

St Bride's Church and churchyard

Kirkton of Cushnie, Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire

Historic Building Survey and Assessment

for

Forestry Commission Scotland

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Photograph Addyman Archaeology



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AA 2089

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Historic Building Survey and Assessment

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to complete a visual and analytical historic building survey (including drawn plans and elevations of the most significant upstanding features) for St Bride's Church, Cushnie, Aberdeenshire (NGR NJ 506 108). The survey was instructed by Matt Richie, Archaeologist, Forestry Commission Scotland, in order to inform ongoing management of the site.

The drawn survey of the church ruin in its as-existing included a general plan and elevation drawings of each wall, both externally and internally. Analytical information relating to phasing, etc. was overlaid. Much of the ruin is presently obscured by remains of collapsed walling and vegetation growth. The structure is a simple rectangle in plan whose lower walling may be medieval in date. There was some evidence for secondary works, particularly at the east gable, whose upper parts were wholly rebuilt, apparently in the 17th century as suggested by a dated skew-put of 1637 (attested in historical sources). Evidence for secondary rebuilding was also seen within the eastern parts of the south wall.

The graveyard survey involved a general topographic mapping exercise, part of which included accurate recording of the positions of surviving graveyard monuments. 47 individual graveyard monuments were identified and recorded photographically and by means of a gazetteer. These dated from the end of the 17th century to the early 20th century. It is likely that further monuments, either fallen or buried, may be identified elsewhere, particularly closer to and within the church ruin. A group of five of the more significant early monuments, bearing well preserved carved detail, were individually recorded by rectified photography.

A record of the project works has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1- 180633) and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

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Historic Building Survey and Assessment

1. Introduction

i. General

Following a successful tender bid Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS, contact, Matt Richie, FCS Archaeologist) to carry out an historic building survey and analytical assessment at the ruined church of St Bride's Church, Kirkton of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, and its associated churchyard. The survey and recording works were carried out in order to ensure a detailed record was made of this designated historic asset; in particular, ensuring a record was made of the several fine examples of associated early 18th century carved gravestones

The ruin of St Bride's church lies at Kirkton of Cushnie; it is also referred to as the Old Church of Cushnie. Though in the parish of Leochel-Cushnie the site is not to be confused with the similarly ruined Leochel Church, dedicated to St Marnock, at Kirkton of Leochel some 4.4km to the ESE (NGR NJ 55004 09620). St Bride's is a Scheduled Monument (SM 5620) and a listed building, Category B (ref. 9221 C (S)). The churchyard is also listed, Category B.

In summary the project brief (see *Appendix A*) stated,

A detailed measured historic building survey is required in order to provide a baseline record of the surviving structural and sepulchral features of St Bride's Church (SM 5620) and Churchyard (LB 9221). The survey and assessment will enhance the historic environment record and inform conservation management. The successful contractor will provide a measured plan and a series of detailed and annotated elevations; a historic churchyard survey (including a record and drawings of significant gravestones); and a short report detailing the site description and survey methodology alongside any historical background established by the investigation. The survey work will form the foundation for any future management decisions and inform conservation options.

The initial digital survey of the graveyard was undertaken by David Crawford of IIC Technologies on the 13 November 2013. The drawn archaeological record of the church was undertaken by Kenneth Macfadyen on the 18th and 19th of November 2013 the graveyard survey by Andrew Morrison at the same time. Weather conditions for the recording was overcast and showery on the first day leading to heavy frost and significant snowfall on the second.

This report contains historic maps, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.uk.

ii. Setting (Figure 1 and 2)

The church is situated in a rubble walled graveyard immediately to the north of Kirkton of Cushnie Farm at NGR NJ 50635 10861, figure 1. The relative location of the parish itself is highlighted in orange in figure 2.

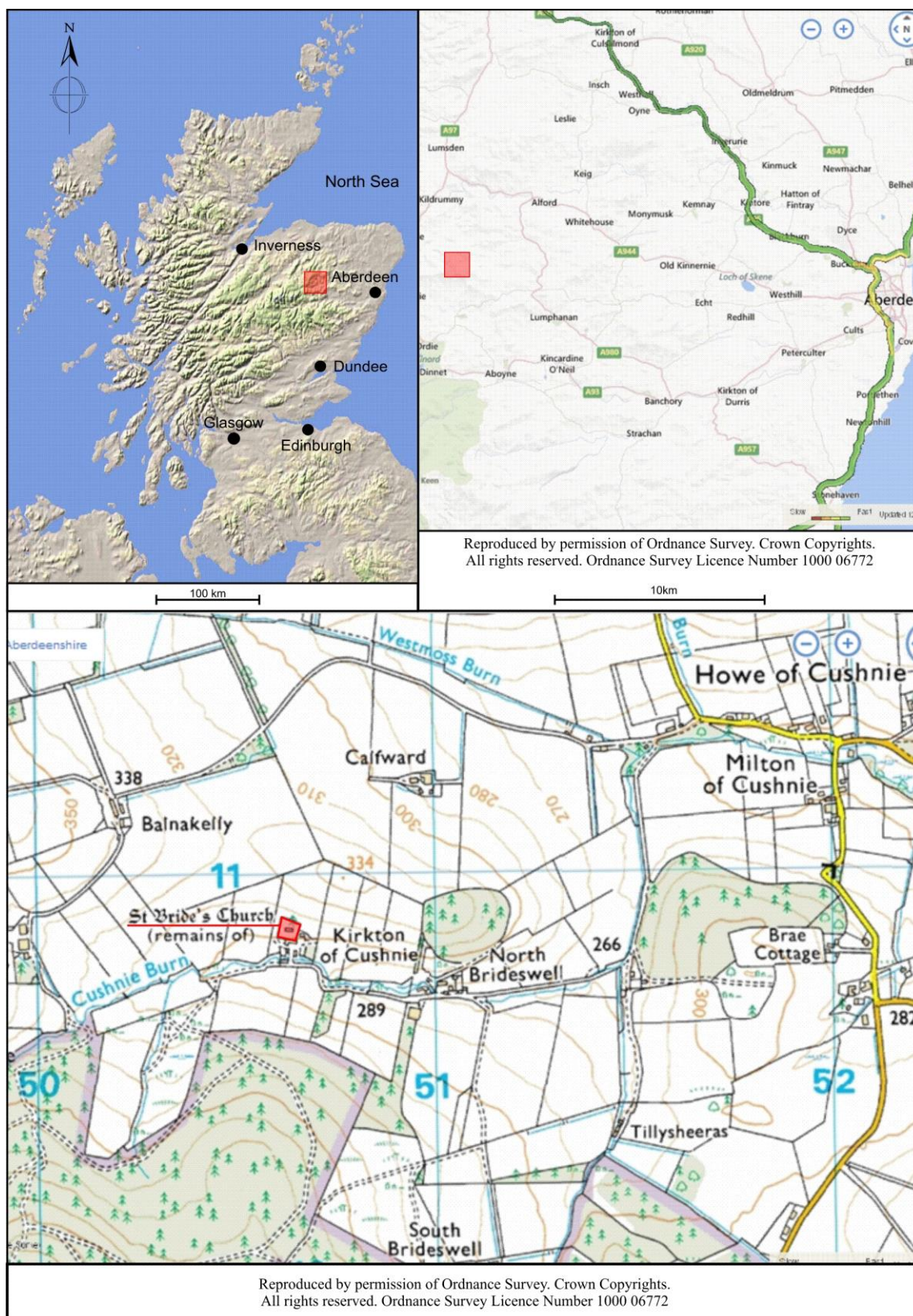


Figure 1 Location plan

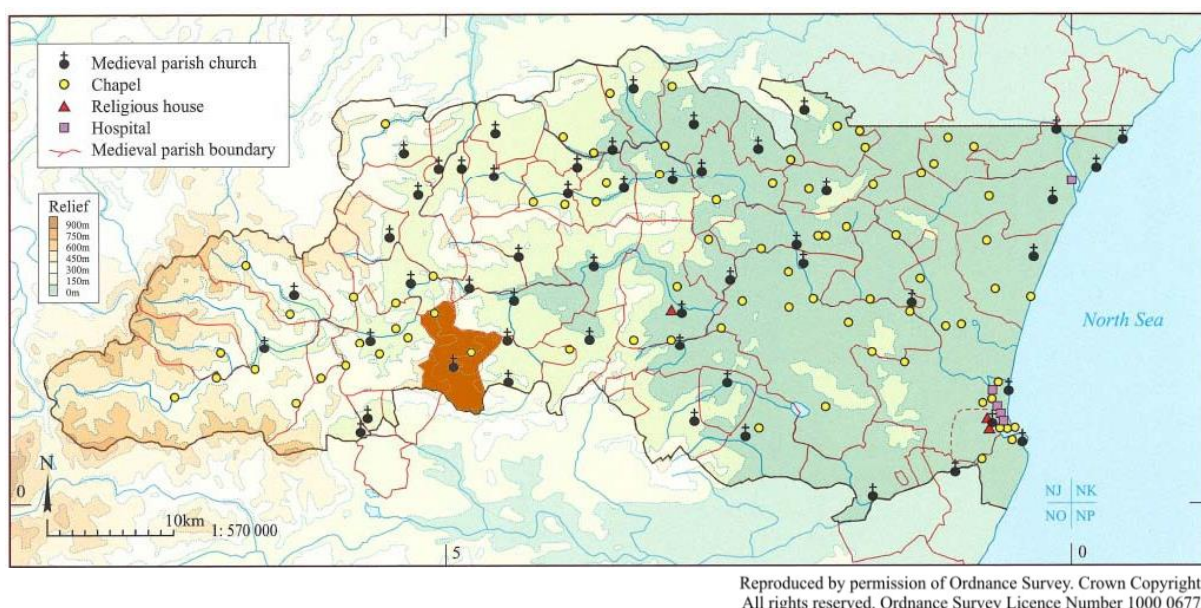


Figure 2 Location of the former Cushnie parish – from the Project Brief

2. *Historical Summary*

Early cartographic and visual sources

Early Ordnance Survey maps, such as those of the First Edition of 1867, *figures 3 and 4*, show little useful detail of the church other than its outline which, shown as an unfilled rectangle, indicate the structure to have been roofless by that stage.



Figure 3 Ordnance Survey : First Edition, 6": mile, Aberdeenshire sheet LXXI, surveyed 1867, published 1869 (NLS)

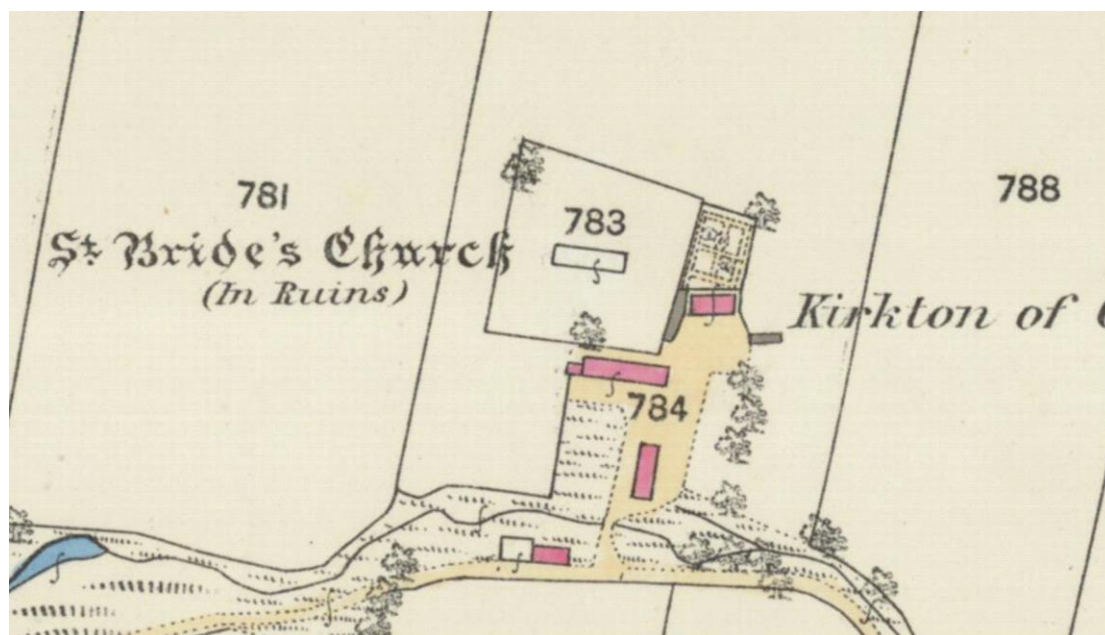


Figure 4 Ordnance Survey : First Edition, 25": mile, Aberdeenshire sheet LXXLI (Leochel), surveyed 1867, published 1869 (NLS)

A surviving photograph of St Bride's, of c.1906, shows the masonry fabric of the structure to have survived entire up to that date, *plate 1*. This gives an excellent impression of the simplicity and architectural severity of the structure. Fortunately this illustrates in some detail the exterior side of the now-lost west gable wall, with fine bird-cage bell-cote at its apex. It also shows the positions of openings in the south wall – an entrance further west and at the east end what appear to be a possible second entrance and a narrow window (writing in the 1870s Andrew Jervise described two arched entrances - see below); part of the window is still extant. Just visible in the central part of the south wall (partly obscured by the white scratch) is the stone memorial panel set in to the wall face, also still existing.



