

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT EDINBURGH<sup>1</sup>

13th to 18th July, 1936

MEETING COMMITTEE

*Patrons* : His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. ;  
the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C. ; the Lord  
Provost (Louis S. Gumley, Esq.).

*Members* : Sir George MacDonald, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.Scot. ;  
Professor W. B. Stevenson, D.D., D.Litt. ; the Rev. W. Burnett ;  
Dr. J. G. Callander, F.S.A.Scot. ; Dr. Ian C. Hannah, M.P.,  
F.S.A. ; Col. C. de W. Crookshank, D.L., J.P., F.S.A. ; Dr.  
A. O. Curle, C.V.O., F.S.A. ; Dr. James Curle, F.S.A. ; J. S.  
Richardson, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. ; David Russell, Esq., LL.B.,  
F.S.A.Scot.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING

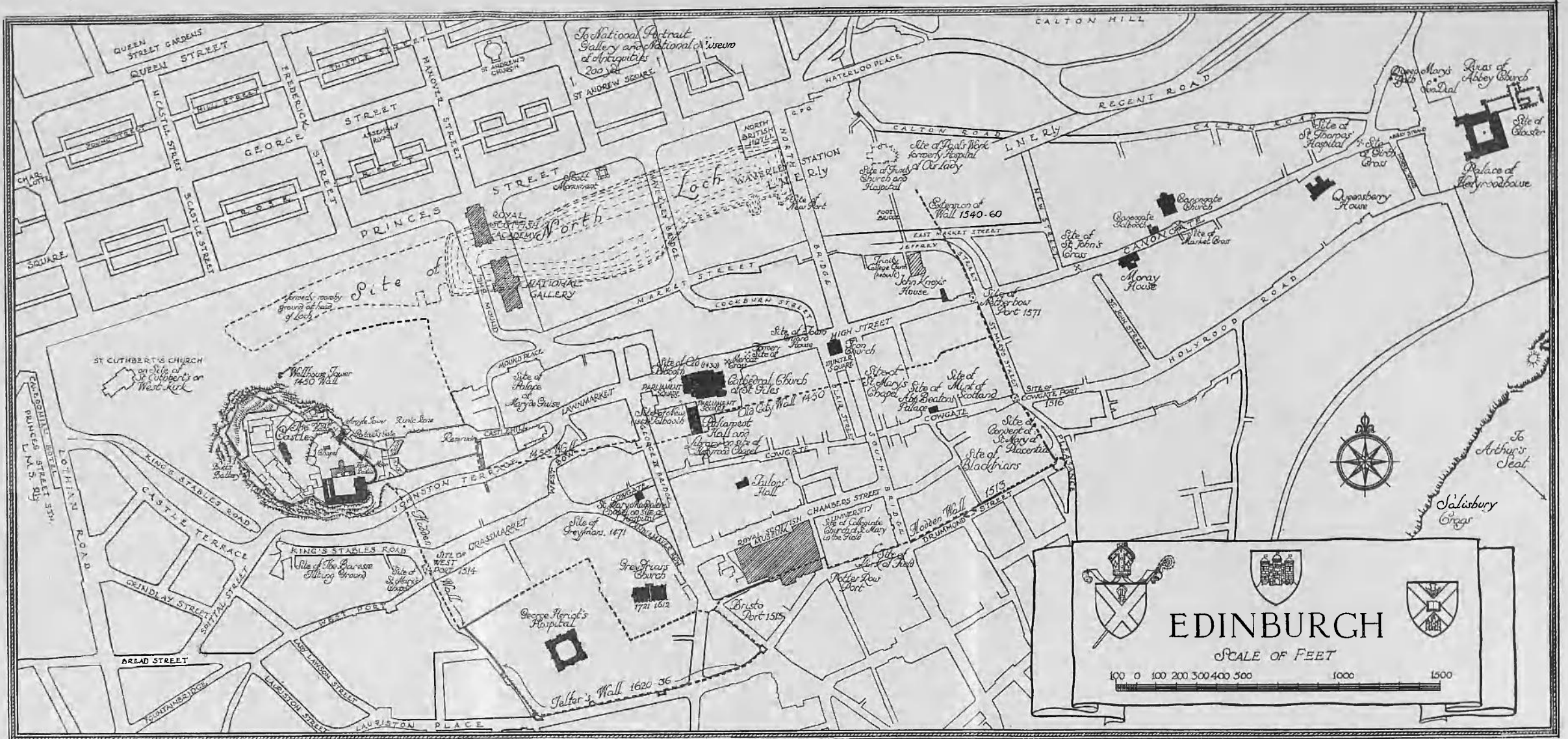
Professor Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A.,  
F.B.A.

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Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. ; Mr. J. S. Richardson,  
F.S.A.Scot. ; Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.B.A., V.P.S.A. ;  
Mr. I. A. Richmond, F.S.A. ; Miss Anne Robertson, M.A. ; Miss  
M. E. B. Simpson ; Miss V. M. Dallas ; The Royal Commission  
on Historical Monuments (Scotland), and H.M. Office of Works.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, July 13th, 9.0 p.m. Reception at the City Chambers by  
the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City.  
Tuesday, July 14th. Edinburgh : Castle, St. Giles, Canongate  
(old houses), Holyrood House, National Museum of Antiquities.  
Wednesday, July 15th. Stirling, Dunblane, Ardoch Roman Fort,  
Cambuskenneth. Evening lecture.  
Thursday, July 16th. Linlithgow Palace, Abercorn, The Antonine  
Vallum.  
Friday, July 17th. Dunfermline, Leuchars Church, Falkland,  
St. Andrews.  
Saturday, July 18th. Roslin, Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose.

<sup>1</sup>The Institute has met twice previously in Edinburgh, in 1856 (*Arch.  
Journ.* xiii) and 1891 (*Arch. Journ.* xlvi).



## PREFATORY NOTE ON EDINBURGH

The history of Edinburgh began, no doubt, with its castle; the isolated castle-rock must from early times have formed an attractive site for a fortress, but archaeological evidence is silent as to who were its first occupants and for many centuries we are left in the dim light of legend. The Arthurian cycle has impressed itself on S.E. Scotland from Arthur's Oven to Joyous Garde, but even recent speculation has failed to make much substance of these shadows. The early name of the castle—Maiden Castle—first appears, as *Castellum Puellarum*, in *Geoffrey of Monmouth* (ii. 7) and in connection with the treaty of Falaise, 1174, but is perhaps some evidence of a far earlier occupation. There seems no reason to doubt that Edinburgh or equally Dunedin derives its name from Edwin of Northumbria and that he made or remade some fortress here on the northern boundary of his kingdom. The battle of Nechtansmere (685) transferred the dominion of the Lothians for a time to the Picts, and the battle of Carham (1018) made them finally a part of Scotland. Edinburgh Castle seems certainly to have been occupied by Malcolm Canmore (d. 1093) and his wife St. Margaret who died here. The town itself seems then to have been little more than a village, but with David I and the founding of the abbey of Holyrood a new era began and the town rapidly increased in importance. Alexander II held a parliament here in 1215 and it ranked with the other royal burghs of Stirling, Roxburgh and Berwick. During the war of Independence the castle was twice taken and retaken, being finally captured by Randolph Bruce in 1312. The English again held it for a short time under Edward III till it was taken by Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale.

With the advent of the Stuarts the city rose in importance. It suffered much from English incursions, but under the regency of Albany (1406–20) it was recognised as the seat of government. James I founded the convent of Observant Franciscans in 1446. The reign of James II is closely connected with Edinburgh, from his birth and coronation at Holyrood onwards. He first (1450) surrounded the city with a wall on all sides save where the Nor' Loch was formed to provide sufficient protection. His widow, Mary of Gueldres, founded Trinity College and Hospital, the church of which survived until the building of the North British Railway in 1840–5. Edinburgh at this time consisted, essentially, of one long street extending from the castle to Netherbow Port and continued thence through the church-burgh of Canongate to Holyrood. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the numerous events in the second half of the fifteenth century connected with the city; mention, however, must be made of the incident of the Bridge of Lauder, which led to the granting of the Golden Charter of liberties to the Provost and citizens. The incorporated trades also received their standard, long and turbulently known as the Blue Blanket.

The disaster of Flodden (1513) provides the next important landmark in the history of the city, leading as it did to the building of a new and much extended city-wall—the Flodden wall—to protect it

from the expected invasion. Many improvements and much building were done in Edinburgh under James V, and in 1532 the High Street was paved for the first time; the extension of the wall also up to Trinity College was begun. The invasion of Hertford in 1544 led to the almost complete destruction of the city; except for the churches and portions of the castle and Holyrood palace, hardly a single building of earlier date survives. A second expedition in 1547 caused still further damage and Holyrood was burnt.

Much of the tragic history of Mary Stuart is directly connected with Edinburgh, and though no trace of Kirk of Field survives, part of the palace of Holyrood as existing in her time still remains. In her reign, too, came the Reformation and the fall of the ancient Church. In the fifteenth century the parish of St. Giles included all the town within the walls; outside the walls was the great parish of St. Cuthbert with a number of chapels, such as St. Mary near West Port, St. John the Baptist, St. Roque and St. Ninian. St. Giles became collegiate in 1466, and besides Holy Trinity there was a third collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields. Besides the abbey of Holy Rood and the Greyfriars, there were convents of Black Friars founded by Alexander II, Carmelites near Calton Hill, Dominican Nuns (1517), on Burgh Muir, and Cistercian nuns near the Black Friars. There were also hospitals of St. Leonard, St. Paul, St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thomas.

In Mary's reign, soon after her return to Scotland in 1561, the new Tolbooth (near the old one built by the Regent Albany) was built to house the Parliament, Court of Sessions and the Town Council. The two former were subsequently moved to the adjoining Parliament House built in 1632-9.

Two events of importance marked the reign of James VI, the founding of the University in 1582 and the conflict with the ministers in 1596, by which the city lost many of its liberties. Under Charles I the see of Edinburgh was founded in 1637 and the prayer-book introduced, an act which led to the well-known scene in St. Giles' church, and to the signing of the Covenant in the Greyfriars churchyard. Three churches were built in the seventeenth century: the Grey Friars (1612-24), Tron Church (1637-47) and Canongate Church (1688). The town-wall was extended on the S.W. in 1620 and included the site of Heriots Hospital, built 1628-59. Charles II in 1667 conferred the title of Lord Provost on the chief magistrate of the city.

The union of the crowns, the disaster of the Darien Company and the political union, all had a depressing effect on Edinburgh and it was not until after the suppression of the rebellion of the '45 that the modern expansion of the city began. The new town was projected in 1752. In 1763 the Nor' Loch was drained and the great bridge across it was begun, not to be completed, however, till 1772. After 1766 the new town, laid out by J. Craig, and including Princes Street, was begun, together with George Square on the south. Princes Street was followed by George Street in 1785 and Charlotte Square in 1800. The South Bridge over Cowgate was built in



1785-6 and the University building, designed by Robert Adam, was begun in 1789. W. Princes Street Gardens were laid out in 1816-20 and the quarter N. of Queen's Street dates from 1820, followed by Royal Circus and Moray Place a few years later. This new northern quarter forms one of the finest examples of town-planning in the Kingdom.

(A. W. C.)

#### NOTE ON THE ANTONINE VALLUM<sup>1</sup>

Capitolinus, in his life of Antoninus Pius, says that 'he subdued the Britons through Lollius Urbicus, a legate, and, after driving back the barbarians, erected another wall, of turf.' The discovery between the Forth and the Clyde of a number of inscribed stones, including two fragmentary slabs bearing the name of Lollius Urbicus, proves that here ran the wall erected under Pius. Epigraphic and numismatic evidence suggest as the most probable date of the campaign and the erection of the Vallum the year A.D. 142.

Excavations and surveys carried out at intervals from 1890 onwards have shown that in its original form the frontier line ran from Bridgeness on the Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde, a distance of just over 37 miles. It consisted of a Rampart, with a Ditch to the north and a Military Way to the south, and at intervals of about 2 miles, forts built on commanding positions and, with one exception, abutting on the Rampart. The whole system was clearly conceived as a unity. The line lies 30 or 40 yards down the northern slope of an almost continuous range of hills which dominates the isthmus valley and the country to the north, and has obviously been selected with a scrupulous regard for tactical considerations.

The Rampart stood on a foundation consisting of two rows of roughly squared kerbstones 8 to 11 inches high and about 14 feet apart, between which was laid a compact mass of smaller undressed stones of varying sizes. On at least one steep slope the foundation was stepped, and at intervals there ran across it culverts covered with flat stones.

The foundation was continuous along the whole line, although the material, usually freestone, must often have been brought from a distance. Except where it has been deliberately uprooted, it must survive *in situ* from end to end of the isthmus. In the eastern section, from the Forth to Watling Lodge, the superstructure was not of turf, but of earth stiffened with clay, or, it may be, of clay alone, possibly because the eastern district was thickly wooded in Roman times and turf difficult to procure. West of Watling Lodge, the superstructure was of turf sods, which, to judge from the lamination, were laid grass to grass. The batter was roughly 70 per cent., the width at the top about 6 feet and the probable height 10 feet. It is quite uncertain whether there was a parapet. The Rampart has been completely

<sup>1</sup> For a full account of the Vallum, see Sir George Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, 2nd Ed. (Oxford, 1934).

levelled in cultivated ground but still survives in woodland and moorland to a height of 2 to 3 feet, probably never more than 5 feet.

North of the Rampart ran the Ditch, V-shaped in section, the angles of both scarp and counterscarp being  $26^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$ . Along part, if not all, of the line it had a flat bottom, about 2 feet wide. The Ditch varied in dimensions with the nature of the ground, but probably averaged 12 feet deep and 40 feet broad. For the greater part of its length its line can still be traced. Its upcast was heaped up on the northern bank to form the so-called outer mound, which was broad and flattened in shape when the counterscarp lay almost on a level with the scarp and higher, narrower and rounded when the counterscarp was on a lower level than the scarp. The berm between Rampart and Ditch is seldom less than 20 feet and reaches a maximum of 116 feet on Croy Hill and 67 feet elsewhere.

At a distance of 40 to 50 yards south of the Rampart lay the Military Way, usually 16 to 18 feet wide, consisting of a base of fairly large stones surmounted by a layer of small stones rising to a rounded crown. The kerbs were unsquared and along the sides ran gutters. The single line running from Forth to Clyde and forming the *Via Principalis* of each fort, with the exception of Bar Hill and Cadder, was supplemented by a series of by-passes, each of which made a detour to the south of a fort and so expedited through traffic.

Of the nineteen forts on the Vallum, all probably occupied positions first selected by Agricola in A.D. 80 or 81. They lay usually on the summits of hills, doubtless for convenience in signalling, and conformed to the usual type of castella, with variations in mode of defence and size. Thus, of the nine excavated, Mumrills was defended by a clay rampart, Rough Castle, Westerwood, Croy Hill, Bar Hill, Cadder and Old Kilpatrick by one of turf, and Castlecary and Balmuildy by one of stone. They ranged in size from over  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres (Mumrills) to 1 acre (Rough Castle). The internal buildings were of stone, except for the barracks which were of timber or wattle. The Baths were usually placed outside the fort in an annexe or civil settlement, which in at least four cases was protected by a rampart and ditch.

The forts were not the only structures connected with the Vallum. At Watling Lodge, a guard house, over 100 feet square internally, protected the break in the Rampart and Ditch, occasioned by the passage of the road to Camelon and the north. At three points also—Tenfield, Bonnyside and Croy Hill—where there is not a clear view from fort to fort, a pair of roughly semicircular platforms, built of turf and measuring 15 to 20 feet by 30 to 40 feet, was added to the south face of the Rampart. Each pair seems to have included a large and a small platform which must have accommodated signal fires. It is possible that there was a fort at Carriden on the Forth just south of the eastern end of the vallum, and quite certain that at the western end the Military Way continued down the Clyde for four miles to a harbour, probably at Dumbarton.

Of the inscribed stones discovered on and near the line of the Vallum, the most interesting are the so-called distance slabs, each of

which records the number of paces or feet of 'the work of the Vallum,' executed by detachments of the Sixth or Twentieth Legions or by the Second Legion, which was apparently present in full strength. A study of the find spots and distances recorded on the 17 surviving slabs has enabled Sir George Macdonald to determine the method of apportioning the work. The Vallum was built from east to west and the original plan was to divided the whole distance into 9 sectors. Each legion supplied two working parties, one larger than the other. The first three sectors, which were longer than the second three, were allotted to the larger working parties, the second three to the smaller, so that all might be expected to finish at about the same time. The two parties from each legion would then combine for the last three sectors. At each end of each sector the working party responsible for it had to erect a tablet recording the number of paces completed. When, however, the party at work on the fifth sector, from Westerwood to Bar Hill, reached Croy Hill it had to hew the Ditch out of solid basalt and was thrown hopelessly behind time. The other working parties must have been called in to help and, the scheme once disorganised, the sectors ahead had to be reassigned. The ninth sector from Castlehill to Old Kilpatrick was divided into six lengths and, to keep the numbers on the slabs high, the unit of measurement was changed to the foot.

Meanwhile, the auxiliaries and, probably, detachments of the Second Legion had been engaged in erecting the forts which they were to occupy. Further evidence of the dislocation of the original scheme is provided by the fact that east of Kirkintilloch the north ramparts of forts were the work of the Vallum builders, while west of that point they were erected by the future garrisons, because the legionaries were late in coming.

The symbolism of the sculptures on the distance slabs shows that the building of the Vallum was the culmination of a successful campaign. The garrison of the Vallum contemplated not war, but peace, although it was the disturbed peace of a frontier area. Its duty was not to hold a continuous line of fortifications against an ever-threatening foe, but to collect customs, to prevent smuggling and raiding, to watch for and give warning of signs of unrest on the part of the northern tribes and so ensure greater security to the rest of the province.

The Vallum was not finally evacuated until at least 40 years after its erection, but during that period it suffered two disasters. The first was very probably the result of the disturbances which broke out in the governorship of Julius Verus in A.D. 155-158. Forts were wrecked and reoccupied, in some cases with changed garrisons. The second disaster and reconstruction was probably caused by the invasion of the northern tribes and their repulse by Ulpius Marcellus in the early years of the reign of Commodus. The coin series suggests that it was only a few years later, *c.* A.D. 185, that the forts were finally evacuated, probably on the receipt of orders from headquarters rather than under pressure from the north. Distance slabs were taken down and deliberately buried, altars and tablets

were thrown into pits and wells, buildings were wrecked and stores burned. How much of the destruction was due to the unwillingness of the garrison to allow anything to fall into the hands of the enemy, and how much to the desire of the Caledonians to wreak vengeance on the property of a hated foe will never be known.

(ANNE ROBERTSON.)

## PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 13th July

About ninety members and their friends were received in the City Chambers by the Lord Provost (Louis S. Gumley, Esq.), the Magistrates and the Council of the City. Dr. Margaret Wood, Official Recorder, described the City Charters and Mr. A. C. MacArthur, Chief City Officer, described the pictures.

The Castle was flood-lit for the occasion.

