

Pitcox Old Smithy, Pitcox, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

December 2017



 **archaeology**
Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Buildings Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant

Pitcox Old Smithy, Pitcox, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: S. Findlay
10 Pitcox Farm Cottages
Dunbar
East Lothian
EH42 1RQ

National Grid Reference: NT 64115 75242

OASIS ID:

Prepared by: Connolly & Kdolska

Date: 08 December 2017

Contact Details: Thornton Mill Cottage
Near Innerwick
Dunbar
EH42 1QT

Tel: 01368 840847

Email: info@chheritage.co.uk

CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	3
3.	SITE LOCATION	6
4.	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
4.1.	Cartographic Sources	6
4.2.	Historical Documentary Evidence	7
4.2.1.	Medieval	7
4.2.2.	Eighteenth & Nineteenth Century	10
4.2.3.	Twentieth century	14
5.	PREVIOUS WORK	15
6.	OBJECTIVES	15
7.	METHODOLOGY	15
8.	ASSESSMENT	20
8.1.	Introduction – Exterior and interior assessment	20
8.1.1.	Exterior assessment– W range	20
8.1.2.	Interior assessment– W range	26
8.1.3.	Exterior assessment– E range	33
8.1.4.	Interior assessment– E range	40
8.1.5.	Exterior assessment– boundary dyke/wall	47
9.	PHASING AND INTERPRETATIONS	48
	Introduction	48
9.1.	Phase I	48
9.2.	Phase II	49
9.3.	Phase III	51
9.4.	Phase IV	51
9.5.	Phase V	52

9.6.	Boundary Wall: Phases II to IV	52
9.7.	Interior refurbishments	53
10.	CONCLUSIONS	53
11.	REFERENCES	55

Figures

Figure 1: Location plan.

Figure 2: Historic Map regression 1755 – 1822.

Figure 3: Historic Map regression 1853 – 1906.

Figure 4: View of hinds' cottage (18th century) and later model cottage (mid 19th century).

Figure 5: Phased measured ground plan of building complex.

Figure 6: Ortho-rectified photographic elevations of West and East Ranges from Courtyard.

Figure 7: Ortho-rectified photographic E elevation of the E Range and S elevations of East and W ranges.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Photographic Register

Appendix 2 – Feature register

Appendix 3 – Extract of Censuses 1841-1901, listing Pitcox Blacksmiths

Appendix 4 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES) Entry

1. Summary

An enhanced level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the proposed development– conversion, alterations and extensions– of the former hinds’ and farmworkers’ cottages, Smithy and associated structures at Pitcox, Stenton, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1RQ. The structures are category B listed (listing ref. LB14800) and currently represent two uninhabited and dilapidated ranges (east and west) bounding a courtyard, the east range containing a former smithy.

The works were commissioned and carried out on behalf of Ms Sarah Findlay and consisted of desk-based assessment, followed by three on-site building recording visits undertaken between 18th and 20th September 2017.

The desk-based assessment consisted of archive and documentary research and included historic maps regression, as well as examination of other readily available historical information on pre-recent land use within the development area.

The fieldwork component involved visual inspection of the upstanding historical structures to be affected by the development; photographic survey and level one building appraisal– including production of written record (field notes) and annotation of existing architectural plans and elevations.

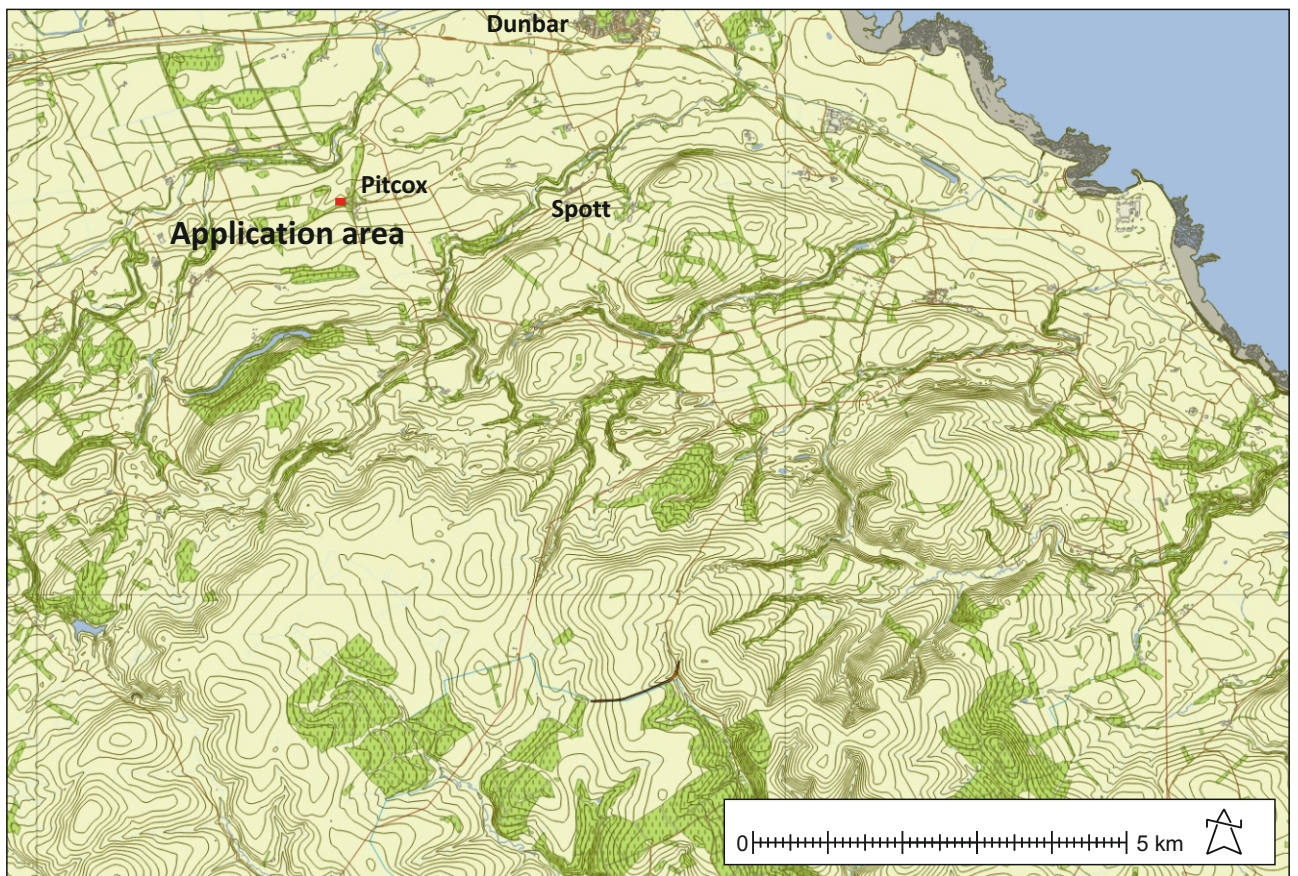
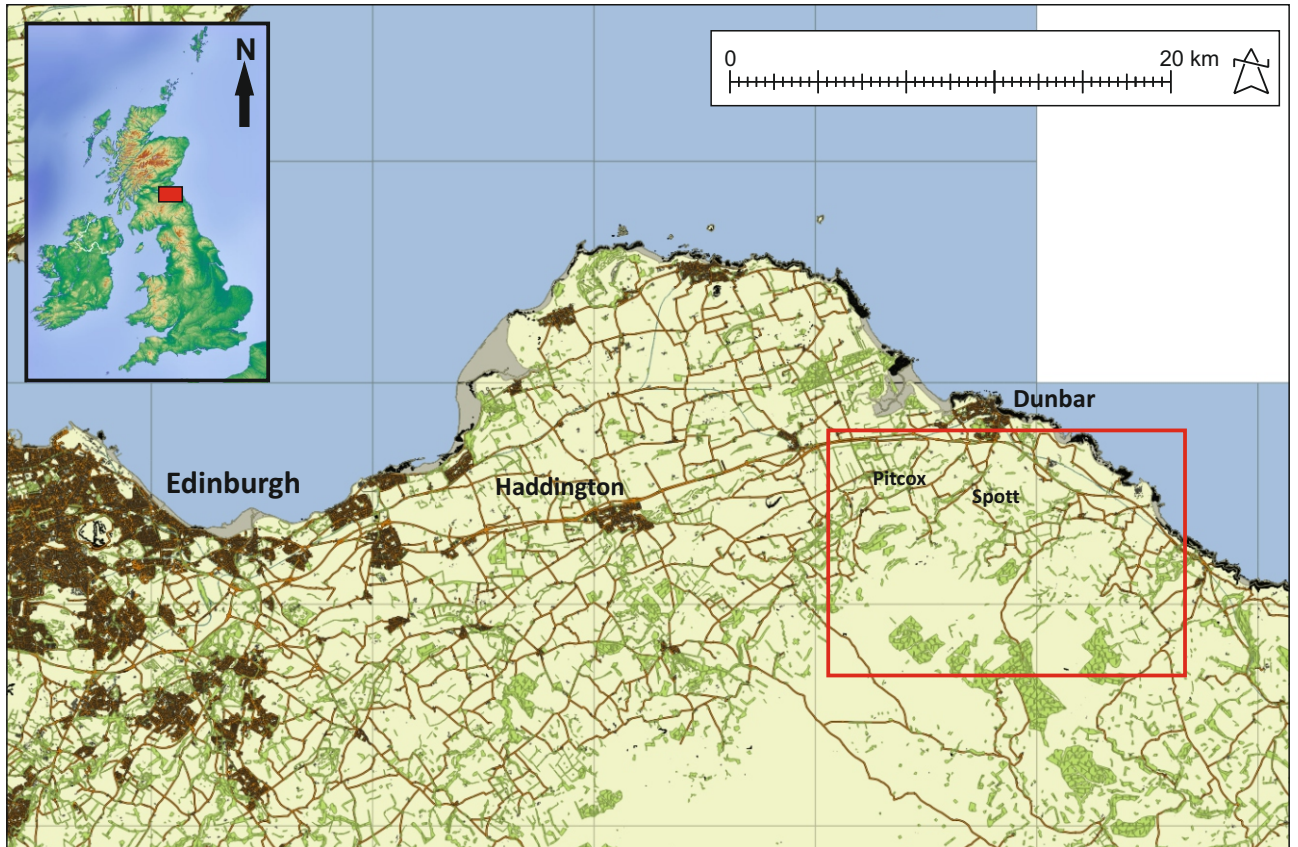
The assessment of the ranges has uncovered evidence of a complex developmental history, comprising at least 6 phases of development and concomitant functional changes– beginning in late 18th century and ending in c. 1960s.

The original 18th century hinds’ cottages (W range), as well as the later 19th century improved cottage (E range) at Pitcox, even in their altered state, represent a remarkable survival of vernacular architecture (early and later improved cottar houses). Correspondingly, the 19th century Smithy retains many of its original features– including the massive lugged, hooded forge or the burnt imprints of horseshoes on the rafters. The later, 20th century, activities, related to seasonal farm labour use, are attested by pencil graffiti and oral testimonies of Pitcox residents.

As a group, the ranges also provide an insight into the past farm working practices and living conditions of farm workers (both tradesmen and labourers), from the eighteenth to the twentieth century.

Further archaeological works consisting of evaluation and watching brief are deemed necessary, however this requires confirmation from ELCAS.

Mr Andrew Robertson, Archaeological Officer of the East Lothian Council (ELCAS) was kept apprised of all on site activities during the process. This work will enable the archaeological officer for East Lothian Council (ELCAS) to decide on any further archaeological/ heritage work requirements for the site.



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright [and database right] 2015

Figure 1: Site Location Map

2. Introduction

An enhanced level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was required due to the proposed development– conversion, alterations and extensions– of the former cottages, Smithy and ancillary structures at 10 Pitcox, Stenton, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1RQ (**Plate 1**). The structures are category B listed (listing ref. LB14800) and as a group represent a rare survival of agrarian vernacular architecture from later 18th and 19th century, as well as retaining evidence of farming and trades practices through to the 20th century. Warm thanks are extended to the owner of the property Ms Sarah Findlay.



Plate 1: General view of the E elevations of the W range (top) and E range (bottom)

1) Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755

2) Forrest, William, Map of Haddingtonshire.
[Edinburgh] Surveyed: 1799 Published: 1802.

3) Thomson, John, Atlas of Scotland,
Map of Haddingtonshire, Published: 1822

Area of
investigation




Figure 2: Historic map regression

4) OS Six-inch Scotland 1st series
Haddingtonshire Sheet XI.NE,
Surveyed: 1853 Published: 1855

5) OS 25 inch Scotland
Haddingtonshire, O11.04,
Surveyed: 1893, Published: 1894

6) OS Six-inch Scotland 2nd series
Haddingtonshire Sheet XI.NE,
Surveyed: 1906, Published: 1908

Area of  investigation

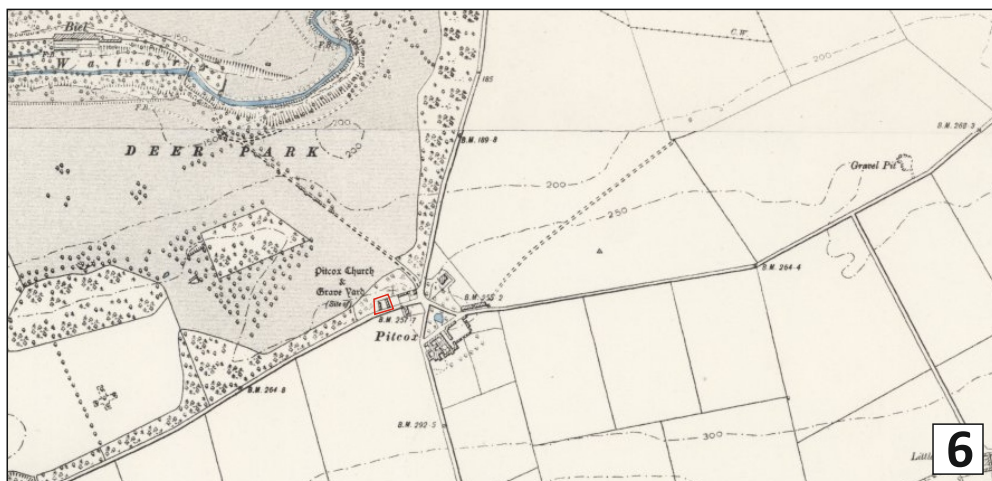


Figure 3: Historic map regression

3. Site Location

The site of Pitcox Smithy and ancillary structures (NGR: NT 64115 75242), consisting of east and west ranges (Canmore ID 262168; 262169; 262170; 262171), is located at the western boundary of the settlement of Pitcox, in the Parish of Stenton, East Lothian (Figure 1). The hamlet of Pitcox is situated on the road B6370, just off the A1, and the closest settlements are the villages of Stenton c. 2 km to the west and Spott c. 3 km to the east. The site is neighboured by the Grieves Cottage to the E, forested areas to the N and W and the B6370 to the S. The site lies within extensively farmed arable area that was substantially developed in the nineteenth century.

4. Historical Background

4.1. Cartographic Sources

Map regression research shows the settlement at Pitcox first appears on the Pont's map of the Lothians (compiled between c. 1583-1614; Printed 1630). However, the map gives little detail, apart from naming the place as 'Pitcoks', and a symbol denoting a small settlement. This is replicated in the subsequent maps—Gordon's map of Eastern Scotland (1636-1652) and Blaeu's Atlas (published 1654), to which Robert Gordon was a key contributor. The first clear image of the settlement's layout and structures appears on Roy's map (*Military Survey of Scotland*; 1747-1755), where the farm, named 'Pit. Koke' (or possibly Koks), is depicted as a typical small agricultural holding, with several structures surrounded by rig & furrow (runrig) fields (Figure 2).

None of the early maps show structures on the site of the current Pitcox Smithy ranges, which first appear on the 1799 map of Haddingtonshire (Forrest 1802; North East Section; Figure 2), which shows the 'Peat Cox' settlement and depicts what appears as a U-shaped arrangement of structures. No boundary wall is depicted. The subsequent Thomson's map (1822; published 1832; Figure 2) fails to depict any structures on or near the site of the Smithy ranges, despite the fact that he seems to have copied almost everything else from the previous Forrest's map. Structures reappear on the site again on the 1825 'Map of the county of Haddington' (Sharp, Greenwood & Fowler), albeit without much detail, suggesting omission rather than the structures not being present in 1822.