Plate 1 St Bride's Church, photograph taken from the SW, about 1906 (with permission, <http://www.cushnie-tough.co.uk/cushniechurchhistory.html>)

Cushnie Church

The parish existed as early as 1274-80. The church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Earls of Rothes until the 16th century.¹ The roll of ministers (and readers) for St Bride's goes back to 1567 and it seems likely that a church existed at least by the early 16th century.

The earliest session minutes preserved in the Scottish Record Office date from 1731 and record the ordination in April of that year of the Rev. Alexander Orem. The Rev. Francis Adam who compiled the [old] *Statistical Account* report referred to below, was minister from 1746 until his death in 1795.

The New Statistical Account notes, *In 1727 the Earl of Rothes was patron of Cushnie, and presented Mr Francis Adam in 1745. In 1762, the patronage of Cushnie was acquired by John Lumsden of Cushnie, and has continued in his family since. Sir John Forbes, Bart., and the Rev. Henry Thomas Lumsden, as patrons of the respective old parishes, are alternate patrons of the united parish.*² The Lumsdens were the prominent landowners in the 17th and 18th centuries and the Old Kirk of Cushnie was both their interest and last resting place. There are a number of Lumsden stones in the old church.

The Unification of Leochel and Cushnie and the demise of the old churches

The first steps to effect the union of the parishes of Cushnie and Leochel were made in 1618 but not until the death of the Rev. Francis Adam on 27th March 1795 was the matter pursued. By this time both church buildings were in a bad state of repair. While Leochel was agreeable to the union, Cushnie opposed it and took the matter to Presbytery. Cushnie's objections were supported by the Presbytery but in spite of the argument that because of the severe climate, winter floods and heavy snowfalls sometimes necessitating the smaller congregations to meet in the manse, the Court of Teinds decreed on 28th June 1795 that the unification should proceed. A new church and manse was erected at Leochel-Cushnie in 1797-8. Located 2.4km to the east of St. Bride's this 'central' church superseded both it and St Marnock's at Kirkton of Leochel.

In the *Statistical Account* of 1792 the Rev. Francis Adam notes of St Bride's, *The church is covered with heath [heather thatch], and was built in 1637, and the manse in 1724.*³ The New Statistical Account entry for Leochel-Cushnie parish includes the following section,

*The old church of Leochel was dedicated to St Marnan, that of Cushnie to St Bride. ... the small farm adjacent to the old church of Cushnie is still names Bride's Well. The sites of both the old churches were, according to tradition, supernaturally pointed out. Portions of the walls of the old churches are still standing; no date is visible at Leochel, but at Cushnie the date 1637 is to be seen, and on a broken stone, 14--, indicating an erection in the fifteenth century.*⁴

The Antiquary Andrew Jervise, writing in the 1870s, provides individual observations of the church building, as well as inscriptions upon monuments,

The kirk of Cusseny, in the diocese of Aberdeen, had probably been bestowed upon the Cathedral of Old Machar, by the Earls of mar, who were the ancient lords of the district.

The church, which was covered with heather until about 1792, is a roofless and picturesque ruin, upon the north bank of the burn, and within the Glen, of Cushnie. The date of 1637 is upon a skewput stone; and the bell, which is still in the belfry, belongs to the time of Mr Patrick Copland

¹ Historic Scotland, web-listing - http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2300:35:3074502359504226:::P35_SELECTED_MONUMENT:05620

² Account of 1834-45 vol.12 p.1129 : Leochel, and Cushnie, County of Aberdeen by the Rev. Alexander Taylor, Minister.

³ Account of 1791-99 vol.4 p.173 : Cushnie, County of Aberdeen

⁴ Account of 1834-45 vol.12 p.1127 : Leochel and Cushnie, County of Aberdeen

or Kopland, who became minister of Cushnie in 1672, and died there in 1710. It is initialled and dated – P.K. 1686.

There are three niches in the east wall of the church, and it is said these were placed the armorial bearings of the three principal heritors of the parish. One of the slabs only remains. It lies within the church, and exhibits a rude carving of the Lumsden arms, with the date 1637, as upon the skewput of the kirk.

The church is about 14 by 63 feet within walls, and has two arched doorways on the south.

...

*The next inscription is upon the west splay of the east, and only remaining, window of the old kirk:.. [he goes on to describe] ... The next inscription, from the east splay of the same window ...*⁵

The bell initialled and dated P K 1686, for Patrick Kilgour of Old Aberdeen, is now at Lynturk Church.

St Bride's Well, a holy well, is now covered by the Cushnie Burn.

A reference in CANMORE to a vaulted chamber beneath a tool store, containing three stone pedestals for coffins, appears to be in error – it seems to refer to a burial vault at Leochel Church – beneath the north jamb. The reference seems to be repeating description in *PSAS* by J Ritchie (1912, vol.46, page 317).

⁵ Jervise, A (1875-9) *Epitaphs and inscriptions from burial grounds and old buildings in the north-east of Scotland with historical, biographical, genealogical and antiquarian notes*, 2v Edinburgh Page(s): Vol. 1, 187-9.

3. The church ruin

i. Condition and methodology

Prior to commencement of the present project the church ruin had been subject to some clearance, removal of saplings and cutting back of ivy upon the upstanding walls. However much of the east gable in particular was still obscured by firmly attached mature ivy. A number of large tree stumps exist within the structure were located close to or upon the wall lines and probably contributed to their collapse; at the time of survey these were re-sprouting with new growth.



Plate 2 Ivy covering the interior of the east gable

The graveyard was generally overgrown with waist-high vegetation; this was trampled down in the vicinity of the church ruin and around individual graves to permit recording.

A basic hand-drawn survey of the church was undertaken at 1:50 scale, this recorded the salient features of the structure both in plan and in elevation. The elevation outlines were then digitised with individual stones traced from rectified photography to form the final record. This record is presented in *Appendix F*.

The church ruin was in a poor state generally with the upper parts of the upstanding east gable wall obscured by ivy. Many parts of the other three walls are wholly ruinous, with *in situ* lower sections often obscured beneath piles of collapsed rubble stone. Some areas of very recent collapse of the masonry were apparent on the north interior.

The structure as it stands was difficult to read archaeologically because of the partial survival and the poor condition of much that has survived. However it was possible to determine there had been two phases of rebuild /repairs with lime bonded rubble that related to the church in use prior to the its

ruination. Following this the wall heads had been raised with roughly executed very loose dry-stone construction in a number of areas.

ii. Analytical assessment

a. General

As the survey plan of the structure, *figure 5*, illustrates the church to have been of the simplest rectangular form, measuring some 19.75m lengthways (east-west) by 6.15m – 6.25m in width, over walls generally 0.90m in thickness. The plan displayed little irregularity or structural variation to indicate that it comprised more than one basic phase of development.

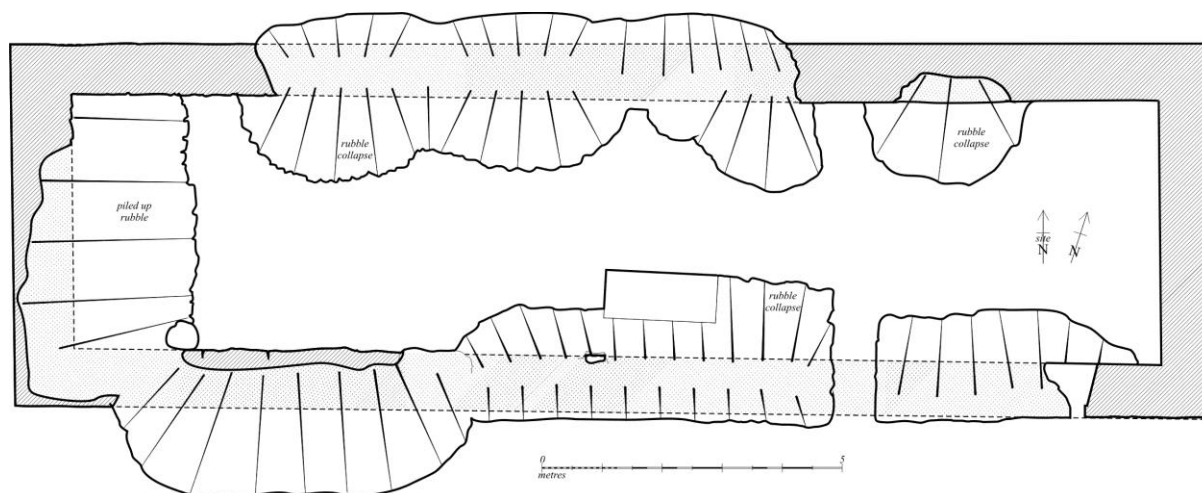


Figure 5 Plan of the church ruin

The general masonry fabric of the building was built from the varied stone types typical of the vernacular architecture of the area, these for the most part field gatherings rather than quarried stone. Stones included pale pink granite, sometimes partly dressed, and blocks of whin and schist – some angular, some evidently simply cobbles (some possibly gneiss). Pinnings, employed relatively lightly, tended to be of smaller chips and pieces of whin and schist. Rubblework construction displayed little evidence of coursing. Where dressings remained these were either of a pale fine-grained sandstone, or of pale pink granite. The former were clearly imported.



Plate 3 A typical area of masonry construction (east gable) displaying stone types present

with large areas of collapse, this collapsed masonry has been in part cleared away and stacked up against the west gable in a large pile, the existing entrance is also formed from this loose dry-stone masonry forming an entrance through a large formed pile of rubble stone/collapse.

b. East gable

The most substantial surviving part of the structure is the east gable which in spite of the concealing ivy growth appears to stand complete to its apex. On the visible masonry of the exterior the upper parts appear to be of a different build, bedded with a mortar that is generally much better preserved than elsewhere. While the ivy covering will have certainly afforded some protection, the difference in mortar character relates to phase. The more eroded lower wall areas are of a different build that corresponds to the sandstone quoining to the NE and SE that still remains, these of well-cut regular blocks of a pale fine-grained stone. The more durable upper mortared masonry relates to a clear horizontal construction break about 2.0m above ground and corresponds to upper quoining that is formed of rubble stone. Why the sandstone quoins were not reused in the upper rebuild is unknown, perhaps the structure had been derelict and part-robbed before the rebuilding occurred.



Plate 4 ivy covering the exterior of the east gable



Plate 5 The exterior of the gable following partial clearance (Historic Scotland)

The principal feature of the rebuilt gable head is a solitary window, this at high level and slightly off-set to the south of centre. Internally the opening is broadly splayed (*plate 6*); externally its pale pink granite dressings are detailed with a simple chamfer. Immediately above the window lintel there is a recess defined by granite dressings with squared arises; this feature may have contained an armorial or dedication / date-stone (*plates 4 and 5*).



Plate 6 Interior of east gable showing detail of window and copings



Plate 7 Carved skew-put at the NE corner

Of note at the NE corner is a sandstone skew-put that preserves a shield motif, *plate 7*. Unfortunately the surface was too worn to make out any decoration or inscription. Apart from this skew-put the wall heads were obscured on the exterior, they were mostly obscured on the interior as well with only a few copes visible on the north pitch, these of cut granite and angular blocks of field stone, *plate 6*.

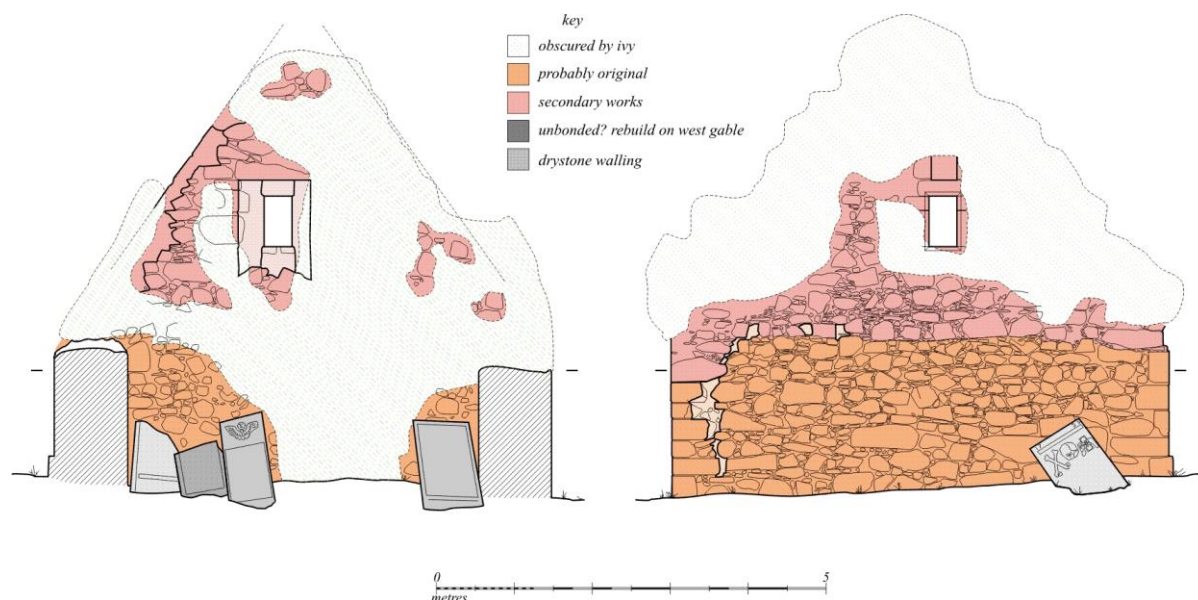


Figure 6 Interior and exterior of gable showing possible phasing

c. West gable

The west gable is much reduced surviving standing to a height of up to about 2m. As with the eastern gable it appears that much of the upper parts of the west gable had been rebuilt. The lower masonry has well formed sandstone quoining at the corners where it survives but is otherwise plain. The upper masonry is well laid but is now largely mortar free - either mortar has washed out or, in some areas, it

is a comparatively recent dry-stone rebuild. The former appearance of the gable is recorded in an early photograph – see *plate 1*, above.