Tuesday, 14th July

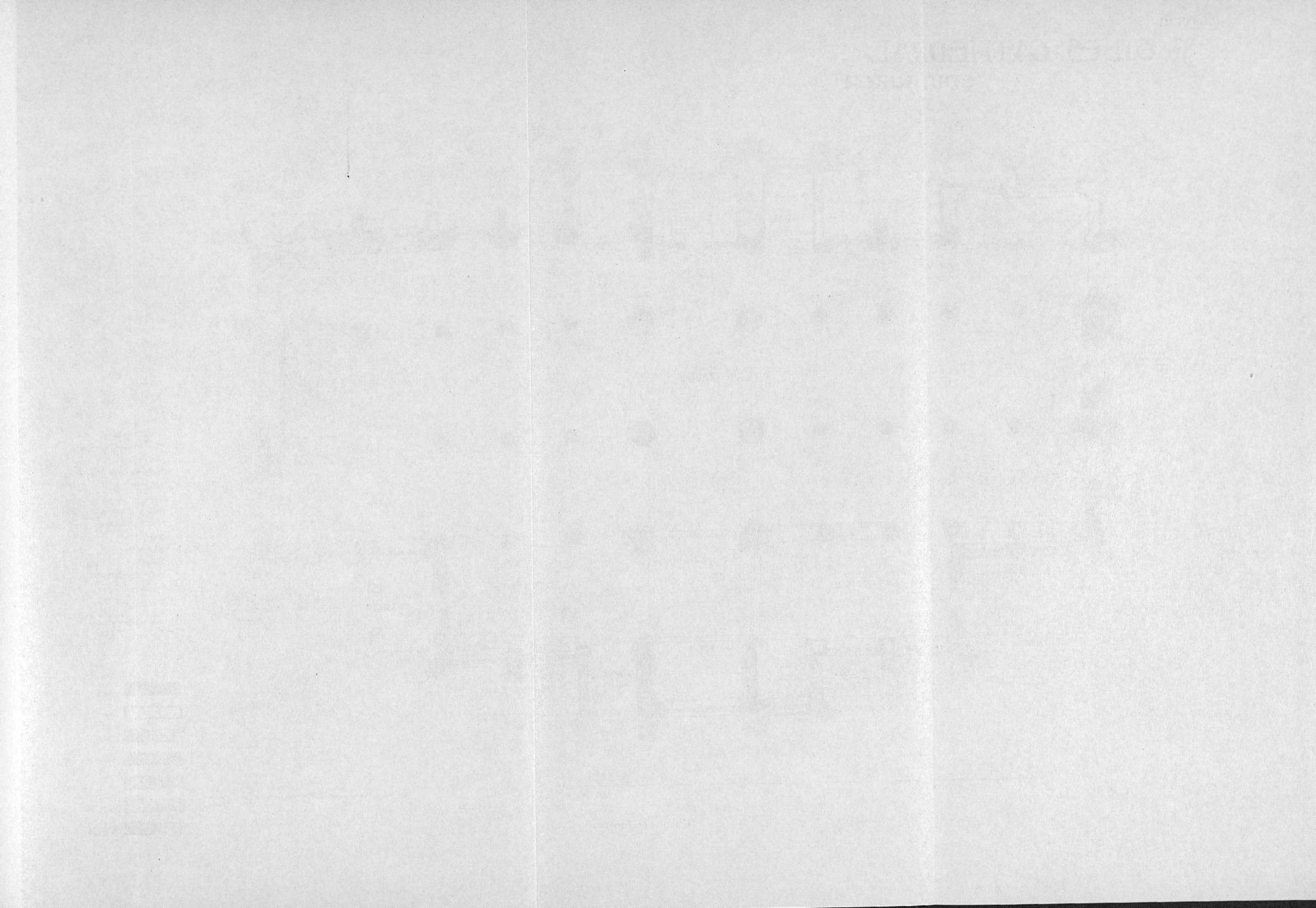
At 10 a.m. the members assembled at Edinburgh Castle, and were addressed by Mr. J. S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

At first the Castle was a royal residence as well as a fortress, but it was considered a 'wyndy and richt unpleasand castle and royk,' and the more sheltered lodgings at the Abbey of EDINBURGH Holyrood was later preferred. Mary Queen of Scots, CASTLE however, was persuaded to remain in the Castle for the birth of her son James, in the little room adjoining 'Queen Mary's Room,' which still displays some contemporary woodwork.

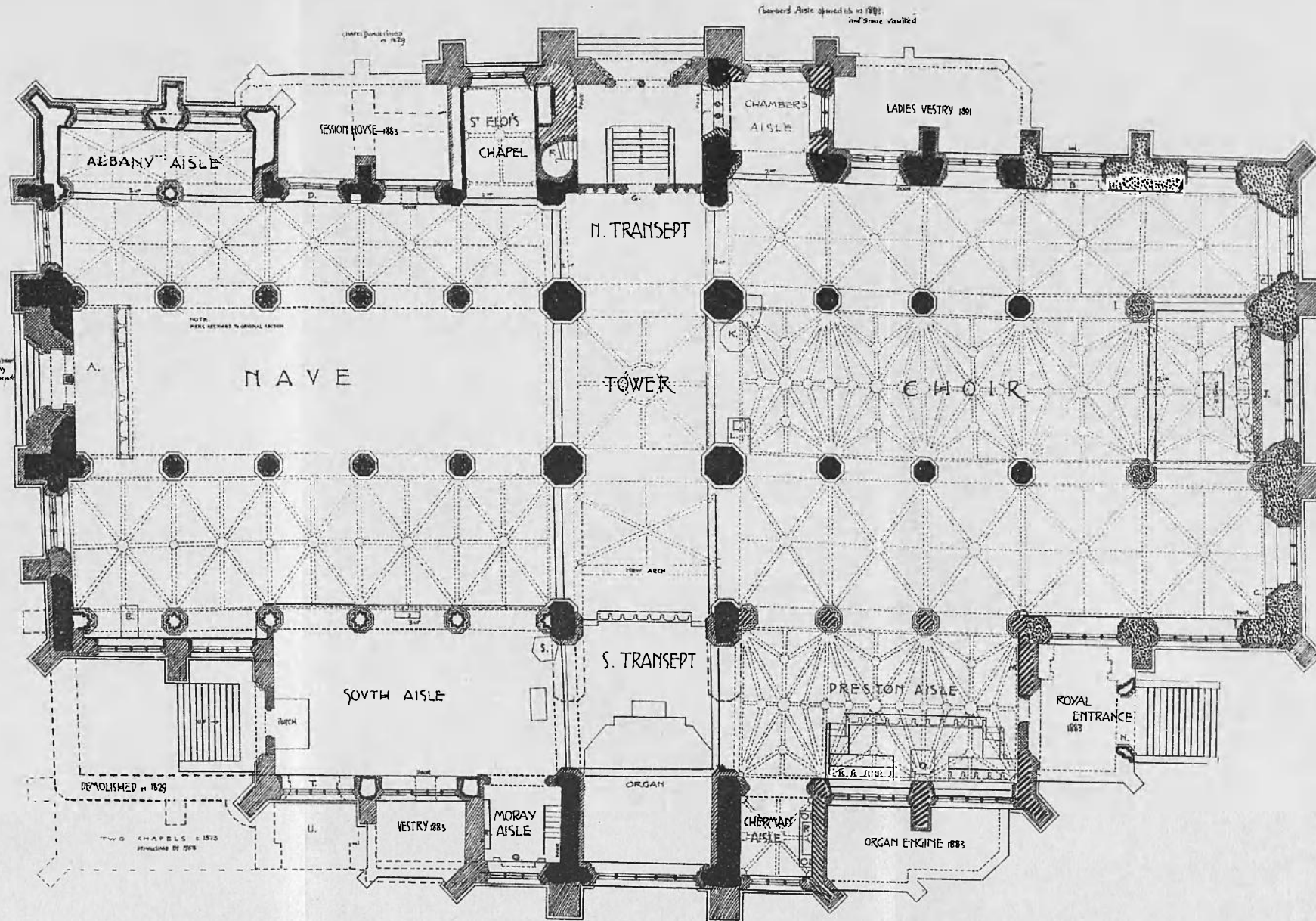
The destruction caused by frequent sieges and by Bruce's policy of demolishing strongholds accounts for the absence of early buildings. Queen Margaret's Chapel, on the highest part of the Castle Rock, is the earliest but, except for the fragments of David II's Tower within the Half Moon Battery, the remaining structures date from the late fifteenth century.

The gatehouse is modern but the dry ditch, formerly spanned by a drawbridge, is still open. Curving round the base of Regent Morton's massive Half Moon and subsidiary batteries the roadway passes through the Regent's Portcullis Gate (1574). The barracks on the western portion of the rock are relatively modern and the main interest is centred in the Citadel of the Castle. In addition to Queen Margaret's Chapel, which was used as a gunner's storehouse at one time and has been much altered, the Citadel includes the Palace Yard buildings. The Palace block, an example of Scottish Classic Renaissance architecture, occupies the east side of the 'Close' and still houses the Regalia of Scotland. On the south side is the Great Hall, built at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which has an interesting hammer-beam roof with carved masks and corbels. This hall now contains a collection of arms and armour and the Queen Anne barrack block on the west side of the courtyard has been adapted as a Naval and Military Museum. The Scottish National





# ST GILES' CATHEDRAL EDINBURGH



There does not appear to have been any Western Door before 1829.

- REFERENCE
- A Porch
  - B Arched Recess
  - C Aumbry
  - D Site of Norman Door
  - E Font
  - F Stair to Tower
  - G Stone Screen
  - H Mont' to Naper's Merchiston
  - I Kings Pillar
  - J Stone Reredos
  - K Pulpit
  - L Desk
  - M Mont' to L<sup>d</sup> Justice General
  - N West Door (reinstated)
  - O Royal Pew
  - P Mont' to Mentrose
  - Q XV Cent. Monument - Stone
  - R Mont' Redial Moray
  - S Oak Pulpit
  - T Site of XV Cent Door
  - U Porch now destroyed with stair in corner to reach Vestry above.

- 1385
- 1587/1476
- 1460
- 1460-6
- 1513
- 1829-33
- 1871-73

Taken from a Plan prepared by Messrs Hay & Henderson, CIV. ENGRS. EDINBURGH

(From *The Builder*)

War Memorial to the north includes part of the walls of the Old North Barracks built in 1751 on the site of the Church of St. Mary.

At 11 a.m. the party proceeded to St. Giles's Cathedral under the guidance of Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.B.A., V.P.S.A.

The church of St. Giles (Pl. ii) was the parish church of Edinburgh, which was throughout the Middle Ages in the diocese of St. Andrews. In 1466 it was converted by King **ST. GILES'S** James III into a collegiate church with a provost and **CATHEDRAL** sixteen canon-prebendaries. The college came to an end with the establishment of presbyterian discipline, when the church was partitioned into two and portions of it were appropriated to secular uses. From 1633 to 1637 and from 1661 to 1688 the choir was used as the cathedral church of the new diocese of Edinburgh. After the restoration of presbyterian worship the building was divided into four churches and various offices, and after its renovation in 1829, when it was recased externally and its secular uses were abandoned, it was redivided into three parts. Between 1870 and 1883 the partitions were removed and the unity of the building was restored.

Of the twelfth-century church nothing survives but a few fragments which were found built into the later structure which superseded it: the north doorway, however, remained until 1798, when it was destroyed. The earliest part of the existing building is found in the piers of the nave and crossing and the three western piers on each side of the choir. These belong to a cruciform fourteenth-century building with an aisled choir of four bays, transept, and an aisled nave of five bays. This was seriously injured when the English in 1385 set fire to Edinburgh, but its restoration was taken in hand soon afterwards and an outer south aisle was added to the nave after 1387 with a porch projecting from the middle bay. The restoration was completed towards 1416; the 'Albany aisle,' adjoining the two west bays of the north aisle, was probably its latest portion, while two chapels were built out from the two east bays, the twelfth-century doorway and its porch being left between these additions.

About 1460 the choir and its aisles were lengthened eastward by a bay, and the choir vault was raised and a clerestory built. A similar process of heightening was applied to the transept and nave; but the vault of the crossing was left at its former level. Each arm of the transept was also lengthened, and the 'Preston aisle,' a chapel of three bays, was added on the south side of the choir. About 1500 the small chapel of St. John the Evangelist, known as the 'Chepman aisle,' was built, opening out of the west bay of the 'Preston aisle,' with its south wall continued from that of the south transept. The last addition to the building was the chapel of the Holy Blood, or 'Lauder aisle,' built 1513-1518 and consisting of two bays. Its outer wall continued that of the south transept westward as far as the south porch. It was partly destroyed in 1829, but a fine tomb-recess, probably that of the founder, was retained in the wall.

The central tower with its open crown or canopy formed by a



tall pinnacle raised upon flying buttresses was built about 1500: the design was no doubt suggested by the somewhat earlier and less elaborate crown of the west tower of St. Nicholas', Newcastle. The tower was spared the recasing which the rest of the building underwent in 1829.

In recent times the chapel of the Order of the Thistle was built from designs by Sir Robert Lorimer on a detached site south of the choir, and is entered from the porch which also is the entrance to the south transept. The church contains many monuments and wall-tablets, chiefly modern: the most interesting from the historical point of view is the monument of the Regent Murray (d. 1570), retaining the tablet with inscription and heraldic and other ornament which formed part of the original tomb.

After luncheon, the members proceeded to the Canongate under the guidance of Dr. C. A. Malcolm, of the Signet Library.

The Canongate is the lower part of 'The Royal Mile,' i.e. the long, steep, narrow street that stretches from the Castle at its summit to Holyrood Abbey and Palace at its base.

**THE CANONGATE** For more than five centuries (1128-1636) the Canongate was not a part of Edinburgh but the main street of a separate burgh, which in the twelfth century had been granted by David I to the Augustinian Canons of Holyrood. Its name—Canon-gait (or gate)—meant the Canons' Way or Road.

Until 1763 there stood a magnificent, embattled Gate, called 'The Netherbow Port,' which, when closed, barred the High Street from the Canongate. That historic gateway belonged, however, to Edinburgh. Now its site may be traced by the brass-capped stones in the causeway a few yards east of John Knox's House.

The houses of historic note now surviving in the Canongate are:

1. *Moray House*, built in 1618 for Margaret, Countess of Home, from whom it passed to her sister, the Countess of Moray. Here Cromwell stayed.
2. *Shoemakers' Lands*, a tall tenement of early seventeenth century date which was bought in 1677 by the Guild of Cordwainers of the Canongate.
3. *Nisbet of Dirleton's* mansion, built 1624, and occupied in the second half of that century by Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, Lord Advocate. The exterior shows an uncommon style of oriel.
4. *Canongate Parish Church*, built about 1690, for the good folk of Canongate who had been ejected by James VII and II from the Abbey Church of Holyrood, which was then (1687) fitted up as a Chapel Royal.
5. *Marquis of Huntly's Mansion*—a sixteenth-century building renovated some years ago, showing the characteristic features of the Scottish baronial style of architecture.
6. *Acheson House*, built about 1633. This house, with its three sides fronting a courtyard, was the residence of Sir Archibald Acheson, Lord of Session and Secretary of State for Scotland under Charles I. [This house was bought recently by the Marquess of Bute who is reconditioning it.]



7. *Tolbooth*, built between 1578 and 1592, is the old Town Hall and Gaol.
8. *Queensberry House*, a three-storey building with wings at either end. The first and second storeys are of seventeenth-century construction, the third of the eighteenth century. It was successively the town house of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dukes of Queensberry. John Gay was a guest of the 3rd Duke and his Duchess at 'Kitty' Prior.
9. *White Horse Close*, most picturesque of surviving closes, shows sixteenth-century houses, with modern renovations. An old hostelry, it figures both in Scott's *Abbot* and in his *Waverley*.
10. *Holyrood Abbey and Palace*.—See below.

At 2.45 p.m. the company reached Holyrood, and was again addressed by Mr. Richardson.

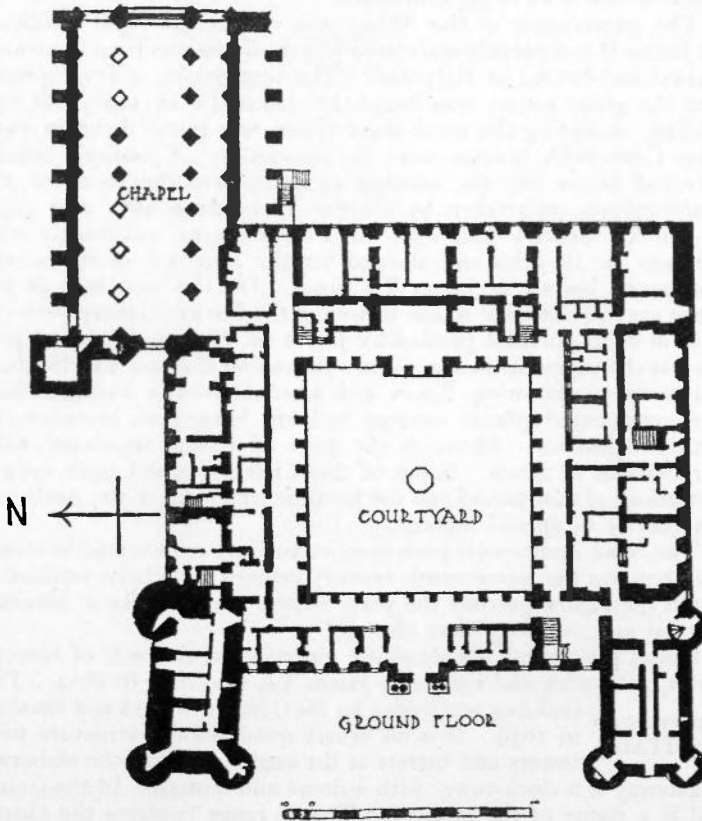


FIG. I. HOLYROOD HOUSE: GROUND FLOOR  
(H. M. O. W.)

The Abbey of Holyrood (Fig. 1) was founded by David I in 1128 for Augustinian Canons and invested with the right of sanctuary. Only the east processional doorway remains of the Norman Kirk for it was rebuilt on a larger scale in the early thirteenth century. Repairs were carried out and buttresses added about 1464. In 1544 and 1547 the kirk was burnt by the English under Hertford and the choir and transepts were subsequently demolished. A century later the nave was reconstituted as the Chapel Royal but when a new roof was added in 1768 the structure collapsed and has remained in ruins. Unfortunately the Palace partially obscures the fine early thirteenth-century west doorway of French character (Pl. vi B), and it was responsible for the removal of the south-west tower. The full extent of the Abbey Kirk is shown by the foundations, but the cloister is now only indicated by its north walk and the foundations of a free-standing octagonal chapter-house with flying buttresses.

