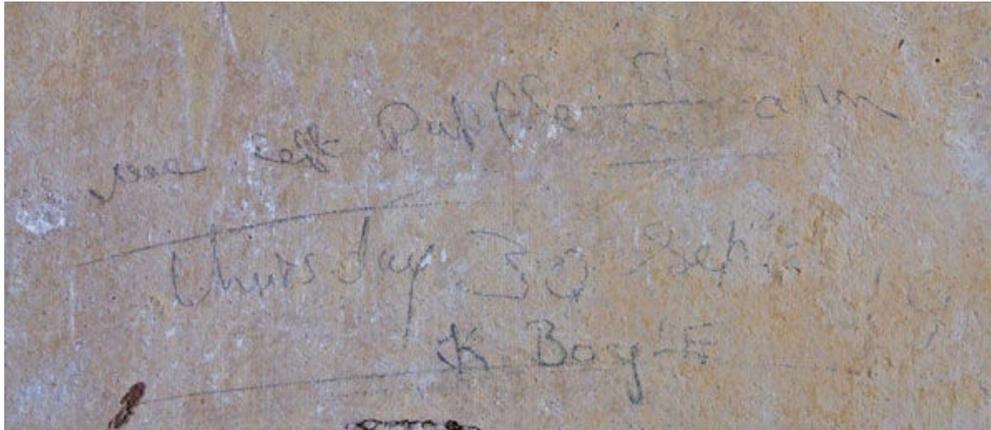


Figure 6: Site plan with image locations and main graffiti highlighted in red.

### 5.3 The Graffiti

Within the building group structure 7-10 there was a quantity of pencil and carved graffiti recorded that provides an insight into the later occupation of the cottages in the 1940s and 1950s. From the graffiti that is decipherable it is clear this represents a time after the second world war when labour for farms was in short supply, with many Irish people travelling to Scotland to find work in tending the turnip fields and other harvest activities. They lived in these basic cottages in groups until it was time to return home in the late autumn. Below, the message from K Boyle states "we left Papple Farm on Thursday the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1954".



A photographic record of the graffiti was undertaken to record this fleeting glimpse of the past. It is most often written on doors and plasterwork in pencil and is slowly fading. To the left is one of only two pencil drawings.

In the main, the Irish workers were from the west coast of Ireland, with several references to *Doohoma* / *Geesala* which represents a small area to the far west of Ireland overlooking Achill Island in Co. Mayo.

Other graffiti can be seen on the door and window surrounds carved into the sandstone, and consists of initials such as CR MM or DG (right)



## 5.4 The Original inhabitants

Papple inhabitants from the 1841 Census show a community of 60 people living at the farm. The tenant farmer was George Peacock. His wife and four children were not classified as working, while Christina Cockburn and John Davidson who are only ten years old and children of his workers are classified as agricultural labourers. It would be possible to track the fortunes of the farm and the people through these records.

First Name	Surname	Age	Occupation	Head	No.
Isabel	Peacock	70			1
George	Peacock	40	Farmer		1
Mary	Peacock	40			1
Isabella	Peacock	19			1
Mary	Peacock	17			1
Christina	Peacock	15			1
Robert	Peacock	8			1
Janet	Sligo	15	Servant	Peacock	1
John	Pow	53	Agricultural labourer		2
Janet	Pow	51			2
Janet	Pow	18			2
Margaret	Pow	15			2
Marion	Pow	14			2
Janet	Pow	13			2
John	Hardie	85	Wright		3
Arthur	Hardie	45	Wright		3
Margaret	Hardie	45			3
George	Anderson	65	Agricultural labourer		4
Euphemia	Anderson	30	Agricultural labourer		4
John	Anderson	9			4
Andrew	Dickson	65	Agricultural labourer		5
Mary	Dickson	40	Agricultural labourer		5
James	Cockburn	45	Agricultural labourer		6
Chathron	Cockburn	40			6
Cathrine	Cockburn	20	Agricultural labourer		6
Petter	Cockburn	15	Agricultural labourer		6
Christina	Cockburn	10	Agricultural labourer		6
David	Davidson	45	Agricultural labourer		7
Elisbeth	Davidson	45			7
Mary	Davidson	15	Agricultural labourer		7
Alison	Davidson	14	Agricultural labourer		7
John	Davidson	10	Agricultural labourer		7
Janet	Davidson	9			7
Jean	Davidson	6			7
Walter	Davidson	4			7
Thomson	Davidson	1			7

