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Lund House, Unst, Shetland Islands

Historic building recording

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake historic building recording at Lund House on the Shetland island of Unst. The principal aim of the work was to inform any further research or recording and to record the building prior to further collapse or down taking. The project included metric and photographic survey of the building, a written description and associated desk-based research.

Lund House, a fairly typical Shetland Haa House, was probably built in the early or mid 18th century and was later raised and extended in 2 phases, of c.1800 and c.1900. The likely builder was Andrew Scott of Voesarth/Greenwall or possibly John Ross, descended from the Ross's of Little Tarrel, near Portmahomack in Ross-shire. The surrounding steading, more typical of the local vernacular, and walled garden may also date from the 18th century.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Trust for Scotland commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake historic building recording on a large Haa house¹ on the island of Unst (see Figure 1 and Plate 1), in order to inform future research and record the building before further collapse occurs. This project involved photographic and metric survey and a written analysis with associated desk-based research.

This report describes the methodology and results of the fieldwork, and presents the results of the metric survey as a series of drawings at 1/100. The results of the photographic survey are included in full on the accompanying disk.

The building is a two-storey 2 by 5-bay double pile small laird's house with 3 main phases. It is part of a group with a courtyard farm and walled garden which were not recorded for this project. Lund House is in many ways typical of Shetland Haa houses which are a distinct group of buildings influenced by mainland Scottish architecture but adapted to the Shetland environment.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Current information

Lund House is not a listed building and, although the Lund farm group is noted in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, the description is brief and only partially accurate. The building does not feature in the Buildings of Scotland series and there are few other direct references. The building is also mentioned in Shetland Architect Mike Finnie's book and website, though only with a summary description, which includes a reference to the removal of the door margins at Lund to Muness Castle. In addition, Finnie dates the original door to the late 17th century which may suggest Lund is slightly earlier than currently understood. A local rumour suggests that Lund House is haunted and a flagstone in the building is supposed to bear a hoof-mark of the devil².

The surrounding area

On the east side of the bay, a substantial broch at Underhoull dominates the bay and suggests that the bay and surrounding land provided good reasons for founding a high-status settlement approximately 2000 years ago. St Olaf's chapel is very near to Lund House, and is accessed by driving past the main façade. The chapel, the best preserved of Shetland's pre-reformation chapels, dates to c.1200. The combination of a good landing site and this chapel, which probably received patronage from a local aristocratic settlement suggest that there was almost certainly a high-status Norse settlement here. The place name Lund, probably of Norwegian origin, seems to be used at least from the 17th century and possibly from as early as the 15th century; a rental of Shetland properties owned by the Munkeliv monastery in Bergen includes a reference to an item of land *Lwndh* (Ballantyne and Smith 1999, 19) and potential Norse farmsteads are noted in the NMRS close to Lund House.

Historical context

¹ A Shetland Laird's House – commonly narrow and gabled (see Finnie 1996).

² <http://www.saxavord.com/historical-attractions-of-unst.php>

The late 16th to early 18th century history of Shetland is dominated by the trading relationship of the island group. With trade and contact breaking down with Norway during the 16th century, direct trade took over with other parts of the UK and with ports in Germany. The islands of Unst and Fetlar seem to be over-represented in mid-16th century records of trading activity (Smith 1984, 14). This trade, where German (and Scots and English) traders bought mainly fish from the locals (mainly the tenants), was undertaken from the ship, a booth or a permanent residence. Unst (particularly Balta and Uyea) seemed to remain as trading locations through the 17th century.

In the 17th century, the nature of trade in Shetland changed significantly with the increasing strength of a developing middle class of land-owning merchants who controlled trade of fish and other goods. In Unst, for example, a group including James Scott of Voegarth, Thomas Mouat, Andrew Bruce (of Fetlar) and a Leith shipmaster Robert Blellock, agreed to buy/build a ship and sail her to Unst for the purpose of trade in 1717. Tenants were induced to fish for the landowners, no longer able to deal directly with a strong group of foreign merchants. It is likely that the builder of Lund, whether from the Scott family of Voegarth or the Ross family of Ross-shire was heavily involved in mercantile activity of his tenants' wares, using the wealth to purchase more land and construct buildings such as Lund House. It is not clear whether Lund, and the bay, would have been a trading centre itself or whether trade was undertaken at Uyeasound or possibly Lerwick. Thus, the broad context of the building is also understood; that it was home to a 'merchant laird', a distinct group in 18th century Shetland, who owned the surrounding land, had tenants, and was involved in mercantile activity, probably particularly of fish caught by his tenants.

June Owers' Research

A significant amount of research concerning Lund House was undertaken by June Owers (née Sandison), a relative of the last owners, in 1976. This included a description of the building, photographs, some outline drawings and notes from historical records including census data and family records. Her historical notes are included as Appendix 1. This research has probably uncovered all of the main family names associated with the building, both owners and, through census data, occupiers in the 19th century. However, it is still uncertain whether the building was constructed by members of the Scott family, originally from Voegarth/Greenhall, Baltasound, Unst or possibly the Ross family, present in Unst in the late 18th and early 19th century.

The later part of the building's history is more clear; it was purchased from the Mouat family (who built the famous Belmont House in Unst) by Alexander Sandison in 1891 and used afterwards for holidays (the farm was probably used into the 20th century). It was restored and added to in 1902/3 and eventually the roof was taken of in the late 1940s.

Potential Sources

As mentioned, the NMRS holds very little useful information, though the aerial photographs would provide an interesting perspective. The NAS online catalogue returns 31 entries for the word 'Lund' but only a plan of land at Hammer and Lund dated 1856 (RHP9129) would appear to be relevant.

The main primary sources that may relate to the building are held in Shetland Museum, the Unst Heritage Centre and also in the Sandison Archive on Unst. Brian Smith, the archivist at Shetland Museum, was contacted during this project but the relocation of the museum and archive has hampered their operation at this time.

A detailed trawl through the Scotland's People website, which includes census data, statutory registers, old parish registers and records of wills, may provide more detailed information on the families involved with the house (Ross, Scott, Mouat, Sandison) and possibly the way the house was transferred from family to family. In addition, wills and testaments relating to some of the 19th century owners may include information on the interior and furnishings.

Further information, particularly concerning the 20th century history of house and farm, may be forthcoming from June Owers, now resident in Fife, and also Peggy Thomson and other members of the Sandison family in Unst.

Additional research of secondary sources would flesh out the context of the building while primary records may provide considerable detail on the specifics of the operation of the owners and occupiers at Lund.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Methods

The building survey utilised the general standards set out by the RCHME (1996) and English Heritage (2006) and the techniques and practice promoted by the AAIS (Andrews *et al.* 1995), Historic Scotland (Dallas 2003), English Heritage (2003) and the RCAHMS (2004). Specialised terminology is referenced to Curl's *Dictionary of Architecture* (1999) and Pride's *Dictionary of Scottish Building* (1996).

The metric survey of the building was undertaken with a Leica TCR705 REDM and CAD software. The 2 plan drawings and 4 elevations are re-produced here at 1/100. Photographs were taken using a 5MP digital camera and a SLR camera loaded with colour slide film. The elevation photographs were rectified (where possible) and used to create photo montages for each elevation and to supplement survey data. All elevations except the main NW façade were partially obscured by field and garden walls so a number of photographs needed to be combined to cover each wall. . All the photographs are included on a compact disc. A .dxf version of the original survey is included on the archive photograph disc.

The weather throughout the period of survey was windy and sunny, which had an impact on the south-facing photographs.

Results

Summary description

The roofless ruin of Lund stands on a low hill overlooking Lunda Wick, a small sandy bay on the west coast of Unst (Plate 2). It is about 400m S of the beach, and 40m higher up steeply sloping fields separated by dry stone dykes. The Lund group comprises a small farm steading with two main ranges round a courtyard, a large walled garden and the house itself, of three main phases (Plate 3). It was probably built around 1730 by Andrew Scott, and enlarged and raised 24cm in the later 18th century. It was enlarged again by the Sandison family around 1900 and used as a holiday house until 1947 when the roof was removed.

The main and earliest phase of the current building is aligned SW to NE and comprises a tall 2 storey and attic 3-bay block 17.8m long by 6.8m wide, over side walls roughly 0.8m thick and gables 1.2m thick (see Figures 1 and 2). Internally, the 2 SW bays to this block are separated from the single bay to the NE by a full height gable; the SW part may have earlier origins in the later 17th century. This block was harled externally; areas of external harl remain on the SE face of the central wall of the building.