The guest-house of the Abbey was a favourite royal residence and James II is especially associated with it, for he was born, crowned, married and buried at Holyrood. The first palace, a development from the guest-house, was begun by James IV in 1498, but this building, excepting the north-west tower, was burnt down in 1650 when Cromwell's troops were in occupation. Cromwell rebuilt Holyrood house but the existing structure was the result of the reconstruction undertaken by Charles II between 1671 and 1679. Sir William Bruce's design provided for a central quadrangle with buildings on all sides and allowed for the retention of the north-west tower, known as James V's tower. On the west side of the Palace are the historical rooms including the Picture Gallery with the series of royal portraits painted by James de Witte and forming part of a panel treatment on the walls. Adjoining this are the Duchess of Hamilton's Drawing Room and Lord Darnley's rooms, which have ornamented plaster ceilings and are hung with seventeenth-century tapestries. Above is the suite of rooms associated with Mary Queen of Scots. Some of these have retained their ceiling decorations of that period and the heraldic treatment in the Audience Chamber is of special interest.

The State Apartments have been extensively redecorated in recent years but two fine seventeenth-century ceilings have been retained.

On the return journey the party halted momentarily at Heriot's Hospital and the Greyfriars church.

Heriot's Hospital was founded pursuant to the will of George Heriot, goldsmith and banker to James VI, who died in 1624. The building was begun by his trustees in 1628 and finished in 1659. It is an ornate quadrangular structure with towers and turrets at the angles. Above the elaborate N. gateway is a clock-tower with a dome and lantern. In the courtyard is a statue of the founder. The S. range contains the chapel and the E. range the dining-hall and council-room. The design of the building is attributed to William Aytoun and resembles the work at Wintoun House and Pinkie House.

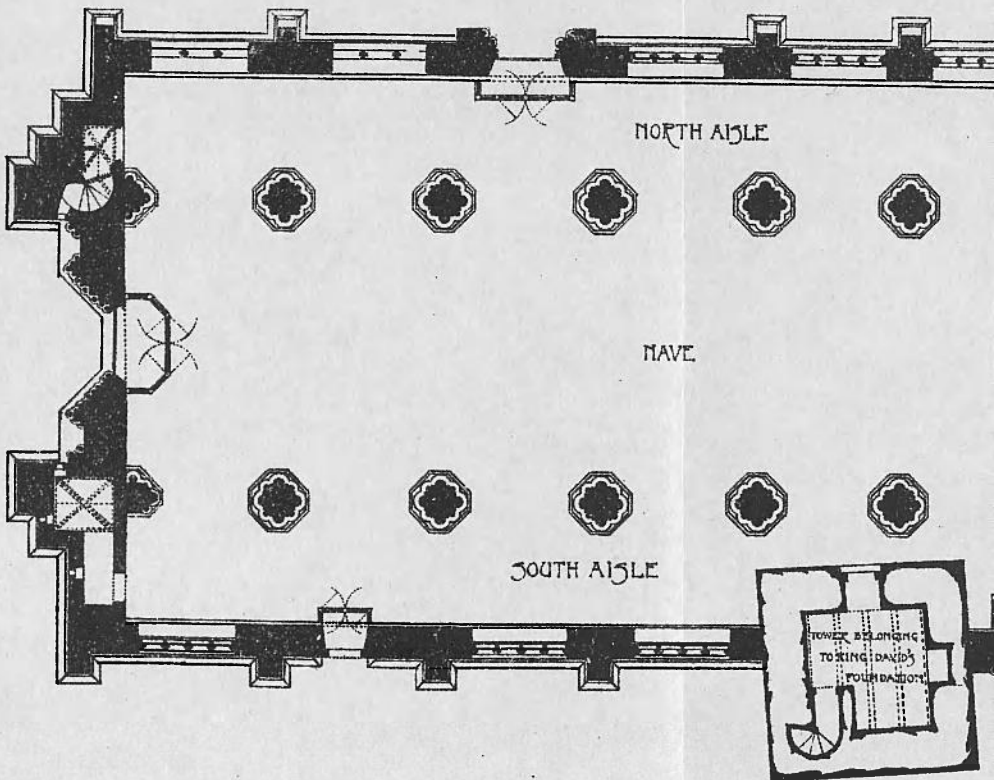
GENERAL EXHIBIT



Scale  
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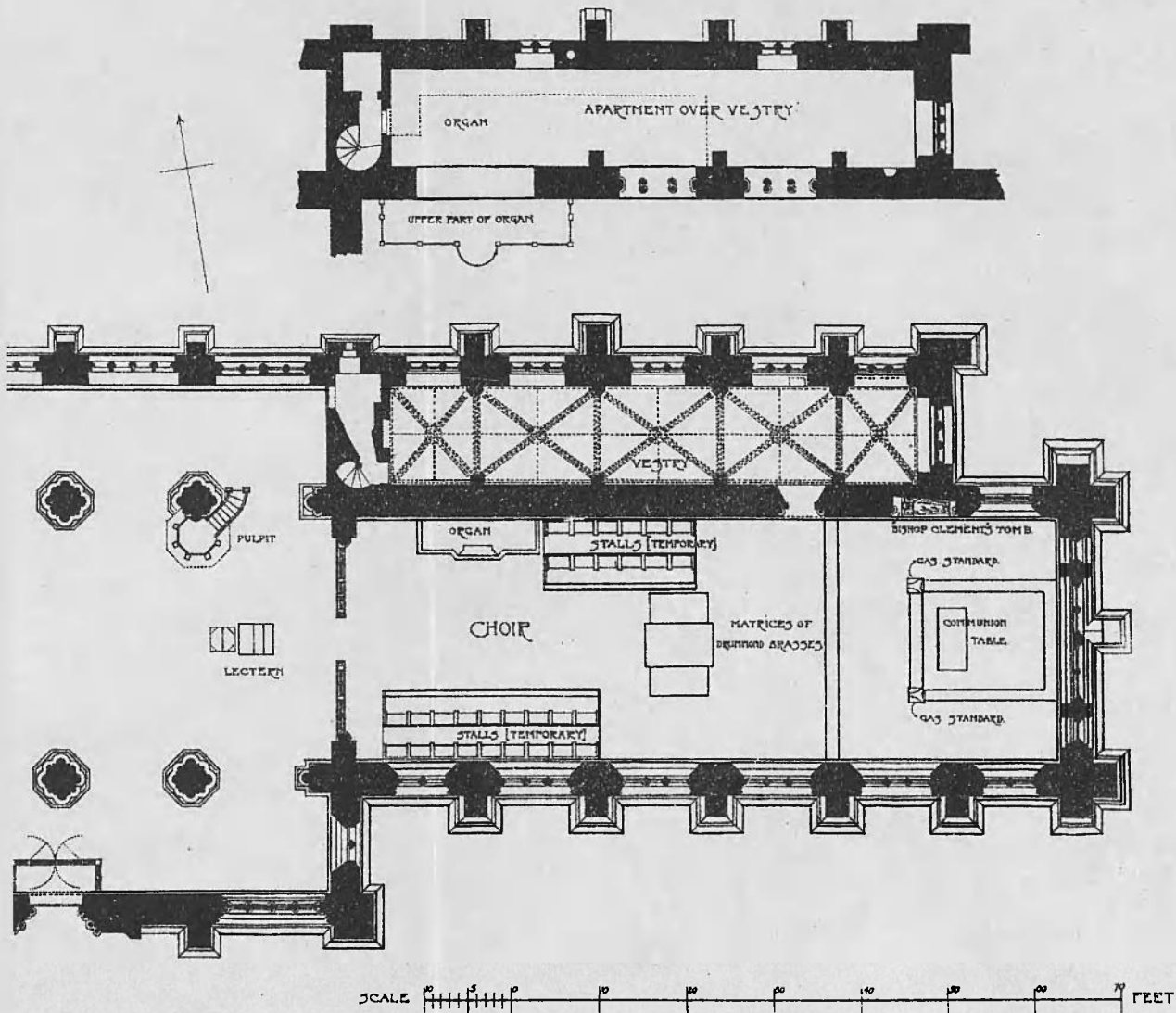
Architect's Name  
Date

# DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL



*TOWER - 11<sup>TH</sup> OR EARLY PART OF 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.  
THE MAIN BUILDING - CIRCA 1250.*





ROBERT ANDERSON L.L.D.  
ARCHITECT  
Edinburgh

The original or Old Greyfriars church was built in 1612-24, and the New Greyfriars, which adjoins it, in 1721. The building was burnt in 1845 and subsequently reconstructed. **GREYFRIARS CHURCH** Here and in the churchyard the Covenant was signed in 1638. The churchyard contains a numerous collection of monuments, many of which date from the seventeenth century and are of much more elaborate character than those usually found in the open air. Among the more important may be mentioned those of George Heriot, 1610, John Byres, 1629, George Fowlis, 1633, Thomas Bannatyne, 1638, John Cunningham, 1676, and William Little, 1683.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM** At 4 p.m. the members visited the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities under the guidance of the Director, Dr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., and of Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B.

### Wednesday, 15th July

At 9.30 a.m. the company departed for Dunblane, when Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., served as guide, and the party was received by Dr. J. H. Cockburn, Minister of Dunblane.

**DUNBLANE** The church of Dunblane (Pls. iii and vi A) seems to have had its origin in a Celtic monastery, an offshoot of Kingarth in Bute, founded by St. Blane in the seventh century. The bishopric was established by David I in 1150 and the lower part of the existing tower dates from this century. By 1237 the cathedral was roofless and the see almost without endowment. Through the exertions of Bishop Clement (1233-58) the foundation was placed on a secure basis and he began the existing cathedral, which was probably not completed till the end of the century. The tower seems formerly to have stood detached, in the Irish tradition, and the doorway is placed well above the ground level, in the same tradition. The four lower stages belong to the original structure and the two top stages are probably an addition of c. 1500 by Bishop James Chisholm whose arms appear on the parapet. The so-called Lady-Chapel on the N. of the choir was the earliest part of the later building; the choir itself was altered by Bishop Chisholm. The nave is a fine example of late thirteenth-century work and survives largely unaltered. It was unroofed in the sixteenth century, but the roof was replaced at the general restoration in 1893.

The church retains six of its early sixteenth-century canopied stalls, two effigies of bishops, ascribed to Bishop Clement (1258) and Michael Ochiltree (1439), and a tomb with effigies, ascribed to one of the Malises, Earls of Strathearn, late in the thirteenth century. Three slabs in the chancel are said to cover the remains of Margaret Drummond, mistress of James IV and her two sisters, who were poisoned in 1501. There is a cross, probably dating from the early part of the eleventh century.

At 12.15 p.m. the members reached the Roman fort of Ardoch, when they were addressed by Sir George MacDonald.

Ardoch Fort (Figs. 2 and 3) guards the southward gate of Strathearn, by which all invaders must pass along the Allan valley to the crossing of the Forth at Stirling. The great Roman road from the south passed this way to the Tay and Strathmore, and is commemorated in 'Greenloaning' L.M.S. station near by. The fort also commands two natural routes, eastwards along the foot

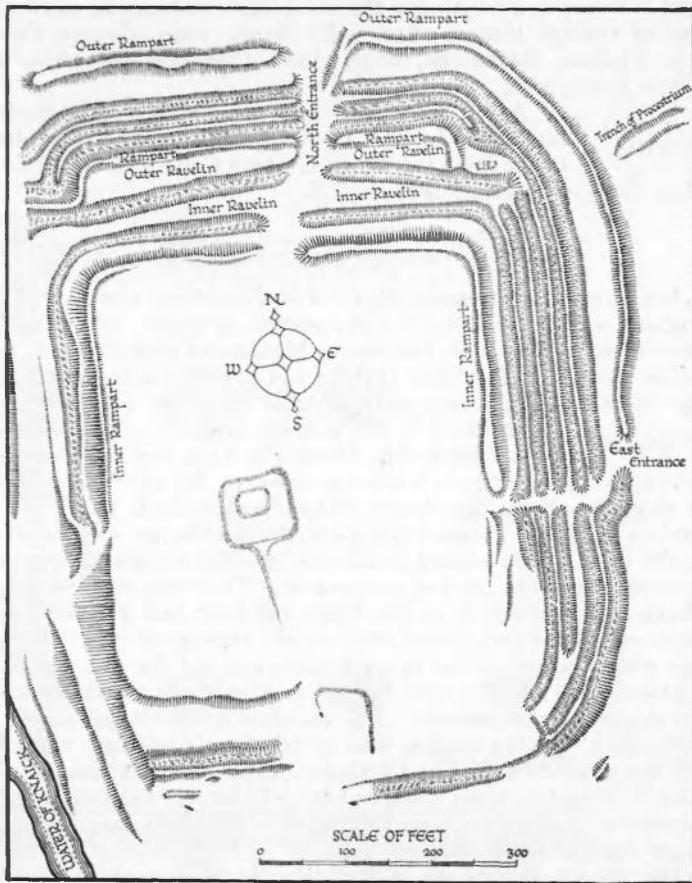


FIG. 2. ARDOCH ROMAN FORT

(From J. G. C. Anderson, *Tacitus, Agricola*)

of the Ochils, and north-westwards, by the Knaick Water, to Dealgin Ross. The immediate position, a rising plateau, amid stream and marsh, is a typically Roman choice, suitable for one of the key-points in the Roman occupation beyond the Forth.

To-day, the most striking feature is the complicated ditch-

system, on the east and north sides, enclosing a fort about 450 feet by 500 feet with a strong turf rampart. Surface indications suggest that the complication results from modifying a fort once extending further north, which started with a broad rampart and triple ditches. When the northern area was cut off, two ditches were drawn irregularly across the vacant space, leaving the original rampart

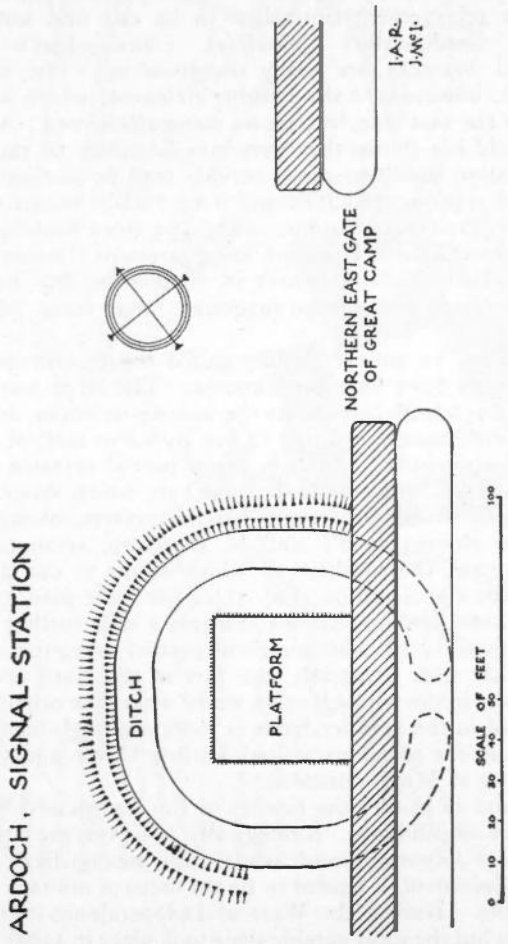


FIG. 3. ROMAN SIGNAL-STATION AT ARDOCH  
(Plan by I. A. Richmond and J. McIntyre)

largely standing ; while two were added externally on the east side, the outermost having an external *clavicula* at the east gate. Later still, agriculturists added an external boundary dyke, starting at the *clavicula*, and covering the north-east front. All the ditches appear to belong entirely to the later, or Antonine, period of occupation. Of



earlier defences, excavation in 1896 revealed a ditch overlapped by the existing rampart, while suggesting that the rampart, too, may itself have been reconstructed. Further excavation is now required.

The internal buildings associated with the visible defences were proved by excavation to be of stone, one large barrack-building being traced. Two distinct lower levels were, however, observed to contain timber structures. Over a wide area the central buildings and barracks in the north-east half of the *praetentura* were completely planned—a very remarkable achievement unrivalled in its day and not since eclipsed. The headquarters (*principia*), commandant's house (*praetorium*) and barracks are easily recognisable. The timber-buildings do not, however, fit the existing defences, which actually overlap them on the east side, leaving no *intravallum* road; and Sir George Macdonald has shown that they may be taken to represent a Flavian occupation in which three periods may be distinguished. The original work was once modified and once totally reconstructed. Later came the Antonine occupation, comprising stone buildings and the existing defences. Little is known as to garrisons; a tombstone mentions a centurion of the first cohort of Spaniards, five hundred strong: both buildings and acreage suggests a larger force, probably cavalry.

North of the fort, an annexe (locally called the *procestrium*) and two marching-camps have long been known. The large marching-camp (2,800 by 1,950 feet) cuts across the annexe-defences, and also intersected the small marching-camp (2,600 by 1,670 feet) at points of junction now obliterated. In each camp partial remains of the ramparts and six gates, with traverses (*tutuli*) are worth study. The northward east gate of the large camp has no traverse, owing to its proximity to the Roman road; and is, therefore, arranged with overlapping ramparts, the southern of which seems to cut through an earlier road-side signal-station (Fig. 3), of the same plan, to half-size, as Kaims Castle, the well-known example a mile further north. These signal-stations or blockhouses form part of a regular system connecting Ardoch with Strageath, the fort at the Earn crossing. There are few areas in the whole Roman world where the organisation of an arterial road in the frontier-lands is more strikingly displayed.

After luncheon, the members visited Stirling Castle and Church under the guidance of Mr. Richardson.

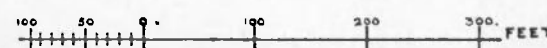
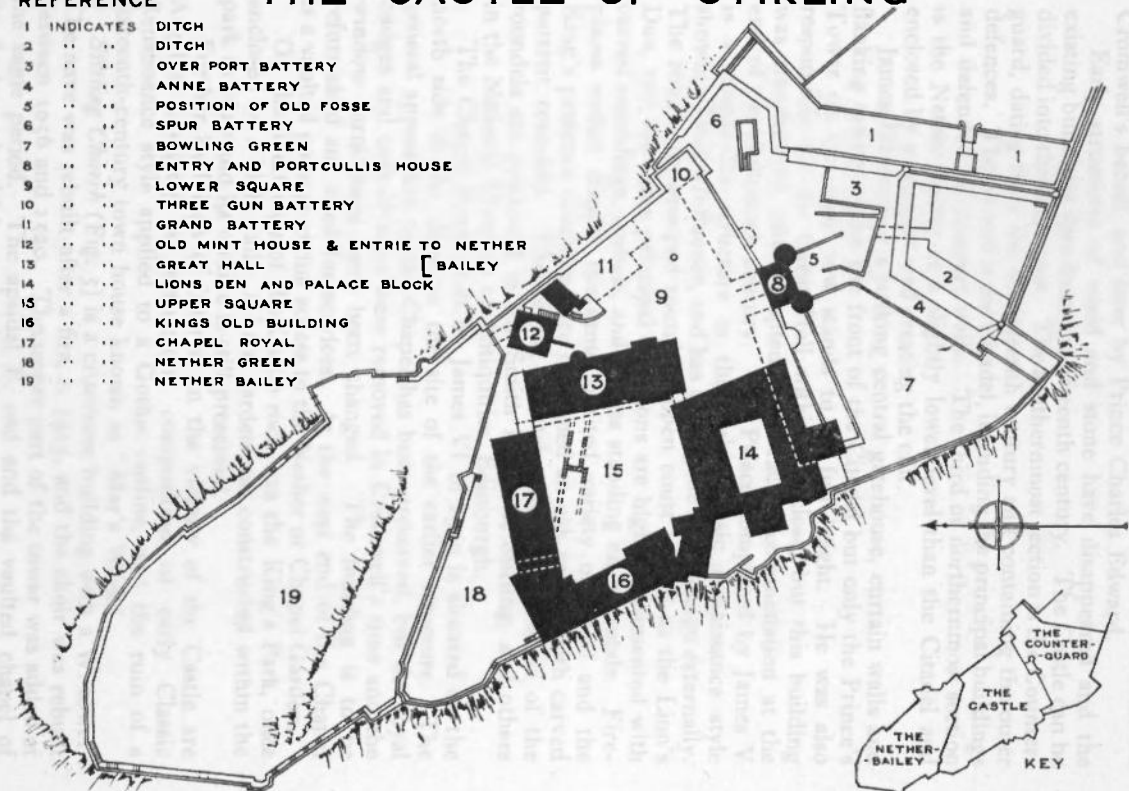
In situation and in history the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling (Pl. iv) bear a close resemblance. Strategically, however, the latter was more important, and, while there was no fixed seat of government, it tended to be the focus of military operations. During the Wars of Independence it changed hands many times but the most notable siege took place in 1304. After three months the Castle surrendered to Edward I but ten years later it was recovered by the Scots as a result of the Battle of Bannockburn. The kings of Scotland frequently stayed at Stirling, and James II was born there. James IV, who was responsible for developing the royal lodgings at Holyrood, also began a new palace at Stirling, but this building is usually accredited to James V who completed it.