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Janet	Sanderson	45			8
John	Sanderson	40	Agricultural labourer		8
Janet	Sanderson	15	Agricultural labourer		8
Robert	Sanderson	13	Agricultural labourer		8
Mary	Sanderson	11			8
Walter	Sanderson	8			8
Betsey	Sanderson	4			8
James	Dickson	30	Agricultural labourer		9
Helen	Dickson	30			9
Alexander	Dickson	1			9
Andrew	Dickson	45	Agricultural labourer		10
Isbel	Dickson	20	Agricultural labourer		10
Archibald	Dickson	20	Agricultural labourer		10
George	Dickson	15	Agricultural labourer		10
Unnamed	Dickson	3 weeks			10
Janet	Thomson	50		Dickson	10
Isabel	Grieve	40			11
Charles	Grieve	35	Agricultural labourer		11
Susan	Grieve	8			11
Alison	Grieve	3			11
Janet	Knox	15	Agricultural labourer	Grieve	11
James	Edington	15	Agricultural labourer		12
William	Cockburn	12		Edington	12
James	Jenkinson	15	Agricultural labourer	Edington	12
Andrew	Barcly	40	Sawyer		13
Anni	Barcly	40	Agricultural labourer		13
Isaac	McGarey	15	Agricultural labourer	Barcly	13
John	Gray	20	Agricultural labourer	Barcly	13
William	Cassidy	25	Agricultural labourer	Barcly	13

## **6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The cottages represent good examples of farm workers residences and the sequence of gradual improvements in conditions from the original row (7-10) to the better quality structures (1-6) and the eventual use of the older structures (7-10) for bothy accommodation. As part of the whole it presents a coherent assemblage of agricultural design and rationalised farm development. The sequential development of the overall group of cottages is not complex, and as structures they hold little architectural merit, however, they hold within their fabric the story of how they were developed over time to meet the needs of the farm.

In general, if the external appearance of the cottages along the principal elevations, and those that are intervisible from the steading itself are retained, then the wider integrity of Papple steading would be retained. Preservation of the relevant roofing material is essential, and the fenestration along the principal elevations should be retained. Converting cottages such as this group into modern living spaces will require substantial alterations, however, as this has already taken place several times during the life of the buildings there is nothing that will be lost that requires further recording, based on the results of this investigation. There appears to be little requirement for further works to the physical remains of the cottages, though more documentary research into the previous inhabitants may be appropriate. The decision however rests with ELCAS.