Plate 8 General view of the church ruin from the NW showing the remains of the west wall, foreground right



Plate 9 Detail of the NW corner of west gable, showing differing masonry

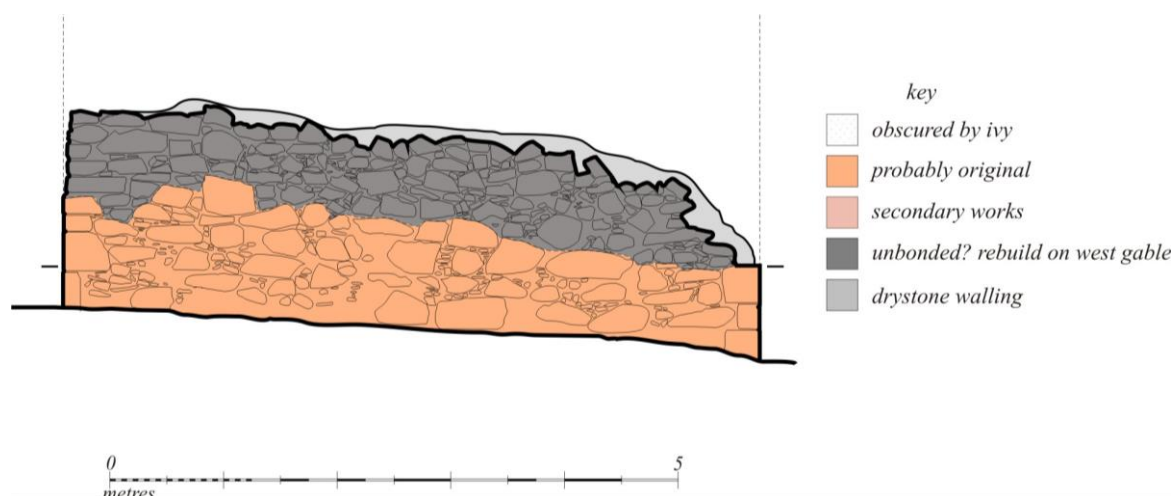


Figure 7 West gable with suggested phasing

d. South wall

The south wall of the church is now much reduced, particularly to the west where its remains are mostly buried beneath rubble collapse. Few original features were noted apart from the sandstone quoining of the corners. Close to the east end survive the remains of a window, this is a clear insertion along with an associated area of masonry that employs a mortar that is distinct from the surrounding. Parts of a sill stone and the lower east jamb of the window survive, the lower stone of which is elongated and vertically set. The jamb stones display a rough chamfer now much eroded. On the interior the splay to the east survives but is partly obscured by a grave slab cemented against it.



Plate 10 Remains of inserted window on at east end of south elevation and SE corner quoins

In the central part of the south wall a memorial slab (stone 47) had been set into the masonry of the wall face, *plate 11*. Whether this in-filled a former window opening or whether the surrounding secondary lime bonded masonry is associated with the insertion remained unclear; the wall top at this point is buried beneath rubble collapse and thus inaccessible. Some of the surrounding squared blocks appear to be early in character, but these may be re-set in their present positions.



Plate 11 Memorial slab set in to the exterior south wall of the church

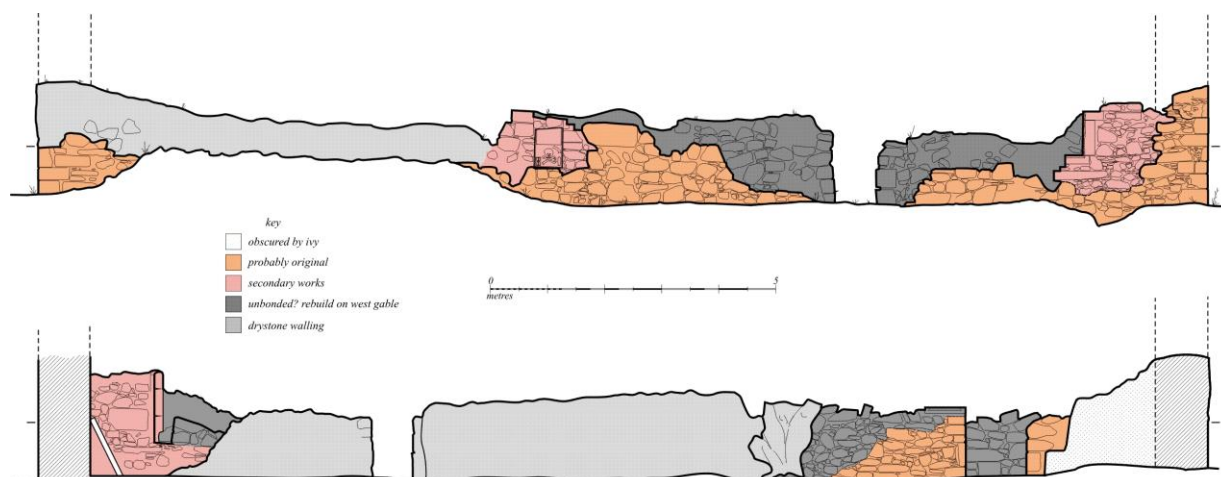


Figure 8 South elevation exterior and interior with suggested phasing

An existing 'entrance' off-set to the east in the south wall is the now only opening into the structure, *plate 12*. However in its present form it is clear that this is not an original feature or even a well-built insertion, rather it had been largely formed of dry-stone construction in recent times along with much of the surrounding walling. Some sandstone blocks used in the jambs of the opening are likely to have been reused from elsewhere in the building, or even from a former entrance at about this point, though no cut faces were noted that bear diagnostic detail.



Plate 12 South wall - dry-stone masonry of existing entrance into structure towards the east end

Plate 13 South wall – early entrance visible internally towards the west end, with subsequent blocking

On the interior side of the south wall the remains of a further entrance, subsequently blocked with dry-laid rubblework, exists towards the west end, *plate 13*. The eastern jamb is comparatively well preserved, standing to a height of over 1m above ground. The feature is obscured externally by fallen rubble. This had evidently been the principal entrance to the church and is visible in the surviving early photograph (*plate 1*, above).

e. North wall

The north wall of the church is now much collapsed, the only original features seen was the quoining of the NE and NW angles. To the west the upper parts of the surviving wall had seen some rebuilding. Two phases of secondary work were visible to the exterior - the well-constructed masonry relating to the rebuild of the west gable and, overlying this and extending to the east was a large area of dry-stone

masonry of lesser quality. The central part of the north wall where the dry-stone masonry is likely to have continued is now considerably collapsed.

Towards the east gable the masonry of the north wall is better preserved, rising to upto 1.75m. Though featureless this section may be mostly original work. On the interior side of this eastern section a large area of facing has recently fallen, and the facings close to the east gable are also in poor condition, this possibly in part a secondary repair.

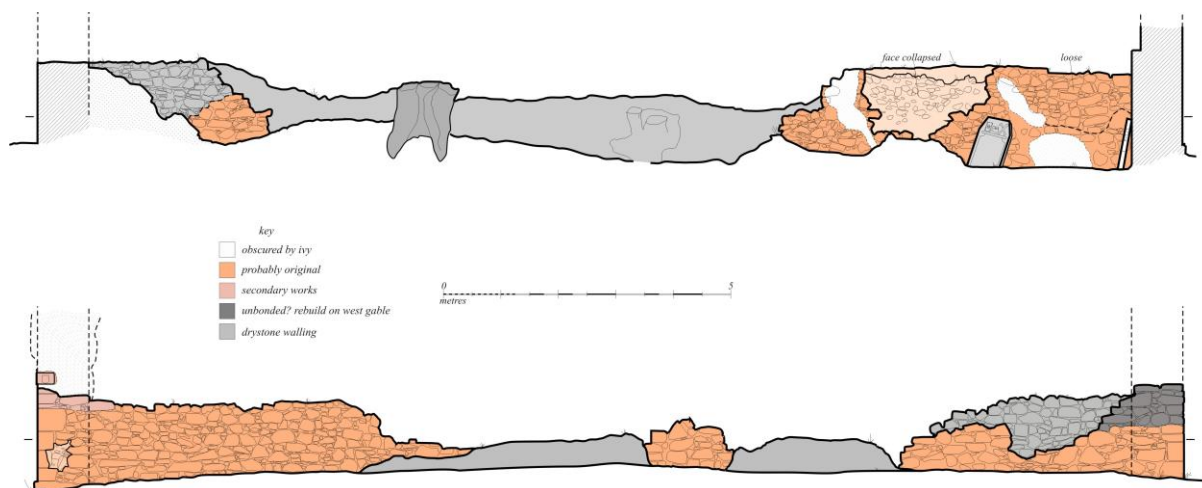


Figure 9 North elevation interior and exterior with suggested phasing (orange – extent of original fabric)



Plate 14 The rubble-choked interior following vegetation removal looking west

iii. Conclusion

In summary the ruin of St Bride's seems likely to comprise the remains of a medieval church structure of simple rectangular form; this appears to include the majority of the surviving lower walling of the building, of random rubblework predominantly employing local field stone and including the very sparing use of imported sandstone dressings, of which only the lower quoining at the external angles now remains *in situ* and visible, but may also have been used for the external dressings of the entrance(s) and windows, and in particular those of the east end. It is likely that some of the individual pieces of sandstone seen loose or built in to later fabric about the ruin may derive from the original structure.

The simplicity of the early structure is typical of medieval parish churches in rural Scotland, these often dating from the later 12th or 13th centuries. In Aberdeenshire perhaps the best surviving example, though by comparison more elaborate, is the old parish church of Auchindoir, of the early 13th century. However beyond the details outlined above there is little about St Bride's to confirm a precise dating and it is conceivable that the structure may even date as late as the immediate post-Reformation period. Clearance of the structure may well reveal more diagnostic details.

It is apparent that the original structure was substantially remodelled. This is most obviously seen at the east gable wall whose upper parts were wholly rebuilt, and from indications of rebuilding and the insertion of new windows seen elsewhere. Documentary sources make it clear that one of the skew-puts bore the date 1637 and seems little reason to doubt that this indicates the period of rebuilding. The architectural details of the gable wall with its flat copes, the visible skew-put, the form of the window and its simple chamfered surround, etc., are consistent with that dating. The arrangement of the window itself is consistent with Reformed worship – perhaps the rebuilding of the gable also reflected a wish to remove the trappings of the sanctuary of Catholic times, including the altar and east window. It is possible that internal arrangements were reorganised around a central pulpit at this stage and that the paired entrances (or at least the provision of an additional entrance towards the east end of the south wall) related to this period of use of the church.

4. Graveyard Survey

i. Methodology

A base topographic survey of the graveyard was completed. This was orientated to a local grid, with heights based on a local datum (based approximately to the Ordnance Survey datum). A network of temporary control points were installed around the survey area and co-ordinated by a closed traverse. From these points the survey was carried out using a Trimble S6 Robotic Total Station. The survey data was then processed in Trimble Business Centre software and completed in AutoCAD 2014. Following the completion of the base survey finer details were added to the survey plan on site by hand measurement.

A gazetteer of the graveyard monuments was undertaken; this included a photographic record, outline description and basic dimensions, and transcription notes, see *Appendix A*. Five individual monuments of early date and bearing notable carved detail were subject to a more detailed record (stones 36, 39, 41, 42 and 47); this included very detailed survey by means of rectified 3-dimensional digital photographic imagery (*Appendix B*).

ii. The churchyard

The churchyard comprises a roughly rectangular enclosure (actually 50.0m – 53.5m east/west by 45.5m - 57.0m north/south) defined on all sides by dry-stone walls, these now much over-grown. The churchyard has an elevated south-facing prospect over the Cushnie Burn and across Cushnie Glen. The ground within the enclosing walls rises steadily from south to north from 297.0m above estimated

OD to the SE (at the entrance) to 303m at the NW corner. The ground levels up along the southern extent of the enclosure, the walling bounding that side in effect functioning as a half-dyke retaining feature. Some terracing-in is apparent along the northern and western perimeter.



Figure 10 Graveyard survey plan

iii. Churchyard monuments

A total of 45 graveyard monuments were recorded at St Bride's during the present survey exercise. These were individually numbered and catalogued in the form of a gazetteer (*Appendix A*), and plotted upon the graveyard survey plan (*figure 11*). The more precise positions of some individual monuments were recorded where they lay up against the walls of the church ruin (Nos. 36, 41-45) or, in the case of monument 47, built in to its fabric.



Figure 11 Excerpt of graveyard survey showing locations of individual monuments

No monuments were located beyond the north side of the church. The main concentrations lay to the SE, the south and the SW, with further groups within the church interior and beyond its east end. There was some internal organisation of graves apparent, with the SW and south groups in regular alignment, indicating the establishment of formal lairs (burial plots). There was some indication of a similar arrangement of lairs in the southwestern group, with up to six rows apparent.