STIRLING  
CASTLE

# THE CASTLE OF STIRLING

## REFERENCE

1	INDICATES	DITCH
2	" "	DITCH
3	" "	OVER PORT BATTERY
4	" "	ANNE BATTERY
5	" "	POSITION OF OLD FOSSE
6	" "	SPUR BATTERY
7	" "	BOWLING GREEN
8	" "	ENTRY AND PORTCULLIS HOUSE
9	" "	LOWER SQUARE
10	" "	THREE GUN BATTERY
11	" "	GRAND BATTERY
12	" "	OLD MINT HOUSE & ENTRIE TO NETHER
13	" "	GREAT HALL
14	" "	LIONS DEN AND PALACE BLOCK
15	" "	UPPER SQUARE
16	" "	KINGS OLD BUILDING
17	" "	CHAPEL ROYAL
18	" "	NETHER GREEN
19	" "	NETHER BAILEY



H. M. OFFICE OF WORKS  
ANCIENT MONUMENTS DEPT.  
EDINBURGH 1935



Mary, Queen of Scots, spent much time at Stirling and was crowned there. After the Union of the Crowns the royal interest diminished, but the Castle was again besieged, first by General Monk on Cromwell's behalf, and later by Prince Charles Edward.

Early structures of wood and stone have disappeared and the existing buildings date from the fifteenth century. The Castle can be divided into three sections. The southernmost section is the Counter-guard, dating from the seventeenth century and containing the outer defences. The second is the Citadel, including the principal buildings and defended by rampart walls. The third or northernmost section is the Nether Bailey at a slightly lower level than the Citadel and enclosed by a rampart wall cresting the cliff.

James III erected a striking central gatehouse, curtain walls and flanking towers across the front of the Citadel but only the Prince's Tower on the west now stands to its full height. He was also responsible for the Great Hall within the close, but this building was transformed when adapted as barrack accommodation at the end of the eighteenth century. The Palace completed by James V is a remarkable structure in the early Classic Renaissance style showing French influence, and has undergone little change externally. The rooms are grouped round an open court known as the Lion's Den, and the three principal elevations are highly ornamented with carved mouldings, corbels, and figures standing on pedestals. Fire-places within display the same spirited variety of detail and the King's presence chamber once contained an oak ceiling with carved portrait roundels. The ceiling was taken down but some of the roundels are preserved in the Smith Institute, Stirling, and others in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The Chapel Royal built by James VI in 1549 is situated on the north side of the close on the site of the earlier structure. The general appearance of the Chapel has been preserved, but the royal badges and coat-of-arms were removed in Cromwell's time and the window furnishings have been changed. The building is to be refurbished and used for services. At the west end of the Chapel is a vaulted passage giving access to the Nether or Chapel Garden.

On the West side of the Castle rock was the King's Park, once enclosed by a high wall. A knot garden was constructed within the park in 1627 and its outline is still preserved.

Further buildings of interest in the vicinity of the Castle are Argyll's Lodging, a picturesque composition of early Classic Renaissance style applied to a Gothic outline, and the ruin of a sixteenth-century town house known as 'Mar's Wark.'

*Stirling Church* (Fig. 5) is a cruciform building with a W. tower. The nave was rebuilt after a fire, c. 1413, and the choir was rebuilt between 1056 and 1520. The upper part of the tower was added at the same period. The apsidal E. end and the vaulted chapel of St. Andrew should be noticed; the latter was built by Sir Duncan Forrester early in the sixteenth century. The existing dividing wall, between the E. and W. parts of the church, is shortly to be removed.

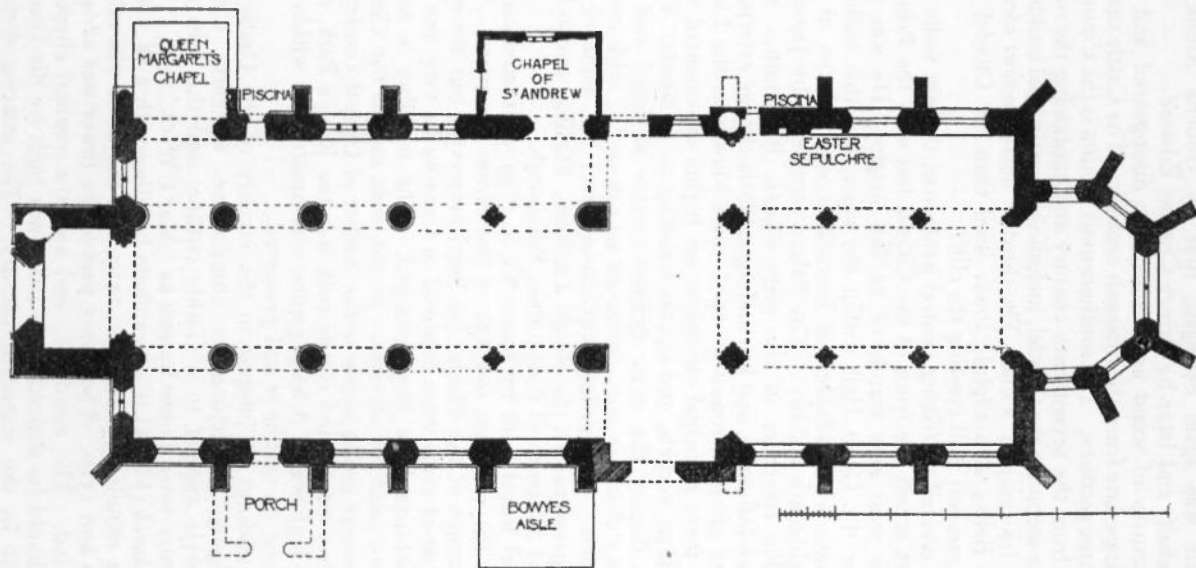
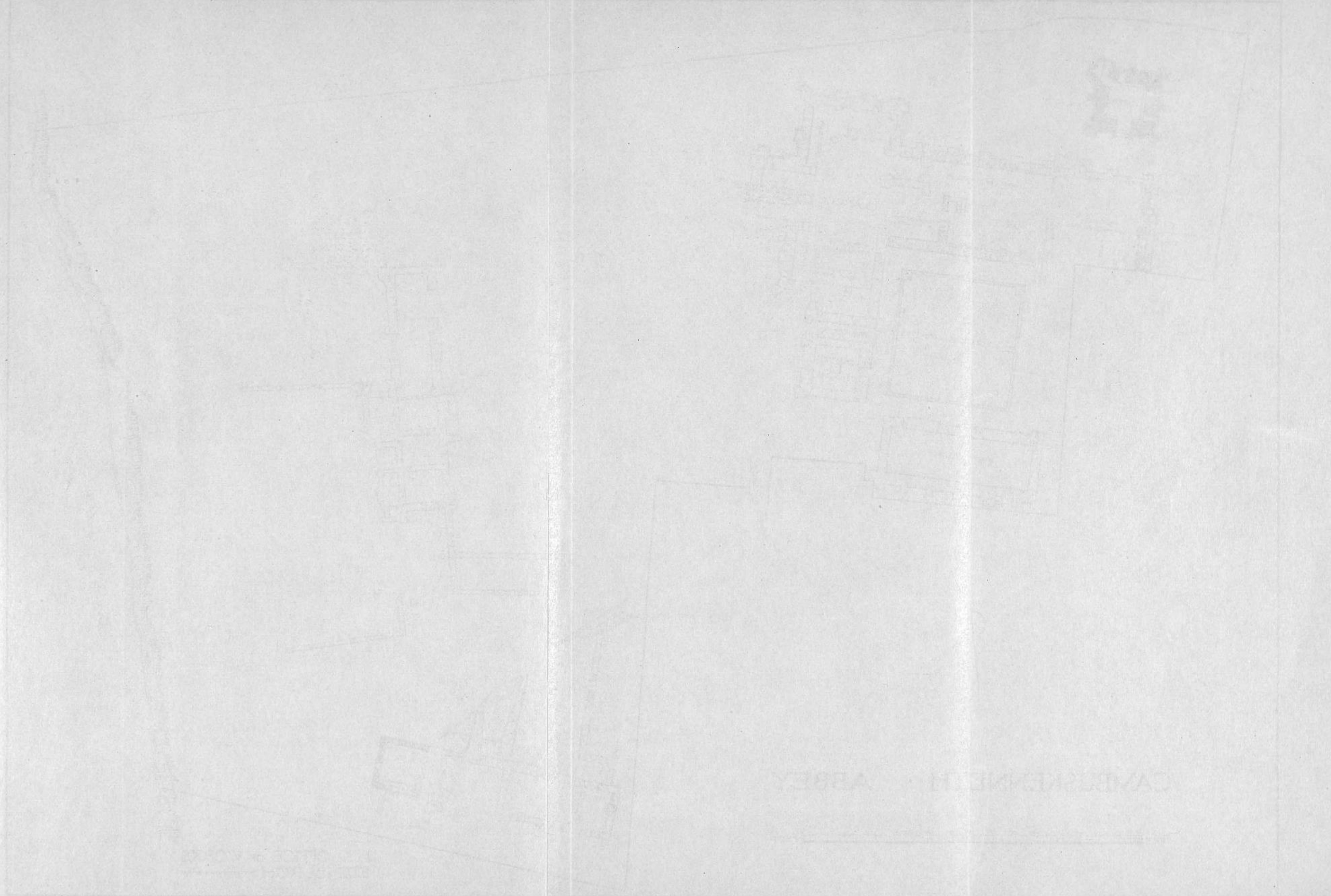
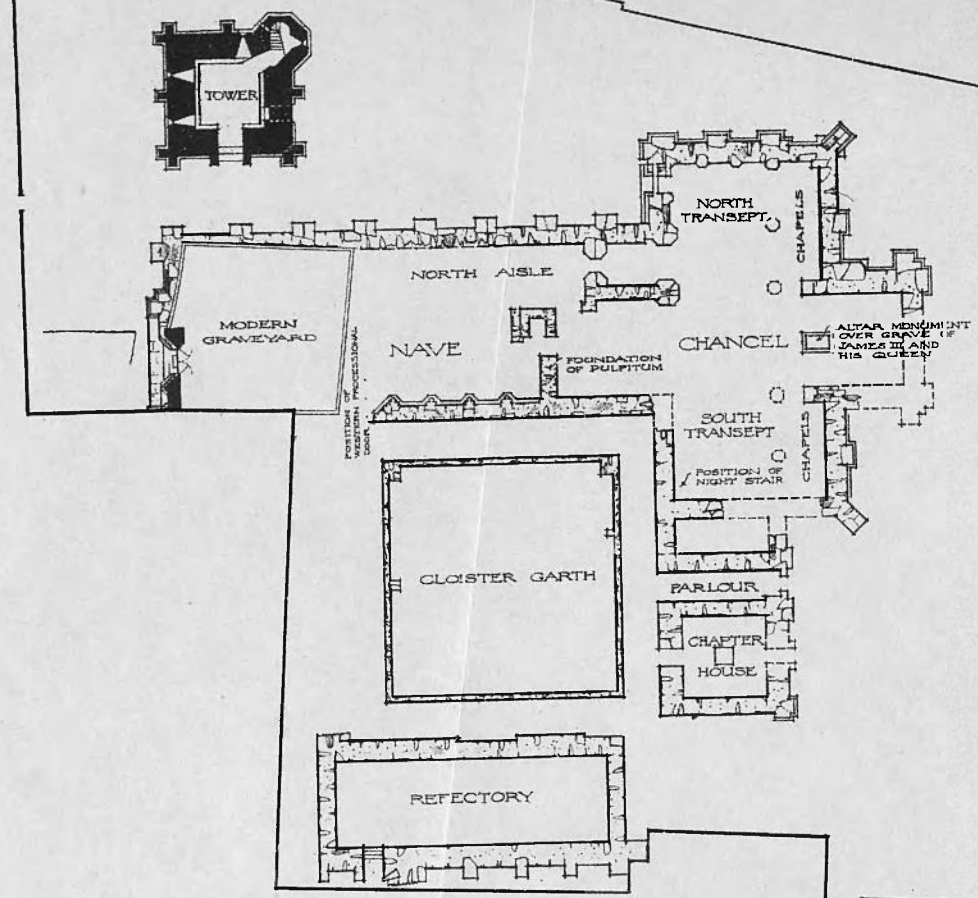


FIG. 4. STIRLING PARISH CHURCH  
(MacGibbon and Ross, *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*)

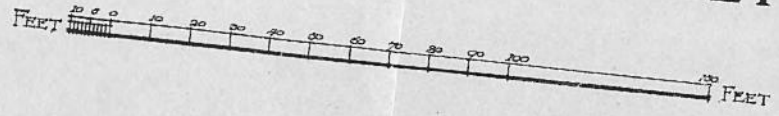


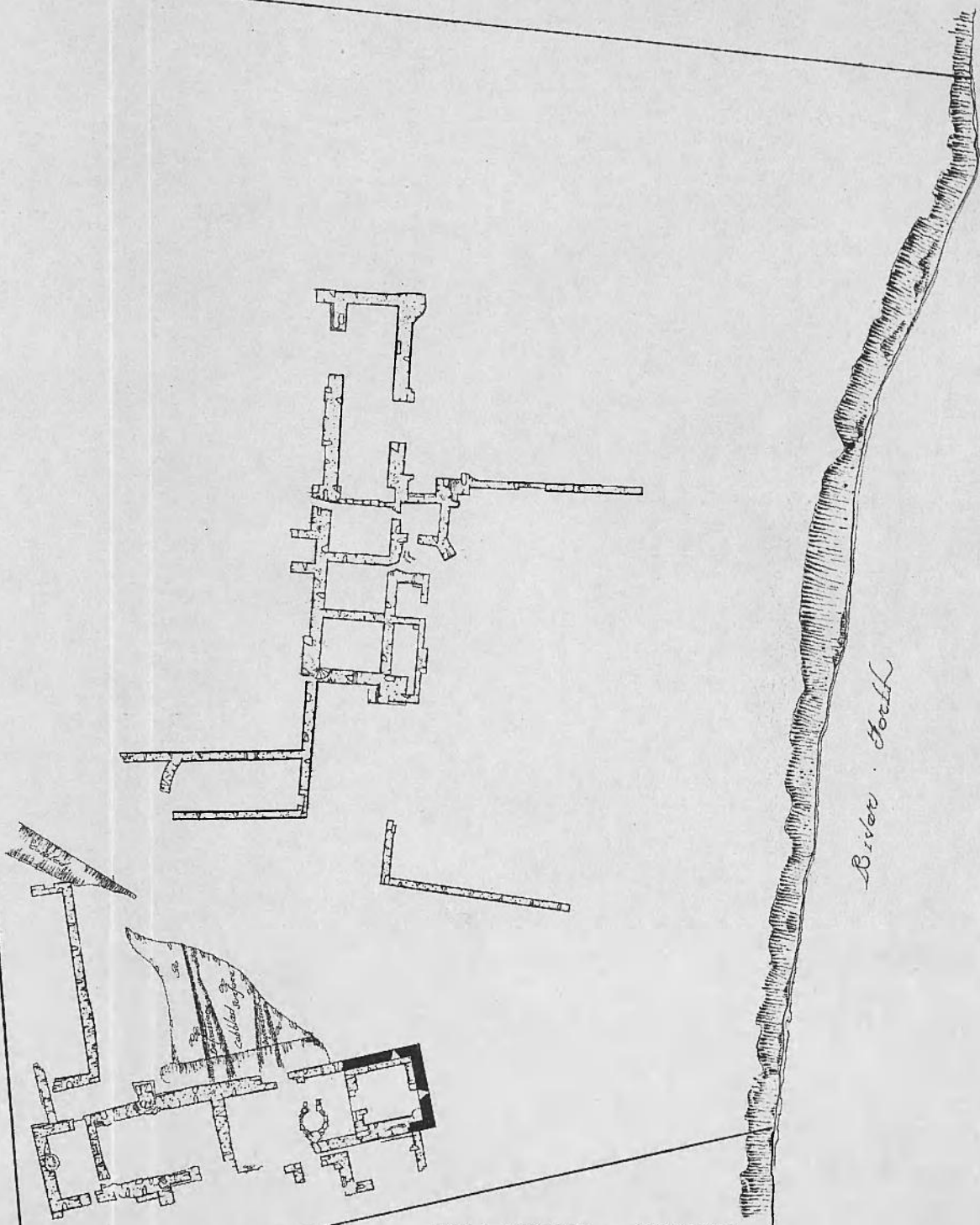


CANTONMENT ABBEY



# CAMBUSKENNETH . . . ABBEY





H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS  
EDINBURGH

At 3.15 p.m. the party reached Cambuskenneth Abbey, and was again addressed by Mr. Richardson.

Apart from the free-standing tower and the west doorway of the kirk little now remains of the Abbey, but most of the plan can be traced (Pls. v and vii A). The kirk appears to have been built in the first pointed style of the thirteenth century, but the tower is slightly later. Its detached position is unusual, and its state of preservation is remarkable.

CAMBUS-  
KENNETH  
ABBEY

An interesting collection of coped gravestones of twelfth- and thirteenth-century date, found during excavations on the site, is housed within the tower; these include part of a large slab of touch with the indent of the Flemish brass plate of James III.