**Appendix 1 Photo Register (Digital)**

Photo Record List – Papple Cottages, East Lothian				
Photo ID	Site Code	Direction from	Description	Date
01	PAP10_01	Northeast	View over structures 8/9/ 10/ 3/ 4	11/09/2010
02	PAP10_02	Northwest	View over structures 5/6/7/8	11/09/2010
03	PAP10_03	North	View over structures 1/2/3/4/5/6	11/09/2010
04	PAP10_04	East	View over structures 1-10 with Papple steading in background.	11/09/2010
05	PAP10_05	East	View over structures 1-10 with Papple steading in background.	11/09/2010
06	PAP10_06	East	West elevation of structures 9&10. N.B. scar of earlier gable and inserted flue.	11/09/2010
07	PAP10_07	Southeast	North elevation of structures 9&10.	11/09/2010
08	PAP10_08	South	North elevation of structure 10. N.B. dressed quoins to right and small inserted window to left.	11/09/2010
09	PAP10_09	South	North elevation of structure 9. N.B. break in build and heightening at east gable.	11/09/2010
10	PAP10_10	South	North elevation of structure 8.	11/09/2010
11	PAP10_11	South	North elevation of structure 7.	11/09/2010
12	PAP10_12	West	East elevation, east gable end of structure 7. N.B. two blocked windows and gable scar from earlier cottages.	11/09/2010
13	PAP10_13	Northwest	South elevation of structure 7. N.B. two blocked windows.	11/09/2010
14	PAP10_14	Southeast	North & west elevation of outbuilding to rear of structure 7.	11/09/2010
15	PAP10_15	East	Rear kitchen extension of structures 5&6. N.B. Brick repair to chimney, asbestos tiles and altered windows to right.	11/09/2010
16	PAP10_16	South	North elevation of structure 5.	11/09/2010
17	PAP10_17	North	Tap and basin feature in wall to west of structure 4.	11/09/2010
18	PAP10_18	West	East elevation of structures 5&6. N.B. box dormer to left and dormer to right. Cement repair to 5&6 door and window.	11/09/2010
19	PAP10_19	North	South elevation of structures 3&4	11/09/2010
20	PAP10_20	North	South elevation of structures 1&2	11/09/2010
21	PAP10_21	West	East elevation of structure 1	11/09/2010
22	PAP10_22	South	Detail of hanging eaves of structure 5, north elevation. N.B. earlier gable end.	11/09/2010
23	PAP10_23	East	Detail of hanging eaves of structure 4, west elevation.	11/09/2010
24	PAP10_24	N/A	Typical window in structures 7-10	11/09/2010
25	PAP10_25	N/A	Typical door in structures 7-10	11/09/2010
26	PAP10_26	N/A	Latch & lock in structure 7	11/09/2010
27	PAP10_27	N/A	Inserted fireplace & grate in structure 7. (west room)	11/09/2010
28	PAP10_28	N/A	Inserted fireplace & grate in structure 7.	11/09/2010

Papple Cottages, East Lothian

Photo Record List – Papple Cottages, East Lothian				
Photo ID	Site Code	Direction from	Description	Date
			(west room)	
29	PAP10_29	N/A	Fireplace & grate in east elevation of building 7. (east room)	11/09/2010
30	PAP10_30	N/A	Graffiti GC on right door jamb of structure 8.	
31	PAP10_31	N/A	Graffiti MKMR? On right jamb of window, structure 9.	12/09/2010
32	PAP10_32	N/A	Graffiti MKMR? On left jamb of window, structure 9.	12/09/2010
33	PAP10_33	N/A	Graffiti CR on right jamb of door, structure 9.	12/09/2010
34	PAP10_34	N/A	Graffiti (writing unknown sig) GL, AK, E on left jamb of window, structure 10.	12/09/2010
35	PAP10_35	N/A	Graffiti M on right jamb of window, structure 10.	12/09/2010
36	PAP10_36	N/A	Graffiti MR on right jamb of door, structure 10.	12/09/2010
37	PAP10_37	N/A	Graffiti MT, R, MG on right door jamb, structure 10.	12/09/2010
38	PAP10_38	N/A	Graffiti JF/T? on left door jamb, structure 8.	12/09/2010
39	PAP10_39	N/A	Graffiti D on north elevation of structure 5.	12/09/2010
40	PAP10_40	N/A	Graffiti on interior wood panelling structure 7. ?? Doohoma Geesala (N.B. place names in Co. Mayo)	12/09/2010
41	PAP10_41	N/A	Graffiti on interior wood panelling structure 7. ?? Doohoma Geesala (N.B. place names in Co. Mayo)	12/09/2010
42	PAP10_42	N/A	Graffiti on door inside structure 7.	12/09/2010
43	PAP10_43	N/A	Graffiti in east room, structure 7.	12/09/2010
44	PAP10_44	N/A	Graffiti (picture) inside north elevation of east room on right window jamb, structure 8.	12/09/2010
45	PAP10_45	East	Graffiti JLD/NORAOL & fireplace in east elevation of east room, structure 8.	12/09/2010
46	PAP10_46	Southeast	View across east room, south elevation window, structure 8.	12/09/2010
47	PAP10_47	N/A	Graffiti, right door jamb into east room DOO/PB/14, structure 8.	12/09/2010
48	PAP10_48	West	Fireplace & press in west room, structure 8.	12/09/2010
49	PAP10_49	Southeast	View into side washroom with sink, structure 8.	12/09/2010
50	PAP10_50	N/A	Graffiti (John/picture of turnip?) on east wall in west room, structure 8.	12/09/2010
51	PAP10_51	N/A	Graffiti (DG & undecipherable sigs) on right jamb of door into east room, structure 9.	12/09/2010
52	PAP10_52	N/A	Graffiti (we left Papple farm Thursday 30 Sep 1954 K Boyle) on west elevation of east	12/09/2010