The house was extended to the SE at the rear with an 8.4m by 4.9m block over a 1.2m thick gable and 0.6m thick side wall (Phase 2 – Figure 1). Finally, a double bay block was completed with an addition in the re-entrant with a slightly thinner 50cm side wall and 75cm gable (Phase 3 – Figure 1).

The exterior is harled throughout with a number of phases visible. The harl phasing reflects the main 3 structural phases and also the alteration of specific openings.

Exterior

NW Elevation – Figure 6

The main NW elevation of the building is 5-bay, with a later porch slightly offset to the right (W). A large section of the upper wall has collapsed to the interior (Plate 4). The wallhead has probably been raised (see interior description and the copes are probably later). Since the elevation is harled (with a number of phases), physical relationships are generally obscured on the exterior.

The porch, possibly early 19th century, has a classical cornice, dressed ashlar margins and at least three coats of harl; the last of which is scribed to look like ashlar. The porch probably had a hipped roof at some point (or replaced an earlier porch) but had a flat roof in the 1940s. The three ground floor windows have all been widened and the central entrance door has had the margins robbed out; they may have been re-set in Muness Castle, Unst in around 1957 (Mike Finnie's website) (Plate 5). The ground floor windows all have later metal lintels and the surrounds have been re-harled – these probably date to 1902/3 (Plate 6). The margins are in freestone. There have been three or possibly 4 upper windows, which appear to have been altered. The east window had a metal lintel which is visible in the rubble inside. The jambs of the windows are a mixture of splayed, straight and curved – the differences probably indicating the phasing. Other features are visible from the inside and will be discussed in the section on the interior.

SE Elevation – Figure 7

The SE elevation is 7-bay, the 3 bays to the west are earlier than the 4 to the east (Plate 9). The earlier west block is partially collapsed but it has three small upper windows, all with the frames removed (Plate 10). These upper openings have heavy stone lintels and raised cills. There are three matching lower window openings, the W has been blocked and harled over and the central one has been enlarged and has a metal lintel.

The 4-bay east part has a tall ground floor window in the middle bay of the elevation. East of this, bays 5-7 have a central doorway flanked by two large windows. Above these, there are three regular windows, more widely spaced than the ground floor openings (Plate 11).

NE Elevation – Figure 8

The NE gable survives almost to its full height and is harled with later cement patching (Plate 12). Only the later S gable has two openings which are probably original to this part of the building. The south block clearly abuts the north with the gable 'clasping' the original north coping. The north gable chimney has collapsed into the interior and most of the coping is missing. The south gable has a large gable stack with a plain cap and plain coping. Both of the large window openings use the central wall of the building as their north jamb. The lower window retains cement fillets which suggest it had an 8-pane sash and case window.

SW Elevation – Figure 9

The SW elevation is comprised of two gables; the north gable of the main earlier block is gabled and harled, with two openings (Plate 7). Attached to the SE, the later gable of Phase 2 has largely collapsed and most of the rubble is still *in situ*. The rubble boulder foundation is visible at the base of the north gable (Plate 8). The north gable has two openings, an upper window and a lower doorway. The window may have been inserted, though the harl obscured the detail – the frame has been removed. The lower doorway opening has been partly filled and re-used as a window. The bolt hole remains from its use as a doorway and it has very heavy stone lintels inside and out, with a re-used intermediate timber lintel. Both openings have had the timber elements removed.

Interior

Main NW block

The interior of Lund House has been almost entirely stripped out with virtually nothing left of window fittings, internal panelling, furniture or floors. The roof structure has been completely removed leaving a few stone slates amongst the rubble.

The main early range had three joisted internal floors and a thick partition wall separating each floor into a smaller NE room and a larger SW room (later subdivided). On the ground floor, the NE room is rubble filled but some late lathe and plaster remains (Plate 13). The rooms above retain some plaster on the hard which shows a subdivision on the first floor (Plate 14). The east gable houses a fireplace for each floor; the upper two have been altered when the floors were raised. The first floor fireplace has also been moved to the centre from the left (Plate 15). The windows in the NW wall have been altered obscuring their original form and the doorway to the south was probably inserted around 1900 when the 3rd Phase was built. The upper doorway to the SE incorporates the splayed jamb of an original window opening (Plate 16).

The NE room and SW rooms are separated by a very thick partition wall, now partially collapsing. The partition is not full width, leaving a full height opening at the NW – this is probably a later alteration since there is a joint in the wall where it has been rebuilt/buttressed at the NW (shown in Plate 14). This wall is also coming away from the central wall, slightly obscuring their relationship. The window in the NW wall opposite the partition has probably been inserted later in order to regulate the main façade, as it is in an awkward and unusual position in relation to the interior layout.

The SW part of the main block is sub-divided by a single storey partition into two rooms. This partition is definitely later, though there may have been two rooms originally. The current ground-floor mid-room operated as a hallway in the later Phase of the house with two doorways to the SE blocks (Plate 17). The NE doorway here is inserted and has a high timber lintel, related

to the Phase after the building was raised. The SW doorway is lower, with a stone lintel below the original level of the floor joists. Between these doorways, two straight joints might indicate the position of an original opening. The ground floor fireplace in this internal wall has a large relieving arch and probably functioned as the original kitchen fireplace (Plate 18). The first floor fireplace above is also large and marks the principal room of the house. This fire was subsequently raised with the same lintel reset higher. There are also original first floor window openings in the SE and NW walls in the central area showing the drastic alteration in fenestration (Plate 19).

The SW rooms in the main block also have fire places on three floors. On the ground floor, the lintel of the ground-floor fire has collapsed and both of the upper fireplaces have been raised (as elsewhere). The ground floor has had recent lathe and plaster while areas of plaster survive on the upper walls. The gable has two diagonally spaced openings, a pattern seen in the gable of many other haa houses. The altered lower opening has previously been as a doorway but may have originally been a window. The upper window opening has also been raised with the floors.

In the SE wall of this room, the doorway to the later block has been inserted and altered, possibly in an original window opening (Plate 20). The door above this has also been raised and altered with at least one jamb rebuilt. This again utilises an earlier window opening. Both NW window openings in this room have been inserted – the earlier and smaller windows have been blocked and are visible to the right of the current windows (Plate 21).

South west block

The small south-west block was attached to the back wall of the original building. Most of this SW block has collapsed and its NE wall was removed when the building was further extended in 1900. The surviving rubble internal wall is later, probably post dating or contemporary with this final extension (Plate 22).

The SW room is mostly rubble filled from the collapse of the gable though the relieving arch from a large ground floor fireplace is just visible behind the collapse (Plate 23). In the outer wall of this room, an original window is blocked and harled over. Adjacent to this, an earlier window has been enlarged to match the larger windows in the main façade. As mentioned, both internal doorways into this block from the main building are insertions. According to June Owers' research, this SW room (the original extension) was a kitchen, replacing the kitchen within the house itself. The inner wall (NW) of this room has earlier external harl and holes for dooks which probably held later timber panelling or lathe and plaster.

South-east block

The larger SE room was originally subdivided but the partition walls have been removed. The inner (NW) wall is again covered in earlier external harl with a notable straight joint where the earlier SW extension returned to the main building. This harl is pierced by holes for later dooks to support timber frames. The NE gable of this latest addition incorporates two large walk-in windows and two fireplaces, both with heavy lintels and straighter jambs. The three upper walk-in windows in the SE wall are all original to this Phase, with splayed jambs and matching timber safe lintels (Plate 24). On the ground floor, two wide window openings flank the back-door, all with the same timber safe lintels. A further narrower ground floor window in the 4th bay (to the SW) has been narrowed, probably at the same time as a perpendicular dividing wall was constructed in the rear garden.

Ancillary buildings

There is a large two-phase walled garden to the rear of the house which has been substantially enlarged. The farm steading is attached to this at the NE corner and includes a courtyard with two ranges of buildings. The NW range includes a long-range used as a byre with a later stable attached at the NE end. The SE range includes a barn and stable; the barn has a horse gin outside and a bearing box in the wall shows the position of the drive shaft which probably powered a thresher. At the SW of the courtyard, the smaller buildings included a pig shed, a hen house and a gig shed. A small round feature (probably a pond) is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey just N of the house and is still visible.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of Lund is hampered by the complete removal of fixtures and fittings since 1950 and by extensive alterations of c.1902/3 completed by the Sandison family. However, it is fairly clear that the house was originally built in the early-mid 18th century as a tall 2-storey and attic Haa with close connections to the trading economy in Shetland at the time. It may have been built either by John Ross, a Scottish immigrant merchant from Ross-shire or possibly by the local Scott family, originally of Voesgarth or Greenwell in Baltasound.