The presbytery of the kirk is short and contains the monument erected by Queen Victoria in memory of King James III and Queen Margaret. Each of the transepts had two eastern chapels: the nave had an aisle on the north side only. The foundations of the cloistral buildings to the south have been laid bare and additional remains were uncovered near the river. Part of one of these outlying structures, possibly associated with the infirmary, still stands, but stone nesting-boxes inserted into the walls have converted it into a dovecot.

The Abbey was founded by David I about 1147 for Augustinian canons. It was visited by Edward I of England in 1303, but it was then in a serious state of disrepair and an appeal was made to the Pope for assistance. As it was situated near Stirling, the kings of Scotland frequently visited Cambuskenneth and parliaments were held there. The most famous abbot was Alexander Mylne who held office for thirty-one years. Prior to 1519 he had acted as prebendary and scribe at Dunkeld, where he wrote the lives of the bishops. At Cambuskenneth he made many structural improvements, including the rebuilding of the chapter-house, and he transcribed the muniments of the Abbey. He also took a prominent part in public life and was the first President of the College of Justice.

As in the case of Dryburgh and Inchmahome, Cambuskenneth was granted *in commendam* to the Erskine family and was included in the lordship and barony of Cardross erected in 1604. A century later the lands were sold to the Town Council of Stirling, as Trustees for the Masters of Cowan's Hospital.

A 9 p.m. lantern-lecture on 'The Antonine Vallum' was given by Sir George Macdonald, at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 22, George Street.

Thursday, 16th July

At 9.30 a.m. the party departed for Abercorn, where it was addressed by Mr. Clapham.

The Church has been much altered, but retains a twelfth-century doorway. The Hopetoun family-pew, at the E. end, should also be noticed. The chief features of interest, however, are the early carved cross-shafts and other stones. The earliest of these is the fine shaft with pure Anglian vine-scroll

ABERCORN



and other ornament which would seem, reasonably, to belong to the period of the short-lived Anglian see of Abercorn (681-685); there is also part of a second shaft with key-pattern and interlace and other smaller fragments. Of a much later date, the eleventh or twelfth century, are two hog-backs or coped stones and a fragment of a third. Later still are some interesting thirteenth-century coffin-lids.

Formerly built into the bridge close to the entrance of Midhope Castle ( $\frac{3}{4}$  mile S.W. of the church) was part of another Anglian cross-shaft. It has now been removed to the church.

The church possesses three parish coffins of graduated size and a parish pall or mortcloth.

At 10.50 a.m. the members reached Linlithgow (Pl. viii and Fig. 5), where they were received by the Provost and the Minister, Dr. Cowper, and addressed by Mr. Richardson.

A stone church was built at Linlithgow in the twelfth century, but the first royal manor-house was of wood. Between 1301 and

1302 a peel or palisade with towers of wood and a deep fosse were constructed by Edward I, who used

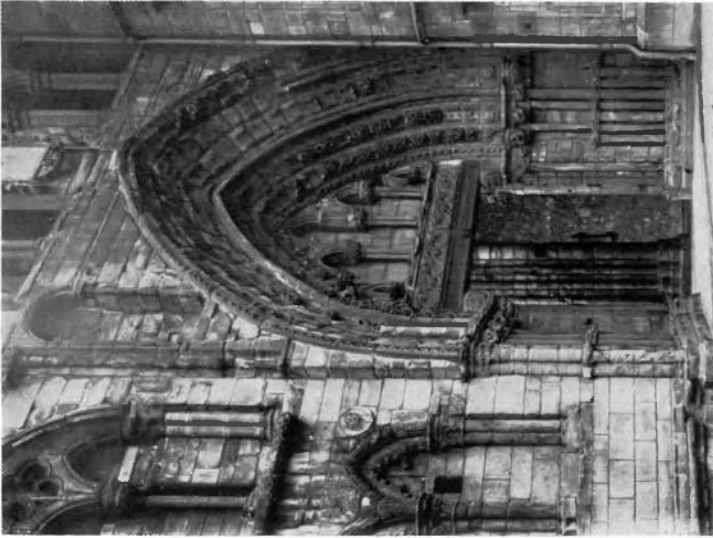
Linlithgow as a base for his siege of Stirling Castle. The Edwardian buildings were demolished after the Wars of Independence and David II rebuilt the manor-house. A further reconstruction took place towards the end of the fourteenth century, but fire destroyed the new building and the nave of the kirk in 1424.

The existing palace was begun by James I on his return from captivity in England, but it only acquired its complete quadrangular form under James V. This king, who was born in the palace, also changed the main entrance from the east to the south side. Linlithgow and Stirling developed simultaneously and the same French masons and carvers were employed at both. The handsome Palace of Linlithgow, an attractive residence with its loch, its gardens and orchards, was frequently occupied, and Mary Queen of Scots spent the first months of her life there until sent to Stirling for greater safety. In 1607 the north quarter of the Palace collapsed and eleven years later it was rebuilt by James VI. Thereafter the building was largely neglected and in 1746 it was burned through the carelessness of Cumberland's troops who had occupied it for one night.

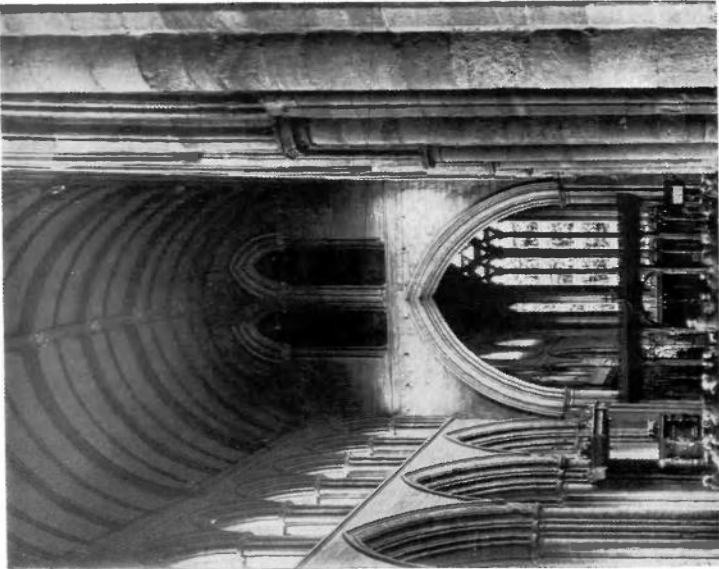
The Kirkgait now gives access to the outer close through James V's outer 'entrie' situated near the west end of the pre-Reformation Kirk of St. Michael. The inner entrie and the five tall, narrow windows of the chapel are the principal features of the south elevation of the palace, while the east façade displays the original entrance doorway and carved panels. Late flying buttresses connect the 'utter gret bulwerk' to this face. The north elevation includes the 'new wark' of 1618-20, with windows of English character, and three interesting oriel windows to the west. The west elevation is typical of Scottish late medieval domestic architecture.

In the centre of the inner close stand the remains of James V's elaborate fountain, the first and finest of its kind in Scotland. It is in the late Gothic style with traces of Early Classic Renaissance influence. Much of the carved detail is missing, but it is

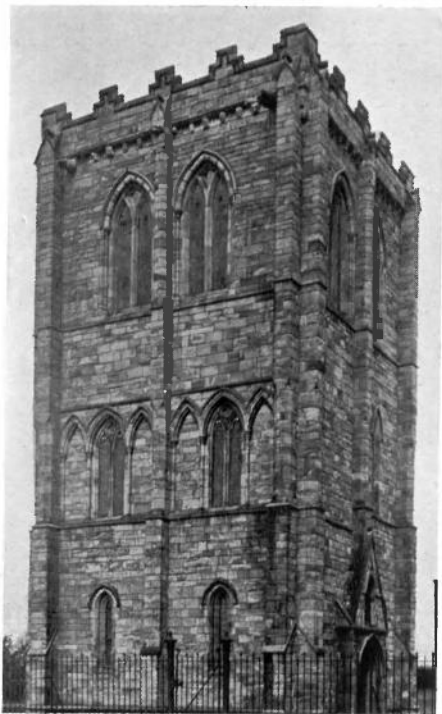




B. HOLYROOD CHAPEL : WEST DOOR



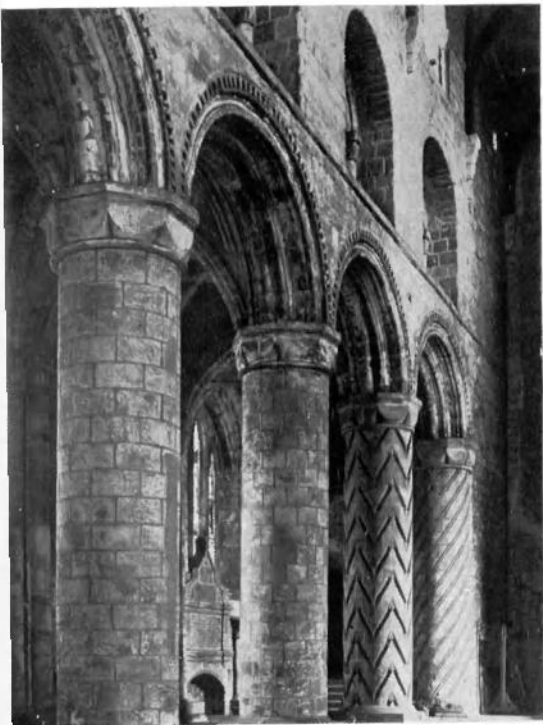
A. DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL : NAVE



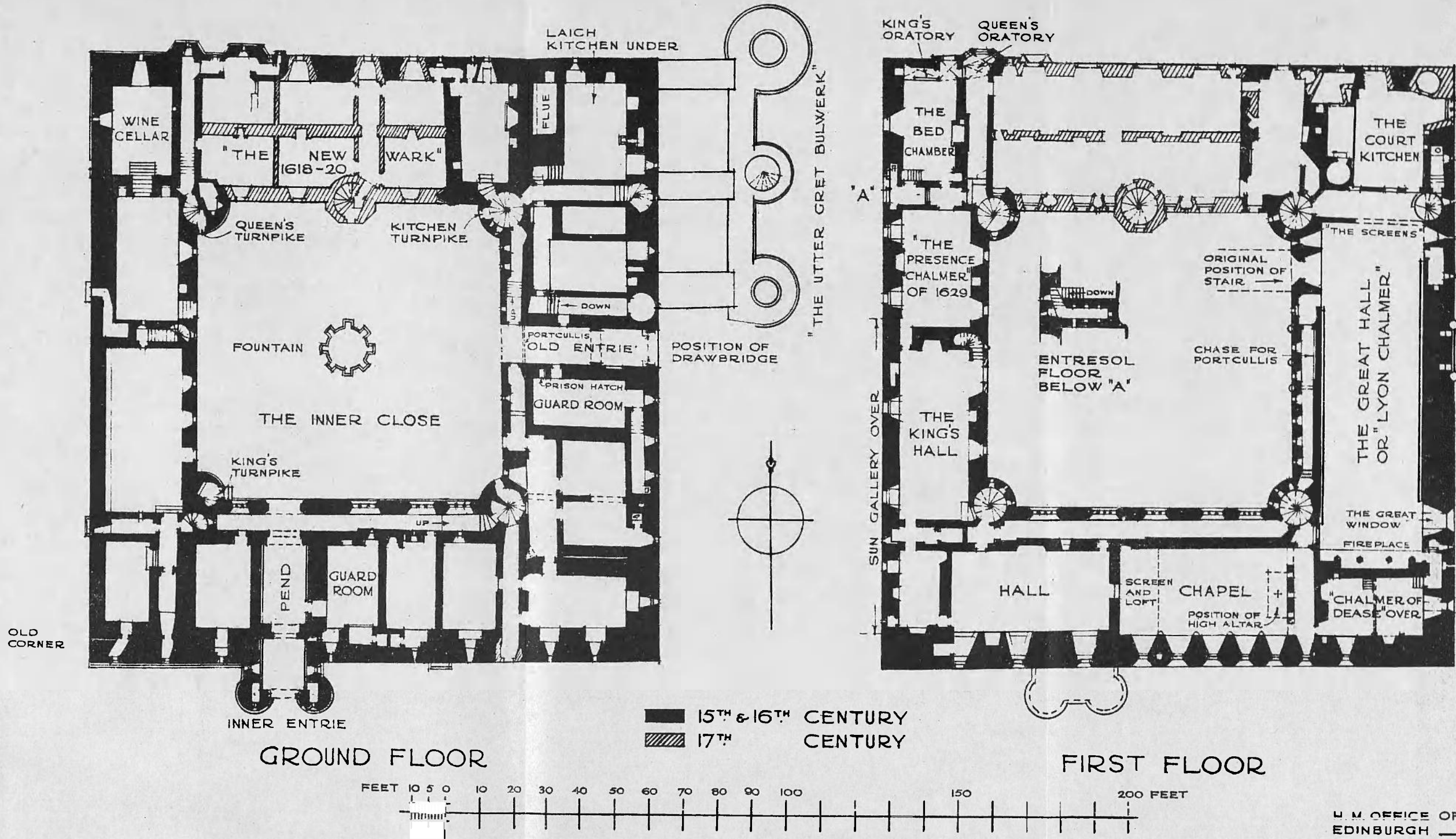
A. CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY

PLATE VII.