The smithy and associated structures are first clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Haddingtonshire (surveyed 1853; published 1855; Sheet 11; Figure 3), depicted as two elongated ranges/buildings (east and west) surrounded by a boundary wall (this continuing towards the E, beyond the site area), with what appears as additional small rectangular structure to the N of the west range, in the northwest corner of the boundary. The north end of the east range projects slightly from the main façade. The west range is depicted as running parallel to the east range, while in

reality it is at slightly different angle (being northeast-southwest aligned). This arrangement is correctly depicted on the subsequent OS 25-inch map (Haddingtonshire 011.03; surveyed 1893; published 1894; **Figure 3**), which has the word Smithy attached to the west range, while the OS 1-inch map (2nd edition; sheet 33; revised 1895; published 1898) shows the word 'Smithy' across the road, near the group of structures towards the southwest. The location of the word Smithy on the above maps should not be seen as significant, however, as by this time, the entire group of structures is probably taken together as smithy buildings. The layout from the previous OS 25-inch map is more or less retained on the 1906 OS 6-inch map (2nd edition; revised 1906; published 1908; **Figure 3**), which depicts the ranges, minus the northwest corner structure and the projection on the northwest façade of the east range.

In addition, the site of the former Pitcox church (**Canmore ID 57716**), thought to have stood somewhere in the vicinity of the site area to the north or west is depicted on several maps, but intriguingly not on any of the earlier maps prior to the nineteenth century. On the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Haddingtonshire (surveyed 1853; published 1855), the church location is depicted to the northwest of the Smithy site; while the subsequent OS 25-inch map (1893; published 1894) has a cross to the northeast of the site, with words 'Pitcox Church and Grave Yard, site of' to the northwest (**Figure 3**). The 1893 location and description of the church is mirrored on the 1906 OS 6-inch map (2nd edition; revised 1906; published 1908). The 1926 OS map (1-inch popular; surveyed 1922-23; published 1926) retains the 'Church (site of)' and cross towards the northeast of the Smithy range site (**Figure 3**).

4.2. Historical Documentary Evidence

4.2.1. Medieval

The Pitcox settlement is first mentioned in the twelfth century charter (c. 1166-1182), related to the gifting of a pastureland on Lammermuir to the monks of Melrose by Earl Waldeve, and witnessed by one **Gamello de Pethcox** [Pitcox] (Alexander of Philorth 1879: 67; **Plate 2**).

Further medieval and post-medieval activity is attested from the presence of an Old Pitcox Parish Church (**Canmore ID 57716**), which was moved from Pitcox to nearby Stenton in 1561. No evidence of the old church survives on the ground today and its exact location is lost, although its general location to the northeast/northwest of the Smithy is generally stated, possibly on a small natural knoll to the north (Canmore; OS Name Books 1853-54: 45, 49).

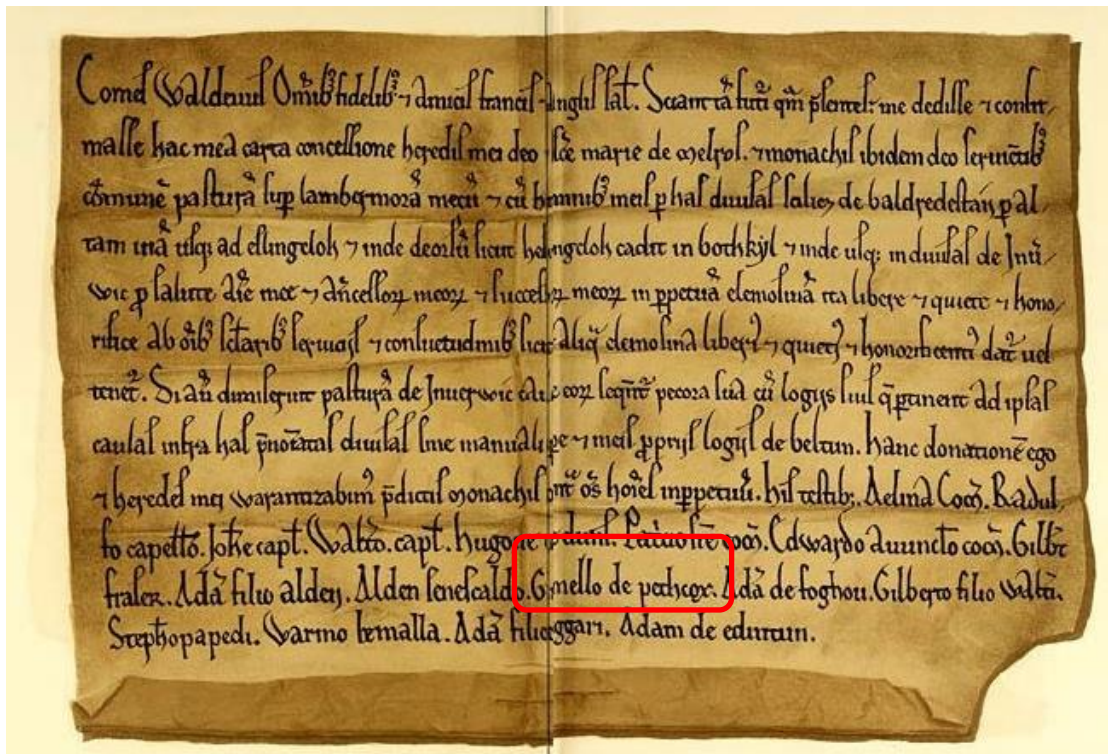


Plate 2: Original Charter [1166-1182] recording gift of land to the Monks of Melrose (image used under CC Attribution 4.0 International Licence – [National Library of Scotland](#))

The 1868 edition of *The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland* quotes that ‘In 1492, the chapels of Dunbar, Pinkerton, Spott, Belton, **Pitcox**, Linton, 1 Hinse, and Chirnside, were appointed as prebends to the collegiate church’ (Wilson 1868: vol. I, 433). Quoting further historical sources (Act. Parl. Scot. iv., p. 294; 2 Fasti Eccles. Scot. (new edit.), i., p. 420), this is reiterated in the account by the Royal Commission (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments or RCAHMS), which adds that the Old Parish church, located at Pitcox village, where its site is still known, used to be a prebend in the collegiate church of Dunbar, until 1561, when it was transferred to Stenton (RCAHMS 1924: 111; No. 180).

Correspondingly, the Fullarton’s Gazetteer (Groome 1884-85 (vol. 6): 379) notes that:

The parish [Stenton] was long called Pitcox, from the village of that name, where stood the original church ; and it seems to have acquired the designation of Staneton, or Stonetown, from the stoniness of the ground in the district around the church. In ancient times it was first a chapelry an next a prebend of Dunbar and a rectory.

The site of the Pitcox church and graveyard is also mentioned in the OS Name Books (1853-54; OS1/15/45/49), with the site described by two local witnesses (John Bell of Pitcox and James Blair of Stenton) as lying ‘little to the west of Pitcox’, which is locally known as former Roman Catholic Chapel. The area of graveyard is said to be entirely

covered in woodland and disused. Intriguingly, one of the witnesses, Mr Blair, is said to have seen human bones and headstones dug up out of the area of former graveyard (this may be an embellishment for the audience's benefit though).

Further Ordnance Survey records (OS Name Books 1853-54; OS1/15/45/49AB), an interesting conversation between two employees(?), here quoted in full, attempt to confirm the churches origins and location (note, the texts have been slightly altered for clarity):

O.S.O. [Ordnance Survey Office] Edinburgh 28th Sepr [September] 1853 Plan 11A Trace 4

In your research concerning the Site of church at Pitcox on the estate of Beil have you ascertained whether it was a parish church or a chapel Subordinate to the parish church? The accounts published of the parish are not clear as to which church this was. I would be led to suppose that it was once a parish church or at least a district church from the fact that the parish was once called PitcoKs and as there was a Grave yard attached Should it not be designated Pitcox Church (site of) or Pitcox Chapel (site of)? Will you have the goodness to State what information you can give relative to the above queries. This is required immediately.

By order

R. [Quin]

Linton

1st October 1853

Sir

The church which formerly Stood at Pitcox the site of which I have shown on the Trace is locally said to have been first a Roman Catholic Chapel and that it afterwards done duty as a Parish Church down to the period when the Old Church, now in ruins, was built at the Village of Stenton - the period at which this change took place is unknown. As there are no records of it kept by the Ph. [Parish] concerning this church, there is a local tradition to say that it was the Ph. [Parish] Church, as above states, before the building of the one at Stenton, now in ruins/ - John Bell, a native of Pitcox, and a man now nearly seventy years of age says that in his younger days he has often heard it said to have been a Roman Catholic Chapel. After the Reformation a Ph. [Parish] Church and the only one in the Ph. [Parish] that it was replaced by the Church now in ruins at the village of Stenton as a Ph. [Parish] Church. When standing it formed part of the buildings of the village of Pitcox. Consequently, should be written Church (site of). This last is purely a question for Settlement in the Division Office.

Nothing is said in any of the early sources of the existence of a smithy at Pitcox. Historic Environment Records (HES listed building record: LB14800) suggest that these [Pitcox Old Smithy] structures may have been extant when Pitcox Church was still in use (i.e. pre-1561) and would have served Stenton as well. Although, the existence of medieval and pre-18th century smithy at Pitcox, is possible, no historical evidence exists to confirm this and the HBR record (below) uncovered no earlier than 18th century evidence in any of the upstanding structures at the site.

4.2.2. *Eighteenth & Nineteenth Century*

The 19th century hamlet of Pitcox (variously spelled as ‘Pitcox, Peat Cox, Petcox or Petcoks’) is described in the OS Name Books (1853-54; OS1/15/45/49) as:

*[situated] About 1½ Mile E. [East] N. [North] East from Stenton
A Small village or hamlet Consisting of about 10 or 11 Cottages & a large farm house, with suitable offices, thrashing Machine and an extensive farm of land attached the residence of James Taylor, farmer, and the property of Mrs Ferguson of Beil-*

Further account (1853-54; OS1/15/45/84) describes it as:

A large farm House with an extensive farm, Offices, and Thrashing machine attached. There is a number of farm Laborers Cottages adjacent, Mrs. N. Ferguson is Owner Mr. James Taylor Tenant

The first recorded resident blacksmith at Pitcox is Mr Peter Bell, born at Biel Mill, Stenton Parish, in 1750, who is said to have come from a long line of blacksmith, mostly based at Pitcox Smithy. In 1789, he is recorded as paying a rent of £1.3s 4d for his house and smiddy at Pitcox (Multiple authors 2006: 32-33)¹. Peter had 6 children with Hellen Bell (d. 1815) and died in 1834, at the age of 84.

His son, also Peter Bell (b. 1783; d. 1855²; **Plate 3**), took over from his father at some point, as he is listed as resident blacksmith in the 1841 and 1851 Census (**Appendix 3**), then aged 55 (1841; note, the age should be 58) and 67 (1851), respectively. He is named as Master blacksmith in the latter (1851 Census), and his wife and son are named as Isabella Bell (aged 64) and James Bell (aged 33) (**Plate 3**). Correspondingly, apprentice blacksmith is also mentioned in the 1851 Census, as Mr Robert Dickson, aged 19, described as Blacksmith Journeyman.

¹ *Traprain Parish burial ground survey* (2004): <http://www.ejclark.force9.co.uk/index.htm>; <http://www.ejclark.force9.co.uk/surveys/scr3/129.htm>

² Interestingly, one of the early informants about the old Pitcox church, quoted in the above OS Name Books (1853-54; OS1/15/45/49), was called Mr John Bell, resident of Pitcox, aged nearly 70, and who must have been born around c. 1780s. He was presumably a relative to the Bell family, probably brother of Peter Bell (b. 1783).

Peter and Isabella Bell (nee Gray) had 10 children together, and presumably the eldest, James Bell (b. 1818; d. 1893; Multiple authors 2006: 32-33) carried out his father's trade after the latter has died, as James appears as blacksmith in the 1861 census (aged 42), living with his wife Agnes (aged 35) and mother Isabella (aged 72). James still carried out the family business as Blacksmith by the time of 1871 census (aged 52) by which time his mother is dead and his wife is 44, however by 1881 he is listed as living alone (his wife died in 1876) but still working as the blacksmith at Pitcox (**Appendix 3**). He must have moved from Pitcox smithy (presumably due old age) between 1881 and 1891, as he is listed as dying in East Linton (parish) in 1893 aged 75 (Multiple authors 2006: 32-33).



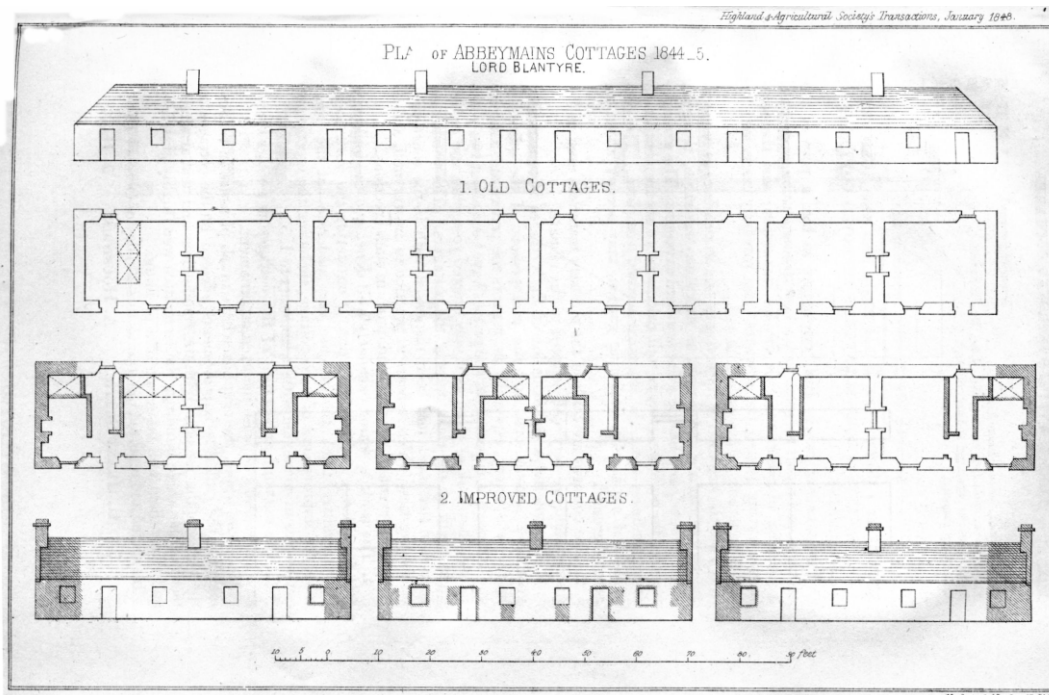
Plate 3: The Bell family grave marker (No. 129), at Stenton Parish Church burial ground, with names of the 'first' Peter Bell and his wife Helen (left) and James and his wife Agnes (right) highlighted.

The Censuses mention no children by James and Agnes Bell and presumably there was no one to take over family business. Consequently, by 1891 Census (**Appendix 3**), there is a change in the name of the resident blacksmith at Pitcox to Mr Thomas Crozier (aged 49), listed together with his family, wife Annie (aged 37) and daughter Maggie (aged 13). At this point, it is possible to perhaps speculate that the insertion of the forge into the existing N cottages of the E range likely occurred during this change in local blacksmith. When the new blacksmith took over, the forge was added to one of the existing 19th century cottar houses (see HBR assessment below).



MID LOTHIAN COTTAGE.

Double hinds' cottage in Midlothian, c. 1790. Each section forms a single roomed dwelling, the roof is thatched; note the reversed symmetry of the facade, with single small window opening and chimney stacks at either end. (After Robertson, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Midlothian*, Edinburgh 1795. p166)



Plan and elevations (*Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland 1848*) Report by W. Goodlet on Lord Blantyre's Improvements on the Cottages at Abbey mains, Lennoxlove Estate, 1844

Figure 4: View of hinds cottage (18th century) and later model cottage (mid 19th century)

No address or location is given for the previous Bell residence and smithy workshop (or subsequently) but it clearly must have existed somewhere at Pitcox and would have been in the Bell family until 1880s and presumably, could have dated to at least 17th century or earlier (given the long line of Bell blacksmith quoted above). Other presumably 18th (or earlier) century smithies are noted elsewhere in East Lothian—including East Saltoun smithy (**Canmore ID 54685**), which was rebuilt c. 1800, or Gullane smithy (**Canmore ID 55059**), which is originally 17th century (**Plate 4**).



Plate 4: Gullane Old Smiddy; note the low extension at the front for the bellows © Copyright [Richard Webb](#) and licensed for [reuse](#) under this [Creative Commons Licence](#).