The original building would have been slightly lower, the gables may have been crow stepped, with irregular and smaller fenestration, parts of which are visible in places. The interior may have been panelled or possibly plastered in places. Timber for the floors and roof was probably imported from the Baltic. Current evidence suggests the roofs were finished in stone slates, though turf or thatch may have been used in the earliest phase. The original position of the staircase is not clear from the surviving structure though the most likely position is at the rear of the building and in the centre. The internal layout of the building might have included a ground floor kitchen and service areas, a hall above flanked by chambers and perhaps rudimentary accommodation in the attic.

The second major structural phase involved the addition of a block at the SE corner to house a kitchen and chamber above and, possibly, a replacement staircase at the NE. Work around the same time included the lifting of the first and second floor by a small amount (see Figure 6). This necessitated the alteration of openings by raising windows and inserting doorways and probably involved an internal remodelling. This re-investment in the building would have raised its status and modernised it, as well as increasing its floor area with the extension.

The SE extension itself has small regular fenestration but is difficult to date and Owers places this phase in the later 18th century, relating it to Andrew's (the putative builder) son John Scott. It is also possible that this phase of work was undertaken by a new owner, perhaps the Ogilvy family, owners from 1826. The front porch, probably replacing an earlier pitch roofed structure, is probably early 19th century. Alterations to the fenestration in the main façade are difficult to clarify, since the insertion of larger windows in 1902/3 removed the majority of the evidence.

A final phase, including significant alteration of fenestration and the addition of a further service and accommodation block to complete the rectangular plan occurred around 1902/3. This extension included a kitchen, pantry and bathroom on the ground floor and two additional bedrooms on the first floor. This phase was undertaken by the Sandison family and records

relating to this work may be retained in their archives on Unst. The house was apparently only used for holidays after this and, possibly due to the expense of maintenance, it went out of use and the roof was removed in the late 1940s. The house was subsequently stripped of all fixtures and fittings and the surround of the main entrance was removed to Munes Castle in the 1950s. Ownership was passed to the NTS who have commissioned this recording project in advance of conservation/consolidation works.

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Ordnance Survey - *Zetland Sheet 8.1*

Surveyed 1878, Revised 1900

Second edition 1901

Scale - 1/2500

Ordnance Survey - *Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) Sheet 8.1*

Surveyed 1878 Published 1880

Scale - 1/2500

Ordnance Survey 2007 *OS Sitemap*

Centre coordinates 457156 1203647

Scale 1:1250

APPENDIX 1 – HISTORICAL NOTES

History, as noted by June Owers in 1976 on 2 sheets (A2 size), which show plans of the house, her sketch of house and view (in blue ink), black & white photos (early 1980's) and pre-1947 photo of house (with roof on) from the front (Photo Z00134, Shetland Museum).

June now lives in Ladybank, Fife. The originals of her plans, sketches & family trees associated with various houses (mainly in Unst) are now in The Sandison Archives at Skibhoul Stores, Baltasound and copies are in Unst Heritage Centre.

Additions in italic by George Geddes of Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2007 – information from Wills and Testaments available via <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk>. Sources for the original research are not noted.

LUND HOUSE

1604 14 merks land in Hammer (Lund) disposed to my Lord by Osla Scott

1631 John Edmonston, Min. Yell & Fetlar 3 merks Lund

1697 John Ross of Lund

1841 & 51 John Ogilvy (25) Mother Andrina Wid D1855 of Jas Ogilvy (Stove). Andrina Ross was a sister of the previous heir who died 1818 in Cuba

1851 John Ogilvy wife Euphemia Garriock dr Euphemia, age 5

1861 Jas. B Mill unmarried (46) Land Prop. from England

1862 James Bentham Mill of Lund, died at Edinburgh 16/09/1862

1871 John Craigie (45) wf Margaret (39) from Rousay + 5 children

1881 Foubister(s) Orkney – farmer

1891/1892 John Foubister sometime residing in Lerwick, afterwards farmer at Lund, Unst died at Lund in 17/12/1891

1891 Alexander Sandison bought the property from a Miss Mouat.

1900 Alexander Sandison of Lund died at Gardiesound, Unst 04/07/1900

Reputedly built some 300 yrs ago, it was never lived in permanently after this but was restored and added to 1902/3? and used for holidays.

Roof taken off late 1940's (1947)

.....

1716 All the lands of Lund were the property of James Scott of Voesgarth who assigned them to his sons Andrew and Gilbert.

Gilbert died and the estate became the property of Andrew Scott (titled) of Greenwall. This title was used by all the holders of Lund, possibly from the older Name of Greenhoull.

1725 – 1740 First part of present house built by Andrew. The old kitchen had a sloping roof – and windows much smaller

1750 – 90 approx John Scott (son of Andrew) probably heightened building 2 – 2.5 feet. enlarged windows & added SE kitchen?

1826 James Ogilvy of Greenwall heir to Andrew Scott of Greenwall his cousin (grandson of above – *Andrew or John? ... on the sheet this 1826 entry was written above 1750*)

1859 – 1863 John B Mill farmed the lands as proprietor

1863 – 83 Let to John Craigie and owned by Margaret Ann C Mouat

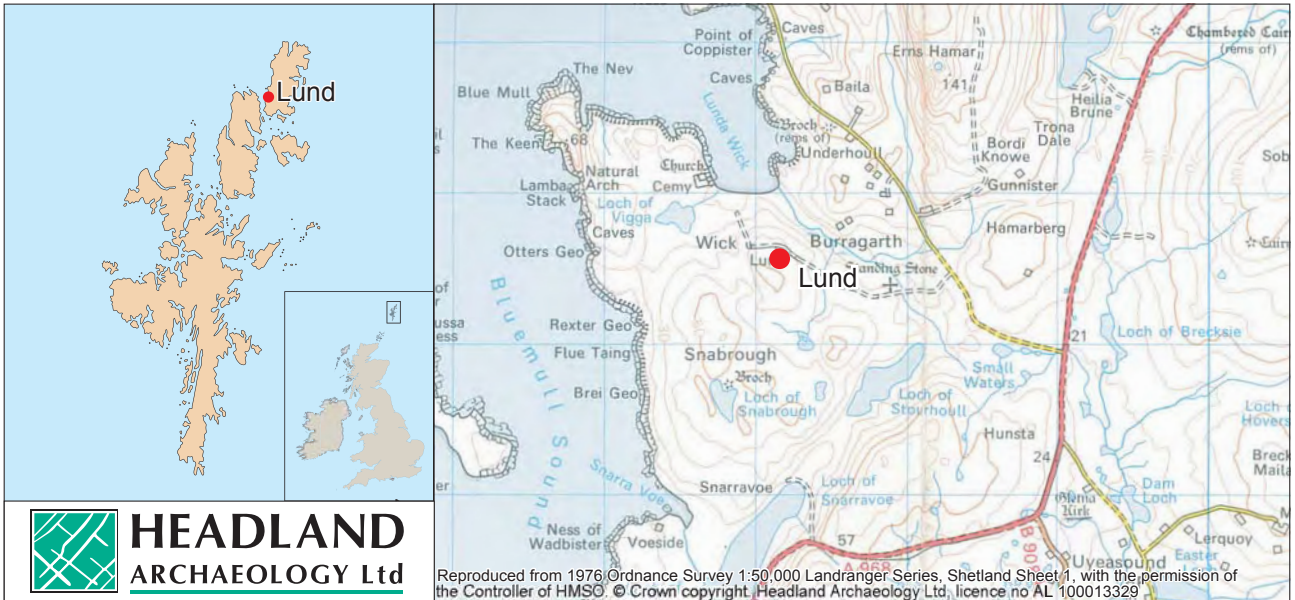
1891 Estate bought by Alexander Sandison and has been in the family since.
Roof taken off house 1947