A number of family groupings of monuments were apparent, with *Ross* to the exterior east; *Tawse*, *Tough*, *Forbes* and *Ingram* to the SE; *Williams* to the south; *Ferries* to the SSW; and *Riddel* to the SW. Monuments to the interior were of *Gray* and *Lumsden*, the latter, the Lumsdens of Cushnie, evidently exercising proprietorial rights of burial (e.g. stone 41 – ‘Alexander Lumsden Laird of Cushnie’, d.1714). Other individual family names, principally those of spouses [sp.], include *Thompson*, *Smith* [sp.], *McRobbie* [sp.], *Bruce* [sp.], *Duckison* [sp.], *Henderson* [sp.], *Mitchell* [sp.], *Birse*, *Middleton* [sp.], *Hunter* [sp.], *Shaw*, and *Dow* [sp.].

A number of headstones do not appear to be in their original positions; these include some of those within the eastern interior of the church, propped against the east wall.

Overall the monuments dated from the end of the 17th century (stone 47) to the end of the 19th. However the last burials recorded on monuments date to the earlier 20th century, such as that of that of Jessie Gray, died 13 Nov 1919 aged 97 years (stone 31), and members of the Williams family recorded on stone 22. The monuments include an important group of headstones dating from the late 17th century to the mid-18th, these mostly with notable carved decorative details such as *memento mori*, hour glasses and winged cherubs (plate 17). The better examples of these, nos. 36, 39, 41, 42 and 47, were surveyed in close detail (Appendix B). Other notable monuments include a group of table tombs dating from the mid-18th century to the early 19th (plate 18). Later monuments tend all to be headstones and, unlike the earlier monuments which are all of sandstone, the use of granite is also seen.



Plate 15 Stones 8, 9, 16 and 17



Plate 16 Stones 1 - 4 and 6 looking SE (photo ©Copyright 2013, SCHR Ltd.)



Plate 17 Stone 35 (1725)



Plate 18 Stone 13 (Ross, 1811)





5. Conclusion and further recommendations





St Bride's Church is presently in very poor condition, with extensive and active decay apparent, and a risk to public safety. Its condition was recently assessed in detail by Historic Scotland. The present survey and analytical assessment forms an as-existing record and basis for understanding the evolution of the site that will inform its on-going management.





In spite of its ruination it is judged that the remains of St Bride's church still has considerable potential to preserve significant buried archaeological remains as well as further analytical and architectural information within the now-inaccessible parts of the upstanding fabric (whether obscured by rubble collapse or cloaked by vegetation, particularly ivy). A number of specific architectural features that are attested to by historical sources may well still be traceable following clearance – some will certainly be so (details of the south entrance externally, remains of further windows, ex situ dressings from fallen part of the structure). The existing record should be updated and augmented accordingly if invasive works or clearance are proposed at a future stage.





It is probable that there are further more graveyard monuments to be revealed at St Bride's, whether fallen or simply obscured by overlying rubble or vegetation. With control points established within the churchyard and church ruin it will be relatively straightforward to amend the survey plan to record their locations and to add them to the gazetteer if and when they are exposed.




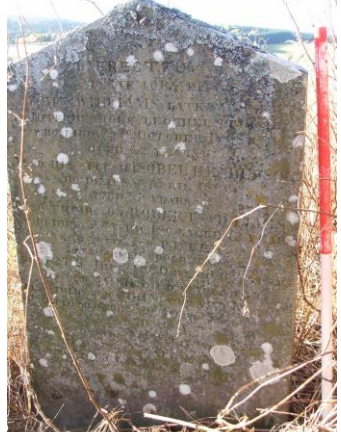
Appendix A Gazetteer of churchyard monuments





photograph	monument No.	comments
	1	<p>Headstone. Heavily weathered, illegible. Erected upside-down, likely displaced. Unclear if orientation is of significance. Tapered base. Displays in relief an arched ribbon above mortality symbols of a skull facing left, over crossed bones.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.50m width</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 2 differential weathering. Heavy lichen growth.</p>
	2	<p>Table Tomb with foot panels. "In Memory of James Tawse..."</p> <p>Date and script are illegible. Flat top with cyma reversa moulding. Low relief carving on foot panels with column-style corners.</p> <p>Approx. 0.40m height, 1.6m length, 1.0m width.</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Some moss growth.</p>
	3	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "1866 In Memory of John Tawse...who died August 20th 1861 aged 69 years and his wife Isabella Ellis died 22nd Aug 1889 aged 89 years". Some script obscured. Date of memorial encircled and carved in relief.</p> <p>Approx. 1.10m height, 0.70m width.</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some surface loss, considerable lichen growth.</p>
	4	<p>Table tomb with foot panels. "...Tawse [?]..." (and spouse). Top nearly illegible, obscured and weathered. Flat top with damage to corners and cyma recta moulding. Foot panels engraved in low relief. Greek style columns with fan or shell decoration. W foot cracked and engraved "IT IM". E foot engraved "182[?]"</p> <p>Approx. 0.40m height, 1.5m length, 0.80m width</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Heavy moss and lichen growth.</p>





	<p>5</p>	<p>Table tomb with inset foot panels. "...Shaw..." Top nearly illegible, weathered. Flat top with beaded edge and moderate damage to corners esp. SW. Foot panels undecorated.</p> <p>Approx. 0.35m height, 1.6m length, 0.80m width.</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Moderate moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>6</p>	<p>Ledge stone. "AW 1740" incised top left. Top shows winged cherub carved in relief, middle contains raised placard with heavily weathered illegible inscription, base shows relief carvings of ribbon over mortality symbols of crossed bones (L), skull facing left (C), hourglass (R).</p> <p>Approx. 1.6m length, 0.60m width.</p> <p>Shows granular and planar erosion, level 2 surface loss, level 2 differential weathering, level 2 delamination. Some moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>7</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "In Memory of Harry Mitchell, Farmer in Wark, who departed this life May 22d 1847, aged 85 years and Margaret Hunter, his spouse, who died March 7th 1814 aged 54, also of their son, James Mitchell, Farmer in Wark, who died January 24th, 1849, aged 46; and of Charlotte Ann Lumsden... who died..."</p> <p>Different font used for Charlotte Ann Lumsden, added at a later date</p> <p>Approx. 0.80 height, 0.70m width.</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>8</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "In Memory of Margaret Mitchell wife of William Tough, farmer, Holehead, who died 27th Jan, 1849, aged 55. And of the said William Tough who died 4th March 1869, aged 78 years, also their granddaughter Hellen Tough Allan daughter of William Allan and Hellen Williams barer New Byth, died 30th June 1877 aged 2 years and 8 months".</p> <p>Appears that William Tough was added at a later date, and Hellen Tough Allan added later still.</p> <p>Approx. 1.25m height, 0.60m width.</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some moss, considerable lichen growth.</p>





	<p>9</p>	<p>Headstone. "Erected in memory of George Williams, born 1814-died 1894 and Helen Tough born 1819- died 1889" Erected in 3 pieces. Natural 'unworked' stone look to base with smooth plaque reading "also...their eldest daughter Charlotte Mitchell Williams...died 1907". Square central section with raised border and lettering in relief "and the life, I am the resurrection, and the life" carved around the edges, top section is plinth with cyma reversa moulding and shield with carved relief.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.60-0.75m width.</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some damage to plinth, heavy moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>10</p>	<p>Table tomb with foot panels. Flat top with coved edges, damaged corners. Decorative legs and feet carved in relief on foot panels. Heavily weathered, illegible.</p> <p>Approx. 1.8m length, 0.80m width, 0.40m height.</p> <p>Shows signs of granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering.</p>
	<p>11</p>	<p>Headstone. "In memory of Lewis Ross...farmer in Gorb...who died 13th July 1812, aged 51, also Catherine Dow his spouse who died 15th Sept 1814 aged 51, also their oldest son Alexander who died 16th Jan...1951 aged...and their youngest son Lewis..." Subsquare with stylised top. Possible winged cherub with flowers at corners.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.85m width.</p> <p>Signs of surface loss along top faces, heavy lichen growth.</p>
	<p>12</p>	<p>Headstone. Illegible. Winged cherub at top, raised plaque in central section, inscription weathered. May be an erected ledger stone similar to #6.</p> <p>Approx. 1.2m height, 0.6m width.</p> <p>Shows signs of granular erosion, level 2 surface loss, level 2 differential weathering.</p>





	<p>13</p>	<p>Table tomb with foot panels. <i>"Under this...is the...John Ross..."</i> Flat top with beaded edge, foot panels with Doric columns carved in relief. E foot contains the inscription <i>"1811"</i> Top obscured by weathering and moss. Likely commemorates 4 or more individuals.</p> <p>Approx. 2.0m length, 0.70m width, 0.40m height.</p> <p>Shows signs of granular erosion and level 1 surface loss. Heavy moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>14</p>	<p>Headstone. <i>"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Ross, late farmer in Bogfurloy, Parish of Migavie who died September 25 1837, aged 63 years, Done by the care of his widow Margaret Hosie"</i> Rectangular shape with stylised top.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.70m width</p> <p>Moderate weathering with some surface loss along top. Thick lichen growth.</p>
	<p>15</p>	<p>Headstone. <i>"In memory of William Birse brother of Charles Birse New Slat Cushnie, who died 13th April 1877, aged 78 years. Also Jonathan Birse, son of the said Charles Birse, who died 2nd May 1875, aged 25 years. The said Charles Birse, died at Mayfield Whitehouse, 5th May 1888 in the 80th year of his age. Also his wife Elspet Ingram who died 11th June 1906 in her 91st year, also their son Alexander who died at Sedro-Woolley, Amercia, 18th Dec 1911 aged 74 years"</i> Rectangular stone with semicircular central feature.</p> <p>Approx. 1.4m height, 0.90m width</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>16</p>	<p>Headstone. <i>"In memory of Peter Forbes, farmer, Newbraes, who died 21st Feb 1848 aged 66 years and of his son George who died 9th April 1826 aged 10 years and of four of his children who died in infancy. Also of his wife Margaret Clark, who died 15th April 1864 aged 76 years. Also their granddaughter Eliza Forbes wife of Samuel Tawse, farmer, Mains of...Migavie, died 19th September 1882 aged 82 years, also the above Samuel Tawse who died at Culou...h cottage 19th March 1913 in his 79th year"</i> Triangular top with cyma reversa moulded band. Recessed panel in top 2/3rds.</p> <p>Approx 1.4m height, 1.0m width.</p> <p>Some granular erosion and surface loss, Heavy lichen growth.</p>





	<p>17</p>	<p>Headstone. "Erected in memory of Charles Forbes late farmer, Newbraes, who died on 22nd August 1884 aged 66 years, also his sister Catherine Forbes who died 1st November 190th Aged 78 years" Incised stylised arch with diamond pattern around edges and flower roundels in corners. Top is missing, may be associated with #45.</p> <p>Approx. 1.2m height, 0.80m width.</p> <p>Shows heavy lichen growth and minimal surface loss.</p>
	<p>18</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "In memory of...wife of Alexander Ingram, farmer...died 11th December 1863 aged 70 years, also the said Alexander Ingram who died 23rd September 1875 aged 91 years"</p> <p>Approx. 0.80m height, 0.60m width</p> <p>Minimal weathering, moderate lichen growth.</p>
	<p>19</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "In Memory of" engraved in pediment. Cyma recta style 'architrave', raised panel with inscription "John Leys, late farmer in Kirkton who died 2nd March 1834 aged 77, and Isabel William his spouse, died...January 1857 aged 75, and...of their grandchildren George James Leys died in infancy also Janet William wife of John Ley...died 25th August 1861 aged..."</p> <p>Approx. 1.2m height, 0.90m width</p> <p>Shows some differential weathering and obscuring of script. Moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>20</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "Erected in the memory of John Williams, late farmer in Uppermermore Leochel Cushnie who died 28th October 1868 aged 82 years, also his spouse Isobel Henderson who died 8th April 1866 aged 75 years, also their son Robert Williams who died 3rd April 1869, aged 49 years and their son Peter, late farmer Uppermermore, died 27th June 1880 aged 62 years, his son John who died in Uppermermore 29th ...18?? Aged 78 years..."</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.60m width</p> <p>Minimal weathering, moderate lichen growth.</p>





	<p>21</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. <i>"In memory of George Williams, late farmer in Miltown of Cushnie died 4th Nov 1862 aged 80 years, and of Helen Duckison his wife who died 15th June...aged 86 years also their son Harry Williams, farmer in Braeside, died 15th...1881 aged 38 years"</i></p> <p>Approx. 1.1m height, 0.60m width.</p> <p>Some surface loss, delamination level 2 with fracture along right edge. Bolts in top and right to arrest delamination. Fracture along right edge. Some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>22</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top set in rectangular base. <i>"Erected in memory of Harry Williams who died at...Cushnie 13th September 1881 aged...years, also...Elizabeth Bruce who died at Woodend...12th February 1923 aged 80 years, also their son William who died in...February...aged 18 years also their daughter Elizabeth Forbes who died in...Cushnie 26th February...aged 10 years"</i> Granite with blackened shallow lettering and incised line around stone edge.</p> <p>Approx. 1.5m height, 0.80-1.0m width</p> <p>Little to no weathering, faint lettering.</p>
	<p>23</p>	<p>Headstone with rounded top. Thinly engraved with "WR" over "IW" No other engravings or information is present. Stone rests on a considerable angle.</p> <p>Approx. 0.70m height, 0.60m width</p> <p>Little weathering, considerable lichen growth.</p>
	<p>24</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top and projecting corners with raised floral decoration. <i>"The memory of William Riddle late farmer in Bennachilly, who died 12th April 1855 aged...also Euphemia Baird his...died 9th February...aged 78"</i> Has raised central panel inset from edges, sits at slight angle</p> <p>Approx. 1.1m height, 0.7m width</p> <p>Minimal weathering, considerable lichen growth.</p>