Papple Cottages, East Lothian

Photo Record List – Papple Cottages, East Lothian				
Photo ID	Site Code	Direction from	Description	Date
			room, structure 9.	
53	PAP10_53	N/A	Graffiti (?? East Linton) on south elevation of east room, structure 9.	12/09/2010
54	PAP10_54	N/A	Graffiti: (Gortahork Donegal Eire 1.5.46) on west elevation of east room, structure 9.	12/09/2010
55	PAP10_55	West	General shot of interior dividing west wall in east room, structure 9.	12/09/2010
56	PAP10_56	East	Fireplace & press in east wall in east room, structure 9.	12/09/2010
57	PAP10_57	West	West room, structure 9 showing blocked fireplace & inserted stove pipe.	12/09/2010
58	PAP10_58		Fragments of wallpaper in west room, building 9.	12/09/2010
59	PAP10_59		Graffiti on front door interior, structure 9.	12/09/2010
60	PAP10_60		Graffiti on front door interior, structure 9.	12/09/2010
61	PAP10_61		Graffiti on front door interior, structure 9.	12/09/2010
62	PAP10_63	South	Fireplace & range, structure 5.	12/09/2010
63	PAP10_64	North	Stairs leading to 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, structure 5.	12/09/2010
64	PAP10_65	West	Small storeroom, ground floor, structure 5.	12/09/2010
65	PAP10_66	South	Upstairs, structure 5.	12/09/2010
66	PAP10_63	South	View over Papple cottages	12/09/2010
67	PAP10_64	South	View over Papple cottages	12/09/2010
68	PAP10_65	South	View over Papple cottages	12/09/2010
69	PAP10_66	South	View over Papple cottages	12/09/2010

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With contributions by S Anderson, M Cressey, G Haggarty & R Murdoch, SAIR Report 33, 2009. <http://www.sair.org.uk/sair33/index.html>

\* CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park,  
Musselburgh, East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

\*\* Freelance Historian

## Discovery and Excavation Scotland

**LOCAL AUTHORITY:** East Lothian

**Site Name:** Papple Cottages

**Parish:** Whittingehame

**Name of Contributor(s):** David Connolly (Connolly Heritage Consultancy)

**Type of Site or Find:** mid19<sup>th</sup> century cottages

**NGR (2 letters, 6 or 8 figures):** NT 58840 72362

### Report:

An archaeological buildings survey of the group of cottages to the west of the Papple Steading, showing initial construction circa 1840 with a major phase of building and modification in the 1850s then again in the 1930s. They form part of the complete farm estate of Papple, being part of an improvement farm from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Several items of graffiti were recorded, showing later occupation from Irish farm workers in the 50s and 60s.

**Sponsor(s): HS, Society, Institution, Developer, etc. (where appropriate):**

Whittingehame Estate

### Address(es) of Main Contributor(s):

#### Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Traprain House

Luggate Burn

Whittingehame

East Lothian

EH41 4QA



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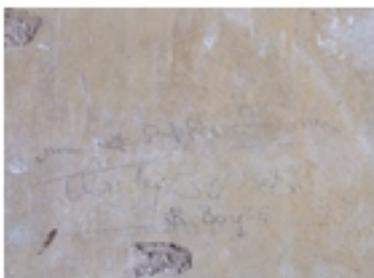
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