APPENDIX 2 – PHOTO REGISTER

Shot no.	Direction	Description
38	SE	NW elevation, E end
39	SE	NW elevation, middle left
40	SE	NW elevation, middle right
41	SE	NW elevation, W end
42		ID shot
43	E	Right side of NW elevation
44	S	Right hand bottom floor window
45	E	Right hand top floor window
46	E	Entrance
47	SE	Entrance
48	S	NW elevation, left side
49	E	NW elevation, left side
50	E	NW elevation, right side
51	S	NW elevation, right side
52	SE	NW elevation, right side
53	W	NW bay, SW room, SW wall bottom
54	W	NW bay, SW room, SW wall Middle
55	W	NW bay, SW room, SW wall top
56	W	NW bay, SW room, NW wall top
57	W	NW bay, SW room, NW wall bottom
58	S	NW bay, SW room, SW wall bottom left window
59	W	NW bay, SW room, SW wall top right window
60	N	NW bay, SW room, NW wall bottom
61	N	NW bay, SW room, NW wall top
62	E	NW bay, SW room, NE wall
63	S	NW bay, SW room, SE wall bottom
64	S	NW bay, SW room, SE wall top
65	SE	NW bay, SW room, SE wall bottom
66	SE	NW bay, SW room, SE wall top
67	SE	NW bay, SW room, SE wall lower entrance
68	SE	NW bay, SW room, SE wall first floor opening
69	NE	NW bay, Entrance from SW room to middle room
70	N	NW bay, middle room, NW wall bottom
71	N	NW bay, middle room, NW wall middle
72	N	NW bay, middle room, NW wall top
73	W	NW bay, middle room, NW wall
74	W	NW bay, middle room, NW wall top section
75	W	NW wall, section of first floor wall above wall dividing rooms
76	NW	NW bay, NW wall entrance
77	NW	NW bay, NW wall middle section
78	NW	NW bay, NW wall top section
79	N	NW bay, NW wall right hand window
80	E	NW bay, middle room, NE wall fireplace
81	E	NW bay, middle room, E corner bottom
82	E	NW bay, middle room, E corner top
83	SE	NW bay, middle bay, SE wall

84	SE	NW bay, middle room, SE wall top
85	E	NW bay, NE room, NE wall
86	E	NW bay, NE room, NE wall middle
87	E	NW bay, NE room, NE wall top
88	SW	NW bay, NE room, SW wall
89	W	NW bay, NE room, SW wall top section
90	SW	NW bay, NE room, SW wall top right
91	NW	NW bay, NE room, NW wall right side
92	NW	NW bay, NE room, NW wall left side
93	N	NW bay, NE room, N corner
94	SE	View of house from Church to NW
95	SE	View of house from church to NW
96	SE	View of house from church to NW
97	W	View of house against the sunset
98	SE	NW elevation left side
99	SE	NW elevation
100	SW	NE elevation
101	NE	SW elevation
102	NE	SW elevation
103	NE	SW elevation
104	NE	SW elevation
105	NE	SW elevation
106	SE	NW bay, NE room, SE wall
107	SE	NW bay, NE room, S corner
108	S	NW bay, NE room, S corner
109	E	NW bay, NE room, entrance in upper SE wall
110	NE	NW bay, NE room, fire place at bottom of NE wall
111	N	SE bay, NE room, NW wall
112	NW	SE bay, NE room, NW wall left side
113	W	SE bay, NE room, NW wall, wall between entrances, left side
114	W	SE bay, NE room, NW wall
115	NE	SE bay, NE room, NE wall
116	SW	SE bay, NE room, SW wall
117	W	SE bay, NE room, SW wall
118	S	SE bay, NE room, SW wall E side
119	E	SE bay, NE room, SE wall
120	SE	SE bay, NE room, SE wall right side
121	SE	SE bay, NE room, SE wall middle section
122	SE	SW bay, SE wall
123	SE	SE bay, NE room, SE wall
124	SE	SE bay, NE room, SE wall
125	SE	SE bay, NE room, SE wall
126	S	SE bay, NE room, SE wall
127	SE	SE bay, SW room, SE wall
128	NE	SE bay, SE room, NE wall
129	NE	SE bay, SW room, NE wall
130	NE	SE bay, SW room, NE wall
131	NW	SE bay, SW room, NW wall left side
132	N	SE bay, SW room, N corner
133	NW	SE bay, SW room, NW wall
134	W	SE bay, SW room, NW wall bottom

135	W	SE bay, SW room, NW wall top
136	W	SE bay, SW room, NW wall right side
137	S	SE bay, SW room, S corner
138	SW	SE bay, SW room, SW wall
139		SE bay, SW room, detail support holes for joists in wall
140		Fragment of floor joist from earlier floor at W corner
141		Fragment of floor joist from earlier floor at W corner
142	NW	View of SE side of house
143	NW	View of SE side of house
144	NW	View of courtyard and outbuildings
145	E	Walls and buildings
146	W	Outbuilding
147	SE	Possible bedding box in SE wall of SE building
148	NE	Passage between courtyard and building
14	S	Northern external buildings
150	SW	Inside of N building
151		Sanderson brand
152	NE	Porch block
153	SW	Porch block
154	NE	SW elevation, ground floor bolt hole
155		Dressed stone in rubble at SW corner of house
156		Dressed stone in rubble at SW corner of house
157	W	View from E
158	SW	View from NE
159	SW	View from NE
160	SW	View of broch, Lund in distance
161	NW	View from SE



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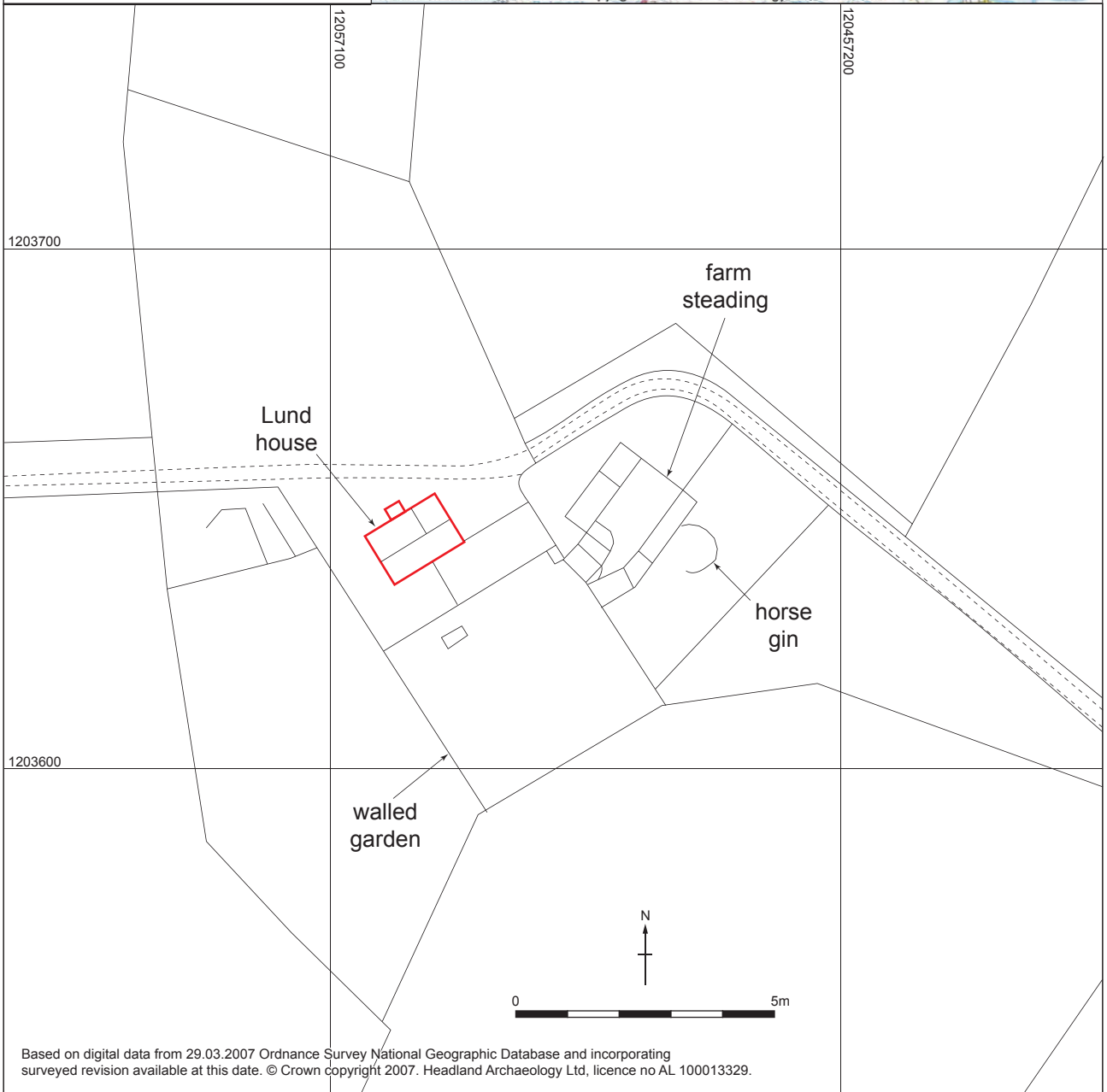