*To face Plate VIII.*

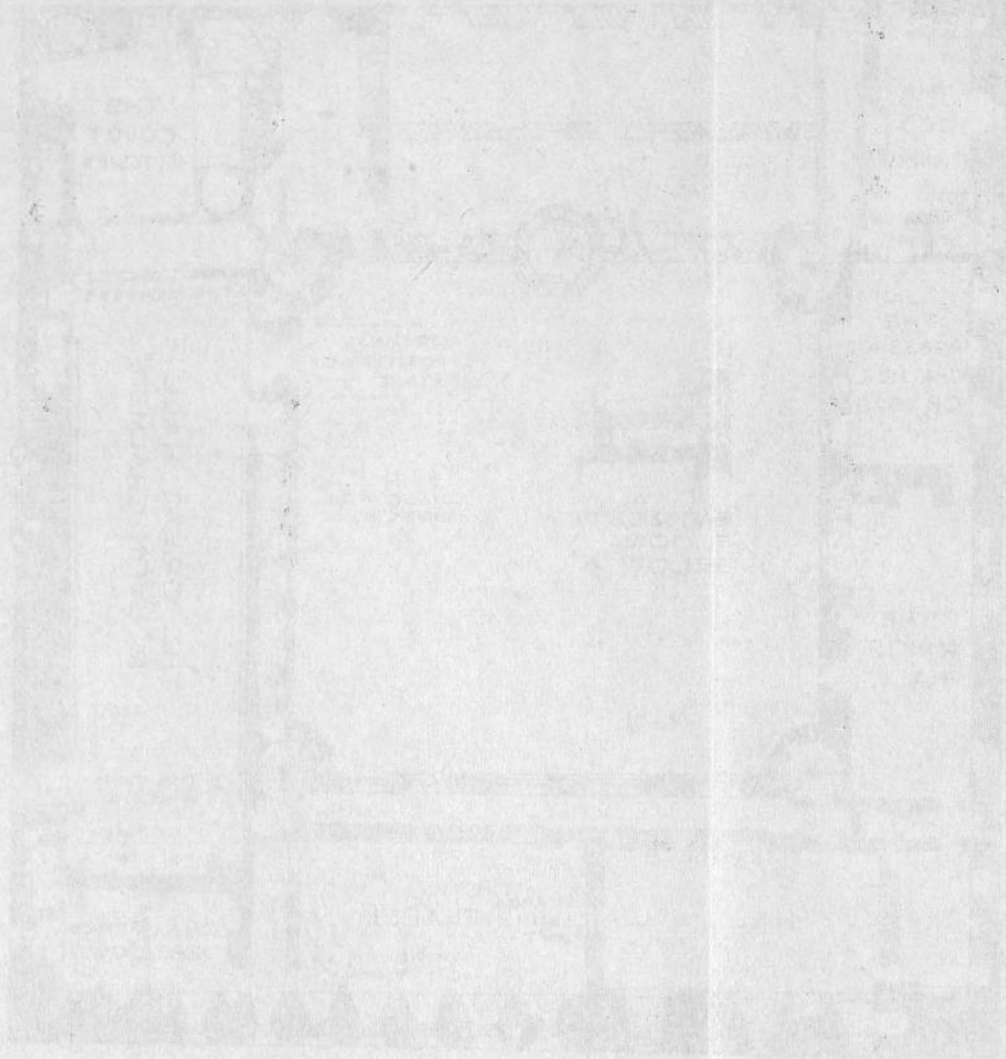


B. DUNFERMLINE: NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE

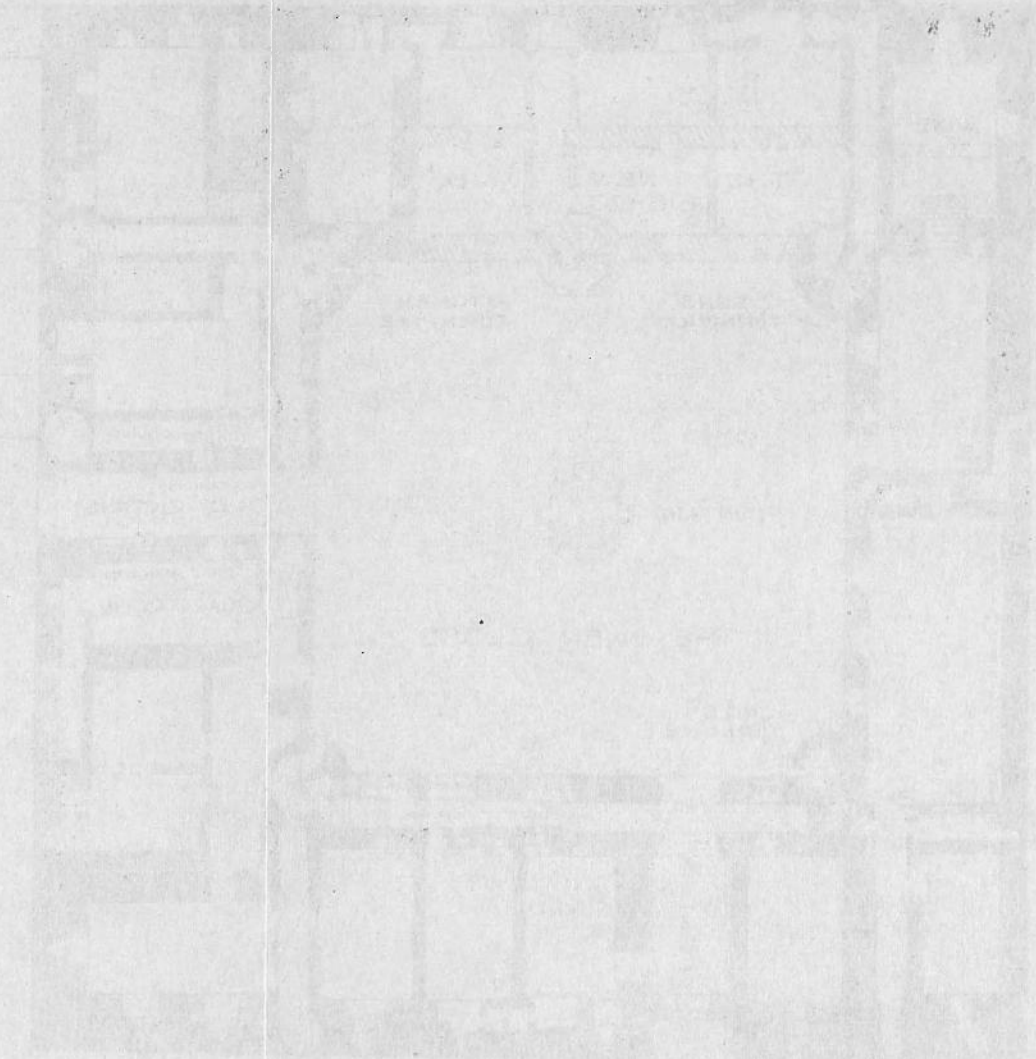


LINLITHGOW PALACE





FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



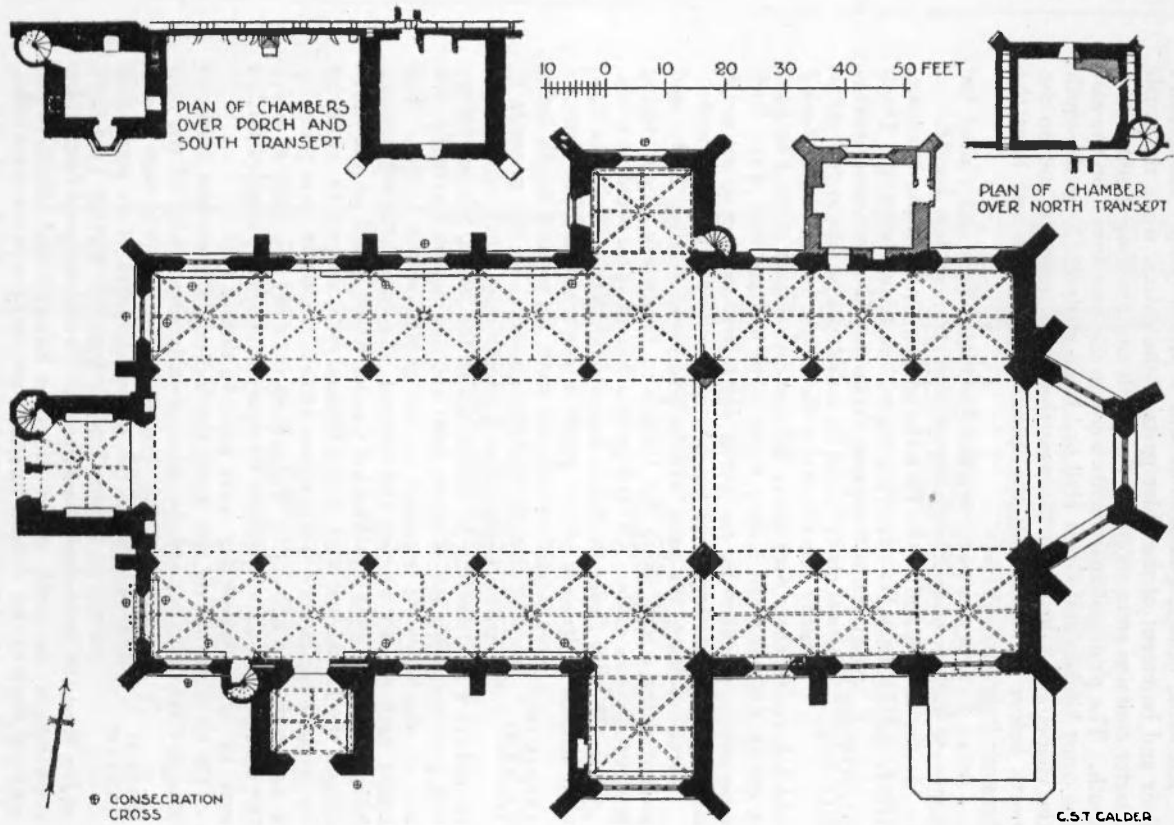


FIG. 5. LINLITHGOW PARISH CHURCH  
(R. C. H. M.)

hoped that the fountain may be reconstructed in the resemblance of the original.

Kitchens, cellars, guardrooms and a prison occupy the ground floor and basement of the older parts of the palace, while the north quarter contains store rooms to the north and dwelling rooms to the south. The principal apartments were on the first floor : on the east the court kitchen and Great Hall or 'Lyon chalmers'; on the south the chapel and a hall; on the west the king's quarters, and on the north before it was rebuilt the queen's apartments and later the keeper's lodgings.

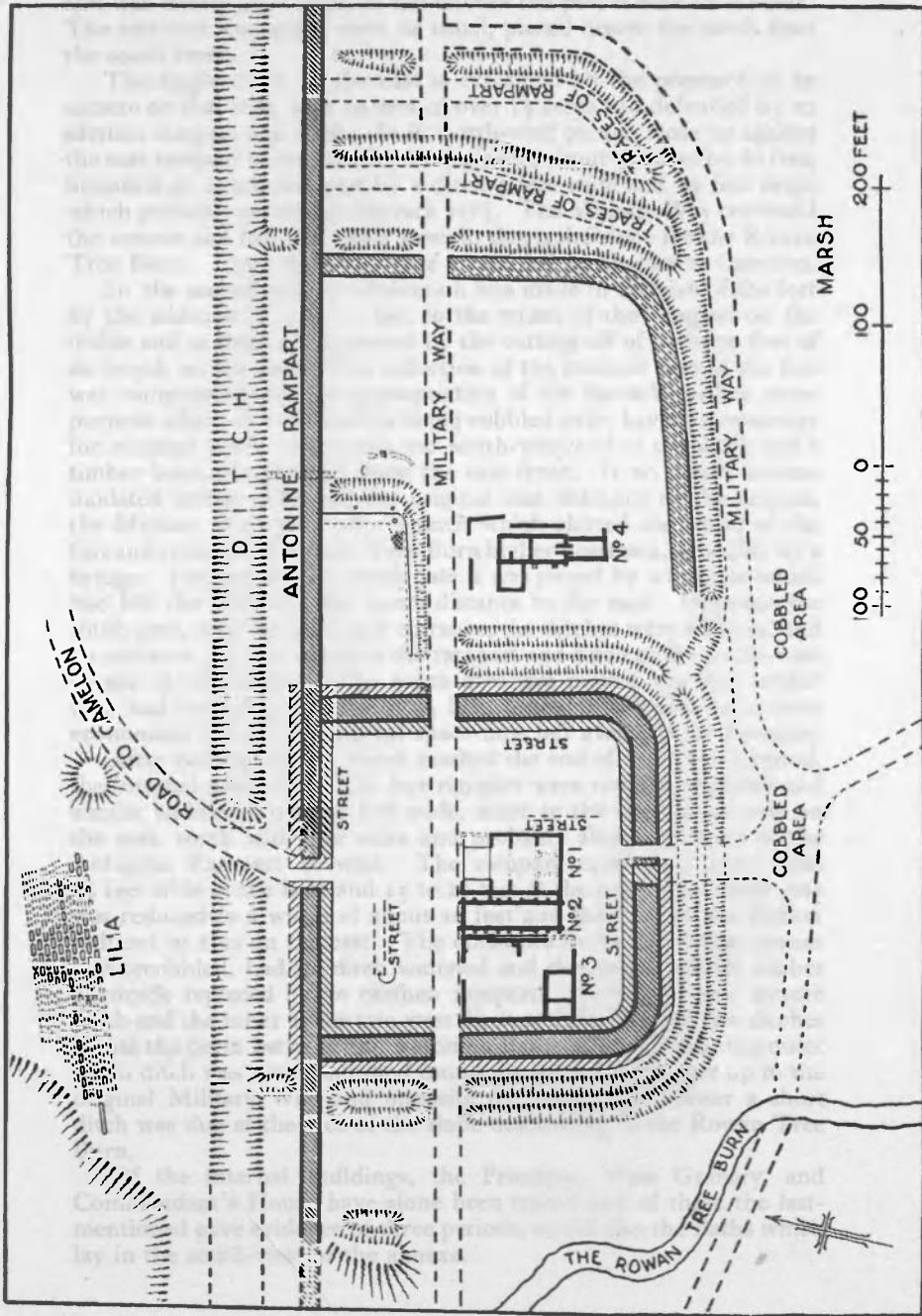
At 11.50 a.m. the party reached Callendar Park and visited the Antonine Vallum under the guidance of Sir George Macdonald.

At the eastern end of the Park the surface traces of the Rampart, Ditch and Military Way are very slight, but farther west, the Ditch survives in fine preservation and is of an almost mathematical straightness for a distance of 600 to 700 yards. Chiefly remarkable is the height of the outer mound which here and there rises above the present remains of the Rampart. A broad, flat-bottomed hollow towards the western end of the Park must not be mistaken for the Ditch which here swerves to the south and can still be distinguished heading for a corner of the Park wall.

After luncheon, the party left the coaches at Watling Lodge and walked about a mile along the Vallum to Bonny-side Home, seeing Rough Castle *en route*. Sir George Macdonald again acted as guide.

Near *Watling Lodge* the Ditch lies immediately south of the main road and for a distance of 400 yards is preserved in what must be very nearly its original state, its present depth being 15 feet and its breadth 40 feet. In the grounds of Watling Lodge, the Rampart and Ditch were interrupted by a road leading to Camelon and the north, whose passage was protected by a guard house, over 100 feet square internally, the site of which is now occupied by the garden of the Lodge. The house itself exactly overlies the remains of a large artificial mound, built of earth, called the Maiden Castle, which stood on the north side of the Ditch, just west of the Roman road, and which, although its original appearance and purpose remain uncertain, was probably a medieval mote hill. This was almost certainly the point at which the method of constructing the Rampart which had prevailed farther east, i.e. of earth and clay, gave place to that of turf.

Of all the forts on the Antonine Vallum, the surface traces of Rough Castle (Pl. ix) are the most considerable, whilst of the nine excavated it had the smallest area, just over 1 acre and, in spite of the natural strength of its position at the top of a slope leading from the Rowan Tree Burn on the west, the most elaborate defences. In their original form, these consisted, on the north, of the Antonine Rampart and Ditch, in this case the work of the Vallum-builders, and, on the other three sides, of a rampart of turf laid on a stone foundation 200 feet broad, and, on the west and south, two ditches, on the southern section of the east side, one ditch. The north gate was unusually wide—20½ feet—



ROUGH CASTLE, ROMAN FORT  
(George Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, 1934)

hoped that the fountain may be reconstructed in the resemblance of the original

Kitchens, cellars, guardrooms of a prison, occupy the ground floor and basement of the castle. The north wall of the castle is on the east side of the Great Hall and the south wall is on the south side of the Great Hall. The north wall is on the east side of the Great Hall and the south wall is on the south side of the Great Hall.

At 11.30 AM the surface of the Rampart, Ditch and Vallum are very slight, but further west the Ditch curves in fine preservation and is almost mathematical straightness for a distance of 700 yards. The height of the Rampart, which here rises above the present level of the Rampart, must not be taken for the Ditch, which here has a distinguished heading of the park wall.

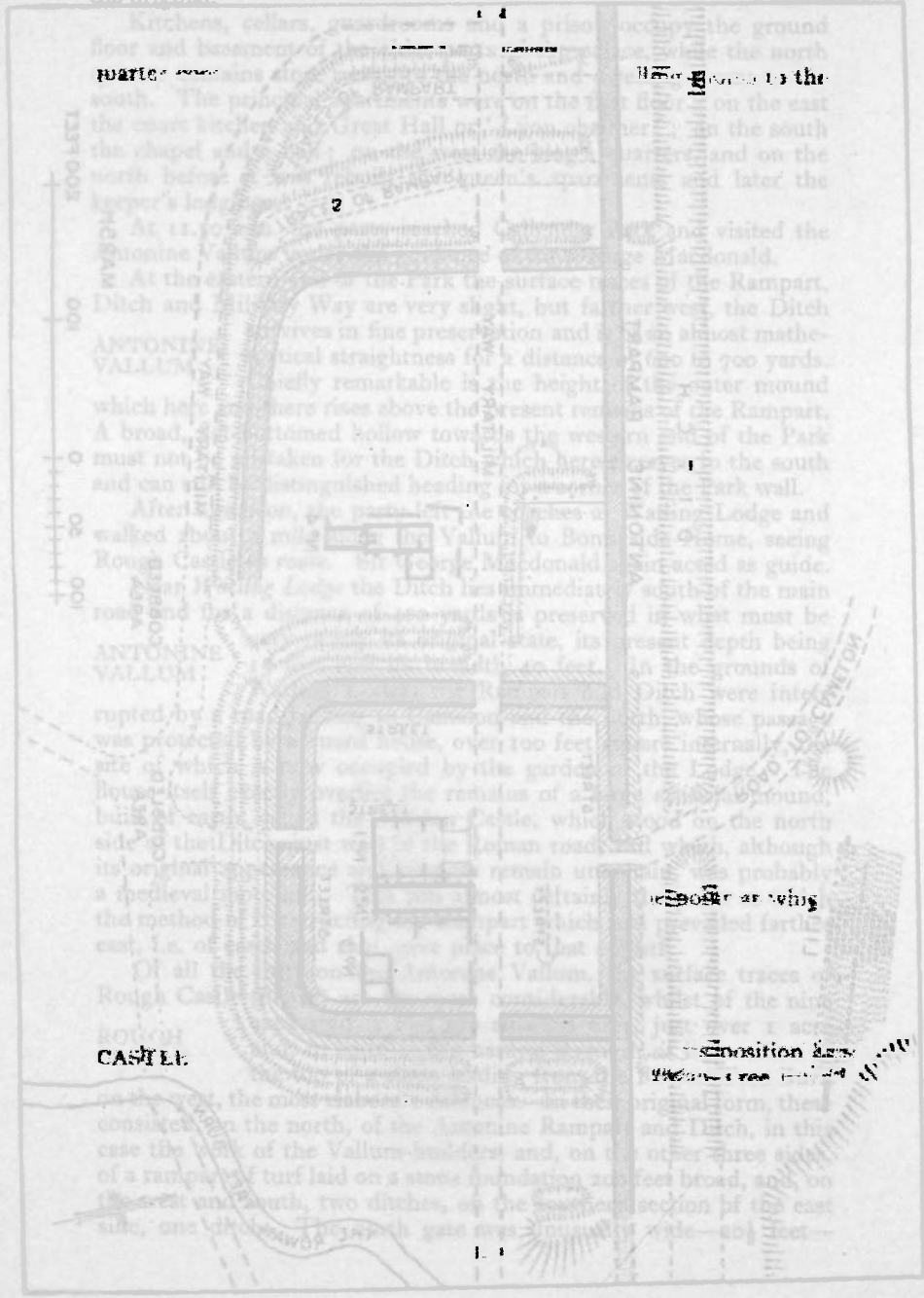
After 12.30 PM the party left the Lodge and walked along the Vallum to Bonville, seeing Rough Castle, the Ditch has immediately south of the main road and has a depth of 100 yards. It is preserved in what must be an estate, its present depth being 100 feet.

ANTONINE VALLUM: Ditch were interrupted by the garden, which was occupied by the garden of the Lodge. The ditch was the remains of a ditch which was on the north side of the Roman road, which, although its original position is not certain, it is probably the ditch which was mentioned further east, i.e. of the Vallum.

Of all the traces of the original form, the most certain is the Vallum and Ditch, on the east and south, two ditches, on the east side, one of which was 100 feet

on the east, the most certain is the Vallum and Ditch, on the east and south, two ditches, on the east side, one of which was 100 feet

(General Macdonald's Map of the Roman Wall in Scotland, 1824)  
ANTONINE VALLUM



Position of the  
Ditch

the south gate, 14 feet wide, was placed asymmetrically to the east, and was clearly little used, as the ditches ran past it without a break. The east and west gates were, as usual, placed nearer the north than the south front.

The single ditch on the east is explained by the presence of an annexe on that side, with an area of over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres and defended by an earthen rampart and ditch. In its north-west corner, close up against the east rampart of the fort, lay an enclosure about 130 feet by 60 feet, bounded on south and east by a ditch 5 feet wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, which probably served as a barrack yard. The Military Way traversed the annexe and fort and made straight down the slope for the Rowan Tree Burn. From the north gate a road led north-east to Camelon.

In the second period a reduction was made in the size of the fort by the addition of 9 to 10 feet to the width of the rampart on the inside and in that of the annexe by the cutting off of 60 to 70 feet of its length on the east. The reduction of the internal area of the fort was compensated by the appropriation of the barrack yard to some purpose which necessitated its being cobbled over, having a causeway for wheeled traffic laid across the south-west end of the ditch and a timber barricade planted along the east front. It no doubt accommodated stores. Outside the original east entrance of the annexe, the Military Way gave off a branch which skirted the south of the fort and crossed the Rowan Tree Burn higher upstream, probably by a bridge. Just outside the south gate it was joined by a by-pass which had left the Military Way some distance to the east. Opposite the south gate, now the principal entrance, the ditches were filled in, and an entrance gap was made in the rampart and ditch at the south-west corner of the annexe. The south gate was moved  $17\frac{1}{4}$  feet farther east, and its width reduced to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet, probably to allow for a more economical use of the internal space now left available for barracks.

After the destruction which marked the end of the second period, the internal additions to the fort rampart were roughly repaired and similar additions, 9 to 10 feet wide, made to the outside, at least on the east, south and west sides and probably along the front of the Antonine Rampart as well. The rampart must now have been 38 feet wide at the base and 15 to 20 feet at the top. The north gate was reduced to a width of about 10 feet and the annexe was further reduced in area on the east. The enclosure in its north-west corner was recobbled, had its ditch widened and deepened, and its timber barricade replaced by an earthen rampart. From the new annexe ditch and the inner of the two west ditches of the fort ran two ditches across the berm between the Antonine Rampart and Ditch, the outer south ditch was now continued round the south-east corner up to the original Military Way and opposite the north-west corner a short ditch was dug at the foot of the slope descending to the Rowan Tree Burn.

Of the internal buildings, the Principia, West Granary, and Commandant's House have alone been traced and of these the last-mentioned gave evidence of three periods, as did also the Baths which lay in the south-west of the annexe.



It has been suggested that Rough Castle was one of the sites occupied by Agricola on the evidence of fragments of ditches east of the cobbled enclosure and of the 'lilia' or defensive pits. These lay a little to the west of the road to Camelon, 40 or 50 yards to the north of the Rampart and covered a space of 200 feet by 48 feet. They were arranged in ten parallel rows on the principle of the quincunx, and each pit measured 7 feet by 3 feet at the top, had a maximum depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet and narrowed rapidly to the bottom in which must have been planted stakes, concealed with twigs and brushwood. The burial of the five south rows of lilia under the occupation debris of the second and third Antonine period proves that they were not later than the first Antonine period, and their alignment, quite different from that of the Antonine fort, and their position 40 to 50 yards north of the Rampart, concealed from the view of defenders by the outer mound, renders their connexion with the Antonine Vallum unlikely. They must therefore have been dug to defend an earlier fort which was obliterated by the digging of the Antonine Ditch.