	<p>25</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. Illegible. Carved inset rectangular panel in central section with concave edges. On its back, no longer standing.</p> <p>Approx 0.70m height, 0.55m width</p> <p>Displays granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Some moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>26</p>	<p>Headstone with protruding rounded corners and rounded triangular top. Projecting edges at base of stone, set on rectangular platform. Illegible.</p> <p>Approx. 1.1m height, 0.50-0.60m width</p> <p>Displays level 1 differential weathering and slight surface loss Also incorporates plain kerb, turf covered.</p> <p>Approx. 1.3m length x 1.0m width, kerb stones 0.20m width.</p>
	<p>27</p>	<p>Headstone with squared top and three raised rounded central portions on top surface. <i>"Erected in memory of Alexander Riddel of...Glenkinchie...wife Hellen Smith...1862 aged 95 years, and of their son Alexander who died in infancy aged 18 months, also of his...died December 12th..."</i> Many other names present but are illegible. Incised band surrounding engraved panel in centre of stone.</p> <p>Approx. 1.4m height, 1.1m width.</p> <p>Displays some surface loss and considerable lichen growth.</p>
	<p>28</p>	<p>Headstone with cyma reversa style top edges and semi-circular central section. <i>"In memory of George Thomson, Bogsowie, died 7 Oct. 1871 aged 62 his wife Helen Williams died 13 Nov 1887 aged 76 their daughter Elizabeth...Aug 1870 aged 38 their grandchildren Peter son of...Thomson, Bogsowie, died 10th...1870 aged 18 months Helen died 28th Feb 1902 aged 42 Bathia Riddel beloved wife of Peter Thomson, Bogsowie, Cushnie died 13th April 1915 aged 89 years and...Peter Thomson who died 12th...1918..."</i> Columns carved in relief down sides. Incised stylised arch with diamond pattern around edges, floral decoration in top central semi-circle.</p> <p>Approx. 1.5m height 0.8m width</p> <p>Displays some surface loss and considerable lichen growth.</p>

	<p>29</p>	<p>Headstone with cyma reversa style top edges and semi-circular central section. <i>"In loving memory of John Ferries who died at Broadstrain...Oct. 10th 1895 aged 80 years, also his wife Isabella McRobbie who died...1908..."</i> Columns carved in relief down sides. Incised stylised arch with diamond pattern around edges, floral decoration in top central semi-circle. Same type as #28.</p> <p>Approx. 1.5m height 0.8m width</p> <p>Displays some surface loss and considerable lichen growth.</p>
	<p>30</p>	<p>Headstone with rounded triangular top. <i>"In memory of John Ferries...died...Nov. 1881 aged 85 years"</i> Also to his wife, however illegible. Headstone has incised border with decoration along top interior edge.</p> <p>Approx. 1.2m height, 0.7m width</p> <p>Some surface loss and heavy lichen growth.</p>
	<p>31</p>	<p>Table tomb with foot panels. <i>"In memory of Alexander Ferries...1831..."</i> Foot panels engraved with Greek Doric style columns in low relief with fan or shell decoration in interior corners. <i>"AF"</i> engraved within incised oval in centre of panel. Top worn with cyma recta style moulding around edges. Same style as grave #4.</p> <p>Approx. 0.40m height, 0.70m width, 2.0m length.</p> <p>Displays some granular erosion, level 1 surface loss, level 1 differential weathering. Thick overgrowth with much moss and lichen growth.</p>
	<p>32</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. <i>"In memory of Ann Forbes wife of William Grant, overseer, Buchaam Strathdon, who died 30th May 1865 aged 41 years"</i></p> <p>No additional engraving or decoration.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height, 0.70m width</p> <p>Minimal surface loss, slight differential weathering. Little lichen growth.</p>

	<p>33</p>	<p>Table tomb with foot panels. <i>"In memory of Janet Middleton who died...March 1825 aged 75, on her left...who died...also under this stone lies..."</i> Damage to table-top edges and missing portion of corner. Base of top engraved <i>"...stone is erected by her husband Harry Forbes, farmer in..."</i> Foot panels engraved with Greek Doric style columns in low relief with fan or shell decoration in interior corners. Initials engraved within incised oval in centre of panel. Cyma recta style moulding around top edges. Same style as grave #31. –Approx. 0.40m height, 0.70m width, 2.0m length.</p> <p>-Shows some differential weathering and surface loss, some moss and vine growth.</p>
	<p>34</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top and rounded corners, has bevelled edge along vertical planes. <i>"In memory of Jane Ingra, daughter of Charles Ingram farmer, in Balnakellie, Cushnie who died 16th August 1881, aged 21 years. Also his wife Isabella Williams who died at Wester Balnakellie 22nd May 1903 aged 74 years, also the said Charles Ingram who died at Wester Balnakellie...1904"</i> Decorative thistle pattern in pediment carved in low relief over pecked background.</p> <p>Approx. 0.70m height 0.55m width.</p> <p>Minimal weathering, some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>35</p>	<p>Likely ledger stone. Underlies topsoil.</p> <p>Approx. 2.0m length, 0.70m width.</p>
	<p>36</p>	<p>Headstone with squared top. Horizontal fracture, missing base. Displaced, resting against E wall of Kirk exterior. Crack radiating NE from break, chipping on edges. <i>"1725"</i> engraved over horizontal ribbon with latin <i>"Mors Jamua Vitae"</i> Beneath ribbon, mortality symbols carved in mid-relief: (L) crossed bones (C) skull facing left (R) winged hourglass. Broken along inscription <i>"...ere lyes William...g a who dept this...e the 15 of Aug...of age 77 years...the care of...dhum his"</i> all in raised panel inset from edge.</p> <p>0.93m height surviving, 0.73m width, 0.09m thickness tapering to 0.08m.</p> <p>Level 1 surface loss, level 2 diff weathering.</p>

	<p>37</p>	<p>Table tomb with likely later undecorated foot panels. Faint inscription along table top, not legible during site visit conditions "1795" discernable. Later inscription "<i>Restored by public subscription 1878</i>" along slab base. Cyma reversa edging along slab top. Located in interior of Kirk.</p> <p>Approx. 2.0m length, 0.80m width, 0.45m height.</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 differential weathering and level 1 surface loss. Some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>38</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. "<i>Erected to the memory of Harry Gray farmer in Mains of Cushnie, who died on the 13th April 1858 aged 68 years, also his wife Janet Forbes who died 24th February 1862, aged 66 years their daughters Margaret born 10 March 1828 died 31 May 1876 aged 48 years, Jessie born 5 June 1822 died 13 Nov 1919 aged 97 years</i>" Script within raised panel, "1858" engraved within raised panel within pediment.</p> <p>Approx. 1.1m height, 0.65m width</p> <p>Displays minimal weathering with some lichen growth.</p>
	<p>39</p>	<p>Headstone with circular top. Displaced, set into W facing section of Kirk S wall. Mortared into window frame. Raised border around exterior edge. "<i>WL(D) IG</i>" engraved under top arch over winged cherub carved in relief atop dedication "<i>Here lyes befor this ston Will Lumsden in tit aboutie who depr this life Novm 26 1722 & of age 63 years & his laiful son John Lumsden</i>" Bottom half displays "<i>A L T S</i>" engraved over "17" and "24" on left and right side of arched ribbon containing inscription "<i>Memento Mo...</i>" Carved in relief beneath are skull and cross bones partially obscured by overburden.</p> <p>1.17m overall height, 0.49m width, and 0.10m thickness.</p> <p>Displays minimal erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Little to no lichen growth.</p>
	<p>40</p>	<p>Headstone with triangular top. Roof-style edging over top surfaces, "1860" engraved in raised panel within pediment. Concave corners to main raised panel containing dedication, inset from vertical edges. "<i>In memory of John Gray, late farmer... Cushnie who died 21st March 1858 aged 77 years, also his son John who died... March 1864 aged 17 years also his wife Elspet Walker who died...</i>" No longer standing, resting on its back within interior of Kirk, partially covered.</p> <p>Approx. 1.4m height, 1.0m width.</p> <p>Shows some differential weathering, surface loss.</p>

	<p>41</p>	<p>Headstone with squared top. Displaced, resting against E interior wall of Kirk. Raised framed border 0.05m wide around exterior edge. "<i>Befor this ston lyes Alexander Lumsden Laird of Cushnie who departed this life May the 1 1714 of age 70 years & also his spous Elizabeth Leith & David Lumsden of Cushnie who departed this life Desr the 23 1718 & of age 38 years & also Lodovick Lumsden Hoc Lector Tumulo Tres Contumulantum in Uno Cognati Matei Fibius Ato El Pater</i>" Horizontal ribbon carved in relief beneath, containing "<i>Mors Janua Vitae</i>" over likely (L) crossed bones (C) skull. Base of slab remains buried. Sections of frame missing from left side.</p> <p>Surviving height 1.10m, 0.71m width, 0.11m thickness.</p> <p>Displays granular erosion, level 1 surface loss, level 2 differential weathering, level 2 delamination</p>
	<p>42</p>	<p>Likely ledger stone. Displaced, resting vertically against E interior wall of Kirk. Winged cherub carved in relief within top section. Raised panel in middle section with dedication "<i>Here lyes Barbra Beg, Laful spous to John Taus who liuedsom time in Wastsid of Foulis who died MRx 16th 1765 aged 63 also father & forfathers of the forsaid John Taus lyes here</i>" Large crack radiating N from base. Below right, top portion of hourglass carved in relief survives. Heavy chipping to NW corner as well as chipping along western edge. Full extent of slab not visible, remains buried. Inscription remains clear.</p> <p>1.17m height above ground, 0.58m width, 0.15-0.08m thickness.</p> <p>Displays granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 1 differential weathering. Cherub displays some delamination. Some moss growth.</p>
	<p>43</p>	<p>Headstone. Displaced, resting vertically against E interior wall of Kirk. "<i>rie who was married to Agnes Forbes daughter to George Forbes of Skallitur, he dyed April the 20 1710. This stone was erected opposite to his grave by his eldest son James</i>" Dedication within raised panel, framed by raised edge with incision along perimeter of slab. Horizontal ribbon below "<i>...Christin</i>" Base of slab remains buried. Horizontal break above through dedication.</p> <p>Approx. 0.70m surviving height above ground, 0.50m width.</p> <p>Shows signs of slight differential weathering and surface loss.</p>
	<p>44</p>	<p>Headstone. Displaced, resting vertically against E interior wall of Kirk. "<i>Who...May the...years & WM...ther...son who...April Lifed 8 1716 &...28 years...3 of them...nd children Alecx...Hellen Lumsden...A L T R...T L C L 172...</i>" Horizontal ribbon below "<i>Mors Janua Ventia</i>" Beneath, (L) crossed bones (C) skull facing left (R) winged hourglass carved in relief. Raised edge with incision along perimeter framing slab. Base of slab remains buried. Horizontal break above through dedication.</p> <p>Approx. 0.90m surviving height above ground, 0.60m width.</p> <p>Shows signs of slight differential weathering and surface loss.</p>

	<p>45</p>	<p>Top to headstone. Floral roundels at exterior edges. Triple semi-circular raised section in middle containing decorative fleur-de-lis/spiral design with floral flourishes. Potentially associated with grave #17.</p> <p>Approx. 0.70m length, 0.15m height.</p> <p>Shows little weathering</p>
	<p>46</p>	<p>Headstone. Heavily weathered, illegible. Resting upside-down against N wall of Kirk, displaced. Tapered base. Displays in relief the mortality symbols of (L) crossed bones (C) skull facing left (R) hourglass. Raised panel over mantle. No inscription remains. Top remains buried.</p> <p>Approx. 1.0m height above ground, 0.50m width</p> <p>Shows granular erosion, level 1 surface loss and level 2 differential weathering.</p>
	<p>47</p>	<p>Headstone. Displaced, set into exterior of S wall of Kirk. "...tear...wel liked...of Immanuel...Meek...this life...May M.Kean 1696" Inscription displays differential weathering and is nearly illegible. Horizontal fracture through dedication, only base of stone survives. Slab framed by raised edge with incision. Dedication inscribed within raised panel over ribbon (now mostly missing). At base are four symbols of mortality: (L) hourglass (C) skull facing forward atop crossed bones (R) coffin all carved in relief. Potentially the oldest surviving stone.</p> <p>Surviving height 0.64m, width 0.51m, section 0.09m.</p> <p>Displays granular erosion, level 1 surface loss, level 2 differential weathering, level 1 delamination. Some lichen growth.</p>

Appendix B *Rectified imagery of selected stones (stones 36, 39, 41, 42 and 47)*



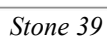
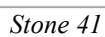
Stone 36



Stone 47



Stone 42



Appendix C CANMORE entry

i. 'Kirkton of Cushnie, St Bride's Church, Churchyard and Well'

Alternative Names Old Church Of Cushnie; Cushnie Church; St Bride's Well; Cushnie Burn

Site Type BURIAL GROUND, BURIAL VAULT, CHURCH, HOLY WELL

Canmore ID 17606

Site Number NJ51SW 2

NGR NJ 50635 10861

Council ABERDEENSHIRE

Parish LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE

Former Region GRAMPIAN

Former District GORDON

Former County ABERDEENSHIRE

Datum OSGB36 - NGR

NGR Desc NJ 50635 10861 and NJ 5097 1071

Recording Your Heritage Online

St Bride's Church, 1637. Ruins only, reduced to rectangular footings. Cushnie Church was thatched with heather until c.1792. 1637 on skewput. Bell of time of Mr Patrick Copland (or Kepland), minister from 1672 to 1710: 'P.K. 1686' on it (Jervise). Now represented by wall footings. Some good 18th century tombstones.