Correspondingly, based on the previous study (Connolly & Kdolska 2017), we can also postulate that the Smithy and most of the elements of the two ranges would have been commissioned as part of the agricultural improvement period during the first half of the 19th century. This is exemplified in the preserved earliest improvement cottar houses surviving at 1-4 Pitcox Cottages (see Connolly & Kdolska 2017). The Pitcox homestead at the time belonged to the estate of Biel and was owned by Mary Nisbet Hamilton (1778-1855), later Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ferguson (Mitsi 2014: 46; OS Name Books 1853-54; OS1/15/45/49), who was greatly influential in improving the living and social conditions of her tenants (Bunyan 1995) and who commissioned the 1-4 Pitcox cottages in 1836 (see also Connolly & Kdolska 2017: 14; HES listing record LB14776).

Additionally, the 1851 Census (**Appendix 3**) also provides an information about the social structure of the working farm and former inhabitants of Pitcox settlement. Although who resided where or at what time could not be determined, it is nevertheless telling assemblage of mostly agricultural occupations typical of the time—with the largest group, unsurprisingly, being the farm labourers but also including the expected essential trades, such as carpenter Mr William Crombie (aged 68) or the blacksmith Mr Bell.

The presence of a blacksmith as well as other trades, such as carpenter or mason (all noted in the 1851 Census) would of course be essential for the running of a busy farming settlement, especially at the time of great agricultural improvements taking place. There is some evidence, that the west range (N structure) may have served as some form of a workshop (carpentry?) during this time (see the HBR assessment below).

Finally, the Censuses compiled between 1841 and 1901 (**Appendix 3**) also testify to the general decline in Pitcox population, as a result of agricultural and socio-economic changes. For instance, the census of the Year 1851 attests to the presence of at least 94 residents at Pitcox during that year, while the 1901 census lists the population of Pitcox as c. 50.

4.2.3. Twentieth century

There is evidence that the Pitcox smithy was still in use during early 20th century. Mr Crozier or his family did not remain at Pitcox for long, however, as the 1901 Census shows that the blacksmith by this time is one Mr John Durie (aged 31), living with his wife Isabella (aged 27) and children (Catherin, 5 and George, 3) and one Mr Hugh Hume (possibly an apprentice?). Mr Durie, blacksmith and farrier and a lay preacher, died in 1945 and is buried in Saltoun churchyard (Yester, Bolton and Saltoun Parish Churchyard– tombstone D06).³



Plate 5: Graffiti from 1936 on the S wall of Room 4.1, above the fireplace [014].

There is no record of when the smithy ceases to be used, but by 1948 there appears to be no local knowledge of a working smithy at Pitcox. The south cottage of the E range is said to have been used by local dyker David Ramsay until pre-1940s and some of the cottages were still being used by itinerant farm labourers until mid 1960s (S. Findlay pers comm)– corresponding to the general decline in farm labourers population in early 1950s Scotland (Britain), as a direct response to the increasing mechanisation of the husbandry practices (Cheape 1983: 103). Some of these early 20th century stays led to minor refurbishments– in particular W range, Room 5.1 and E range, Structure 1 (**Figure 5 & 7**), as well as multiple graffiti evidence found around both ranges (**Plate 5**; see also **Plate 33** below).

³ Saltoun Churchyard tombstone texts:

http://www.yesterboltonsaltounchurch.org/uploads/6/9/3/2/69324699/tombstone_texts_at_saltoun.pdf

5. Previous work

The site was visited by Royal Commission (RCAHMS) on 15th October 1998. Further visit comprised inspection of the Old Pitcox Smithy west range by HES personnel on 8th October 2014 and subsequently the building was placed on a Buildings at Risk Register (BARR; ref. no. 5998), as it was assessed as being in a poor condition.

Aside from these visits, there has been no prior archaeological investigation within or near the site of the Pitcox Smithy. The only archaeological works in the immediate area, consist of HBR and desk-based assessment conducted by CHC Heritage in January 2017 on the site of 1-4 Pitcox Cottages. This uncovered evidence of rare survival of early improvement cottar houses (1836) form in virtually unaltered state, with some later additions driven by socio-economic considerations for improving welfare of the farm working population. It also uncovered multiple graffiti evidence testifying to the later (20th century) use of the cottages, including by military personnel from the Royal Scots Regiment and Royal Air Force during WWII (Connolly & Kdolska 2017).

6. Objectives

The objectives of the assessment were: To record the phasing and current state of the buildings to be affected by the development, while adding or collating the known history of the site.

7. Methodology

A brief initial desk-based assessment carried out to gain understanding of the site's development and basic history was followed by a more comprehensive research. This involved examination of available heritage digital databases– e.g. Canmore (RCAHMS); National Monuments Records Scotland (NMRS), East Lothian Historic Environment Record and the Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (BARR).

Other bibliographic sources and archives referring to the area were also consulted, as appropriate, including National Libraries of Scotland (NLS); Local Studies Record; National Monuments Record (NMR); Estate/Town plans; Statistical Accounts and John Grey Centre Archives in Haddington.

Utilising National Libraries of Scotland digital map archive, historic map coverage for the area was examined, together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use within the development area.

In keeping with the format and approved guidance on carrying out an enhanced level Historical Building record, supplied by East Lothian Council Archaeological Services (ELCAS), the following field methodology was followed:

Field survey, based on visual inspection of the site, accompanied by production of written data record (field notes) and including annotation of existing architectural plans. The aim was to demonstrate the main phasing of the site and therefore its constructional/architectural history.

A comprehensive series of digital images were generated with aim to record the site and features of architectural and historical interest.

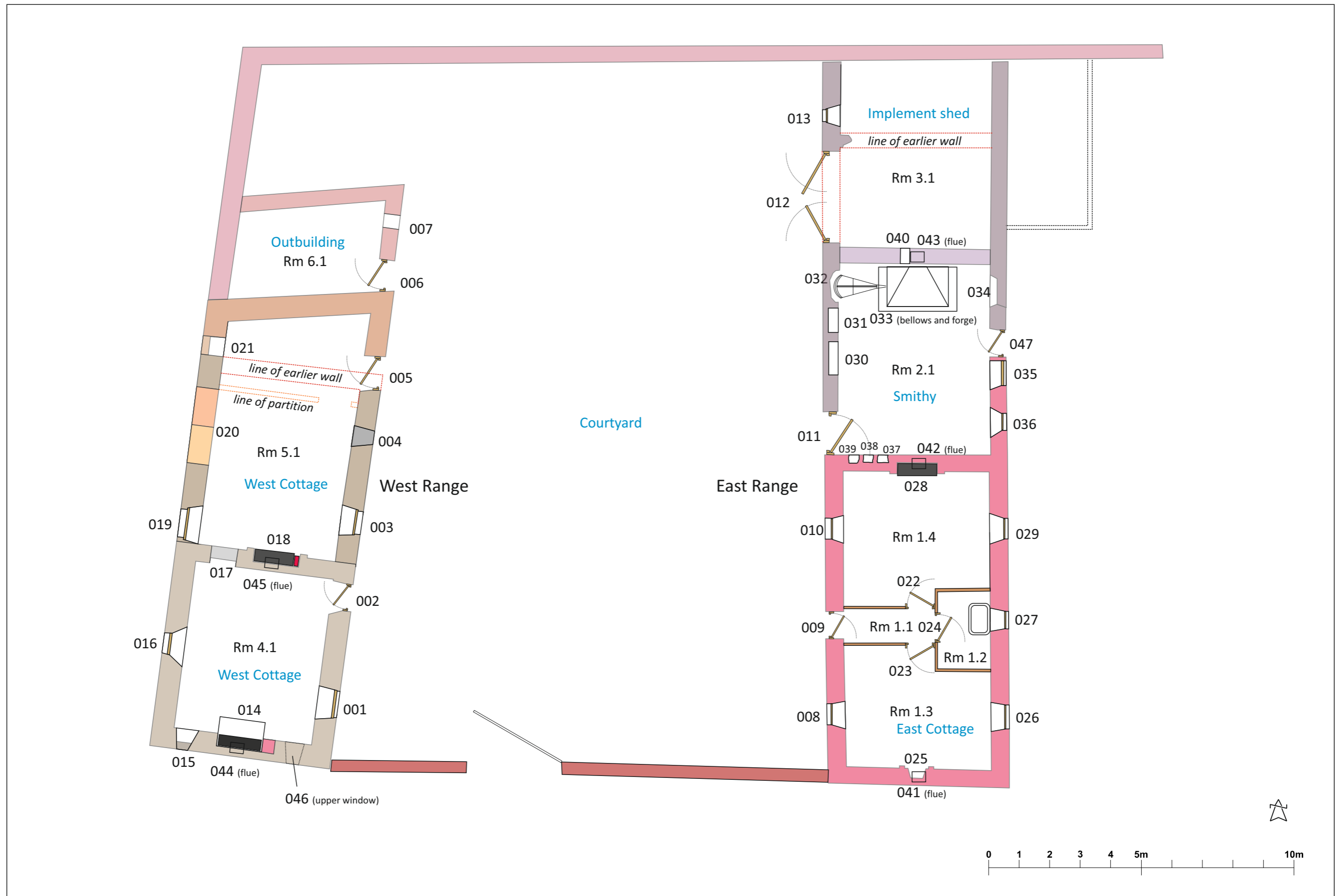


Figure 5: Plan of courtyard structures

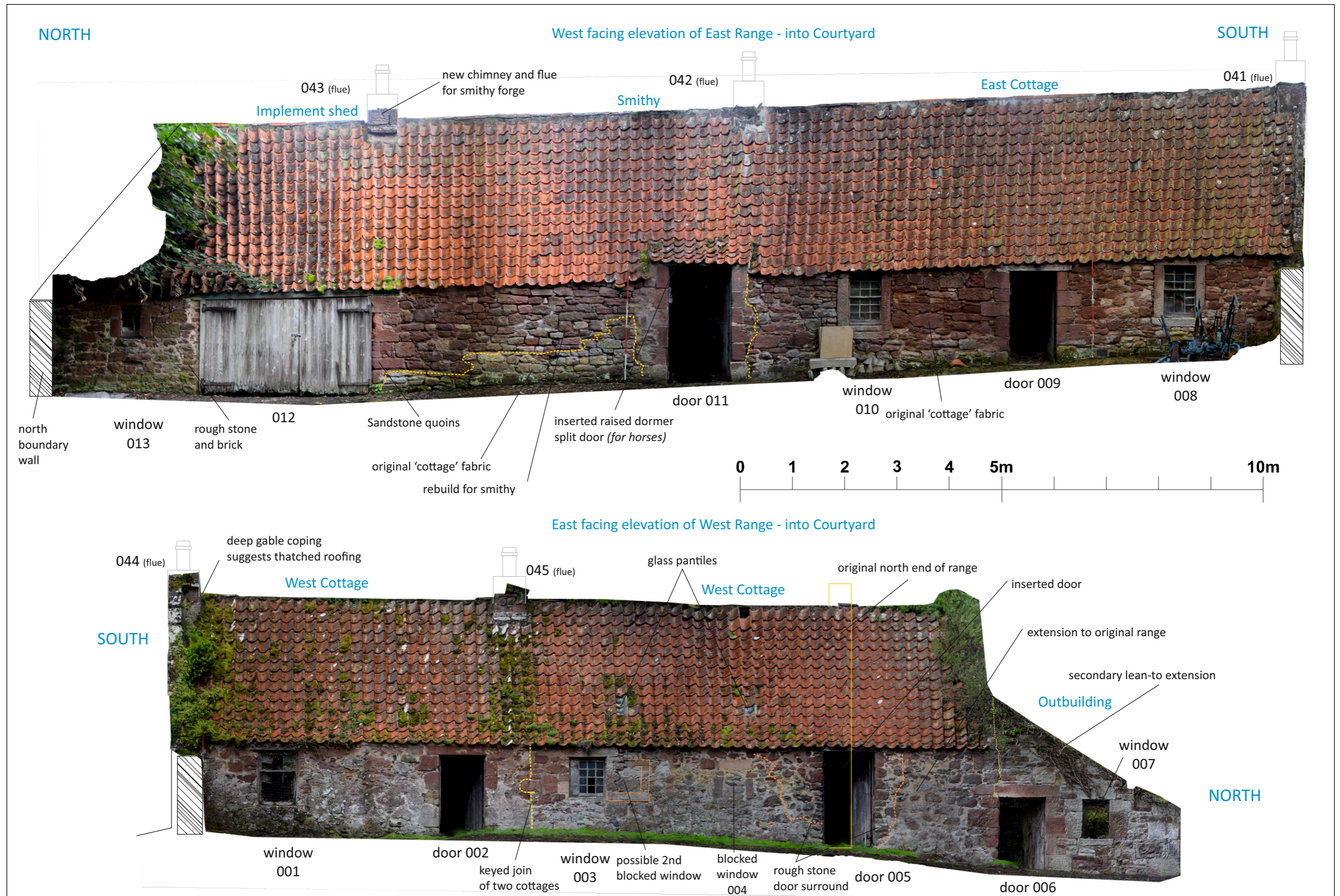


Figure 6: Elevations of West and East Ranges from the Courtyard

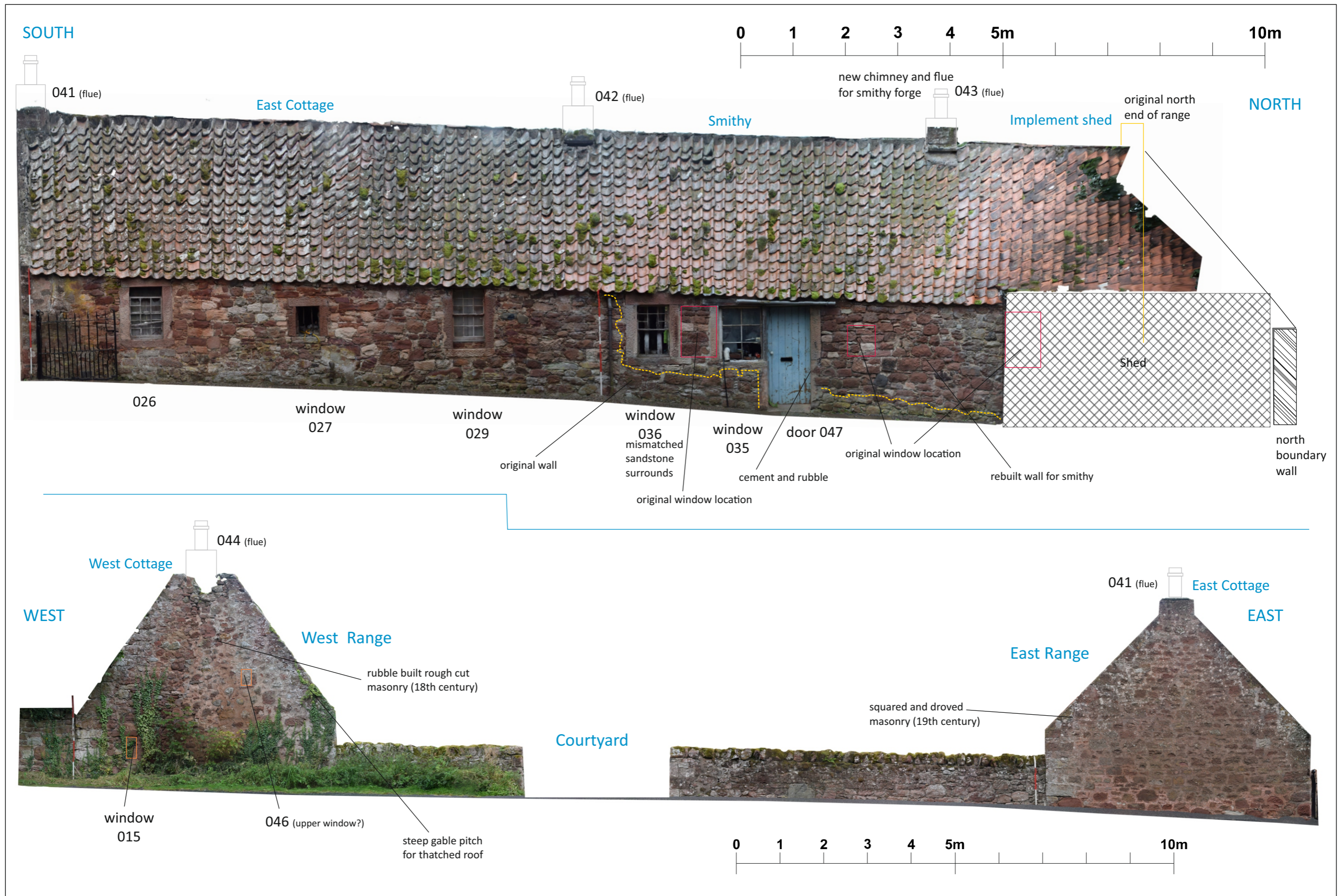


Figure 7: Elevations of East Range East External (top) and South External

8. Assessment

8.1. Introduction – Exterior and interior assessment

The structures comprising the Old Pitcox Smithy and associated ranges consist of components of varied period and development and therefore diverging character and use. As such, for the purpose of clarity, feature numbers were assigned to main structural components of each building, which are seen in Figure 5-7 and Appendix 2, and used within the text.