Near Bonnyside House the Rampart and Ditch are preserved in good condition. A modern track which joins the main road about 500 yards east of Bonnyside House represents the Military Way which has been forced to run close to the Rampart by the swampy nature of the ground to the south. Thereafter it lies immediately north of the road, but about 100 yards before the latter turns north-west, the Military Way is crossed by it and reappears in the field beyond, where it can easily be traced, skirting the south of the mound known as Elf Hill. Just west of the point of crossing there is a semi-circular signalling platform projecting southwards from the Rampart, and another, in fine preservation, immediately inside the wall which separates the grounds of Bonnyside House from the road. Just after the road turns north-west, it crosses the Rampart and Ditch which can be seen traversing the field beyond, a little to the north of Elf Hill. Of the mounds and hillocks in the field, some are natural, but others represent the remains of the Rampart.

At 3.20 p.m. Sir George Macdonald led the party to the Antonine Vallum and the Roman fort on Croy Hill.

The peculiar interest of Croy Hill lies both in its providing one of the most impressive prospects on the line of the Antonine Vallum and also in the fact that, being largely composed of CROY HILL basalt, it forced both vallum- and fort-builders to introduce considerable variations on the usual plan of their work.

On the eastern slope of Croy Hill, the Rampart and Military Way are almost invisible on the surface, but the Ditch survives in excellent condition, having a depth of about 8 feet and a breadth of about 40 feet. From sides and bottom project boulders and blocks of basalt which clearly daunted even the highly trained legionaries, and farther on, at the north-east corner of the plateau on which the fort stood, the digging of the Ditch has been interrupted for nearly 80 feet by a solid mass of basalt. For 70 yards along the northern face of the plateau the Ditch has had its counterscarp cut away in modern times but farther west it is again preserved, winding along the face

of the hill in an attempt to avoid the more forbidding of the rocks and boulders.

The straighter course pursued by the Rampart explains the variations in the width of the berm from 15 to 116 feet. For some distance west of the fort, the path over the hill actually lies on top of the Rampart. On the western slope of Croy Hill there are two semicircular signalling platforms projecting southwards from the Rampart, which are proved by sections cut through them to have been built of turf laid in one case on a stone base, in the other on the natural rock, almost certainly after the Rampart was erected. They measured probably 15 to 20 feet by 30 to 40 feet.

After forming the *Via Principalis* of the fort, the Military Way turns south to round a knoll, but shortly after regains its course parallel to the Rampart. It is here joined by a long by-pass which must have run along the valley to the south of the hill. A grassy track which leads down the lower part of the western slope probably represents the Military Way.

No surface traces of the fort survive but recent excavation has shown that it occupied the larger part of the plateau on which now stands a group of trees and a cottage. It had an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and was defended by the Antonine Rampart on the north and on the other three sides by a rampart of turf on a base of the unusual breadth of 20 feet. The Antonine Ditch was interrupted at the north-east corner by the mass of rock already mentioned but ran past the north gateway without a break. The west and south sides, being most exposed to attack, were protected by three ditches except at the south-west corner and along the eastern section of the south side. On this section and on the east side, the approach of the basalt ridge to the surface made the digging of ditches as laborious as its steep drop to the east made it unnecessary.

The only easy line of approach was at the north-east corner, where, however, the fortunate occurrence of a soft pocket allowed of the digging of a short ditch, 75 feet long and 9 to 10 feet deep.

The positions of the north and west gates only have been determined by the discovery of gaps in the rampart of the exceptionally generous width of about 18 feet. Little is known as yet of the internal buildings, but stone foundations encountered by the tenant of the cottage in his garden probably belong to the *Principia*. The barracks were of wattle and daub. Angle towers have been discovered at the north-west and north-east corners and below the latter a stone-lined well, approached by a flight of steps and fed by a spring, which was contemporary with the original lay-out of the fort, but disused later. The Baths lay just outside the north-east corner of the fort.

Under the Antonine fort was traced the palisade trench of an earlier enclosure and annexe which must belong to the time of Agricola. The trench was 3 feet deep and 7 feet wide, and contained many large stones, doubtless for packing posts. There was no ditch outside. The area of the enclosure was just over  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre, the gate was probably on the east, and inside the trench on the south ran a short length of road. The annexe on the south had an area roughly equal

to that of the enclosure itself, and an entrance gap on the east about 27 feet wide. It probably gave shelter to camp-followers and baggage animals.

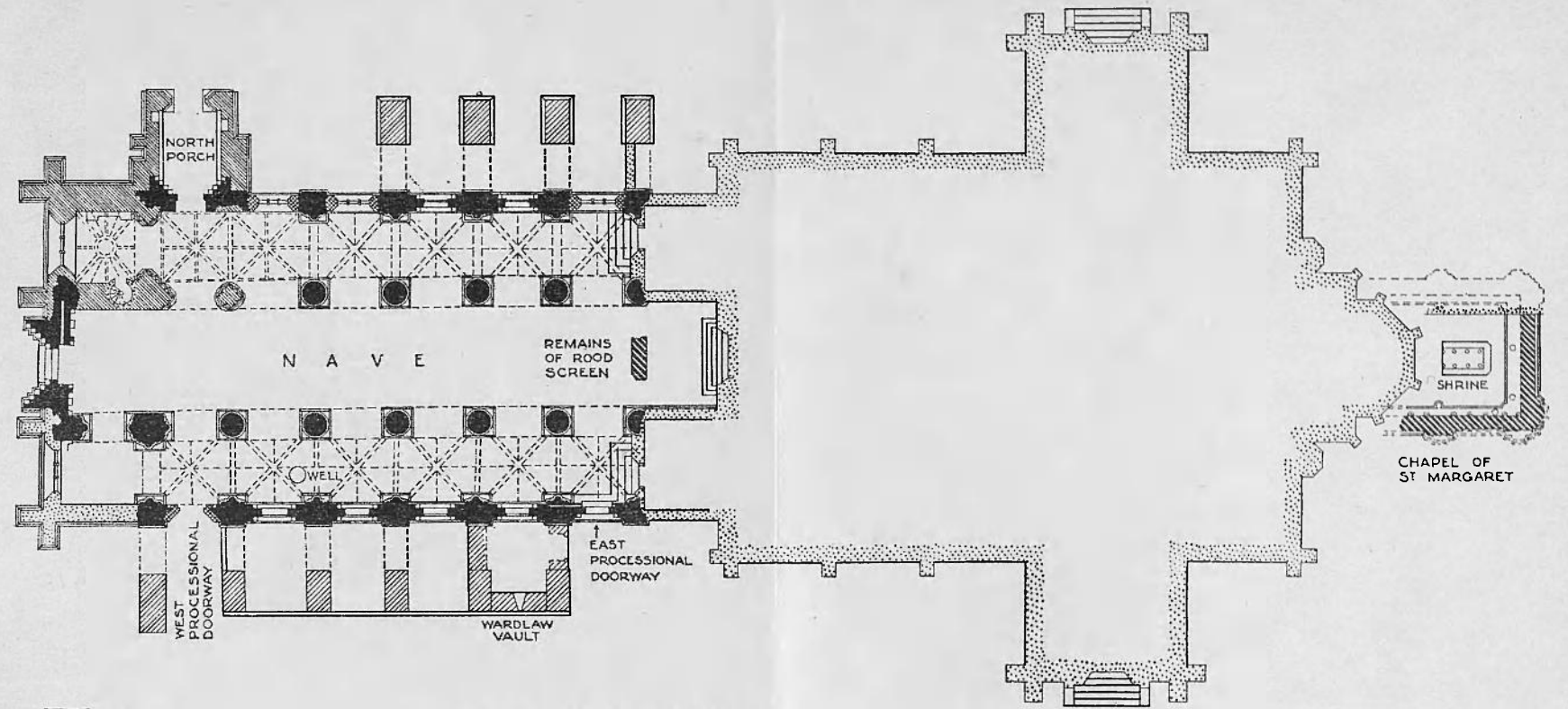
Noteworthy among the relics are the large number of ballista balls and two fragments of a relief of Jupiter Dolichenus, a Syrian deity whose worship seems strangely out of place in bleak Caledonia.

At the end of the day's itinerary, a vote of thanks proposed to Sir George Macdonald by Professor Hamilton Thompson was carried by acclamation.

#### Friday, 17th July

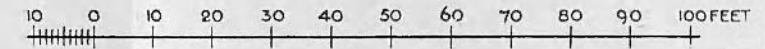
At 9.15 a.m. the company departed by train for Dunfermline, where Mr. Clapham acted as guide.

The abbey of Dunfermline (Pls. vii B and X) took its rise from a foundation of Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore (III), probably after 1070. This early foundation is associated with some foundations of a simple church consisting of a chancel and tower found under the nave and now marked on the pavement. To this primitive building was added an eastern extension and an apse early in the twelfth century. In 1128 David I brought Geoffrey the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and twelve monks to establish here a Benedictine abbey. It was probably at this time that the church was begun at the E. end. The foundations of the apse of this church were found in 1819, but the only surviving part is the nave, which is probably not earlier than the middle of the twelfth century. Its cylindrical columns, some of which have incised spiral and chevron designs, were obviously inspired by the Cathedral of Durham. The eastern arm was almost entirely rebuilt in the first half of the thirteenth century (completed probably c. 1249), but of this work the sole surviving fragment is the base of the S.E. angle of the E. end (St. Margaret's Chapel) with the base of St. Margaret's Shrine. The bodies of St. Margaret and her husband were translated to the new building in 1250. The N.W. Tower with the adjoining portion of the N. aisle and the N. porch were built under Abbot Richard Bothwell (1446-82), his arms appear on the tower buttress, porch and the vault of the aisle. The top of the tower appears to be the work of William Shaw, mason of James VI (1583-1602). Repairs were made to the nave in 1570 and in 1620 the vault of the S. aisle was rebuilt. The E. part of the church collapsed in a gale in 1672 and the central tower fell in 1716. The S.W. tower was rebuilt in 1810 and in 1819 the remains of the E. part of the church were taken down and replaced by the existing modern church. The church was the burial place of a number of Scottish kings including Malcolm III and his queen St. Margaret, Duncan II, Edgar, Alexander I, David I, Malcolm IV, Alexander III and Robert I Bruce. The tomb of the Bruce was of marble, commissioned in Paris and some fragments of it are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities; it was surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Under the N.W. tower is a monument of William Shaw, the mason, 1602,

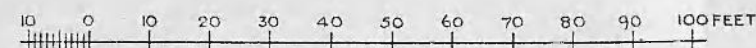
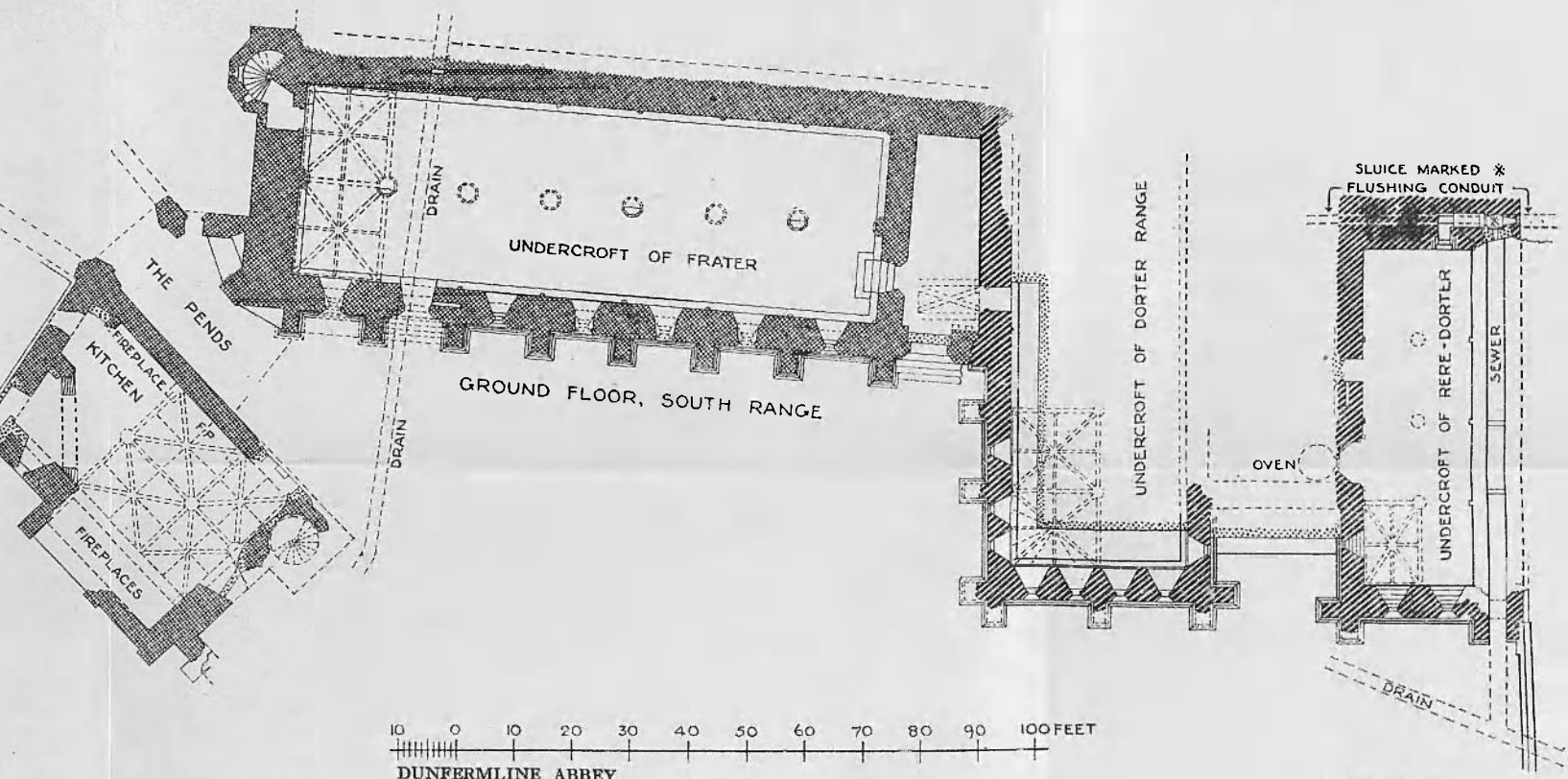
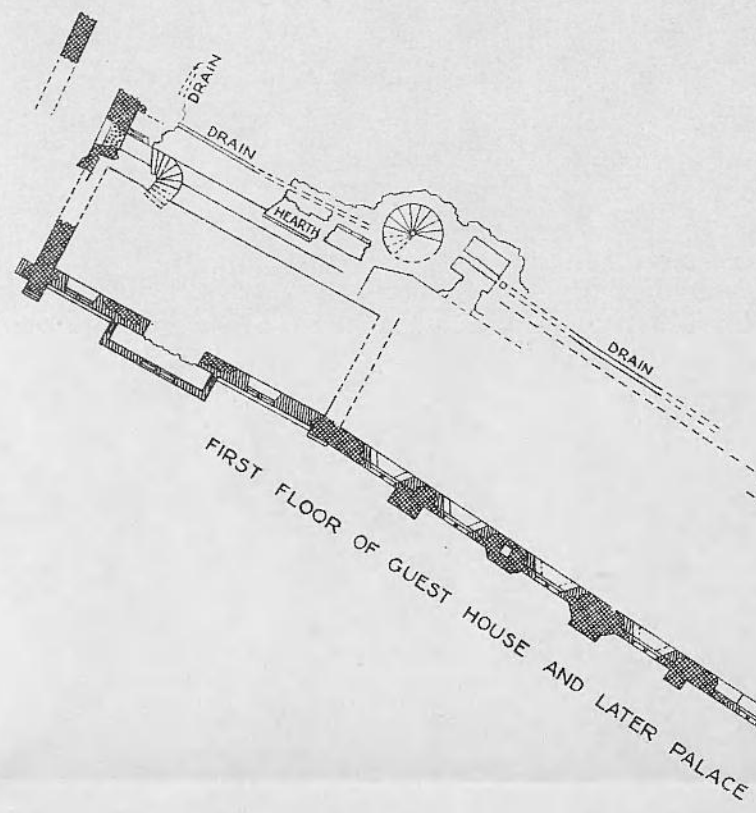


GROUND PLAN OF CHURCH

- 1128
- ▨ ANTE 1250
- ▧ 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▩ 1446 - 1482
- 1616 - 1625
- MODERN



C. S. T. CALDER



DUNFERMLINE ABBEY  
(R. C. H. M.)