Taken from "Aberdeenshire: Donside and Strathbogie - An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Ian Shepherd, 2006. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Notes and Activities ▲

Archaeological Notes

NJ51SW 2 50635 10861 and 5097 1071

For present parish church of Leochel-Cushnie (NJ 5301 1078), see NJ51SW 76.

(NJ 5063 1085) St Bride's Church (NR)

OS 6" map, (1959)

(NJ 5097 1071) St Bride's Well (NR) (Site of)

OS 6" map, Aberdeenshire, 1st ed., (1867)

The parishes of Leochel and Cushnie were united by the Court of Teinds on 28 June 1795.
H Scott 1915-61.

1637; roofless.

G Hay 1957.

The old church of Cushnie, dedicated to St Bride, remains as a ruin within its churchyard. A lintel bears the date 1637, and a broken stone 14- . An armorial slab of the Lumsdens, with the date 1637, lies within. The bell initialled and dated P K 1686 - is now at Lynturk Church (NJ51SE 53).
St Bride's Well, a holy well, is now covered by the Cushnie Burn.
Name Book 1867; A Jervise 1875-9; F C Eeles and R W M Clouston 1960.

St Brides's Church stands to gable height at the E end, and is c.2.0 metres high at the W end, with an entrance in the S. The church measures c.4.6 metres by c.18.6 metres internally with walls c.0.7 metres wide. The dated stones were not seen, the remains being completely overgrown with vegetation. The burial ground is no longer in use. No trace of St Bride's Well.
Visited by OS (RL) 10 September 1968.

St. Bride's Church and burial-ground were very overgrown on the date of visit with ivy enveloping most of the church walls which stand up to 2m in height. (CRAIG94 47)
Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 September 1994

There is a stone-arched vault in churchyard beneath a room used as a toolhouse or store; this measures 13' 6" (4.12m) in length, 12' (3.66m) in breadth and 8' 3" (2.5m) high and contains three platforms for resting the coffins. NMRS, MS/712/51.

Description:

Rectangular approx. 65' x 18' 6", 14' internally, featureless except for remains of S.W. chamfered doorway and tombstones. 1637.

Notes: Scheduled monument.

Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.

References:

O.S.A. v. IV p. 175.

Described as covered with heath.

N.S.A. v. XII p. 1127

Information from Historic Scotland list description 1971

External Links

Scottish Church Heritage Research (SCHR)

Books and References

Cowan, I B (1967) The parishes of medieval Scotland, *Scot Rec Soc*, vol.93 Edinburgh

Page(s): 42 Held at RCAHMS C.3.2.COW

Eeles and Clouston, F C and R W M (1960) 'The church and other bells of Aberdeenshire. Part II', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.91 Page(s): 89

Hay, G (1957a) The architecture of Scottish post-Reformation churches, 1560-1843, Oxford

Page(s): 242 Held at RCAHMS F.5.31.HAY

Jervise, A (1875-9) Epitaphs and inscriptions from burial grounds and old buildings in the north-east of Scotland with historical, biographical, genealogical and antiquarian notes, 2v Edinburgh

Page(s): Vol. 1, 188 Held at RCAHMS G.1.31.JER

NSA (1834-1845) The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, 15v Edinburgh

Page(s): vol. 12 (Aberdeen), 1127 Held at RCAHMS B.2.2.STA

OSA (1791-9) The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes, in Sinclair, J (Sir) Edinburgh

Page(s): vol. iv, 175 Held at RCAHMS B.2.2.STA

Ordnance Survey (Name Book) Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale)

Page(s): Book No. 53, 71 Held at RCAHMS Ref

Ritchie, J (1912) 'An account of the watch-houses, mortsafes, and public vaults in Aberdeenshire churchyards, formerly used for the protection of the dead from the resurrectionists', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.46, Page(s): 317

SDD (1960-) List of Buildings of Architectural or Historical Interest, (Lists held in Architectural Department of RCAHMS) Scottish Development Department

Page(s): Leochel-Cushnie parish, (March 1965), nos. 5 and 6

Shepherd, I A G (2006) Aberdeenshire, Donside and Strathbogie: an illustrated architectural guide, in Charles McKean [Edinburgh], Page(s): 88 Held at RCAHMS Quick

Shepherd, I [A G] (1994a) Gordon: an illustrated architectural guide, [Edinburgh]

Page(s): 88 Held at RCAHMS D.5.GOR

Appendix D *Historic Scotland documentation*

i. Listing description

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCHYARD (Ref:9221)

This building is in the Aberdeenshire Council and the Leochel-Cushnie Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 16/04/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NJ 50635 10861.

Description

Near rectangular rubble walled enclosure; some good tomb sculpture, mainly of 18th Cent.

Notes

Churchyard surrounds the ruinous St. Bride's Church which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Although largely overgrown (2006) the churchyard contains a good selection of memorials from the 18th century. Owned by Forestry Commission Scotland.

References

1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1864-71).

ii. Web-site listing

St Bride's Church, Cushnie

Description

The monument consists of the remains of St Bride's, the old parish church of Cushnie. The parish existed as early as 1274-80. The church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Earls of Rothes until the 16th century. The church is situated in a rubble walled graveyard immediately N of Kirkton of Cushnie Farm. It is of medieval date, single chambered, measuring 20m E-W by 6m N-S, over walls 0.7m thick. The walls are constructed in rubble with dressed quoins.

The E gable is intact and has a belfry but this feature is completely obscured by ivy. The only window in this wall is a small rectangular one at a high level in the gable. The W gable has fallen and is 1.9m in height. The intervening walls appear to have been repaired, they are entire though slightly reduced in height. The S entrance near the E end has lost its lintel. A 17th or 18th century gravestone has been built into the S exterior wall. Tombstones of 18th century date are propped up against the E wall.

The area to be scheduled is rectangular, extending 2m from the exterior walls of the church and measuring a maximum of 24m E-W by 10m N-S, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it is one of a large group of relatively simple parish churches dating from the Medieval period, which together provide evidence and have the potential to provide further evidence, through a combination of documentary research and archaeological excavation, for parish evolution, ecclesiastical architecture and material culture.

Other Information

RCAHMS records the monument as NJ51SW 2.

iii. *Scheduled Monument listing*

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Entry in the Schedule of Monuments

1993

Re: The Monument known as
St Bride's Church, Cushnie

in the Parish of Leochel-Cushnie and
County of Aberdeen

File Ref:

Solicitor
to the
Secretary of State
for Scotland
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh

F2101637.013

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979
ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS

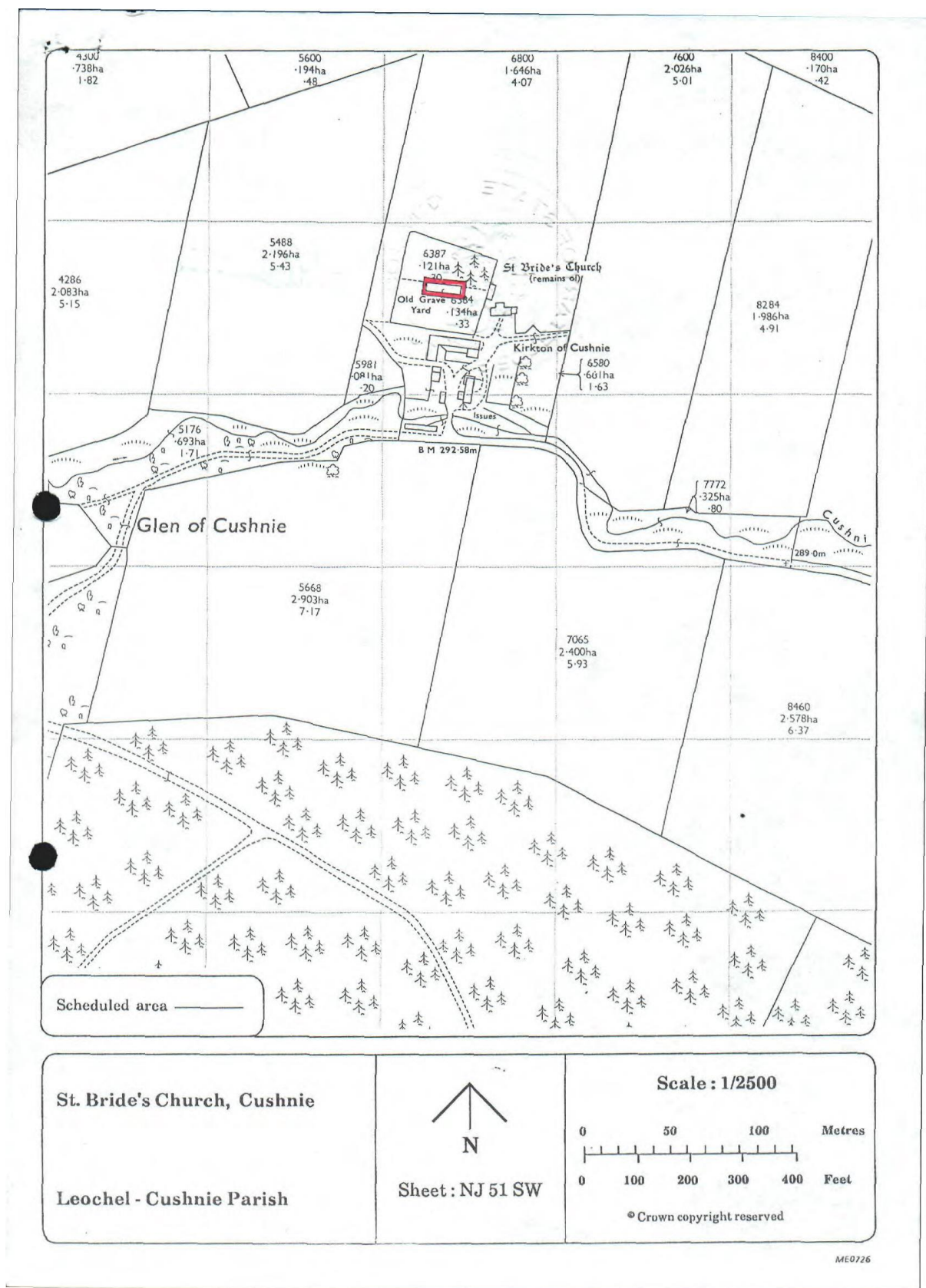
The monument known as St Bride's Church, Cushnie comprises the remains of St Bride's, the old parish church of Cushnie. The area to be scheduled is rectangular, extending 2m from the exterior walls of the church and measuring a maximum of 24m E-W by 10m N-S. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Leochel-Cushnie and the County of Aberdeen as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto, is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Secretary of State for Scotland to be of national importance compiled and maintained by him under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland.