Both ranges consist of three structures– Structure 1, 2 & 3 (E range; **Plate 6**) and Structure 4, 5 & 6 (W range), respectively (**Figure 5**).



Plate 6: View of the principal E elevation of the W range, comprising Structures 4 to 6 (from left to right).

8.1.1. Exterior assessment– W range

The S wall of the W range (**Plate 7; Figure 7**), corresponding to the S gable end of Structure 4, comprises steeply pitched gable (with the uppermost portion missing), consisting of random rubble built wall, constructed of rounded field-derived stones mixed with sub-rectangular red sandstone. The lime mortar is of gravelly, shelly character with charcoal inclusions. There is evidence of cementitious, slaister re-pointing in places (especially E and E upper portions of the S gable), suggesting later interventions to the structure. The S gable end has steep chamfered skews and skew puts. Two blocked openings are noticeable on the exterior wall– a larger rectangular one [015] at a ground level to the W and smaller square one [046] on the upper middle level to E. The elevation is surmounted by remains of a chimney [044] (see also below, roof)

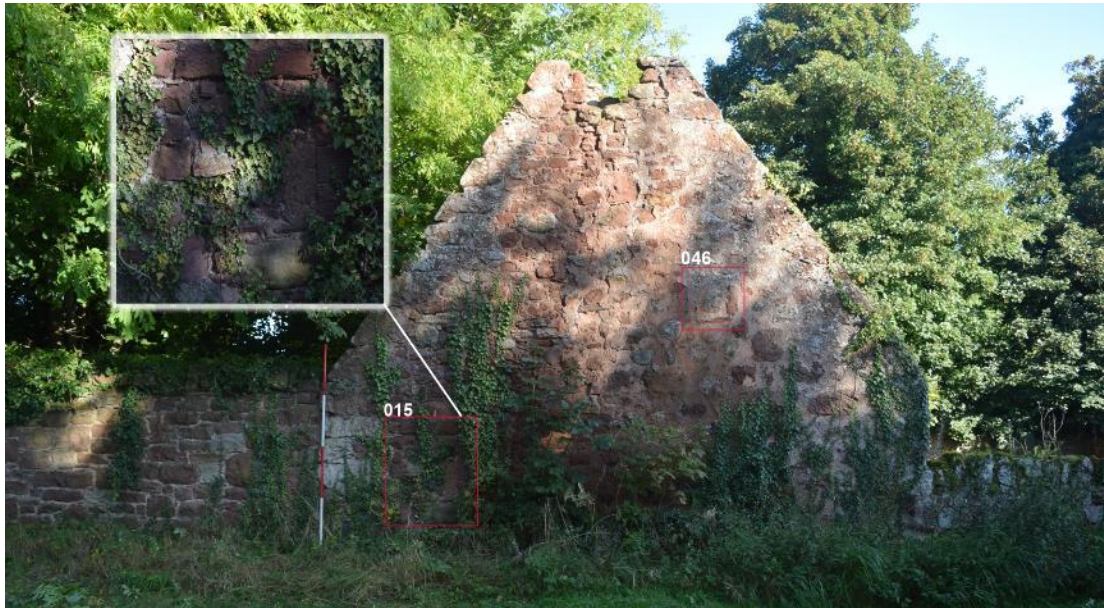


Plate 7: View of the S gable end of the W range (Structure 4), with blocked windows [015] and [046].

The N limit of the W range (corresponding to the N wall of Structure 6) is formed by a low random coursed sandstone rubble built wall with mortar, surviving to the original height of c. 1.06m. The N gable end of Structure 5 is high pitched, with uppermost portion disturbed and overgrown. The wall is made of random coursed sandstone with occasional round field-derived stones. The wall retains a line of c. 8 facets/sockets for former trusses of the roof of Room 6.1, located at the height of c. 1.90m above current ground level (**Plate 21, right**). Both, the N gable wall and N wall of Structure 6 abut the boundary wall to W.



Plate 8: Structure 4, E elevation (partial) with window [001] and entrance [002].

The principal E façade of the W range corresponds to the E walls of Structures 4 to 6 (**Plate 6; Figure 6 & 7**). The E wall of Structure 4 (**Figure 7**) is built of random rubble built

mortared sandstone, mostly sub-rectangular, with some rounded sandstone and field-derived stones. The lime mortar is of gravelly, shelly character with charcoal inclusions. Joint between Structure 4 and 5 can be seen c. 0.90m N of the entrance [002], marked by former quoins (lower half) of NE wall of Structure 4, with Structure 5 butted against it (Plate 9). The wall retains evidence of cementitious re-pointing (slaister) around the S top corner of window [001], suggesting the original window was remodelled in the past (Plate 8). The window retains composite timber lintel. The entrance [002] (Plate 8) has finely dressed red sandstone lintel, with narrow vertical drove marks and fine surrounds, consisting of larger red sandstone blocks, with one with evidence of narrow droved margins and some with stugged tool marks or with herringbone pattern tooling (reused from elsewhere?). The entrance retains a timber frame and vertical planked ledged door with later repair to the base. Some of the stone jambs also show signs of tool sharpening and one possible mortice hole. The

character of the stonework around the door suggests it was probably remodelled at some point in the 19th century. There is a noticeable thickening of the wall at the base S and N of the entrance [002].



Plate 9: Structure 5, E elevation (partial) with window [003]; blocked opening [004] and entrance [005].

The E wall of Structure 5 (**Plate 9; Figure 6**) is mainly composed of random built sandstone rubble, mostly sub-rectangular, some rounded field derived stones (not sandstone), with more substantial sandstone blocks evident in the S base portions. The wall is mortared with lime mortar, with evidence of cementitious laister re-pointing in places– around the entrance [005] lintel and the base of the wall S of the entrance, suggesting later remodelling. The elevation includes window [003] to S, this with fine dressed stugged lintel and narrow droved margin. The quality and character of the lintel suggests it has been introduced at a later point (later 19th century?). A large rectangular horizontal slab, with smaller narrower one above, both located just N of the window [003], suggest position of an original opening/window, probably of the same character as original window [001] of Structure 4 (**Plate 8**), later blocked and moved southwards. A blocked opening (former window) [004] is located S of the entrance [005], with large rectangular red sandstone lintel and cill, with accompanying two elongated rectangular jambs, these probably reused from elsewhere. The single entrance [005] to the N retains some finer dressed sandstone surrounds (to N), probably introduced from elsewhere. The threshold slab of the entrance is likely a former window cill, accompanied by a large undressed single detached stone forming the step to the entrance.

The E wall of Structure 6 (**Plate 10; Figure 6**) is skewed down to N and constructed of much finer and more regularly coursed sandstone blocks/masonry, than either of the two structures to the S. It retains a single entrance [006] to S and a window [007] to N. The entrance retains finely dressed (stugged) red sandstone lintel with narrow droved margin and large similarly dressed sandstone surrounds to N, each with narrow droved margins, suggesting the entrance is original. The surrounds (jambs) to S are formed of former quoins of Structure 5, formed of large sandstone blocks, of lesser refinement, some with wider stugged marks. These were reused as surrounds/jambs for the entrance, when Structure 6 was added to the existing range. The entrance retains timber frame and a vertical planked ledged door. The window [007] to N also



Plate 10: E elevation of Structure 6, with entrance [006] and window [007].

retains finely dressed sandstone lintel, cill and surrounds, all with narrow droved margin testifying to their late 19th century character. No window frame or window survives.

The W wall of Structure 4 is formed of random coursed rubble with some larger sub-rectangular sandstones and round field-derived stones included. It retains single window [016], with finely dressed surrounds and lintel, suggesting later remodelling (**Plate 11**). The red sandstone lintel is a large rectangular block; the S jambs are also of red sandstone blocks, while the N surrounds are of grey coloured sandstone blocks, these with finer finish. The line of the ground surface reaches above the former window base/cill suggesting it was built up after the wing was in place.



Plate 11: Structure 4, partial W elevation with window [016].

The W wall of Structure 5 is formed of random coursed rubble with some larger sub-rectangular sandstones and round field-derived stones included. The wall retains one window [019] to S, this with cement surrounds and a cill, suggesting later



Plate 12: Structure 5, partial W elevation with blocked large opening [020].

insert/remodelling. It retains composite timber lintel and frame with three over three sash glass panes. Further two former openings/windows are located to the N of window [019], a large window [020] (**Plate 12**) centrally and a smaller window [021] to N. The window [020] appears to have two phases of blocking (see also below, interior).

The roof of Structures 4 and 5 is pitched and tiled with red pantiles (**Plate 13**). The bottom 3 courses are splayed for water discharge away from the walls and occasional glass pantiles are included in the roof of Structure 5, forming supplementary lighting for the interior. The roof ridge comprises pantile mortar flashing with frequent cement repair, greatly degraded. Structure 6 is unroofed.

The range has two chimney stacks (both damaged and missing the chimney pot), formerly serving Room 4.1 [044] and 5.1 [045] respectively (**Plate 13**), with no evidence of further chimney to the N end of the range. The S chimney stack [044], composed of roughly squared rubble has projecting flat drip stone, located high above the current roof surface, which, coupled with the depth of the gable, suggests the structure (Room 4.1) was once thatched and the pantile roof represents later alteration to the structure.

Same is probably also true of the attached Structure 5, which has random rubble built chimney stack [045] and disturbed chamfered and droved dripstone, similar to one on chimney stack [043] in the E range.

The similarity between the two chamfered style dripstones, suggest that the N chimney [045] and therefore the fireplace/range in Room 5.1, are later additions, as the E range structures are later, as opposed to the W range (Structure 4 and 5). This would also agree with the suggestion that the earlier cottage (Structure 5) would originally had chimney in the N, to mirror situation in the S cottage (Structure 4). Similar situation has been noted elsewhere in Scotland, as in case of the c. 1790s hinds' cottages in Midlothian (Cheape 1983: 97, **Figure 4**).



Plate 13: Roof and chimney stack [044] of Structure 4 (left) and Structure 5 [045] (right); note the drip stone on the chimney [044] and the depth of the gable.

Structure 6 is currently roofless, but would have formerly consisted of a single-pitched roof (pitched up to S), where it is connected with the N wall of Structure 5.

8.1.2. Interior assessment– W range

Structure 4 (Room 4.1)

Structure 4 consists of a single room (4.1), of rectangular shape, measuring 4.50m (E-W) by c. 5.50m (N-S) (Figure 5). The room is accessed by means of a single entrance [002] on the E elevation, this splayed on the interior. The entrance retains timber frame and vertical planked ledged door with later lead plate repair to the base. Iron fastenings, including door-latch and a keyhole are preserved on the door. There are also some graffiti on the exterior face of the door. Situated S of the entrance [002] is a single splayed sash window [001], formerly of six over nine panes, these now mostly gone and replaced with wire mesh.



Plate 14: S elevation of Room 4.1, with shelving unit to left and fireplace [014] to right; also note the 'cage' construction and blocked opening [015] in the corner (detail).

The S elevation (Plate 14) retains timber shelving unit to the E, supported by brackets, the lower portion gone. Situated to the W, centrally on the elevation is a large fireplace [014], which, together with the walling above it, projects slightly forward from the elevation all the way to the ceiling, to accommodate the chimney flue. The E surround/leg of the fireplace is made of regularly laid bricks (c. 0.08 x 0.23 x 0.11), the W of a large sandstone blocks, with occasional brick. The brick surrounds on the E side were probably introduced later, when the range was fitted within the original fireplace. The style of the range and the bricks to the E suggest this was done during the 19th century. The lintel is a single large sandstone slab. Located inside the fireplace is a small cast iron grate set within a sandstone inserts, these added to fit the range in. The wall above the fireplace includes some cementitious render/repair and graffiti dating to the 1930s can be seen on the wall above the fireplace (Plate 5).

Situated W of the fireplace, c. 1.20m above the ground level, is a former window [015], later blocked and remodelled into a deep niche. The E side of the window/niche is splayed but not the W side. It retains composite timber lintel above and is blocked with angular stone rubble sat within cementitious binding.

The W elevation is penetrated by a single splayed window [016], formerly of sash variety, with 6 over 6 panes (only upper six remaining fitted within thin glazing bars), but now with later mesh frame on the inside.

The N elevation (**Plate 15**) retains a line for the original trusses of the roof, situated c. 2.10m above the current floor level. Blocked former doorway [017] is located in the W corner of the elevation, later remodelled into a recess, presumably for shelving unit (portions of strappings remain). The recess retains large timber lintel (composite?) and would have previously served as an access point between Structure 4 and 5. Tool marks are visible at the base of the N elevation, E of the recess [017], where the plaster/render has been chipped off.



Plate 15: N elevation of Room 4.1, with line for the original roof trusses and recess [017] on the left.

The current ceiling of Room 4.1 is coved to the E and W and made of timber panels, representing later alteration, as the line on the on the N elevation (and the E corner of the S elevation), indicate where the former roof trusses sat. The space was probably originally open to the rafters; the roof originally a simple kingpost truss frame.

The entire room is whitewashed with lime plaster in various state of decay and nails are attached at various points to the walls. The floor was difficult to access but most likely consists of hard-packed earth floor. Clay floors are certainly mentioned as representing flooring material of later 19th century hinds' row of cottages at Springfield settlement, Parish of Oldhamstocks (Somerville 1951, 7 in Cheape 1983: 97).

Additionally, there is a large timber framed, wire mesh structure in the southwest corner of the room, which may have been a former box bed but has been later reused as an animal cage.

Structure 5 (Room 5.1)

Structure 5 consists of a single room (5.1), of slight irregular rectangular shape, due later N wall insertion/remodelling, measuring 4.50m (E-W) by c. 7.50m (N-S; W side)/8.20m (N-S; E side) (**Figure 5**). The room is accessed by means of a single entrance [005] located to the N on the principal E elevation. The entrance, splayed on the N side, retains composite timber lintel, as well as timber frame and vertical planked ledged door, with later repair to the base. The entrance represents later addition, as it is partially fixed within the later walling to the N (see also below). The E elevation retains a single splayed, fixed 12 panes window [003] with thin glazing bars, to S.



Plate 16: S elevation of Room 5.1, with fireplace/range [018] and blocked former entrance [017] to the left; also note the coved ceiling and cage construction in the corner.

The S elevation (**Plate 16**) retains large fireplace/range [018], approximately centrally, offset slightly to E, with all cast iron elements of the cooking range and grate in situ. The surrounds are dressed sandstone blocks with narrow horizontal droving lines, the lintel is a large sandstone block. The cast iron cooking range is fitted within a brick structure (with early 20th century style industrial bricks) on the E side and beneath the grate, appearing to be a later insertion. Situated to W of the range [018] is blocked former entrance [017], with composite timber lintel visible and outline of the later rubble and gravelly mortar blocking.

The W elevation retains evidence of three openings (**Plate 17 & 18**)– one [019] still functioning as window, the other two, [020] and [021], since blocked and [021] reused as a niche. Window [019], situated to the S of the elevation, is splayed on the N side and consists of sash, 3 over 3 panes, with all the glass panes broken. It retains composite timber lintel.



Plate 17: Partial W elevation of Room 5.1, showing large blocked opening [020].

A large blocked opening [020], situated centrally on the wall, contains evidence of several phases of blocking (**Plate 17 & 18**). The S blocking, c. 1.26m wide, comprises mix of later bricks (especially S bottom corner) and sandstone rubble encased in a smooth hard grey cement (bottom half) and white-cream rough cement mixed with smooth grey cement (upper portion). The N half blocking, c. 1.23m wide, consists of older hand-made bricks, mixed with some larger sub-rectangular sandstone masonry/blocks and more irregular smaller stone rubble, encased in hard beige-cream gravelly, shelly mortar.

To the north of this feature there appears be the original northern jamb of the opening, consisting of a large alternating sandstone quoins (ingoes and outgoes). The opening retains a long composite timber lintel, spanning the width of the entire opening, which suggests that it was originally of this size, designed to maximise lighting conditions in the room, possibly associated with some form of manufacturing activities. The scale of the window perhaps suggests carpentry, or possibly even smithy (see below). The extent of the surrounds and the blockings also suggest that this opening [020] was never a door/entrance, as none reach all the way to the base of the wall. The two-phase blocking suggests that the opening was first narrowed to a square window, before a final blocking in the 20th century.