Figure 1: HLU07 - Lund, Site location



1654, Blaeu



1701, Preston



1730, Keulen (North to the right)



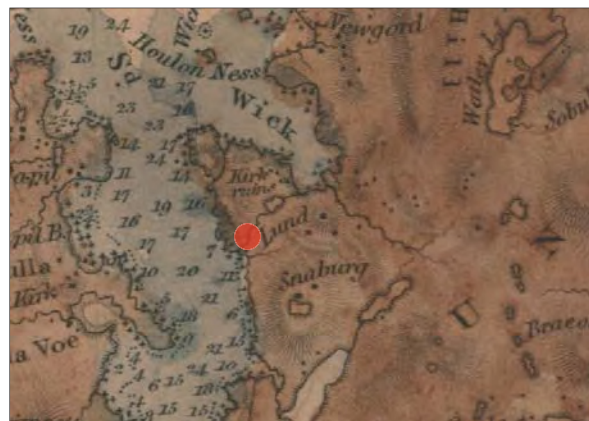
1743, H. Moll



1803, Depot Generale de la Marine



1824, Thomson



1838, Hydrographic Office

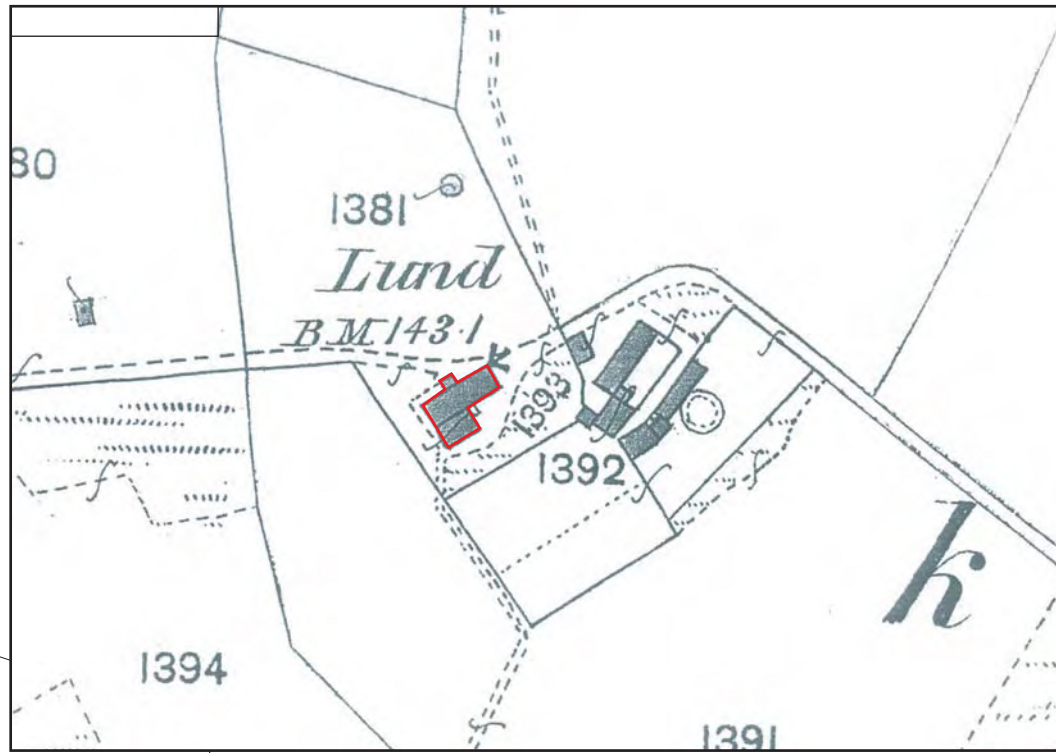


1846, Blackford

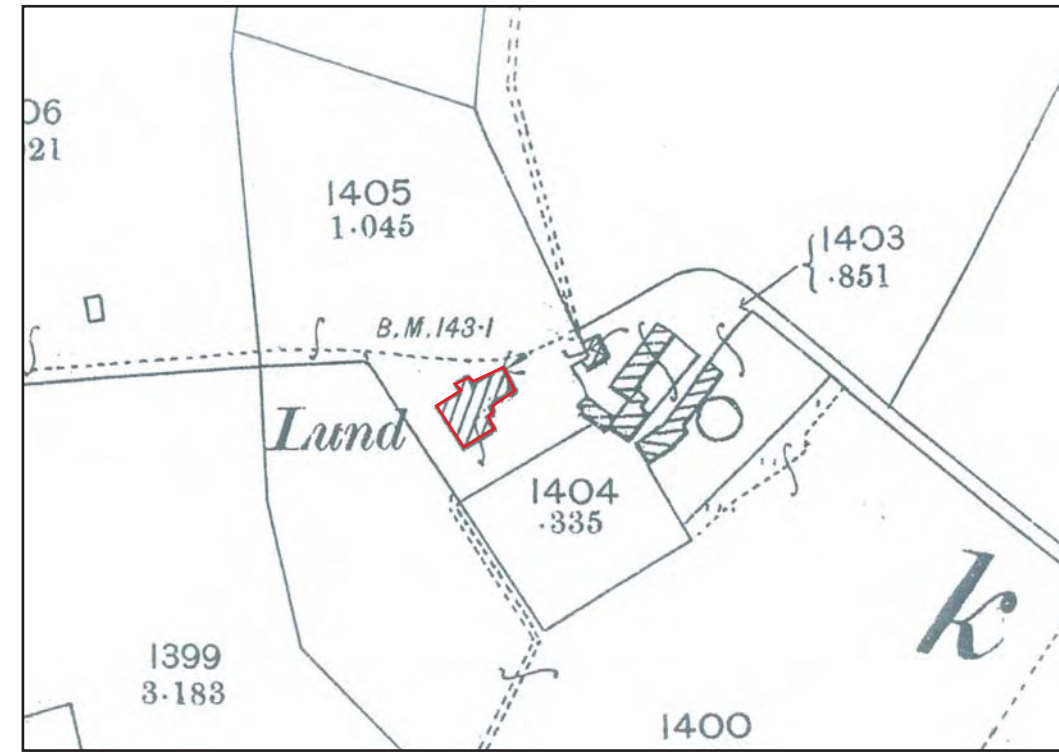


1928, Ordnance Survey

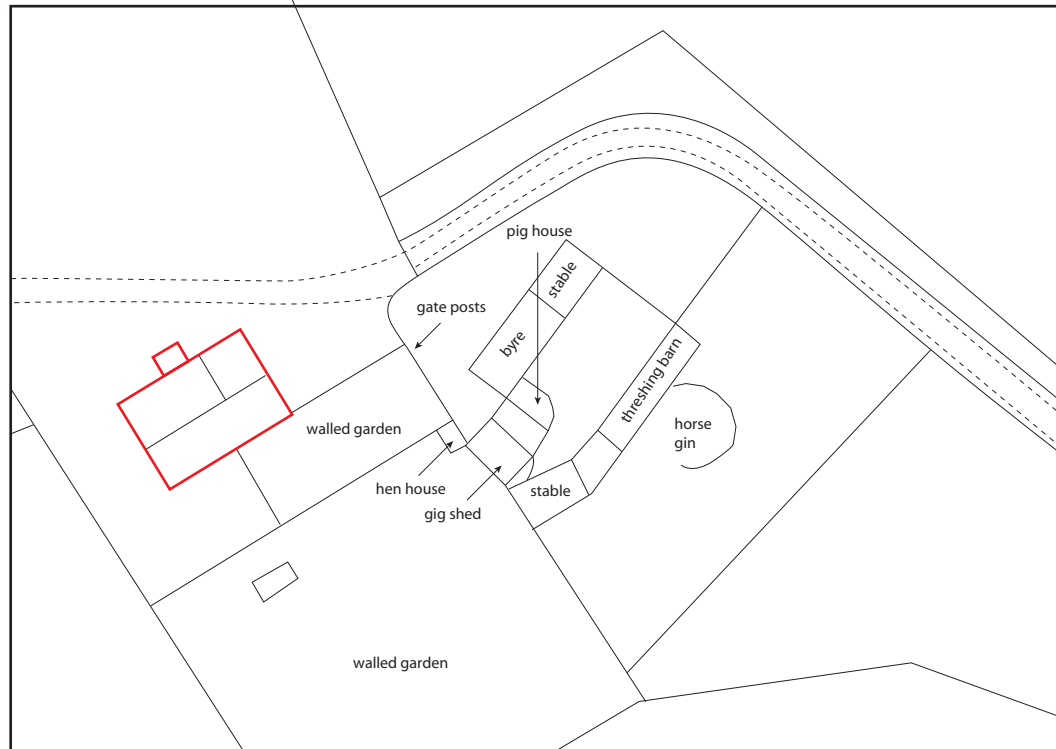
Figure 2: HLU07 - Lund, historic map regression