Assistant Secretary
Date 17 February 1993

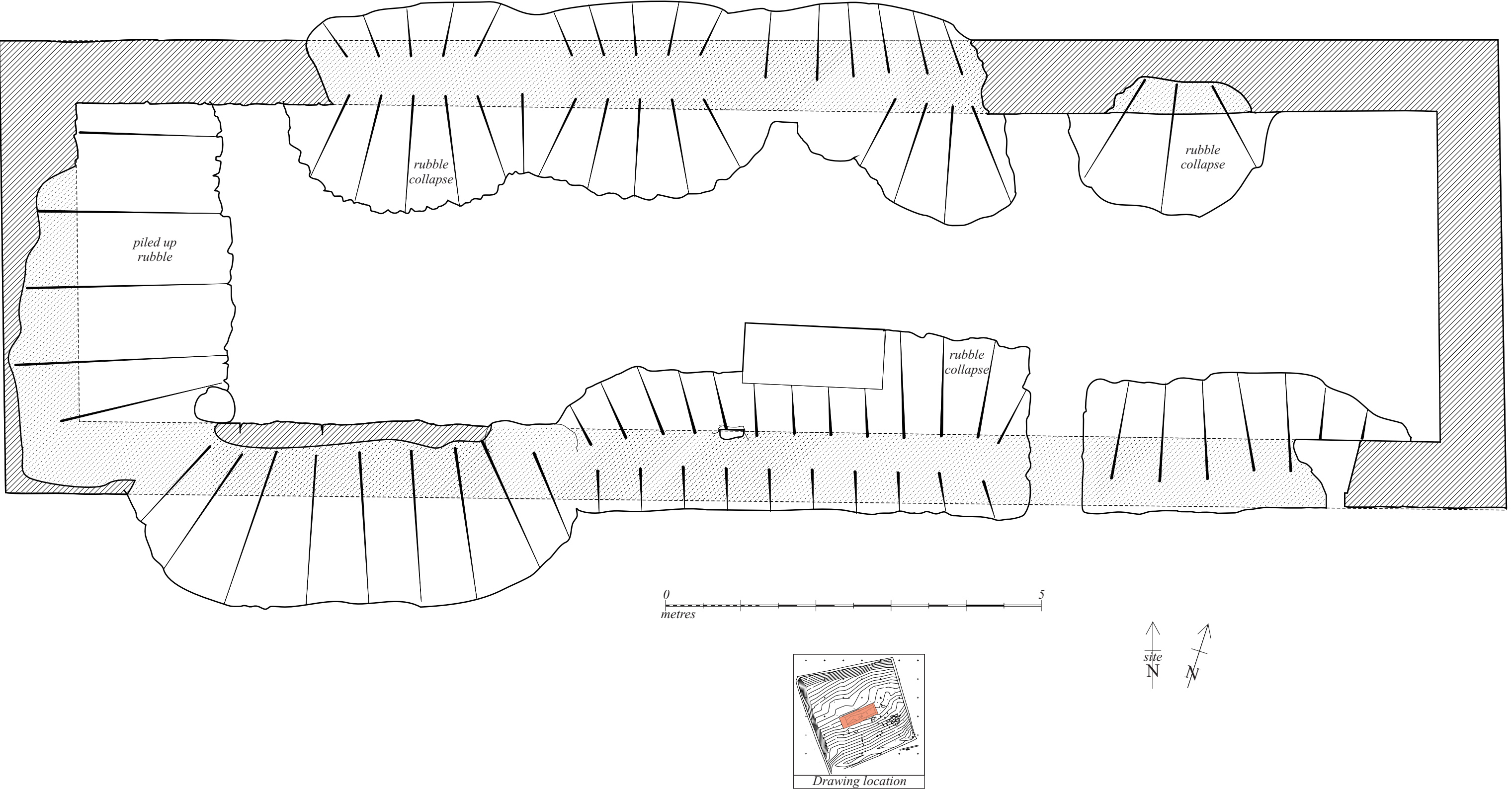
Historic Scotland
20 Brandon Street
Edinburgh
EH3 5RA

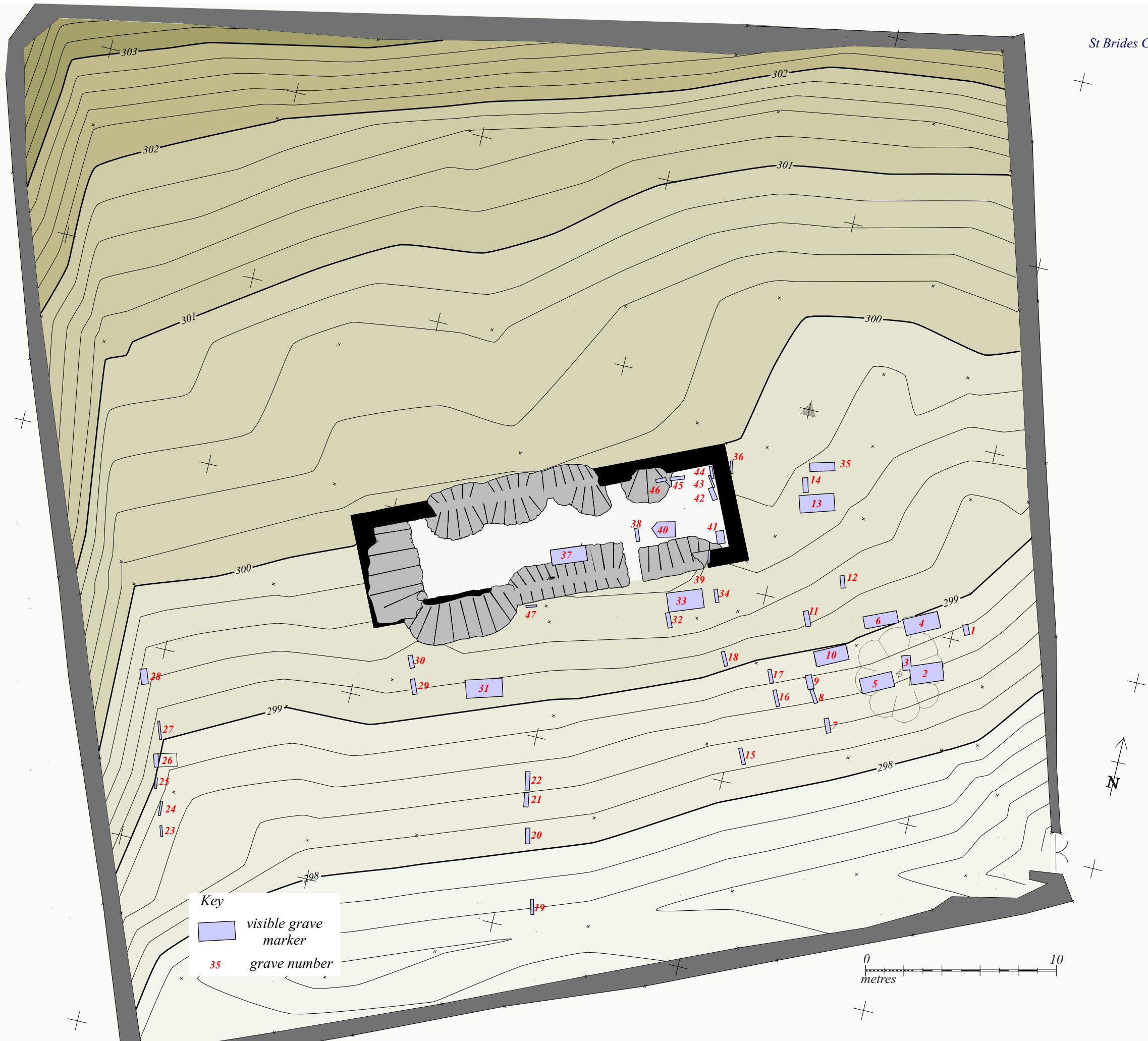


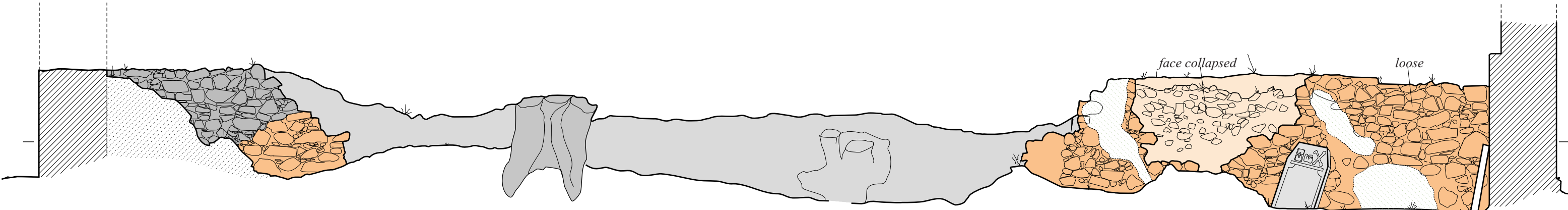
Appendix E Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland (DES) entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Aberdeenshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	St Bride's Church, Kirkton of Cushnie
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2089
PARISH:	Leochel-Cushnie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen, Tom Addyman, Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological survey of ruined church; graveyard survey
NMRS NO(S):	NJ51SW 2
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval and post-medieval parish church; churchyard and monuments
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Evolutionary history of church ruin
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NJ 50635 10861
START DATE (this season)	13 November 2013
END DATE (this season)	19 November 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Historic building survey and analytical assessment of the ruinous St Bride's Church at Kirkton of Cushnie as base-line documentation for the on-going management of the site. Overall the project involved a drawn survey of the church ruin in its as-existing (partly overgrown and rubble-clogged) state; an analysis of the evolution of the fabric of the structure; a topographic survey of the churchyard including mapping of burial monuments; a comprehensive gazetteer of the monuments; and a detailed digital rectified record of five individual monuments.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Upgrading of survey records as conservation work progresses
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	With NMRS, FCS SMR, and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (intended)

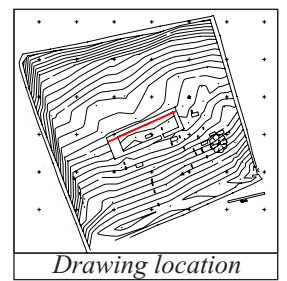
Appendix F: Survey drawings



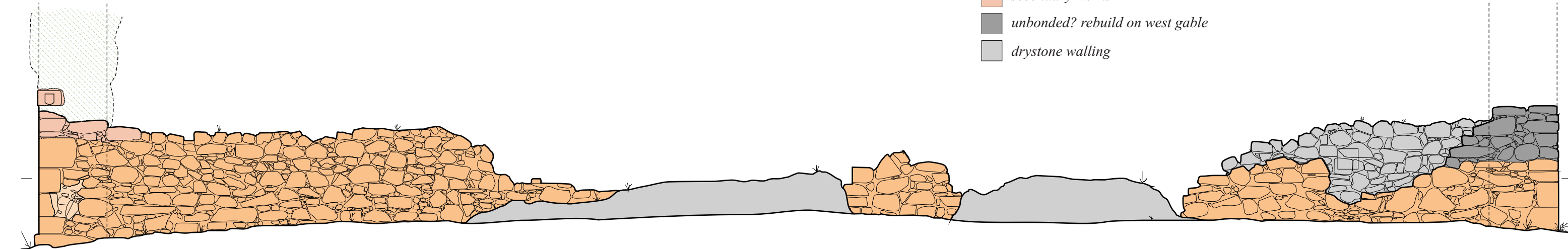




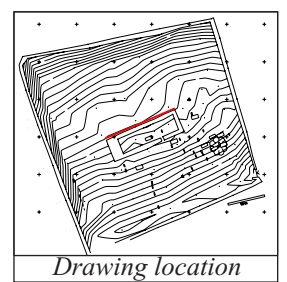
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- key
- obscured by ivy
 - probably original
 - secondary works
 - unbonded? rebuild on west gable
 - drystone walling