The northernmost end of the elevation (and Room 5.1) represents later addition to the original structure– the original end represented by quoins visible N of the opening [020] on the E elevation, the upper portion reused as S surrounds for opening/niche [021] (**Plate 17 & 18**). This consists of narrow, tall rectangular niche, former opening,

blocked by stone rubble and mortar material. The niche retains composite timber lintel. The northernmost masonry/walling clearly abuts the former quoins of the original northwest corner of Structure 5 (**Plate 18**).



Plate 18: Partial W elevation of Room 5.1, with partial blocked opening [020] on the left and niche [021] to right; also note the former end of the W wall (dotted orange line), marked by quoins later reused as southern jambs of opening/recess [021].

The N wall of Room 5.1 represents later addition, running at slight diagonal angle (NE-SW) from the main line of the Room (**Plate 19**). It consists of irregular rubble built mortared wall, with a large number of field-derived stones and is devoid of any features. It is not clear why the wall was constructed at this angle, but it is possible, some constraint existed to NW, which the N wall respected. This supposed structure may have been an earlier boundary wall, but this will require confirmation from ground-breaking works. The extension gained further c. 1.70m (W side) by 2.60m (E side) worth of additional space.

The ceiling of Room 5.1 is coved (**Plate 16 & 19**) to E and W and made of timber panels, this representing later alteration, as the line on the S elevation, indicates where the former trusses of the original roof sat. The space was probably originally opened to the rafters and the roof consisted of a simple frame. Parts of the ceiling are missing or collapsing.



Plate 19: N elevation of Room 5.1, representing later extension of the room; also note the covered ceiling.

The E & S elevations are plastered/lime-washed, the N and most of the W elevations are stripped bare. Scarring from former partitions (c. 0.15m wide), indicating former room divisions can be seen on the E elevation, as well as the floor and ceiling. Ochre paint scheme around the entrance on the E elevation indicates outline of a former porch, while line of rectangular mortice holes on the ceiling running W indicate the line of the former divisions/walls (**Plate 20**). These suggest the current one-roomed arrangement previously consisted of a porch and further two rooms– one to N and another to S.



Plate 20: Partial E elevation of Room 5.1, with differential paint scheme and marks and scarring from the former wall partitions visible on the elevation and the ceiling.

The floor of the structure is composed of hard-packed earth floor, except in the area of the entrance, which is paved with stone slabs, again indicative of a former porch.

A large timber framed, wire mesh structure is located in the southeast corner of the room, used as an animal cage by some of the later users.

Structure 6 (Room 6.1)

Structure 6, represents a small lean-to structure, to the N of Structure 5 and consists of a single room (6.1), of trapezoidal shape, measuring 4.78m (E-W) by c. 2.87m (N-S) (Figure 5).

The Room 6.1 is accessed by means of a single entrance [006], located within the principal E elevation (Plate 21), and retains timber lintel on the interior and a vertical planked ledged door fixed within a timber frame. The door is similar to doors of entrances [002] and [005]. Situated to the N of the entrance is a splayed window [007] retaining composite timber lintel (internally). No frame or other elements survive.

The S elevation (N wall of Structure 5) retains a line of 8 facets/sockets for former trusses supporting the roof, located at the height of c. 1.90m above current ground level (Plate 21).



Plate 21: E elevation of Room 6.1, with entrance [006] and window [007] (left); S elevation with line of sockets for former roof trusses (right).

The W wall is formed by section of existing N boundary wall, complete with coping stones and is otherwise devoid of any features.

The N boundary of the structure is formed by a low wall, c. 1.06m high, to accommodate former pitched roof. There are no features on the wall. The room is not plastered or rendered and the floor is inaccessible due vegetation growth and rubble/later waste.

The S wall and the N wall of Structure 6 abut the boundary wall to W. The E and W walls also abut the N wall of Structure 5, which suggest Structure 6 is later than Structure 5.

8.1.3. Exterior assessment– E range

The S wall of the E range (**Plate 22; Figure 7**), corresponding to the S gable end of Structure 1, has shallower gable pitch than Structure 4 (W range) and comprises irregular/random coursed wall built of random rubble and roughly squared sub-rectangular red sandstone (some grey) bound by mortar. Later cementitious Slaister re-pointing can be seen covering the entire elevation. The E and W quoins of the gable end are made of rectangular to sub-rectangular sandstone blocks (ingoes and outgoes), most with stugged surfaces. The skews and skew put are likewise made of sub-rectangular sandstone blocks, most with stugged marks visible. The S gable is surmounted by a low chimney stack [041] (see below, roof arrangement).



Plate 22: S gable end of Structure 1, surmounted by a low chimney [041].

The N end of the E range is formed by the N boundary wall, with piended roof of Structure 3 resting on/incorporated into the wall (**Plate 23**).



Plate 23: The N end of the E range, showing piended roof of Structure 3 (left) and joint between the N wall of Structure 3 and the boundary wall.

The principal W elevation (**Plate 24; Figure 6**) is penetrated by six openings, comprising three entrances, [009], [011], [012], and three windows– [008], [010] and [013].



Plate 24: The principal W elevation of the E range, with openings [008-013].

The south portion of the W wall of Structure 1 (S of the entrance [009]) is mostly made of random coursed sandstone rubble mixed with roughly cut sub-rectangular sandstone blocks, mostly red sandstone, some grey, with few large red sandstone blocks included to N and base (**Plate 25; Figure 6**). Cementitious re-pointing can be seen in places– especially to the S upper corner and a single cast iron air vent (to accommodate timber flooring inside Room 1.3) is located at the base of the wall just S of the entrance [009].

The upper portion of the N segment of the W wall, between the entrance [009] and window [010] is made of larger roughly hewn red sandstone blocks, some with stugged tool marks (**Plate 25; Figure 6**). The lower portion, and portion of walling N of the window [010], is of more rubbly, random coursed character, with smaller sub-rectangular sandstone blocks included, similar in character to the wall to S. The difference in character of the upper N walling suggest later alterations to the structure, probably associated with re/insertion/alterations of the entrance [009] and window [010]. Cementitious repointing is visible on top of the elevation N of the top corner of the entrance [009]. The window [008] is of sash, 9 over 9, variety, retaining the frame and some of the glass window panes, fixed in thin glazing bars, and the original latch. The window surrounds (including lintel and cill) are of fine dressed stugged sandstone. The lintel and two jambs have narrow droved margin.



Plate 25: W elevation of Structure 1, with windows [008] and [010] and entrance [009].

Window [010] also retains finely dressed stugged surrounds, comprising two jambs and a cill, this with another sandstone slab on top; the two jambs have narrow droved margins. The window has had the original sandstone lintel replaced by a wooden beam, this resting on the remains of the original lintel. The window is again of sash type, with 9 over 9 panes, and retains timber frame and all of the glass panes, some broken. Both windows are near identical in character, suggesting similar provenance. The centrally located entrance [009] has fine cut and squared dressed red sandstone quoins of the jambs, with broad margins and broad droving marks. The lintel is a cut timber composite. The entrance retains a vertical planked ledged door, with door knob handle and a key-hole.

The W wall of Structure 2 (Smithy) (**Plate 26; Figure 6**) is made of smaller to medium sized random coursed roughly hewn red sandstone blocks (some grey). The wall is penetrated by a single entrance [011], this later insert/remodelling, comprising a tall raised smithy doorway (breaking eaves), with small cat slide pantile swept roof, projecting from the main roof line. The entrance surrounds consist of a mix of later

and reused quoin jambs, some with stugged tool marks; the lintel is a cut timber composite. Cementitious repair can be seen around the top corners of the entrance and down its sides, where the quoins have been re-inserted. The entrance retains timber frame and a 'Dutch or stable' vertically planked door, with base greatly decayed.



Plate 26: W elevation of Structure 2, with tall entrance [011]; Structure 3 to left.

The W wall of Structure 3 (**Plate 27; Figure 6**) is made in cruder fashion, composed of irregularly coursed rubble and crudely cut sub-rectangular red (some grey) sandstone blocks of mostly medium to small sizes. The wall represents later rebuild, associated with changes of the N cottage into a Smithy and addition of ancillary structure to N.



Plate 27: W elevation of Structure 3, with wide double entrance [012] and window [013].

The large, double entrance [012] has S jamb quoins similar in character to those of entrance [009], with broad margins and droving marks, suggesting similar provenance. The surrounds/jambs to N consist of small roughly hewn sandstone rubble, with cement render running its height. The entrance retains double-leafed vertically

planked door, the base decayed, and cut square timber composite lintel. The small window [013], N of the entrance [012], is of fixed pane (4 panes) variety and retains finely dressed red sandstone surrounds, including jambs with broad margins.



The E elevation of the W range (**Plate 28; Figure 7**) faces onto a courtyard of neighbouring property (former Grieve house). The elevation is penetrated by six openings, comprising one entrance, [047] and five windows (from S)– [026], [027], [029], [036] and [035].

Plate 28: complete E elevation of the E range from the southeast.



Plate 29: Partial E elevation of Structure 1, with windows [026] and [027].

The E elevation of Structure 1 (**Plate 29**) is built of random coursed sandstone rubble with occasional sandstone blocks and some rounder field-derived stones. The elevation is penetrated by three openings/windows [026-029]. All have fine stugged sandstone surrounds, but the northernmost [029] has its original sandstone lintel replaced with a timber one. The windows are of varied sizes but appear in their original position and differences either reflect placement to accommodate rooms with varied functions– i.e. larger window [026] lighting larger Room 1.3, as opposed to smaller window [027] which provides light for smaller pantry/washroom. Windows [026] and [029] are sash–9 over 9 and 9 over 6 respectively, with frame and window panes

retained, showing varied degree of decay; window [027] has fitted vertical steel/iron bars.

E elevation of Structure 2 (**Plate 30**) is similar to that of Structure 1– built of random coursed sandstone rubble with occasional sandstone blocks and some rounder field-derived stones. The elevation has three openings, including a single door [047] and two windows [036; 035] to S. Window [036] has been remodelled, as evidenced by much larger cill and lintel than necessary (for the size of the window).



Plate 30: E elevation of Structure 2, with windows [036] and [035]; also note entrance [047] and later timber structure added to the façade (cross-hatched area).

Correspondingly, the entrance [047] and window [035] have also evidence of reuse of stonework and change from original configuration. The window [036], which is sash (formerly 9 over 9) type, has fine stugged sandstone surrounds, with narrow droved margin; all glass window panes are missing. Window [035], which is of fixed 6 pane variety, retains fine stugged sandstone jamb, with narrow droved margin, to S and a cill, but the former sandstone lintel has been replaced with timber one (this shared with entrance [047]), while the jamb to the N is missing, replaced by a door frame/door jamb of entrance [047].

The entrance has fine dressed, stugged and droved, upper jamb to N, with narrow droved margin, and later smooth hard cemented jambs to the base. The threshold/step is covered in the same hard smooth cement and several flat flag stones can be seen leading from the entrance to E and N, probably remains of former paved area. The entrance retains vertically planked door, painted light blue, with round door knob and an opening for former letterbox (suggesting the door was introduced from somewhere else). The entrance [047] and the windows [036] and [035] all show evidence of reconfiguration, in form of cementitious infill.

As in the W elevation, the E elevation of Structure 3 is largely rebuilt, consisting of random coursed sandstone rubble, with larger rough sandstone blocks and occasional field-derived rounded stones. A later timber shed is attached to the structure at its N end, obscuring most of the wall (**Plate 30**).



Plate 31: Detail of the chimney stack [043], with projecting chamfered drip stone.

The S portion of the E range (Structure 1 and 2) is roofed with medium steep pitched pantile roof, with barrel ridge tiles on top; the N end (Structure 3) has piended roof. The roof ridge comprises pantile mortar flashing with frequent cement repair.

There are three chimney stacks, the one to the S [041] serving Room 1.3; the middle one [042] (much damaged) Room 1.4 and the one to the N [043] Room 2.1 respectively. The chimney stacks to the S and N are well preserved, made of fine sub-rectangular red sandstone blocks, some with droved, some with stugged tool marks. Portion of a drip course/stone remains on top of chimney [041], while a complete chamfered stugged dripstone is retained on the chimney [043] (**Plate 31**), similar to the one on central chimney of the W range [045]. The middle chimney stack [042] is much damaged and only a single course remains visible, with chamfered dripstone visible on the E side.

The roof of Structure 1 retains several glass pantiles, for additional lighting. Remains of guttering (or at least the metal brackets to support guttering) remain on the W and E façades of the E range. On the W façade the gutters drain into a down pipe to the S of the window [036]. Further waste water pipe can be seen projecting through the bottom of the E façade of Structure 1, beneath window [027], draining a sink in Room 1.2 into a stone cut drain.

8.1.4. Interior assessment– E range

Structure 1

Structure 1 consists of four rooms (1.1 to 1.4), including a small narrow hallway/porch, facilitating access between the other rooms, consisting of a small former pantry (Room 1.2; later toilet?) to E and two larger rooms– Room 1.3 to S and 1.4 to N (**Figure 5**).



Plate 32: Structure 1, Room 1.1– Left: door [024] into Room 1.2; also note the small roof hatch in the lath ceiling and panelled walls; right: wallpaper and newspapers on the panelling of S elevation.

Structure 1 (Room 1.1)

Room 1.1. is of long narrow rectangular shape, measuring 3.05m (east-west) by c. 1.10m (N-S) (**Plate 32, left; Figure 5**). The room is accessed directly from the courtyard, through entrance [009] and provides access to the other rooms through entrances [022], [024] and [023] located in the N, E and S elevation respectively.

The walls of the room are made of darker brown wooden recessed panels, the top half plastered with wallpapers (with various floral patterns) interspersed with newspapers (some from 1922), from the dado line to the ceiling. The wooden panels above the entrances [022] and [023] are not wallpapered.

The ceiling of the room is lath and plaster, with small roof hatch to the E. The floor is made of stone slabs.

Structure 1 (Room 1.2)

Room 2 is of rectangular shape and measures 1.70m (east-west) by c. 2.55m (N-S) (**Figure 5**). Room 2 is accessed through single entrance [024], with timber four-panel door, located in the W elevation, with graffiti (list of names) on the S face (**Plate 32, left & 33, left**). The room is lit by a small window [027], located in the E elevation, this with four fixed panes. A Belfast sink projects from the elevation below the window. Shelving unit is affixed to the elevation as well as the N.

There is a raised platform (c. 0.05m high) projecting from the S elevation and further shelving units above, suggesting former pantry.

All walls are made of timber panels, except the stone east wall. The lath and plaster ceiling is covered to E and plastered on the hard on the E wall. Former pink-ochre decorative scheme survives in places on the walls. The floor is composed of stone slabs.



Plate 33: Room 1.2– door [024], with graffiti (left); Room 1.3, with decorative scheme and wallpapers (right)

Structure 1 (Room 1.3)

Room 3 is an L-shaped chamber, measuring 4.80m (east-west) by 4.05m (N-S; W side)/ 3.15m (N-S; E side) (**Figure 5**). Room 3 is entered from the porch/hall (Room 1.1) through the entrance [023] located in the N elevation, this with timber four-panel door (**Plate 33**). The room is lit by two internally splayed shuttered windows– [008] and [026], fitted within the W and E elevations, respectively. Both are a sash windows, with 9

over 9 panes and thin glazing bars. They also have wooden shutters and brass latches. There is a centrally located fireplace [025] on the S elevation, with projecting stone surrounds and timber mantelpiece above. The cast iron grate is intact.

The E, S and W interior walls are stone and decorated with wallpaper of varied degree of decay and diverging decorative flower pattern schemes (**Plate 33**). There are also remains of pink-ochre paint. The N wall consists of a timber recessed panelling also with wallpapers.

The ceiling is composed of tongue and groove timber cladding and coved to E and W; the flooring consists of timber floorboards sprung on joists.

Structure 1 (Room 1.4)

Room 4 is an L-shaped chamber, measuring 4.80m (east-west) by 4.30m (N-S; W side)/ 3.65m (N-S; E side) (**Figure 5**). The room is accessed from the porch/hall (Room 1.1) through the entrance [022] located in the N elevation, this with timber four-panel door (**Plate 34**). The room is lit by two internally splayed windows– [010] to E and [029] to W. These are a sash windows, with 9 over 9 panes and thin glazing bars. They have wooden shutters and brass latches and are virtually identical to windows in Room 1.3. A full cast iron cooking range [028] is set within the N wall.



Plate 34: S elevation of Room 1.4– with door [022] and wooden panelling.

The E, W and N walls are stone and whitewashed; the N wall consists of timber recessed panelling, this also whitewashed (**Plate 34**). The ceiling consists of tongue and groove timber cladding and is coved to E and W. The floor is made of stone flags.