1880, Ordnance Survey



1900, Ordnance Survey



Steading plan, from June Owers' notes

Figure 3: HLU07 - Lund, Historic Ordnance Survey maps and steading plan

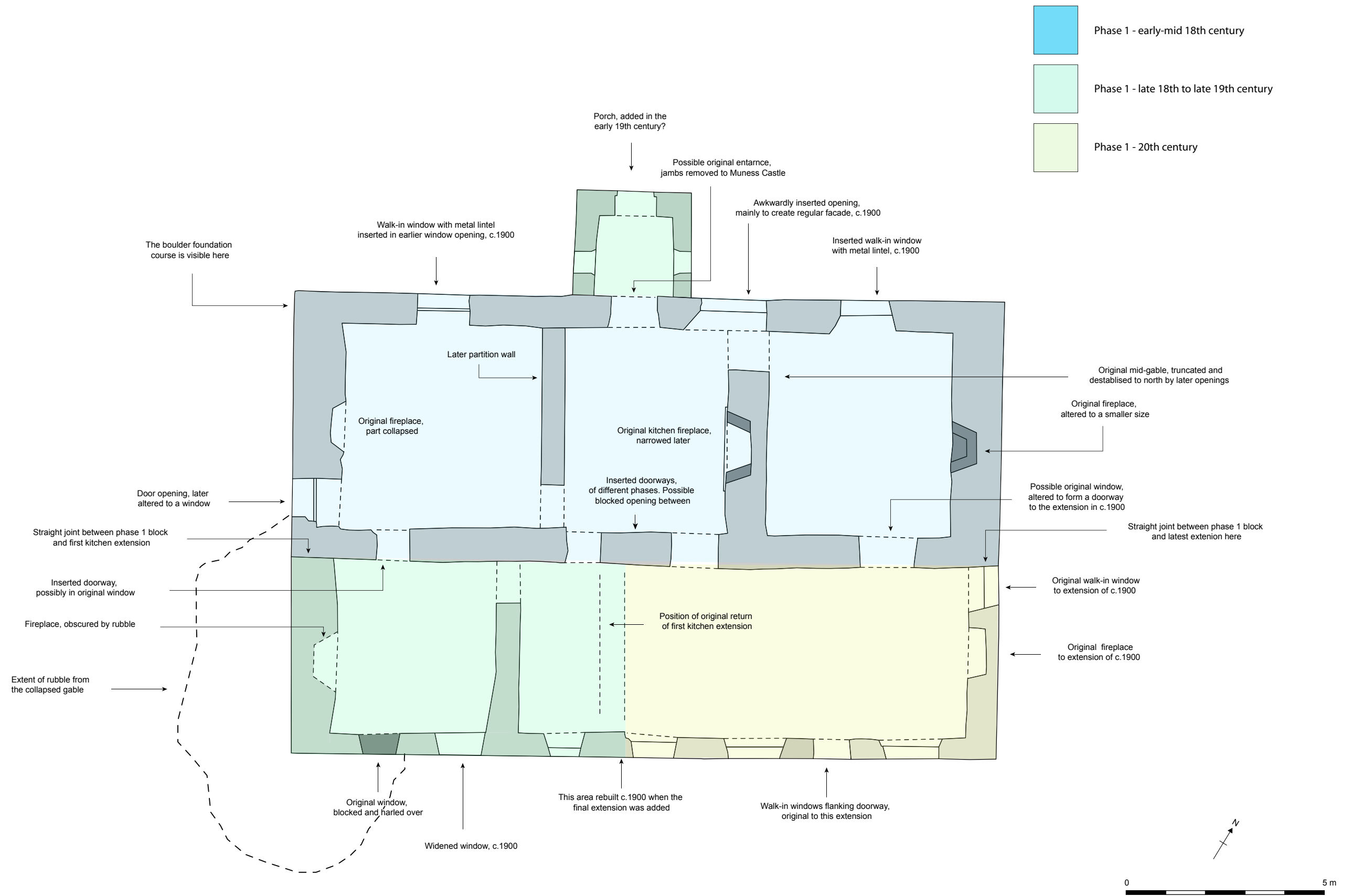


Figure 4: HLU07 - Lund, phased ground floor plan

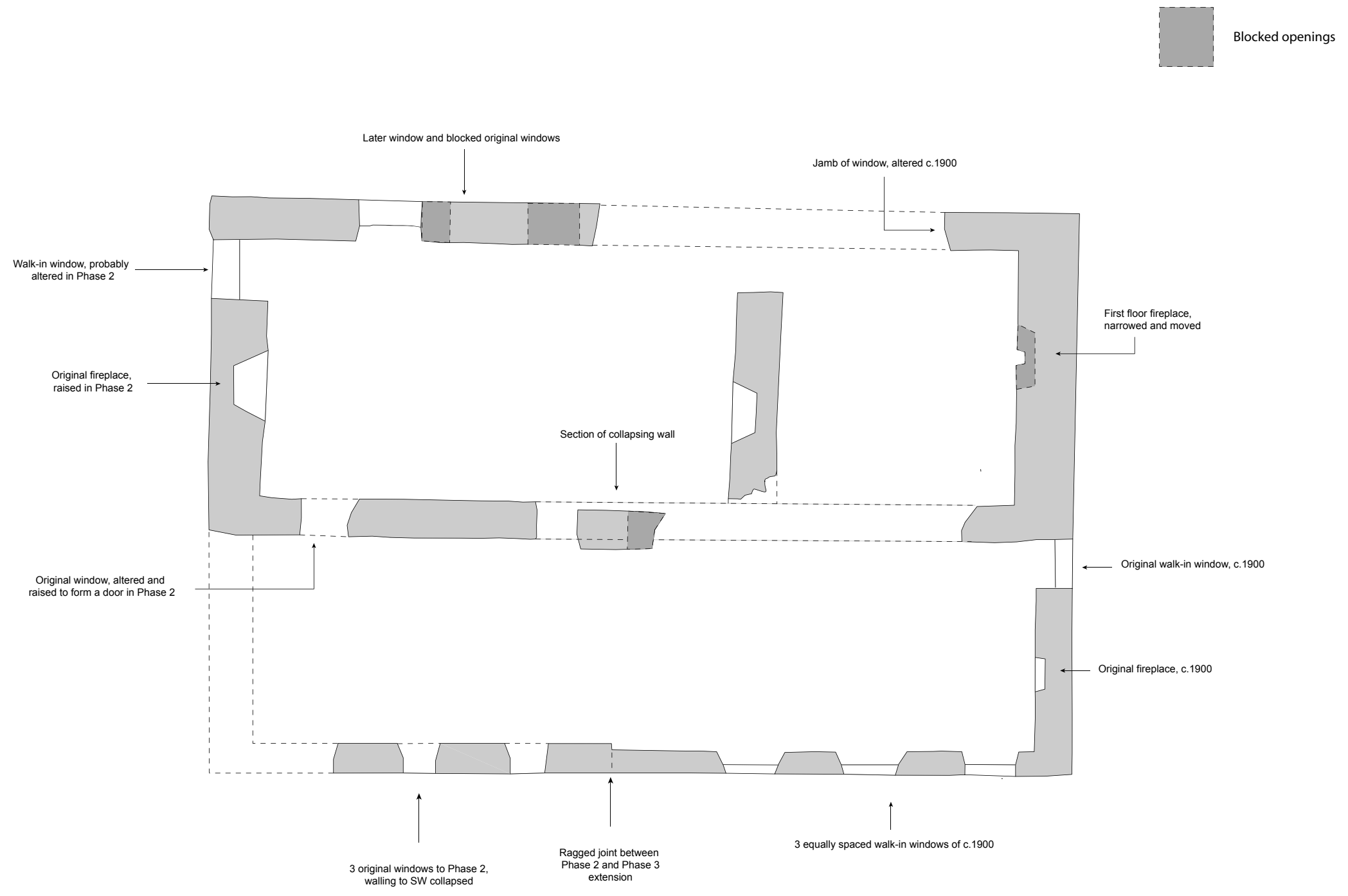
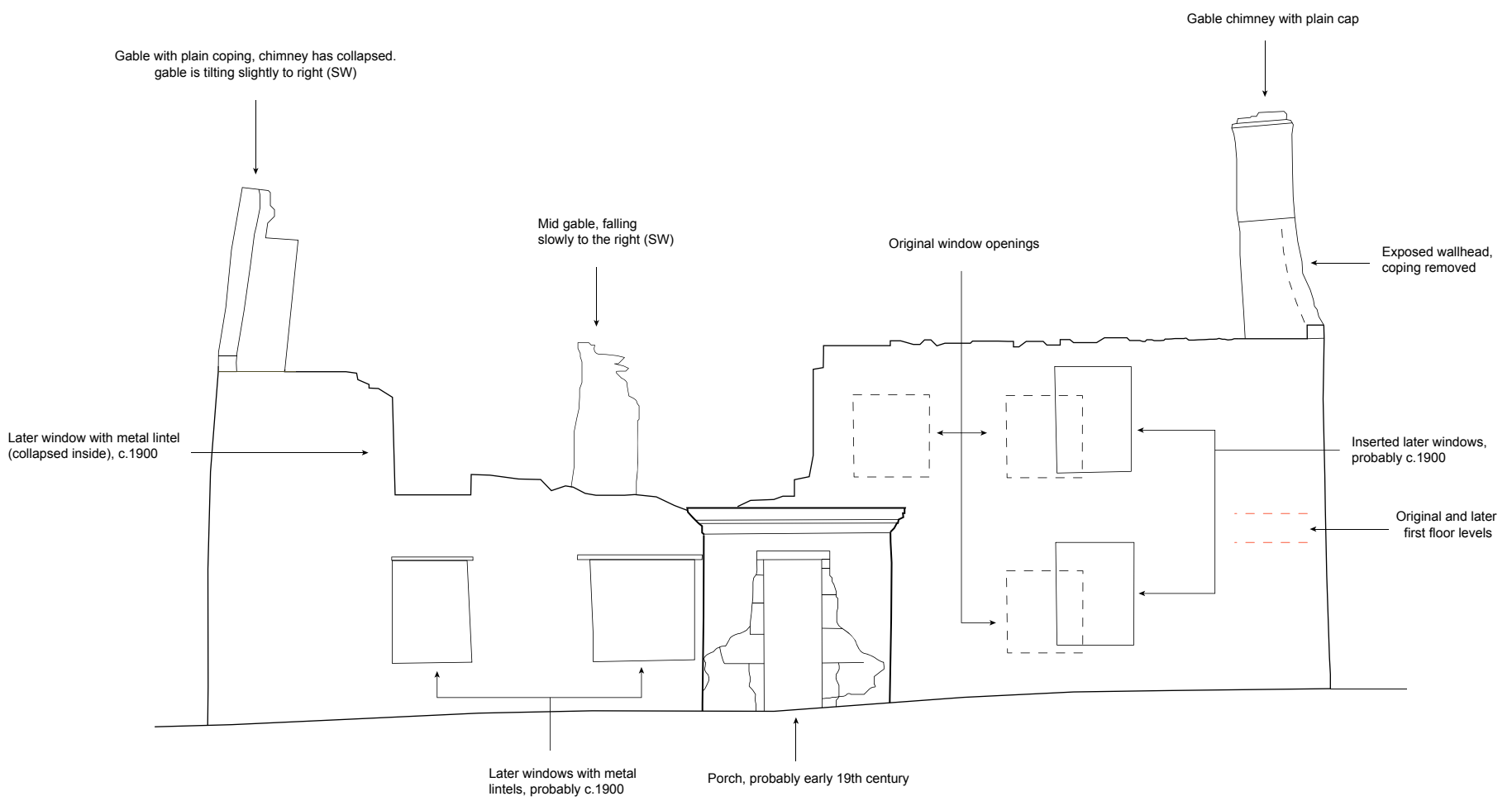