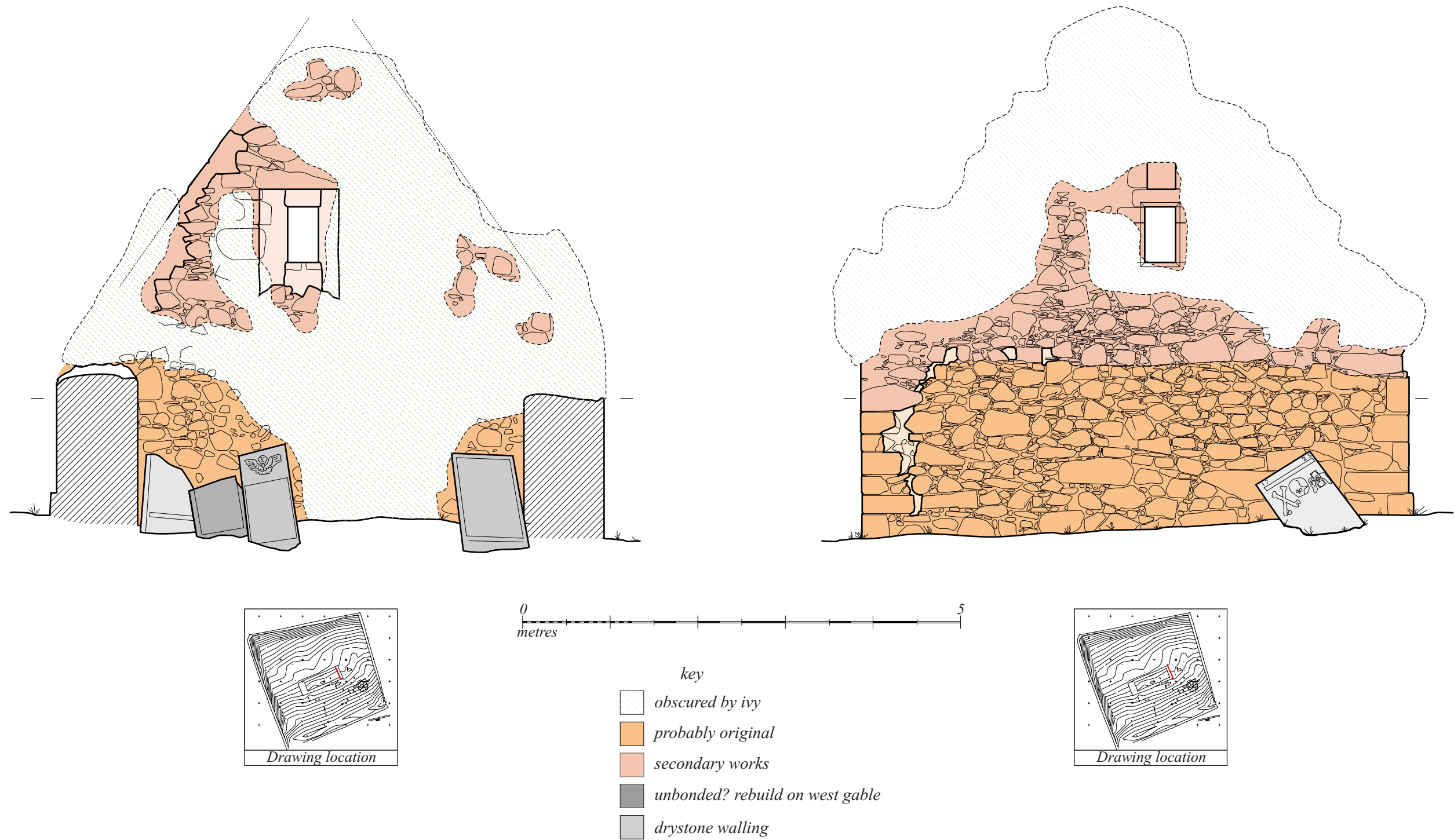


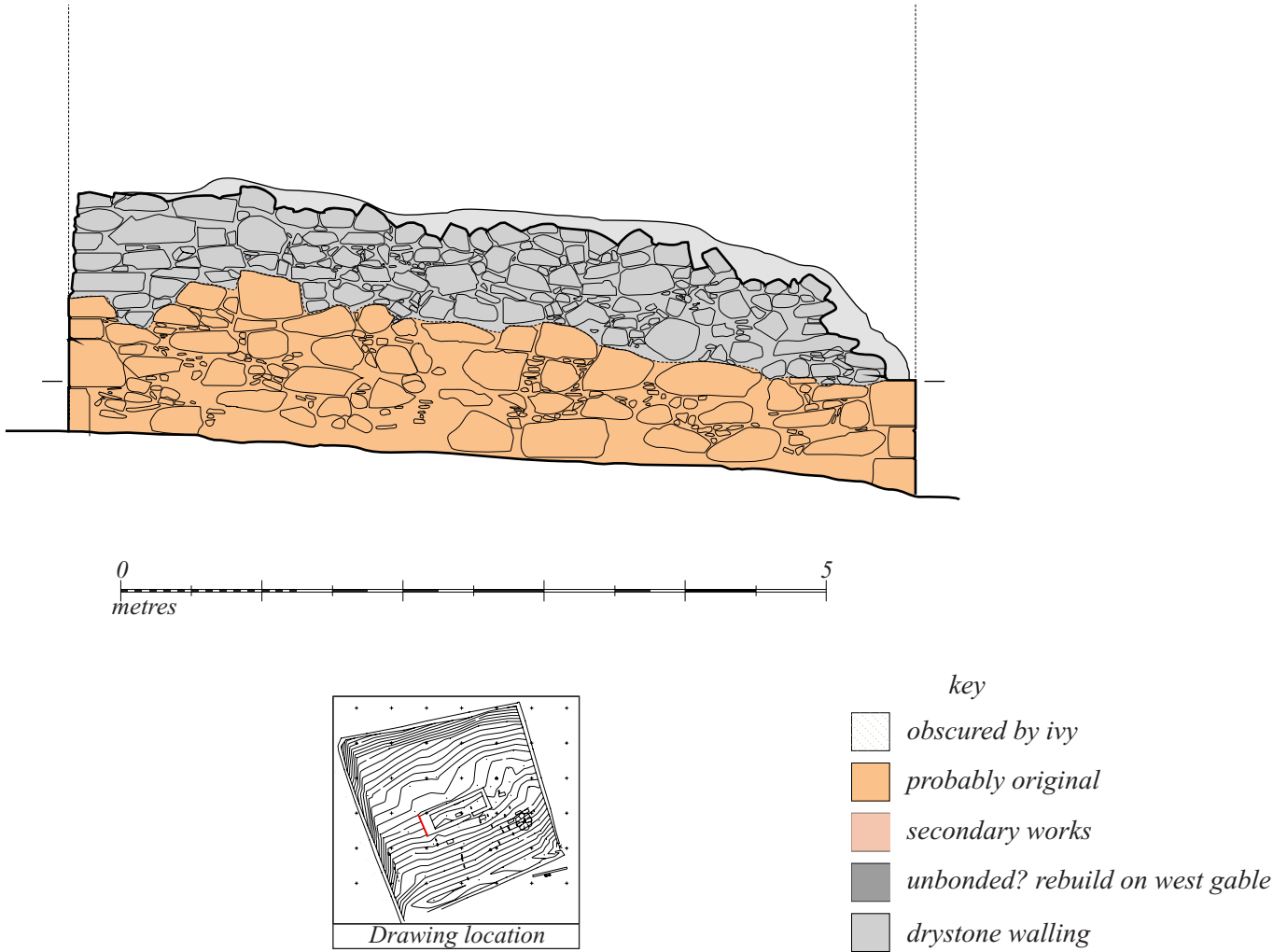
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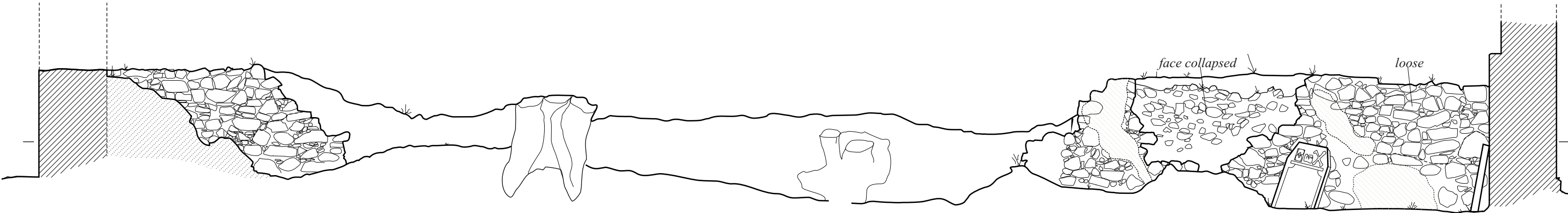


South Interior and exterior elevations of StBrides Church

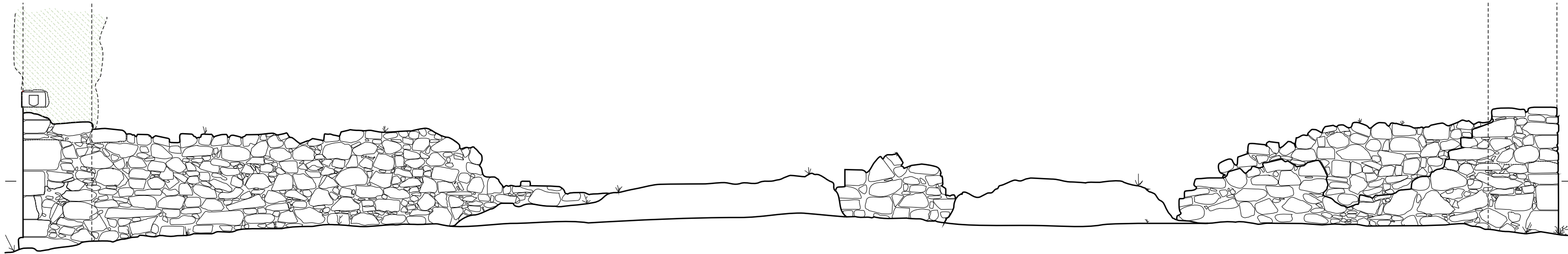
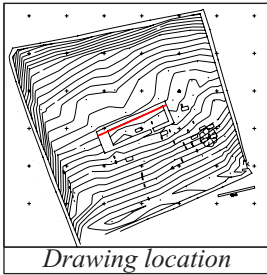




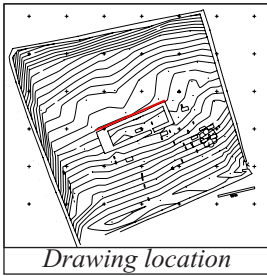
West exterior elevation of StBrides Church

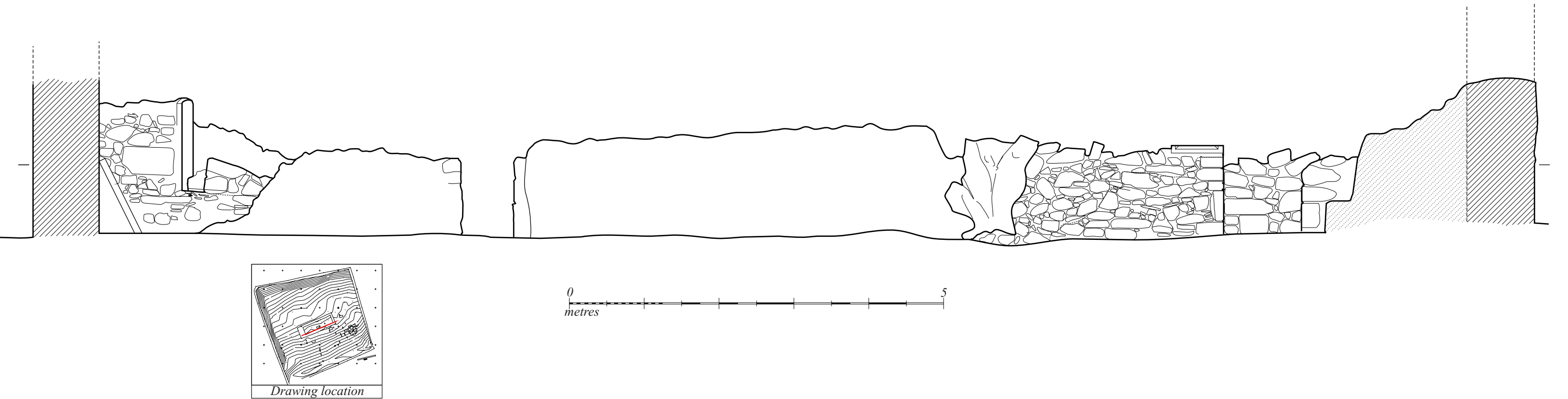
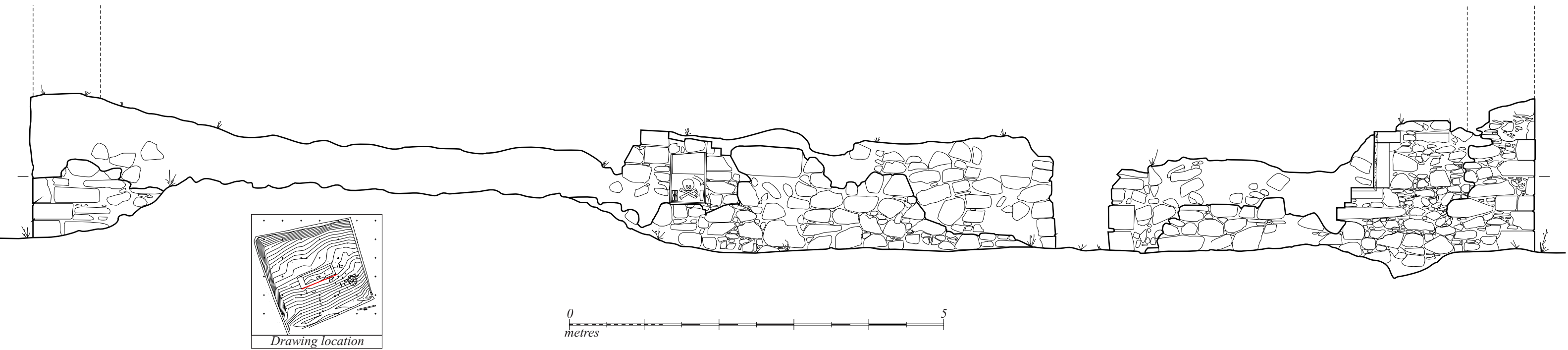


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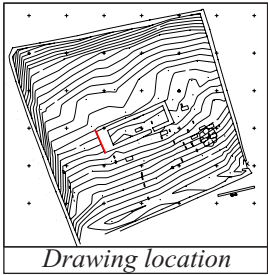
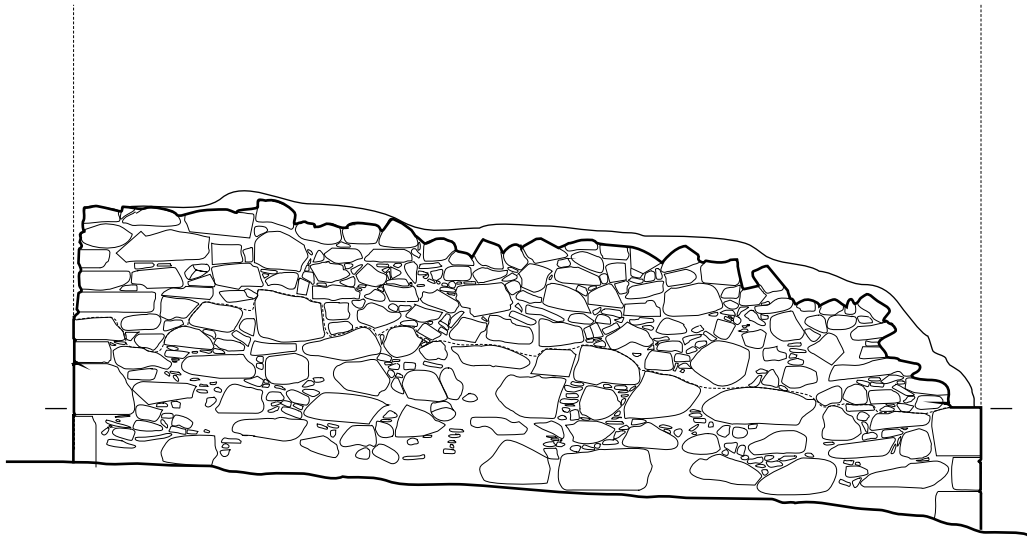


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Appendix G Photographic contact sheets



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