Structure 2 (Room 2.1; Smithy)

Structure 2 consists of a single room (2.1), of a rectangular shape, measuring 4.80m (east-west) by c. 6.25m (N-S) (**Figure 5**). Room 2.1 is entered from the W, through a tall entrance [011] (original entrance to the Smithy, given additional height to fit horses), located in the W elevation, which is mostly a later rebuild, associated with changing the original cottage into a Smithy. The W elevation includes three constructed alcoves/niches, [030-032], N of the entrance [011]. Niches/alcoves [030] and [031] are rectangular and each include a composite timber lintel (**Plate 35**). Alcove [032] is curved out to fit the forge bellows. Situated to the S of alcove [030] is a joint that may represent a former opening (probably a window of the original cottage).

Further, later, entrance [047] is located to the E, accompanied by two windows [035] and [036] S of the entrance, and a crudely cut rectangular alcove [034], N of the entrance on the E elevation. Both, the entrance [047] and the window [035], represent later inserts. Window [036] to S is original and consists of internally splayed sash opening, with 6 over 6 panes originally. All openings include composite cut timber lintels.



Plate 35: W elevation of Room 2.1– with entrance [011] and niches [030], [031] and [032] to left.

The room is dominated by a centrally placed massive lugged, hooded forge [033] projecting from the N elevation, complete with bellows to W and a 'new' flue leading to the chimney [043] (**Plate 36**). The entire N wall has been rebuilt, when the original cottage has been turned into a smithy to accommodate the forge and implement shed, which included dividing the cottage into two separate structures (see also Room 3.1).



Plate 36: Room 2.1, N elevation with massive lugged hooded forge and bellows to left.

The S elevation includes a line of three small roughly cut rectangular niches [037]; [038] and [039] to the W (**Plate 37**), approximately centrally (height), and a single iron ring to the E (probably for tethering horses; see also below). A brick repair of a chimney flue [042], for the range in Room 1.4, can be seen at the base of the S wall.



Plate 37: Partial S elevation of Room 2.1– with three small niches [037], [038] and [039].

The SE quarter of the room has a wooden sleeper flooring (**Plate 38, left**), separated from the rest of the room by a low timber partition (this of recent provenance). The sleeper beams, coupled with the evidence of an iron ring on the S wall (**Plate 38, right**),

suggests that this are probably served to tether the horses when they were being shod. The rest of the room has hard packed earth flooring.



Plate 38: Room 2.1, detail of sleeper beam flooring (left) and iron 'tethering' ring on the S elevation (right).

The walls of the Smithy are bare, with stonework exposed. There is no ceiling and the space is opened to the rafters. The roof construction is a simple A- frame with upright ridge supports. Nails are hammered into the lower cross beams, accompanied by horse-shoe shaped scorch marks (Plate 39).



Plate 39: A-frame roof with kingposts; Room 2.1, with nails and horseshoe scorch marks on the lower cross beams.

Structure 3 (Room 3.1; Implement shed/stabling)

Structure 3 consists of a single room (3.1), of a rectangular shape, measuring 4.90m (east-west) by c. 6.20m (N-S) (Figure 5). The room is accessed through a large entrance [012], with double leafed door, with large cut timber lintel above, located within the W elevation (Plate 40, left). Situated to the N of the entrance is a small rectangular window [013], with fixed four panes and slightly internally splayed on the S side. Also

on the W elevation, just N of the entrance [012], are projecting four tasking stones (Plate 40, right), indicating the line of a former N wall of the original cottage.



Plate 40: W elevation of Room 3.1, with large entrance [012] and small window [013] (left); tasking stones N of the entrance [012] (right).

The N wall is formed by what appears to be the N boundary wall, with both E and W walls butt jointed against it (Plate 41, left). Correspondingly, the S wall is not fitted into the E elevation (this devoid of any features), but rather butted against and overlapping it. The S elevation includes a small roughly cut opening [040] (c. 0.75m above current floor level and offset to W), which leads to the rear of the forge [033] in Room 2.1. The opening has sandstone lintel (Plate 41, right) and would have served to spread the heat from Room 2.1 to Room 3.1.



Plate 41: Room 3.1, Left– N elevation formed by boundary wall; with sloping piended roof; Right– S elevation with opening [040].

There is no ceiling and the space is opened to the rafters. The roof construction is a simple A- frame with upright ridge supports.

The floor consists of compacted earth, with patches of cobbling surviving to N; the walls are bare, with stonework exposed.

8.1.5. Exterior assessment– boundary dyke/wall

The two ranges (E&W) are connected by a shared boundary wall to the S and N (**Plate 42; Figure 5**). Both portions of the boundary wall (S & N) are of rubble built randomly coursed sandstone construction, built with small to medium sized sub-rectangular sandstone and well mortared joints, with some larger blocks included.

Both walls are protected by rubble-derived mostly horizontal coping stones. The S wall includes wide, centrally located gate. The N wall may retain a sign of rebuilding, evidenced by a possible joint between E & W sections, located c. 2.50m from the NW corner of Structure 3 (**Plate 42**).



Plate 42: S portion of the boundary wall, with wide gate (top); N portion of the boundary wall, with possible joint between E and W sections to left of the ranging rod (bottom).

9. Phasing and Interpretations

Introduction

The HBR assessment carried out on the Old Pitcox Smithy ranges uncovered complex structural history, comprising five main structural phases of development (**Figure 5**).

9.1. Phase I

The earliest identified structure on site was the 18th century single-story thatched cottage forming the west range (south end; Structure 4, Room 4.1). This was probably constructed as a single roomed structure (Room 4.1), a hind's cottage, measuring c. 7.0m (N-S) by 5.90m (E-W), with slightly later addition of another structure (5; Room 5.1) to the N, probably shortly after, as it is butted against Room 4.1 and the two cottages in their original form and extent would have been near identical, serving as hind's accommodations, typical of the time (**Figure 4; Plate 43**).



Plate 43: View to SW, showing the original formerly thatched cottage (Structure 4) to left; with abutting Structure 5 to right. Conjectural double hinds' cottage marked with black lines.

The lack of any evidence of any door/entrance to Room 5.1 on the exterior E or W façades suggests that the original access may have been later remodelled into window [003] (**Plate 43**). Correspondingly, the original extent of both structures (4 & 5), prior to extension of Room 5.1 to N, would have been virtually identical as would be the original fenestration on the E exterior façades of both structures, with now blocked window [004] of Room 5.1, mirroring the situation and original style of window [001] in Room 4.1 (this would have been originally much smaller and was later altered to current form). The small size of the blocked former windows [015] and [046] on the S

elevation also suggest earlier date, as does the original style of the fireplace [014], prior to addition of the range and other alterations, in Room 4.1.

Other integral features of Structure 4.1 during this earliest phase included windows [015] (Structure 4, S elevation), [016] (Structure 4, W elevation; this later partially remodelled), entrance [002] (Structure 4, E elevation) and potentially entrance in place of later window [003]? (Structure 5, E elevation).

9.2. Phase II

Phase II is represented by extension of Structure 5 (Room 5.1) to the N, with the new N wall running at a prominent diagonal angle (SW-NE) to the original structure. The reason for this is unclear, but possible explanation may be presence of some form of structural hindrance, which prevented the more standard right angled construction to be achieved. This may have been earlier boundary wall. At the same time, the original N wall of the structure has been removed, new entrance [005] and window [021] (this now blocked) inserted and to provide access and light for the extended space. It is also likely that the fireplace and range [018] was added at this time, when the structure may have been turned into a cottage.

Further features in this phase probably included the large window [020] (Structure 5, W elevation), this probably in original form. The large wide size of the window [020] suggests that the room (5.1) would have served as a workshop of some sort (carpentry?), with large window providing suitable lighting conditions as well as possibly, easy access point for material. As seen earlier, carpenter William Crombie is listed on the 1851 Census, as resident of Pitcox, and although no house number is given, one could speculate that this may have been his workshop and Structure 4 his residence at this time. Alternative suggestion that there may have been an earlier smithy in one of the ancillary buildings, which feasibly could have been Structure 5 should also be considered, in which case, the window [020] may be associated with its remodelling into a smithy (**Plate 44**).

As seen previously, the Bell family of blacksmiths seem to have been residents at Pitcox for a considerable time, and while the later smithy (current Structure 2) served as later workshop, the earlier smithy must have been clearly elsewhere within the settlement of Pitcox. Structure 5 would seem as best match for its location and any evidence of a former forge could, of course, have been removed by the later extension to the N. It is plausible that the former N wall of Structure 5 would have had either the forge or fireplace with chimney. Evidence of it might, however, be found during underground works associated with the renovations.

Moreover, transferring of earlier smithy from one building to another is noted on other smithy sites in East Lothian, including at the nearby Stenton (West Green; **Canmore ID 262175**; **Canmore ID 262174**), where the 19th century Smithy, replaced an earlier smithy now serving as an outbuilding. Similarly, the East Saltoun smithy

(**Canmore ID** 54685), which was rebuilt c. 1800, replaced an earlier one on the same site, with the original building being reused as ancillary structure. The idea of an earlier smithy in Structure 5 is therefore not unreasonable.

Having said that, the evidence for a thatched roof on both structures (4 & 5) argues against the likelihood of Room 5.1 serving as a smithy. Alternative site for the earlier Smithy might therefore be sought elsewhere within the Pitcox settlement/ farmstead. Alternatively, it can be suggested that the original hind's cottage (Structure 5), may have been later converted to smithy, associated with change in roofing (from thatch to pantile roof), and therefore the large window [020] may likewise be associated with this change (however temporary) into a smithy. Larger windows can be found on other contemporary smithies, such as the late 18th century Cousland Smithy (**Canmore ID:** 96423), which has two larger windows, as well as the large central door (**Plate 44**).



Plate 44: Early 18th century Smithy at Cousland, with later alterations; note the large window next to the central entrance, which served to provide increased light for the smithy workshop (© Copyright [C.L.T Smith](#) and licensed for [reuse](#) under this [Creative Commons Licence](#))

9.3. Phase III

Phase III corresponds to the erection of the east range (Structure 1 & 2), originally comprising two single-story cottages (cottar houses) probably sometime during the second half of the 19th century (c. 1850s), as it conforms to the standard improved form of several rooms, as opposed to the earlier single-roomed variety (see Connolly & Kdolska 2017: 13-15; **Figure 4**). These would have been of identical size and ground plan (**Figure 5 & 7**), down to interior furnishings and exterior fenestrations, as retained in Structure 1 (**Figure 4**). Structure 2, which has been later altered by insertion/transformation into a smithy, would have been originally the same size as Structure 1, as evidenced by tussing on the interior west elevation of current Room 2.1., marking the former presence of the north wall of Structure 2.

9.4. Phase IV

Phase IV is represented by considerable alterations to the layout and character of Structure 2, associated with its transformation into a smithy. As suggested earlier, this most likely occurred sometime during the late the 19th century (c. 1880s), probably associated with new blacksmith Mr Crozier, taking over the business in the village. The character of the smithy at this time and its use would probably not be dissimilar to the one at Oldhamstocks village, run under local Smith Mr Tom Hogg (**Plate 45**; information from interpretation panel in the Oldhamstocks Parish Church).



Plate 45: The Old Smithy at Oldhamstocks village in 1900, with tall door to fit horses (image from HS 2000: 24).

It is not clear, why existing smithy was not utilised, but it is possible it was no longer sufficient for the new needs associated with later 19th century farming community. Presumably, the old Smithy used by successive generations of the Bell blacksmiths may have been of considerable age by the late 19th century and therefore no longer able to supply the market of the area.

Apart from removing the N wall of the original cottage and rebuilding it further to S as a smithy cross-wall, the alterations affected the E elevation of Structure 2, with most of the original walling replaced or altered, including insertion of new door [047], and alcove [034] and window [035], with window [036] being the only survivor of the original fenestration of the cottage.

Further changes included erection of a large lugged, hooded forge, with bellows to the west, which necessitated carving a rough niche/alcove into the existing west wall in order to fit them in. A large doorway breaking eaves (horse height) with swept roof [011] has been inserted into the west elevation (Room 2.1) and windows [030] and [031] fitted and alcove for bellows [032] fitted. A chimney flue [043] must have been also added at this time fitted through the newly erected cross-wall behind the forge.

Furthermore, Structure 3 (Room 3.1; implement shed), was also altered at this time and extended to the N, to meet existing boundary wall, to facilitate running of the smithy– probably utilised as a further workshop or machinery storage facility. Large double entrance (machinery door; [012]) was fitted to the west elevation and window [013] constructed as original component of the newly extended masonry.

9.5. Phase V

A lean-to Structure 6 represents the latest structural addition to the site– constructed of higher quality masonry, which suggests it was built in later 19th century. Although the structure is now roofless, its north wall follows the same oddly diagonal angle as the north wall of Structure 5, which it abuts, in order to facilitate roofing arrangement. There is no indication as to its former use.

9.6. Boundary Wall: Phases II to IV

Additionally, although not subject to the detailed assessment per se, the current north and northeast segment of boundary wall surrounding the site can be approximately fitted within the proposed structural sequence. The wall is butted against the extension of Structure 5 (Phase II), while at the same time, Structure 6 (Phase V) and the implement shed Structure 3 (Phase IV) are butted against the boundary wall,

suggesting that it must have been present at the time these were erected. As such, it must have been built after Phase II and before Phase IV.

9.7. Interior refurbishments

The later use of the ranges is demonstrated internally, with subtler interior furnishing and associated changes. Structure 5, includes evidence of former interior partition walls, in form of scars on the walls and ceiling, and a paved porch area, as well as retaining a cooking range [018], which suggest it was used for domestic purposes, probably during the late 19th/ early 20th century? The removal of partitions etc. suggests further later use of unknown purpose. Equally, 1936 graffiti evidence on the south interior wall of Structure 4.1, above fireplace [014], suggests that it was occupied (probably seasonally) by itinerant labourers (see also Connolly & Kdolska 2017: 17). Structure 1 also retains evidence of early 20th century use in form of newspapers from 1922, interspersed underneath wallpaper in Room 1.1 and it is said (Stella Findlay pers comm) to have been used as accommodation till at least 1960s.

There is no evidence of when does the smithy go out of use, but there appears to be no local memory of any resident blacksmith by c. 1940s (Stella Findlay pers comm). The abandonment of the smithy by 1950s and decreasing sporadic use of accommodations in both ranges by itinerant labourers may be suggested on the grounds of the local knowledge and fits well with the general pattern of decrease in agricultural personnel and particular trades (due increased mechanisation requiring specialised technological knowledge and limited number of workers) of post-WWII years (see also Cheape 1983: 103; Connolly & Kdolska 2017: 17).

10. Conclusions

The programme of enhanced historic building assessment and desk-based research, prior to the proposed development of the Old Pitcox Smithy and associated structures, has demonstrated a significant rare survival of multiple original structural detail and layout. It further uncovered complex structural sequence or site taphonomy, consisting of at least five main structural and development phases, starting in later 18th century and ending with subtler interior changes in the first half of the 20th century.

Taken together, the two ranges, comprising six structures, preserve unique evidence of structural evolution through time driven by concomitant socio-economic changes of Scottish agrarian society. Correspondingly, each component structure serves as a witness to a particular period and socio-economic practices, ranging from skilled trades, notably blacksmithing, to agricultural labour accommodation improvements, compelled by workers' welfare enhancements in the 19th century. Although, arguably, of little architectural merit, the Old Pitcox smithy ranges, by their very fabric,

stand a witness to a crucial period of societal and economic changes in Scotland and elsewhere.

Undoubtedly, converting structures, such as this group, into modern living spaces will require substantial alterations. Nevertheless, as these have now been comprehensively recorded, subject to this assessment, there is no compelling need for further archaeological works regarding the upstanding physical remains. It is true though that ground-breaking works, associated with any development, will necessitate further archaeological supervision and preferably a pre-emptive evaluation due to the possibility of encountering earlier remains and perhaps further elucidate the history of this corner of Pitcox village

The final decision, of course, lies with the Archaeologist for the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service(ELCAS).

11. References

Alexander of Philorth, Seventeenth Lord Saltoun 1879. *Frasers of Philorth*, Vol. 1, Edinburgh.

Bunyan, S. 1995. *Two ladies of Dirleton: Mary Nisbet, Countess Elgin; The Hon. M.G. Constance Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy*. Cambridge: Nesbitt/Nisbet Society, Publication No. 9.

<http://www.nisbetts.co.uk/archives/nesbun.htm>

Accessed 23/01/2017

Cheape, H. 1983. 'The Lothian Farm Servant'. In *Northern Studies, The Journal of the Scottish Society for Northern Studies*, Vol. 20: 79-104.

Goodlet, W. 1847-9. 'Report on Lord Blantyre's Improvements on the Cottages at Abbey mains, Lennoxlove Estate, in 1844 & 1845'. *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, New Series, 1847-9, 200-201.