Figure 5: HLU07 - Lund, first floor plan



0 5 m

Figure 6 - HLU07: north west elevation, and photo montage

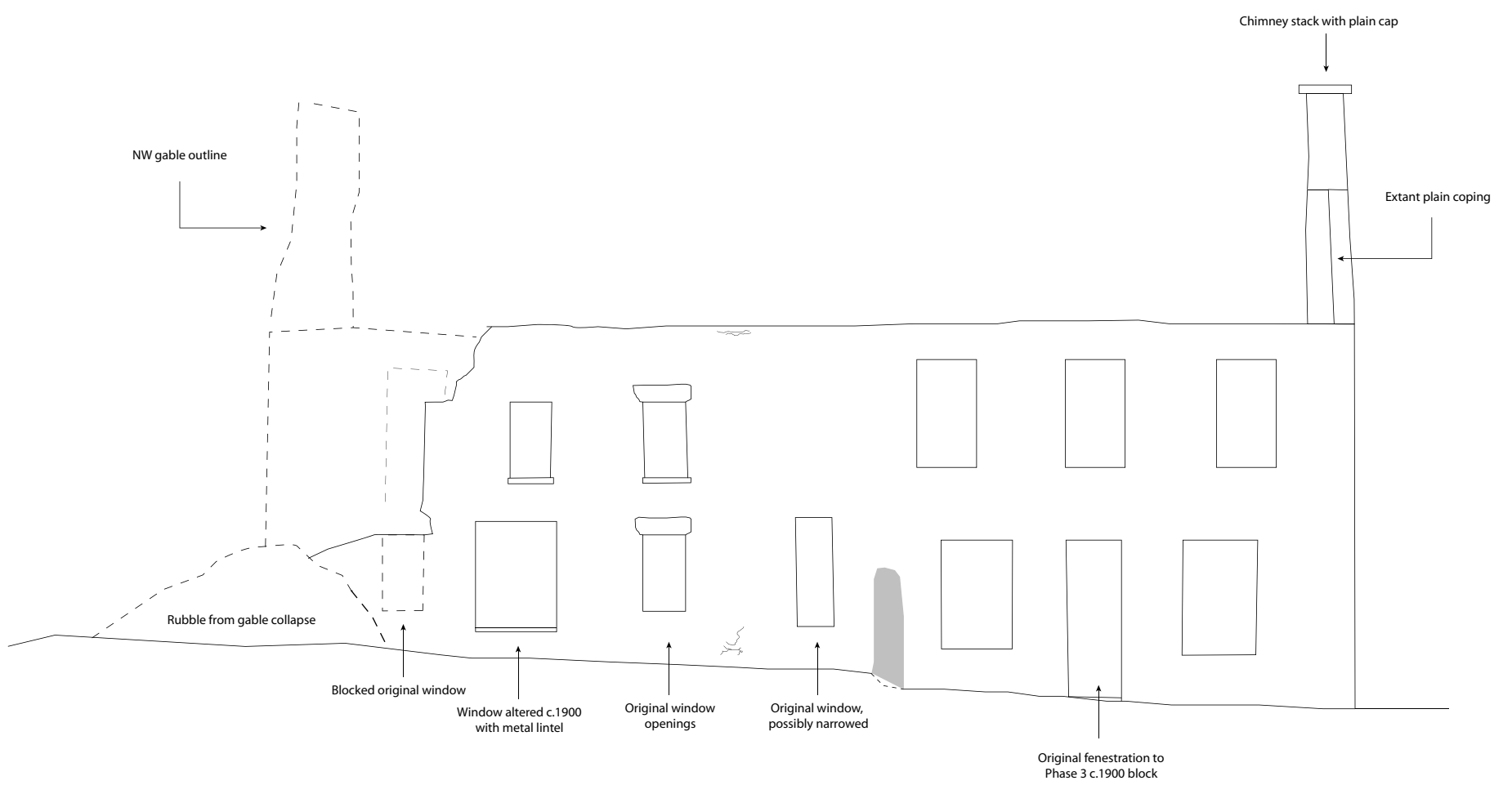
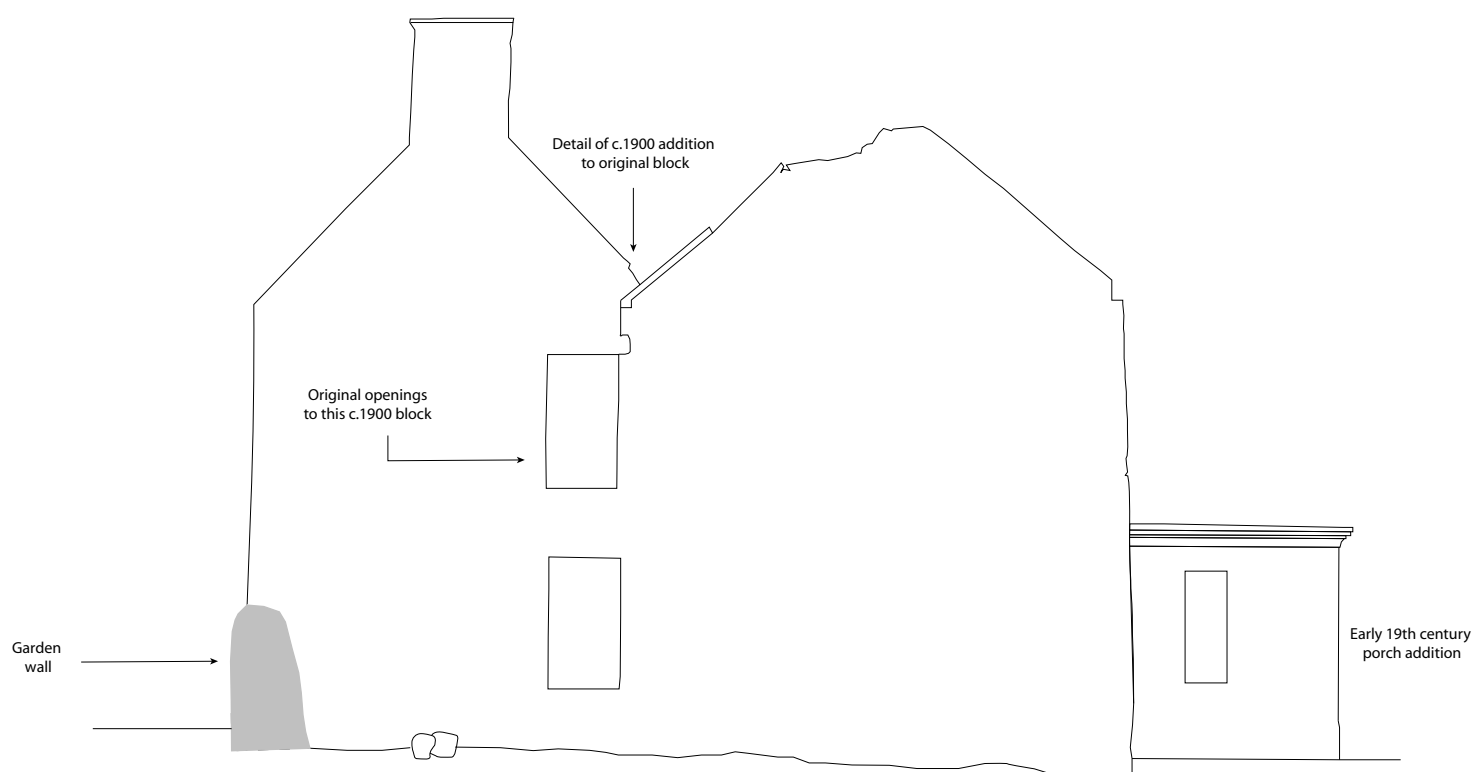
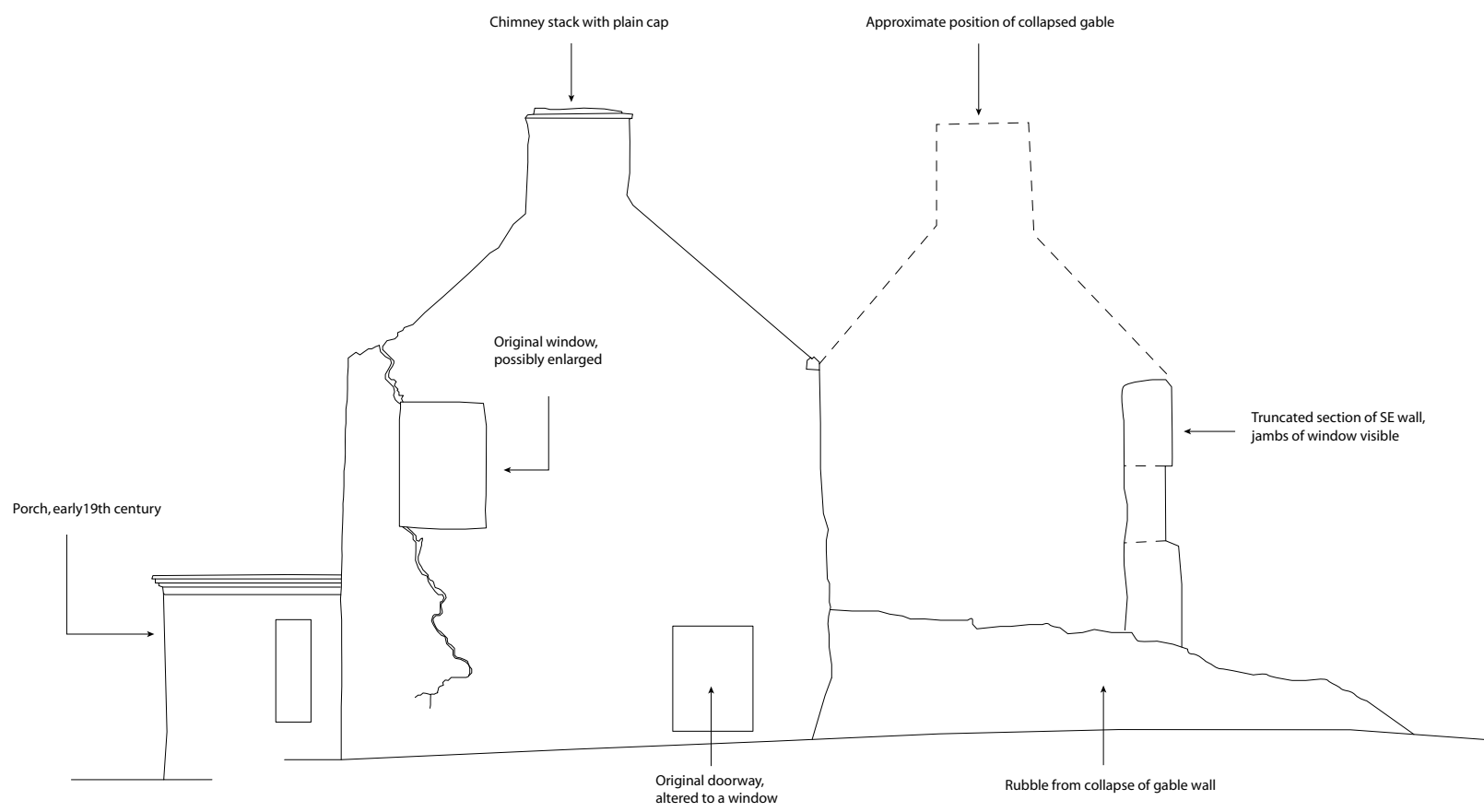


Figure 7 - HLU07: south east elevation, and photo montage



0 5 m

HLU07: east elevation, and photo montage



0 5 m

Figure 9 - HLU07: south west elevation, and photo montage



Plate 1 - view from NW, c.1930



Plate 2 - view across the bay from Lund Chapel



Plate 3 - view of the house, steading and the walled garden from the S



Plate 4 - view from NW



Plate 5 - entrance to Muiness Castle, possibly relocated from Lund



Plate 6 - part of the NW elevation



Plate 7 - view from SW



Plate 8 - boulder foundation at W corner



Plate 9 - SE Elevation, later east section



Plate 10 - SE Elevation, earlier west section



Plate 11 - SE Elevation, later east section



Plate 12 - NE Elevation



Plate 13 - Interior, NW Block, NE room



Plate 14 - Interior, NW block, mid-gable from NE



Plate 15 - Interior, NW block, NE room



Plate 16 - Interior, NW block, NE room, doorway to latest block



Plate 17 - Interior, NW block, mid-room, view to SE



Plate 18 - Interior, NW block, mid-room, view to NE



Plate 19 - Interior, NW block, mid-room, view to NW



Plate 20 - Interior, NW block, SW room, view to SE



Plate 21 - Interior, SE block, SE wall, detail of joint between phase 2 and 3



Plate 22 - Interior, SE block, partition wall in phase 2 block



Plate 23 - Interior, SE block, collapse and blocked fireplace in SW gable



Plate 24 - Interior, SE block, SE wall of phase 3