Mitsi, E. 2014. 'Commodifying Antiquity in Mary Nisbet's Journey to the Ottoman Empire'. In Ricci, G.R. (ed.) *Travel, Discovery, Transformation: Culture & Civilization* Vol. 6: 45-58, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transactions Publishers.

Multiple authors. 2006. *Stenton Churchyard, East Lothian: Monumental Inscriptions*. The Parish of Traprain burial ground survey Group.

<http://www.ejclark.force9.co.uk/index.htm>

Ordnance Survey. 1853-54. *Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6-inch and 1/2500 scale)*. Book No.45, 49AB, 84.

<https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/search/results?st=Pitcox>

Accessed on 23/11/2017

Groome, F.H. 1803-1901. *Ordnance gazetteer of Scotland. A survey of Scottish topography, statistical, biographical, and historical*. Edited by Francis H. Groome. Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. (Vol. 6; 1884-1885).

<http://digital.nls.uk/97389966>

Accessed on 23/11/2017

Reverend J. M. Wilson (ed.) 1868. *The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland or Dictionary of Scottish Topography*. 2 volumes (vol I). Edinburgh, London & Dublin: A. Fullarton & Co.

<http://digital.nls.uk/97465730>

Accessed on 23/11/2017

RCAHMS. 1924. *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland*. Eighth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the county of East Lothian, p.111 (180).

Cartographic Sources

Blaeu, J.C. 1654. *Lothian and Linlithgow / Joh. et Cornelius Blaeu exc.*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/00000395>

Accessed on 23/11/2017

Forrest, W. 1802. *Map of Haddingtonshire (NE Section).*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74400257>

Accessed on 23/01/2017

Gordon, R. 1636-1652. *A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed.*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/00000195>

Accessed on 23/01/2017

Ordnance Survey Map 1855. *Haddingtonshire (6-inch; Sheet 11); surveyed 1859*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74426943>

Accessed on 23/01/2017

Ordnance Survey Map 1894. *Haddingtonshire (25-inch; 011.03); surveyed 1893*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/82885602>

Accessed on 23/01/2017

Ordnance Survey Map 1898. *Haddingtonshire (2nd edition; 1-inch; sheet 33); revised 1895*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74488705>

Accessed on 23/01/2017

Ordnance Survey Map 1908. *Haddingtonshire (6-inch; 2nd edition; Sheet XI.NE; includes: Spott; Stenton); revised: 1906*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/75632170>

Accessed on 26/11/2017

Ordnance Survey Map 1926. *Dunbar & Lammermuir (1-inch popular; Sheet 75); surveyed 1922-23*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74400711>

Accessed on 26/11/2017

Pont, T. 1630. *A new description of the shires Lothian and Linlithgow / T. Pont Jodocus Hondius caelavit sumptibus Andrae Hart*

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/00002595>

Accessed on 08/12/2017

Roy, W. 1752-55. *The Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands).*

<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=15&lat=55.9702&lon=-2.5677&layers=4&b=1>

Accessed on 08/12/2017

Sharp T., C. Greenwood, & W. Fowler 1825. *Map of the county of Haddington* (Right side)

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74400261>

Accessed on 11/11/2017

Thomson, J. 1822. *Map of Haddingtonshire*, in John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland (published 1832)

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/74400130>

Accessed on 08/12/2017

Archival Sources

Census. 1841. Scotland. Peatcox, Parish: *Stenton*; ED: 3; Page: 5; Line: 1070. (Original data: Scotland. 1841 Scotland Census. Edinburgh, Scotland: General Register Office for Scotland. Reels 1-151. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Census. 1851. Scotland. Pitcox, Stenton. Roll: CSSCT1851_193, ED 2. p. 5. (Original data: Scotland. 1851 Scotland Census. Reels 1-217. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Census. 1861. Scotland. Pitcox, *Stenton*; ED: 2; Page: 9; Line: 6; Roll: CSSCT1861_135. (Original data: Scotland. 1861 Scotland Census. Reels 1-150. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Census. 1871. Scotland. Pitcox, *Stenton*; ED: 2; Page: 11; Line: 2; Roll: CSSCT1871_173. (Original data: Scotland. 1871 Scotland Census. Reels 1-191. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017)

Census. 1881. Scotland. Pitcox, *Stenton*; ED: 2; Page: 8; Line: 6; Roll: ccsct1881_306. (Original data: Scotland. 1881 Scotland Census. Reels 1-338. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Census. 1891. Scotland. Pitcox, *Stenton*; ED: 2; Page: 7; Line: 19; Roll: CSSCT1891_374. (Original data: Scotland. *1891 Scotland Census*. Reels 1-409. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Census. 1901. Scotland. Pitcox, *Stenton*; ED: 2; Page: 4; Line: 8; Roll: CSSCT1901_410. (Original data: Scotland. *1901 Scotland Census*. Reels 1-446. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland).

www.ancestry.co.uk

Accessed 08/12/2017

Database Sources

Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (BARR)

<https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/1000301>

Accessed 19/10/2017

Historic Environment Record (HER)

http://www.iohngraycentre.org/collections/getrecord/ELHER_MEL1640/

Accessed 19/10/2017

Historic Environment Scotland (HES; Designations)

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB14800>

Accessed 19/11/2017

Canmore

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/57748/pitcox-old-smithy-west-range>

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/262168/pitcox-old-smithy-east-range-south-block>

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/262169/pitcox-old-smithy-east-range-north-block>

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/262170/pitcox-old-smithy-west-range-outbuilding>

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/57716/pitcox-old-parish-church>

Accessed between 19/10-10/12/2017

National Library of Scotland (NLS): Map Images

<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

Accessed between 15/10-09/12 2017

1: Photo Register

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
1	1655	PXS_17	Large blocked opening [020]; West exterior elevation of West range	E	18/09/17
2	1656	PXS_17	Blocked opening [021] to North of West range	E	18/09/17
3	1657	PXS_17	Blocked opening [021] to North of West range	E	18/09/17
4	1658	PXS_17	Working Shots	N/A	18/09/17
5	1659	PXS_17	Working Shots	N/A	18/09/17
6-28	1660-82	PXS_17	South exterior elevations of the compound for photo-rectification	N/A	18/09/17
29-44	1683-1713	PXS_17	East range, exterior east elevation for photo-rectification	N/A	18/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
45-67	1714-36	PXS_17	West range, east exterior elevation for photo-rectification	N/A	18/09/17
68-88	1737-57	PXS_17	East range, exterior west elevation for photo-rectification	N/A	18/09/17
89-99	1758-68	PXS_17	North boundary wall, south elevation/face composite image	NW-NE	18/09/17
100	1769	PXS_17	West range, east exterior elevation (complete)	NW	18/09/17
101	1770	PXS_17	West range, east exterior elevation (complete)	SW	19/09/17
102	1771	PXS_17	East range, west exterior elevation (complete)	NE	19/09/17
103	1772	PXS_17	East range, west exterior elevation (complete)	SE	19/09/17
104	1773	PXS_17	West range, south exterior elevation	N	19/09/17
105	1774	PXS_17	East range, south exterior elevation	N	19/09/17
106	1775	PXS_17	South exterior elevations (gable ends) of E & W ranges in setting	NW	19/09/17
107-8	1776-7	PXS_17	East range, east exterior elevation	NW	19/09/17
109	1778	PXS_17	East range, exterior W exterior elevation of Structure 1- detail of window [008]	E	19/09/17
110	1779	PXS_17	Structure 1, W exterior elevation- detail of door/entrance [009]	E	19/09/17
111	1780	PXS_17	Structure 1, W exterior elevation- detail of window [010]	E	19/09/17
112	1781	PXS_17	Structure 2, W exterior elevation- detail of doorway [011]	E	19/09/17
113	1782	PXS_17	Structure 3, W exterior elevation- detail of doorway [012]	E	19/09/17
114	1783	PXS_17	Structure 3, W exterior elevation- detail of window [013]	E	19/09/17
115	1784	PXS_17	East range, Structure 1- detail of chimney stack [041]	N	19/09/17
116	1785	PXS_17	East range, Structure 1- detail of chimney stack [042]	E	19/09/17
117	1786	PXS_17	East range, Structure 2- detail of chimney stack [043]	E	19/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
118	1787	PXS_17	West range, Structure 4- detail of chimney stack [044]; oblique	SW	19/09/17
119	1788	PXS_17	West range, Structure 5- detail of chimney stack [045]; oblique	SW	19/09/17
120	1789	PXS_17	West range, Structure 4, E exterior elevation- detail of window [001]	W	19/09/17
121	1791	PXS_17	West range, Structure 4, E exterior elevation- detail of doorway [002]	W	19/09/17
122	1792	PXS_17	West range, Structure 5, E exterior elevation- detail of window [003] showing remodelling	W	19/09/17
123	1793	PXS_17	West range, Structure 5, E exterior elevation- detail of blocked opening [004]	W	19/09/17
124	1794	PXS_17	West range, Structure 5, E exterior elevation- detail of doorway [005]	W	19/09/17
125	1795	PXS_17	West range, Structure 6, E exterior elevation- detail of doorway [006]	W	19/09/17
126	1796	PXS_17	West range, Structure 6, E exterior elevation- detail of window [007]	W	19/09/17
127	1797	PXS_17	West range, N gable end/interior of Structure 6 - detail of truss facets/sockets	S	19/09/17
128	1798	PXS_17	Structure 6.1, E interior elevation- detail of doorway [006] and window [007]	E	19/09/17
129	1799	PXS_17	Structure 4, W exterior elevation- detail of window [016]	E	19/09/17
130	1800	PXS_17	Structure 5, W exterior elevation- detail of window [019] with cement/concrete surround	E	19/09/17
131	1801	PXS_17	W range, exterior S gable- detail of blocked opening [015]	N	19/09/17
132	1802	PXS_17	W range, exterior S gable- detail of skew and skew putt	N	19/09/17
133	1803	PXS_17	W range, exterior S gable- detail of blocked opening [046]; also showing skew	N	19/09/17
134	1804	PXS_17	E range, exterior S gable- detail of skew and skew putt	NE	19/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
135	1805	PXS_17	E range, Structure 1, E exterior elevation - detail of window [026]	W	19/09/17
136	1806	PXS_17	E range, Structure 1, E exterior elevation - detail of window [027]	W	19/09/17
137	1807	PXS_17	E range, Structure 1, E exterior elevation - detail of window [029]	W	19/09/17
138	1808	PXS_17	E range, Structure 2, E exterior elevation - detail of window [036]	W	19/09/17
139	1809	PXS_17	E range, Structure 2, E exterior elevation - detail of window [035] and doorway [047]	W	19/09/17
140	1810	PXS_17	E range, Structure 2, E exterior elevation - detail of window [035] and doorway [047]	W	19/09/17
141	1811	PXS_17	E range, Structure 3, E exterior elevation detail with attached shed	NW	19/09/17
142	1812	PXS_17	W range, E exterior, Structure 5- detail of roof with glass pantries	W	19/09/17
143	1813	PXS_17	W range, E exterior, Structure 5- detail of chimney stack [044] with dripstone; also note the deep gable and steep pitch, indicating former thatched roof	N/A	19/09/17
144	1814	PXS_17	W range, Room 4.1- N interior elevation; oblique	N/NW	19/09/17
145	1815	PXS_17	W range, Room 4.1- E interior elevation; oblique	E/SE	19/09/17
146	1816	PXS_17	W range, Room 4.1- S interior elevation	S	19/09/17
147-48	1817-18	PXS_17	W range, Room 4.1- W interior elevation; oblique	W/SW	19/09/17
149	1819	PXS_17	Room 4.1, S interior elevation- detail of fireplace [014]	S	19/09/17
150	1820	PXS_17	Room 4.1, S interior elevation- detail of graffiti above fireplace [014]	N/A	19/09/17
151	1821	PXS_17	Room 4.1, S interior elevation- detail of blocked window [015]	S	19/09/17
152	1822	PXS_17	W range, Room 5.1- N interior elevation	N	19/09/17
153-55	1823-25	PXS_17	W range, Room 5.1- E interior elevation	E/ESE	19/09/17
156	1826	PXS_17	W range, Room 5.1- S interior elevation	S	19/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
157-58	1827-28	PXS_17	W range, Room 5.1- W interior elevation	WSW/W	19/09/17
159	1829	PXS_17	Room 5.1, S interior elevation- detail of a range [018] and blocked door [017] to E	S	19/09/17
160	1830	PXS_17	Room 5.1, W interior elevation- detail of blocked openings [020] and [021]	W	19/09/17
161	1831	PXS_17	Room 5.1, W interior elevation- detail of quoins indicating line of the former N wall of the room; also showing blocked opening [021] to N	W	19/09/17
162	1832	PXS_17	Room 5.1- detail of scars on the ceiling and W wall from former partition walls	N/A	19/09/17
163	1833	PXS_17	W range, Structure 5- detail of doorway [005] showing reused masonry	N/A	19/09/17
164	1834	PXS_17	W range, Structure 5- detail of doorway [005] showing threshold stone made from reused cill	N/A	19/09/17
165	1835	PXS_17	W range exterior- detail of joint between Structure 5 & 6 showing the deep gable indicating former thatched roof	NW	19/09/17
166	1836	PXS_17	E range, Room 3.1, N interior elevation- detail of piended roof	N	19/09/17
167	1837	PXS_17	E range, Room 3.1- E interior elevation	E/NE	19/09/17
168	1838	PXS_17	E range, Room 3.1- S interior elevation; note roof structure	S	19/09/17
169-70	1839-40	PXS_17	E range, Room 3.1- W interior elevation with door [012] and window [013]	W	19/09/17
171	1841	PXS_17	Room 3.1, S interior elevation- detail of opening [040] from Room 2.1 to provide heating for Room 3.1	S	19/09/17
172	1842	PXS_17	Room 3.1, W interior elevation- detail of tusing stones indicating former E-W aligned wall	NW	19/09/17
173	1843	PXS_17	Room 3.1- detail of NW interior corner showing W wall abutting the N wall (boundary wall)	NW	19/09/17
174	1844	PXS_17	Room 3.1- detail of SE interior corner showing later cross-wall between Room	SE	19/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
			3.1 and 2.1 overlapping and abutting the E wall		
175	1845	PXS_17	E range, Room 2.1- N interior elevation with central forge [033]	N	19/09/17
176	1846	PXS_17	E range, Room 2.1- E interior elevation; oblique	ENE	19/09/17
177	1847	PXS_17	E range, Room 2.1- S interior elevation with three niches [037] to [039]; oblique	SSE	19/09/17
178	1848	PXS_17	E range, Room 2.1- W interior elevation showing the split door [011], niches [030] and [031] and bellows with improvised niche [032]; oblique	WNW	19/09/17
179	1849	PXS_17	E range, Room 2.1- detail of S interior elevation with three niches [037] [038] [039]; oblique	S	19/09/17
180	1850	PXS_17	Room 2.1, W interior elevation- detail of niche [032] made to fit the bellows of the forge [033]	W	19/09/17
181	1851	PXS_17	Room 2.1, N interior elevation- detail of the bellows and niche [032]	NW	19/09/17
182	1853	PXS_17	Room 2.1 - detail of sawn beams with imprints from hot horseshoes and nails for hanging horseshoes	N/A	19/09/17
183	1854	PXS_17	Room 2.1- detail of flooring made of wooden railway sleepers, for horses to stand on when they were being shod	N/A	19/09/17
184	1855	PXS_17	Room 2.1, S interior elevation - detail of ring for tethering horses	S	19/09/17
185	1856	PXS_17	E range, Room 1.1- detail of door [024] leading into Room 1.2, lathe ceiling and roof hatch	E	19/09/17
186-87	1857-58	PXS_17	E range, Room 1.1- detail of layers of wall papers on the S wall	S	19/09/17
188-90	1859-61	PXS_17	E range, Room 1.2- general shots with door [024]	S	19/09/17
191-92	1862-63	PXS_17	E range, Room 1.2- detail of graffiti (list of names) on the back of the door [024]	W	19/09/17
193	1864	PXS_17	Room 1.3- detail of S elevation with fireplace [025]	S	19/09/17

Photo ID	Camera NO	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
194	1865	PXS_17	Room 1.3- detail of E elevation with window [026]	E	19/09/17
195	1866	PXS_17	Room 1.3- NW corner of the room showing two types of decorative schemes and wallpaper	N/A	19/09/17
196	1867	PXS_17	Room 1.4- detail of N elevation with fireplace/cooking range [028]	NNW	19/09/17
197	1868	PXS_17	Room 1.4, W interior elevation - detail of with interior of window [029]; oblique	WNW	19/09/17
198	1869	PXS_17	Room 1.4, S interior elevation - detail of wood panelling	S	19/09/17
199	1870	PXS_17	Structure 1, W elevation- detail of exterior of the door [009] with graffiti (initials etc.)	E	19/09/17
200	1871	PXS_17	Structure 2, W wall- detail of graffiti inside the door jamb [011]	N/A	19/09/17
201	1872	PXS_17	Structure 3, W wall- detail of graffiti on the surround of window [013]	N/A	19/09/17
202	1873	PXS_17	Structure 2, W wall- detail of graffiti on the door [002]	N/A	19/09/17

Appendix 2: Feature Register

Feature No	Structure	Room/ Elevation	Type	Description and Dimensions
001	Structure 4	E elevation	Sash Window	Splayed window on the interior; Dimensions: 0.75m wide (exterior)/1.10m wide (interior); height: 1.05
002	Structure 4	E elevation	Single Entrance	Slightly splayed inwards; Dimensions: 0.88m wide (exterior)/1.15m wide (interior); height: 1.60m
003	Structure 5	E elevation	Fixed-pane Window	Slightly splayed inwards; Dimensions: 0.70m wide (exterior)/0.98m wide (interior); height: 0.80m
004	Structure 5	E elevation	Blocked Window	Dimensions: 0.45m wide (exterior); height: 0.55m
005	Structure 5	E elevation	Single Entrance	Dimensions: 0.96m wide (exterior)/1.22m wide (interior); height: 1.87
006	Structure 6	E elevation	Single Entrance	Dimensions: 0.91m wide (exterior)/1.08m wide (interior); height: 1.66m
007	Structure 6	E elevation	Window	Splayed window on the interior; Dimensions: 0.51m wide (exterior)/0.94m wide (interior); height: 0.76m
008	Structure 1	W elevation	Sash Window	Splayed window (interior); Dimensions: 0.62m (exterior)/0.92m wide (interior); height: 1.01m
009	Structure 1	W elevation	Single Entrance	Dimensions: 0.90m wide (exterior); height: 1.80m
010	Structure 1	W elevation	Sash Window	Splayed window (interior); Dimensions: 0.62m (exterior)/0.91m wide (interior); height: 1.02m;
011	Structure 2	W elevation	Tall Entrance	Dimensions: 1.25m wide (exterior)/1.40m wide (interior); height: 2.24m
012	Structure 3	W elevation	Double Entrance	Dimensions: 3.25m wide (exterior)/3.13m wide (interior); height: 1.90m
013	Structure 3	W elevation	Window	Small window splayed on the S side (interior); Dimensions: 0.35m wide (exterior)/0.69m wide (interior); height: 0.58mm
014	Structure 4	S elevation	Fireplace/range	Dimensions: 1.50m wide
015	Structure 4	S elevation	Blocked Window	Lower level (West); Dimensions: 0.25m wide; 0.49m high
016	Structure 4	W elevation	Sash Window	Splayed window on the interior; Dimensions: 0.69m wide (exterior)/1.32m wide (interior); height: 0.80m
017	Structure 4 / 5	N & S elevations	Blocked Entrance/alcove	Dimensions: 0.85m wide; height: 1.85m

Feature No	Structure	Room/ Elevation	Type	Description and Dimensions
018	Structure 5	5.1 S elevation	Fireplace/range	Dimensions: 1.53m wide
019	Structure 5	E elevation	Sash Window	Splayed on the N side; Dimensions: 0.94m wide (exterior)/1.25m wide (interior); height: 0.75m; 0.28m deep
020	Structure 5	E elevation	Large blocked Window	Overall Dimensions: 2.25m wide; height: 0.94m; S blocking: 1.25m wide; N blocking: 1.25m wide
021	Structure 5	E elevation	Niche (former window)	Dimensions: 0.63m wide; height: 0.70m; 0.27m deep
022	Structure 1	1.1/1.4 S & N elevation	Entrance	Dimensions: 0.89m wide; 1.81m high
023	Structure 1	1.1/1.3 N & S elevation	Entrance	Dimensions: 0.89m wide; 1.81m high
024	Structure 1	1.1/1.2 E & W elevation	Entrance	Dimensions: 0.89m wide; 1.81m high
025	Structure 1	1.3/ S elevation	Fireplace	Dimensions: 1.30m wide
026	Structure 1	E elevation	Sash Window	Splayed on the interior; Dimensions: 0.80m wide (exterior)/ 0.94m wide (interior); 0.99m high
027	Structure 1	E elevation	Window	Small fixed pane window; Splayed on the interior; Dimensions: 0.44m wide (exterior)/0.78m wide (interior); 0.58m high
028	Structure 1	1.4/ N elevation	Fireplace/range	Dimensions: 1.28m wide
029	Structure 1	E elevation	Sash Window	Splayed on the interior; 0.60m wide (exterior)/Dimensions: 1.00m wide (interior); 1.15m high
030	Structure 2	2.1/ W elevation	Niche/Alcove	Dimensions: 1.10m wide; 0.92m high; 0.35m deep
031	Structure 2	2.1/ W elevation	Niche/Alcove	Dimensions: 0.80m wide; 0.72m high; 0.35m deep
032	Structure 2	2.1/ W elevation	Niche/Alcove	For bellows; Dimensions: c. 1.04m wide; 1.52m high; 0.40m deep
033	Structure 2	2.1/ N elevation	Forge	Large lugged, hooded forge; Dimensions: 2.10m wide; projects by 1.50m from the N elevation (top)/by 1.64m (base plinth)
034	Structure 2	2.1/ E elevation	Niche/Alcove	Splayed on the interior; Dimensions: 1.10m wide; 98m high; 0.30m deep
035	Structure 2	2.1/ E elevation	Window	Splayed on the interior S side; Dimensions: 0.81m wide (exterior)/0.93m wide (interior); 1.05m high

Feature No	Structure	Room/ Elevation	Type	Description and Dimensions
036	Structure 2	2.1/ E elevation	Window	Splayed on the interior; Dimensions: 0.60m wide (exterior)/ 0.99m wide (interior); 0.99m high
037	Structure 2	2.1/ S elevation	Niche	Dimensions: 0.34m wide; 0.33m high; 0.25m deep
038	Structure 2	2.1/ S elevation	Niche	Dimensions: 0.30m wide; 0.32m high; 0.25m deep
039	Structure 2	2.1/ S elevation	Niche	Dimensions: 0.32m wide; 0.30m high; 0.24m deep
040	Structure 3	3.1/ S elevation	Intra mural opening	For the forge; Dimensions: 0.29m wide; 0.35m high; 0.55m deep (thickness of wall)
041	Structure 1	S elevation/ Room 1.3	Chimney stack	N/A
042	Structure 1	N elevation/ Room 1.4	Chimney stack	N/A
043	Structure 2	N elevation/ Room 2.1	Chimney stack	N/A
044	Structure 4	S elevation/ Room 4.1	Chimney stack	N/A
045	Structure 5	S elevation/ Room 5.1	Chimney stack	N/A
046	Structure 4	S elevation	Blocked Opening	S gable, upper E portion; Dimensions: 0.23m wide; 0.37m high
047	Structure 2	E elevation	Single Entrance	Dimensions: 0.67m wide (exterior)/1.07m wide (interior); 1.86m high

Appendix 3: Extracts from Censuses 1841-1901 listing Pitcox blacksmiths

1901	
Pitcox Farm Smiths Cottage - Household: 18	
John Durie	31 Blacksmith
Isabella Durie	27
Catherine Durie	5
George Durie	3
Hugh Hume	33
Pitcox population c. 50	

1891	
Pitcox - Household: 39	
Thomas Crozier	49 Blacksmith
Annie Crozier	37
Maggie Crozier	13

1881	
Pitcox Farm - Household: 23	
James Bell	63 Blacksmith

1871	
Pitcox Farm No 1 - Household: 41	
James Bell	52 Blacksmith
Agnes Bell	44

1861	
Pitcox Farm - Household: 42	
James Bell	42 Blacksmith
Agnes Bell	35
Isabella Bell	72

1851	
19 Pitcox - Household: 30	
Peter Bell	67 Master Blacksmith
Isabella Bell	64
James Bell	33

1841	
Pitcox - Household: --	
Peter Bell	55 Blacksmith
James Bell	20
Thos Bell	15
Andre Bell	12
Geo Bell	10
Isabell Bell	50
Pitcox population c. 90	

Appendix 4: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pitcox Old Smithy
PROJECT CODE:	PXS_17
PARISH:	Stenton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Connolly
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT67NW 38
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Late 18th century Hind's cottages (W range) and 19th century smithy, implement shed and farmworkers cottages (E range)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES)	NT 64115 75242
START DATE (THIS SEASON)	18 th September 2017
END DATE (THIS SEASON)	20 th September 2017
PREVIOUS WORK	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	The buildings appraisal and assessment established that the site belongs to at least 5 broad phases of construction and subsequent alterations and use, dating from the 18th century to the first half of the 20th century. It identified two early thatched hinds' cottages (W range) and two originally identical mid 19th century improved cottages (E range), with the N cottage converted into a smithy, with ancillary implement shed attached. Although all of the structures are significantly altered, they retain, in their very fabric, a coherent record of past Lothian agricultural society and practices, as well as concomitant changes of Scottish agrarian society.
FUTURE WORK?:	None
FUNDING BODY:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy Thornton Mill Cottage Dunbar EH42 1QT
EMAIL ADDRESS:	info@bajr.org



DSC_1655.JPG



DSC_1656.JPG



DSC_1657.JPG



DSC_1658.JPG



DSC_1659.JPG



DSC_1660.JPG



DSC_1661.JPG



DSC_1662.JPG



DSC_1663.JPG



DSC_1664.JPG



DSC_1665.JPG



DSC_1666.JPG



DSC_1667.JPG



DSC_1668.JPG



DSC_1669.JPG



DSC_1670.JPG



DSC_1671.JPG



DSC_1672.JPG



DSC_1673.JPG



DSC_1674.JPG



DSC_1675.JPG



DSC_1676.JPG



DSC_1677.JPG



DSC_1678.JPG



DSC_1679.JPG



DSC_1680.JPG



DSC_1681.JPG



DSC_1682.JPG



DSC_1683.JPG



DSC_1684.JPG



DSC_1685.JPG



DSC_1686.JPG



DSC_1687.JPG



DSC_1688.JPG



DSC_1689.JPG



DSC_1690.JPG



DSC_1691.JPG



DSC_1692.JPG



DSC_1693.JPG



DSC_1694.JPG



DSC_1695.JPG



DSC_1696.JPG



DSC_1697.JPG



DSC_1698.JPG



DSC_1699.JPG



DSC_1700.JPG



DSC_1701.JPG



DSC_1702.JPG



DSC_1703.JPG



DSC_1704.JPG



DSC_1705.JPG



DSC_1706.JPG



DSC_1707.JPG



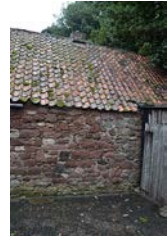
DSC_1708.JPG



DSC_1709.JPG



DSC_1710.JPG



DSC_1711.JPG



DSC_1712.JPG



DSC_1713.JPG



DSC_1714.JPG



DSC_1715.JPG



DSC_1716.JPG



DSC_1717.JPG



DSC_1718.JPG



DSC_1719.JPG



DSC_1720.JPG



DSC_1721.JPG



DSC_1722.JPG



DSC_1723.JPG



DSC_1724.JPG



DSC_1725.JPG



DSC_1726.JPG



DSC_1727.JPG



DSC_1728.JPG



DSC_1729.JPG



DSC_1730.JPG



DSC_1731.JPG



DSC_1732.JPG



DSC_1733.JPG



DSC_1734.JPG



DSC_1735.JPG



DSC_1736.JPG



DSC_1737.JPG



DSC_1738.JPG



DSC_1739.JPG



DSC_1740.JPG



DSC_1741.JPG



DSC_1742.JPG



DSC_1743.JPG



DSC_1744.JPG



DSC_1745.JPG



DSC_1746.JPG



DSC_1747.JPG



DSC_1748.JPG



DSC_1749.JPG



DSC_1750.JPG



DSC_1751.JPG



DSC_1752.JPG



DSC_1753.JPG



DSC_1754.JPG



DSC_1755.JPG



DSC_1756.JPG



DSC_1757.JPG



DSC_1758.JPG



DSC_1759.JPG



DSC_1760.JPG



DSC_1761.JPG



DSC_1762.JPG



DSC_1763.JPG



DSC_1764.JPG



DSC_1765.JPG



DSC_1766.JPG



DSC_1767.JPG



DSC_1768.JPG



DSC_1769.JPG



DSC_1770.JPG



DSC_1771.JPG



DSC_1772.JPG



DSC_1773.JPG



DSC_1774.JPG



DSC_1775.JPG



DSC_1776.JPG



DSC_1777.JPG



DSC_1778.JPG



DSC_1779.JPG



DSC_1780.JPG



DSC_1781.JPG



DSC_1782.JPG



DSC_1783.JPG



DSC_1784.JPG



DSC_1785.JPG



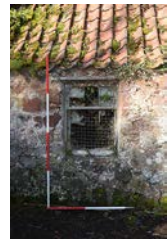
DSC_1786.JPG



DSC_1787.JPG



DSC_1788.JPG



DSC_1789.JPG



DSC_1791.JPG



DSC_1792.JPG



DSC_1793.JPG



DSC_1794.JPG



DSC_1795.JPG



DSC_1796.JPG



DSC_1797.JPG



DSC_1798.JPG



DSC_1799.JPG



DSC_1800.JPG



DSC_1801.JPG



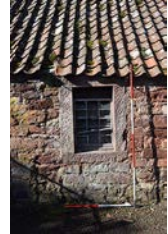
DSC_1802.JPG



DSC_1803.JPG



DSC_1804.JPG



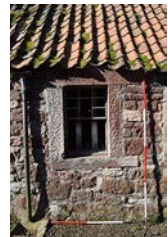
DSC_1805.JPG



DSC_1806.JPG



DSC_1807.JPG



DSC_1808.JPG



DSC_1809.JPG



DSC_1810.JPG



DSC_1811.JPG



DSC_1812.JPG



DSC_1813.JPG



DSC_1814.JPG



DSC_1815.JPG



DSC_1816.JPG



DSC_1817.JPG



DSC_1818.JPG



DSC_1819.JPG



DSC_1820.JPG



DSC_1821.JPG



DSC_1822.JPG



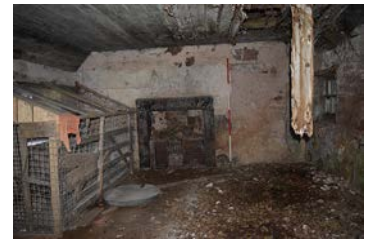
DSC_1823.JPG



DSC_1824.JPG



DSC_1825.JPG



DSC_1826.JPG



DSC_1827.JPG



DSC_1828.JPG



DSC_1829.JPG



DSC_1830.JPG



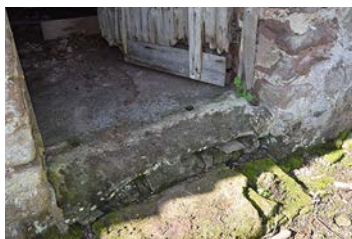
DSC_1831.JPG



DSC_1832.JPG



DSC_1833.JPG



DSC_1834.JPG



DSC_1835.JPG



DSC_1836.JPG



DSC_1837.JPG



DSC_1838.JPG



DSC_1839.JPG



DSC_1840.JPG



DSC_1841.JPG



DSC_1842.JPG



DSC_1843.JPG



DSC_1844.JPG



DSC_1845.JPG



DSC_1846.JPG



DSC_1847.JPG



DSC_1848.JPG



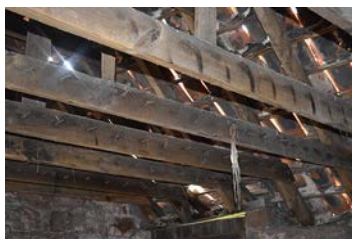
DSC_1849.JPG



DSC_1850.JPG



DSC_1851.JPG



DSC_1853.JPG



DSC_1854.JPG



DSC_1855.JPG



DSC_1856.JPG



DSC_1857.JPG



DSC_1858.JPG



DSC_1859.JPG



DSC_1860.JPG



DSC_1861.JPG



DSC_1862.JPG



DSC_1863.JPG



DSC_1864.JPG



DSC_1865.JPG



DSC_1866.JPG



DSC_1867.JPG



DSC_1868.JPG



DSC_1869.JPG



DSC_1870.JPG



DSC_1871.JPG



DSC_1872.JPG



DSC_1873.JPG



DSC_1885.JPG



DSC_1886.JPG



DSC_1887.JPG



DSC_1888.JPG



DSC_1889.JPG



DSC_1890.JPG