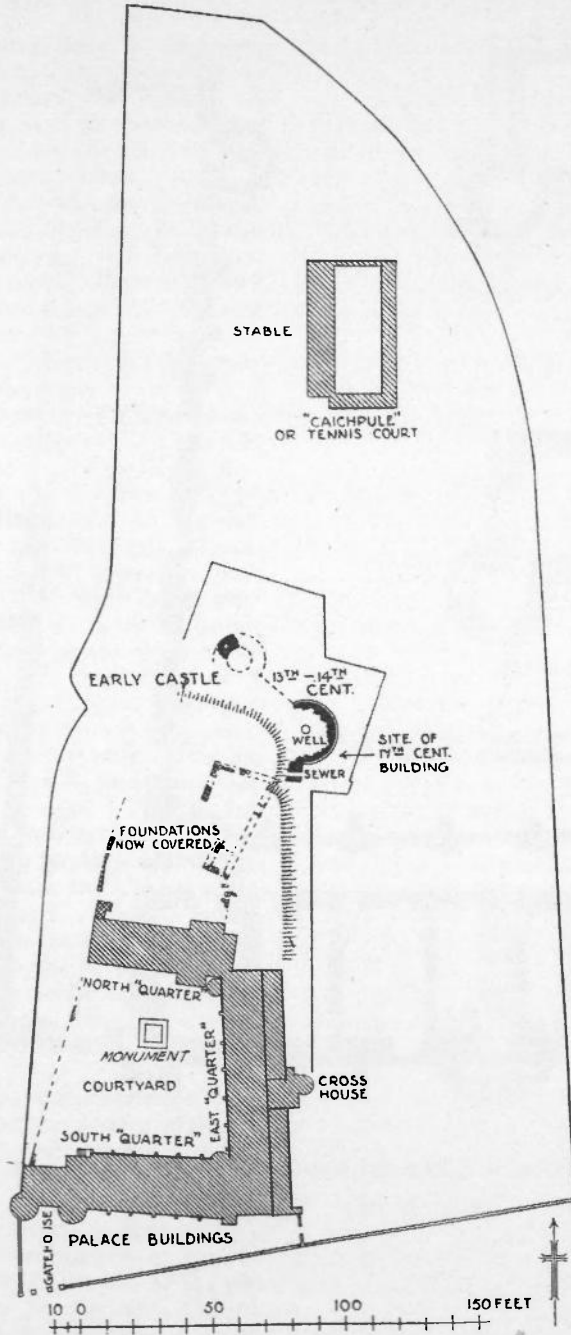
C. S. T. CALDER

- ▨ C. 1250 - 1303
- ▧ 1329 - c. 1400
- ▩ 16<sup>TH</sup> OR 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- MODERN



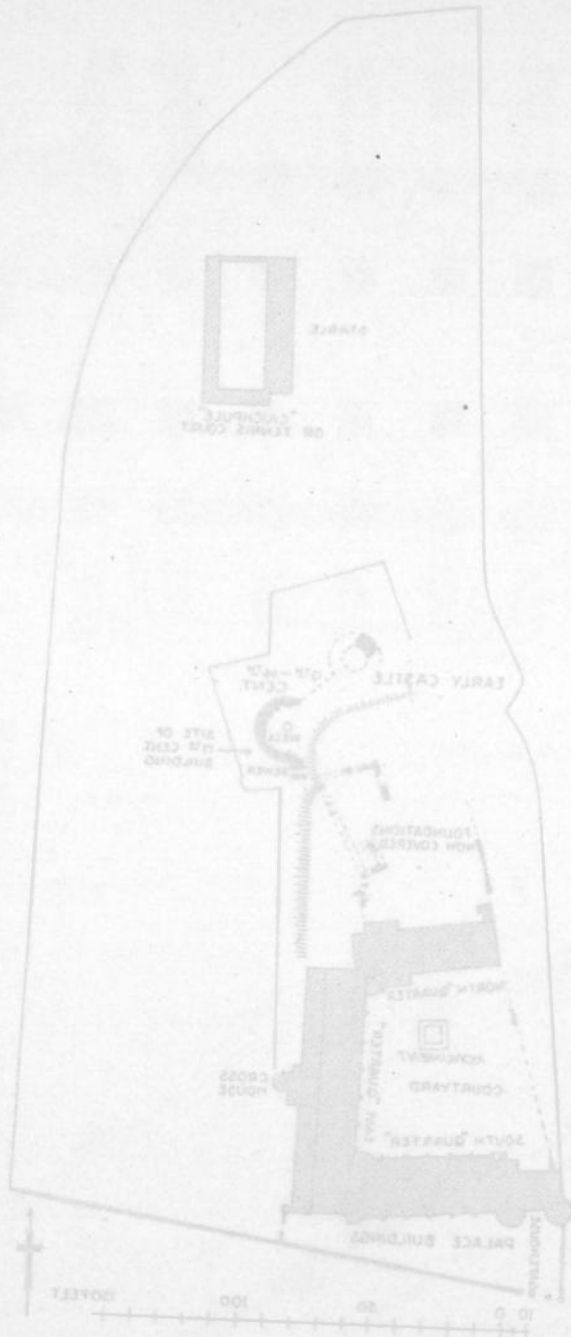
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.





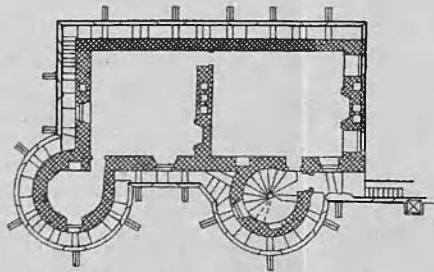
FALKLAND PALACE : SITE PLAN

( R. C. H. M. )

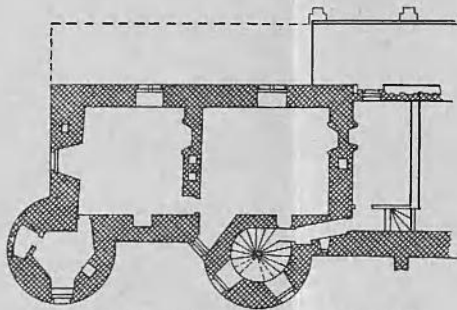


PALESTINE AND PALACE: SITE PLAN

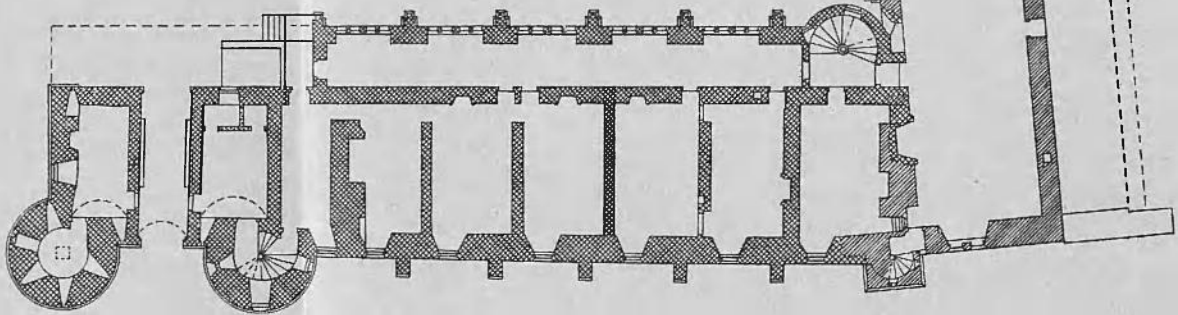
(R. C. H. M.)



THIRD FLOOR OF GATEHOUSE



SECOND FLOOR OF GATEHOUSE



FALKLAND PALACE : GROUND FLOOR OF GATEHOUSE AND FIRST FLOOR OF 'QUARTERS'

(R. C. H. M.)

erected by Queen Anne (of Denmark), and another in the N. aisle of Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, 1584.

The monastery was perhaps the most important in Scotland (even at the close of the fifteenth century it numbered 38 monks) and lay to the S. of the church. Its remains consist of the Frater range (S. of the former cloister), the S. end of the E. range and a large domestic building forming the Royal lodging. The undercroft of the E. range and the adjoining rere-dorter date from the second half of the thirteenth century. The frater-range is a fine fourteenth-century building with a seven-light window in the W. wall and a gatehouse of the same date adjoining. Again to the same date belongs the long range of palace-building to the S.W., which served also as the great Guest-house. This building stands on the crest of a steep descent towards the S.

At 11.20 a.m. the party reached Falkland (Pls. xi, xii, and xvi B) and was again addressed by Mr. Clapham.

There was a thirteenth-century castle at Falkland, which was destroyed by the English in 1337; foundations of part of this FALKLAND structure are exposed immediately to the N. of the later building. By the forfeiture of the Earl of Atholl in 1437 the property passed to the crown. Much work was done in the second half of the fifteenth century, but the great quadrangular palace contains only work of the sixteenth century. The S. and E. ranges both incorporate work of the beginning of the century, but owe their general appearance to the reconstruction begun about 1530 and finished in 1541. The quadrangle is entered by a gatehouse on the S. side, of French renaissance type built in 1537-41 by John Brownhill, master mason. The adjoining S. range has a series of buttresses on the S. face with niches and images carved by Peter Flemishman in 1538. The N. front forms a gallery on all three floors; it has buttresses in the form of grouped pilasters and a series of carved heads (perhaps of worthies) in roundels. The top floor of the range contains the Chapel with a painted roof and screen of the time of Charles I. The E. range was similar in character to the southern but is now ruined. The N. and W. ranges have been destroyed. To the N. of the palace stands the tennis court built in 1538, and thus nearly contemporary with that at Hampton Court.

At 12.50 p.m. the party arrived at St. Andrews (Pl. xiii), where Professor A. Hamilton Thompson and Mr. R. G. Cant acted as guides.

The origin of the ecclesiastical settlement at St. Andrews is lost in legend, and the source of its dedication is uncertain. The old tradition was that St. Regulus (Rule), a Greek hermit, ST. ANDREWS brought relics of St. Andrew here at the close of the fourth century. More probable is the story that Acca, bishop of Hexham (d. 740), conveyed these relics after his banishment from Northumbria in 732, to a church founded in the sixth century by St. Cainech, at the place then called Kilrymont. The first bishop of St. Andrews, Cellach, was appointed about 950, and was followed by ten bishops, on the death of the last of whom in

1093, the see remained vacant until the appointment of Turgot in 1107. Augustinian canons were introduced in place of the secular chapter by bishop Robert after 1120, and the existing cathedral church was begun by his successor Ernald, previously abbot of Kelso (1159-1162). It was finished in the course of the thirteenth century, but the west end was destroyed by a storm and rebuilt in the time of William Wishart, bishop 1272-1279. The see, long regarded as the premier see of the Scottish kingdom, was raised to the rank of an archbishopric in 1472. The last Roman Catholic archbishop, John Hamilton, was hanged in 1570; and meanwhile in 1559 the cathedral had been ruined by a mob and the monastery came to an end. The archbishopric ceased with the ejection of archbishop Ross in 1688, but the bishopric was revived in 1726 with the title of Fife. The title of St. Andrews was restored in 1844 when the see was united with those of Dunblane and Dunkeld.

The royal burgh of St. Andrews received its first charter from David I in 1140. The university, founded by Henry Wardlaw, bishop 1404-1440, was incorporated in 1411.

The Cathedral (Pl. xiv), now in ruins, consists of an aisled presbytery of five bays prolonged eastward by two aisleless bays, a transept with three eastern chapels in each arm and an aisled nave of twelve bays. The work proceeded from east to west with some changes in detail but with uniformity of general design during the second half of the twelfth century; but the four western bays of the nave were not completed until the first half of the following century, and the west front, as already stated, was rebuilt later. The church was not dedicated until 1318.

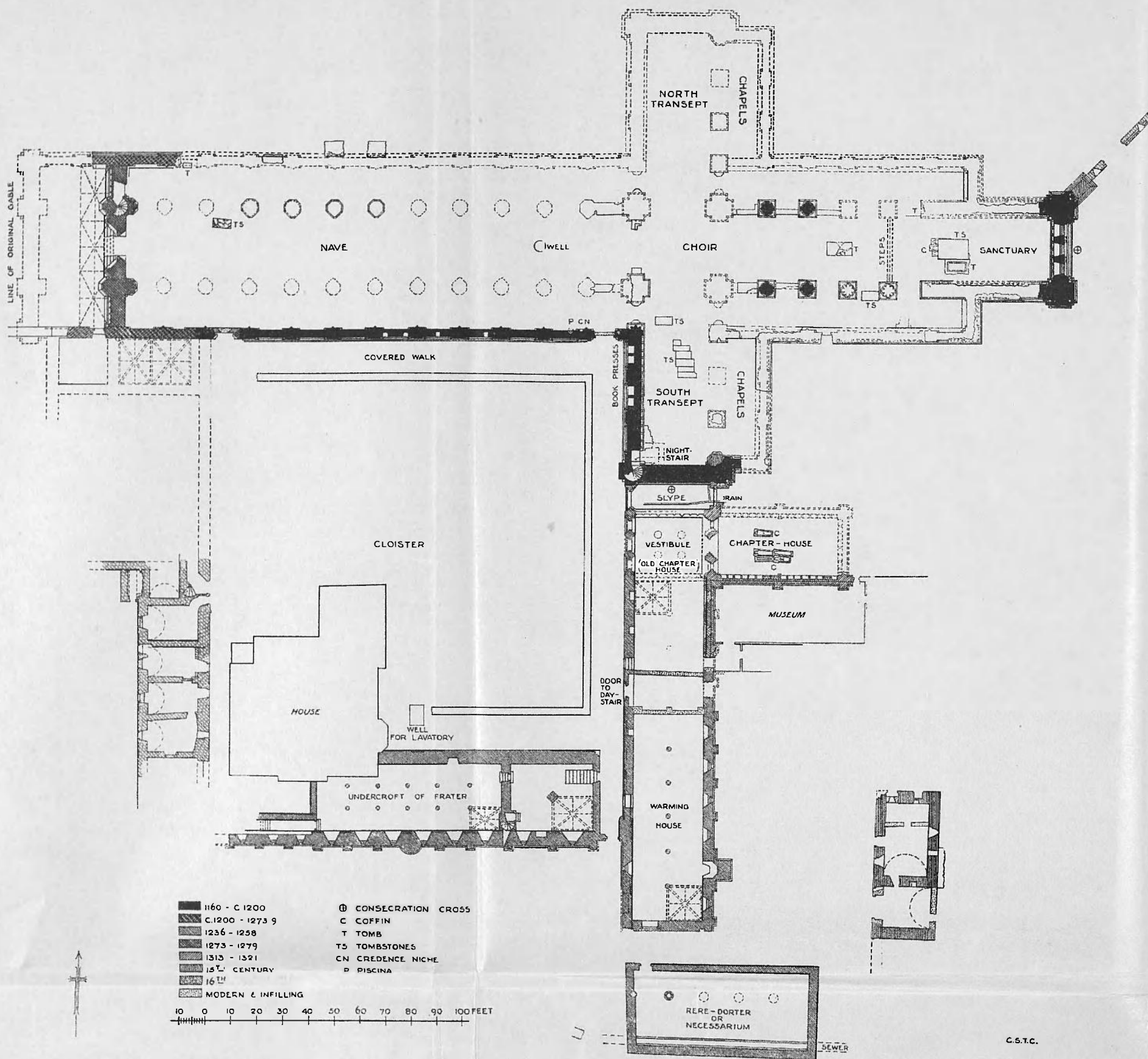
Of the priory buildings the chapter house remains in ruins. This was extended eastward in the time of bishop Lamberton (1298-1328). Much rebuilding has been done on the site of the other cloister. To the fourteenth-century buildings belong the outer gateway of the monastery, called the Pends, S.W. of the cathedral, and the enclosing wall with its flanking towers was built in the fourteenth century.

In the cathedral museum is a fine collection of early sculptured stones, cross-shafts, etc., including the celebrated carved sarcophagus.

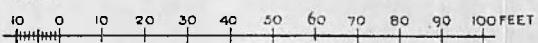
S.E. of the cathedral is the church of St. Rule, a remarkable building consisting of a tall west tower and a short ruined choir, east of which was a small chancel. The choir communicated by lofty round-headed arches with both chancel and tower; and, shortly after the completion of the building, a nave was added and a third arch inserted in the west wall of the tower. The tower is a remarkable example of the unbuttressed type, with two-light belfry windows divided by mid-wall shafts, characteristic of English Romanesque work in the eleventh, and surviving here and there into the twelfth century. Dr. John Bilson has demonstrated (*Archaeologia* lxxiii, 55-72) its architectural connexion with the tower of Wharram-le-Street in East Yorkshire, and the historical reasons adduced to supplement the structural evidence make it more than probable that bishop Robert, the founder of the cathedral priory, a canon of Nostell







- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| ■ 1160 - C 1200      | ⊕ CONSECRATION CROSS |
| ▨ C.1200 - 1273 9    | C COFFIN             |
| ▩ 1236 - 1258        | T TOMB               |
| ▧ 1273 - 1279        | T5 TOMBSTONES        |
| ▦ 1313 - 1321        | CN CREDENCE NICHE    |
| ▤ 15th CENTURY       | P PISCINA            |
| ▣ 16th               |                      |
| ▢ MODERN & INFILLING |                      |



ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL AND PRIORY

(R. C. H. M.)

C.S.T.C.

priory in Yorkshire and subsequently prior of Scone, employed on his church at St. Andrews masons who had previously worked at Wharram, a church given about the same time to the prior and convent of Nestell. The date may therefore be fixed about 1122.

There are four other churches of interest. (1) The parish church of the Holy Trinity retains its N.W. tower of the early fifteenth century: the highly restored interior contains the

ANDREWS CHURCHES handsome monument of archbishop Sharpe, murdered on Magus Muir in 1679. (2) The University church, originally the chapel of St. Salvador's college, founded by Bishop Kennedy (1440-1456) is an aisleless building with N.W. tower and polygonal apse, recently much restored. The fine tomb of the founder is in a recess of the north wall. Here also are preserved the magnificent fifteenth-century maces of the University. (3) The remains of the chapel of St. Leonard's college, founded in 1512 and united with St. Salvador's in 1747. (4) An apsidal chapel, now in ruins, in the grounds of Madras college, was an early sixteenth-century addition on the north side of the Blackfriars church, founded by bishop Wishart.

ANDREWS CASTLE The castle (Pl. xv) is at the north-east end of the town, overlooking the sea. The city was walled, but of its fortifications the only conspicuous survival is the west or Argyle Port, a seventeenth-century gateway at the west end of South Street.

At 4.15 p.m. tea was taken, by kind invitation of St. Andrews University, at the United College Hall, and a vote of thanks to the University was proposed by the President.

At 5.15 p.m. the party visited Leuchars Church, under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

LEUCHARS The parish church retains in its chancel and apse one of the most remarkable examples of late twelfth-century work in Scotland. It was probably erected c. 1187 by which time it had come into the possession of the priory of St. Andrews. The work is of typical Anglo-Norman character with a double range of external arcading, the lower range in the chancel is interlaced but the upper range and both ranges of the apse are of simple type with enriched arches. Above the apse, which has a ribbed vault, rises a seventeenth-century tower and cupola. There are several sixteenth- and seventeenth-century tomb-slabs.

Saturday, 18th July

At 9.30 a.m. the company departed for Roslin Chapel (Pl. xviii), where it was addressed by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson.

ROSLIN The collegiate church of St. Matthew, Roslin, was founded in 1450 by William St. Clair, third earl of Orkney, for a provost and six canon-prebendaries. The building, left unfinished at his death in 1484, consists of an aisled choir of five bays. The aisles are returned across the east end, forming a processional aisle of four bays, beyond which are three chapels, while from

the south bay a stair descends into a crypt-chapel or sacristy extending S.E. of the main building. The east walls of north and south transepts remain, but nothing further seems to have been built. The lower part of the stone screen at the west end of the choir remains in the wall which was evidently built to enclose the church at this end when the work was abandoned.

The remarkable elaboration of ornamental detail, carried to great perfection throughout the building, gives it an exceptional place among Scottish churches of the period. The choir, with a lofty clerestory of single-light pointed windows, is covered with a pointed barrel vault divided into bays by cusped transverse arches. The bays of the aisles are divided by flat arches, richly ornamented, which carry segmental barrel vaults at right angles to the principal axis of the building; but the eastern chapels have ribbed vaults with pendant keystones. The crypt-chapel is barrel-vaulted in five bays, with transverse arches and ridge-rib: these, with the similar flat bands at the ridges and across the surface of the aisle-vaults, have engrailed edges with reference to the engrailed cross in the arms of the St. Clairs, which also appears in the tracery of the two-light east window. Among the general profusion of ornament, the capitals of piers, the pier known as the 'Prentice's pillar,' and the springers of the vaults of the eastern chapel inside, and, outside, the pinnacles which take the thrust of the flying buttress, deserve attention on structural as well as on decorative grounds.

At 12.15 the party reached Kelso Abbey (Pl. xix), where it was addressed by Mr. Clapham.

The Abbey of Kelso took its rise from the settlement of thirteen monks brought from the reformed Benedictine Abbey of Tiron (dio. of Chartres) to Selkirk, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1113. After David had become king, in 1128, the monastery was removed to Kelso. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist and became mitred in 1165. The abbey suffered in the war of Independence and was burnt in 1344. In 1523 it was sacked by Lord Dacre and the later invasions were hardly less destructive. The last of the monks were ejected by a mob in 1560. The church was probably begun at the time of the removal in 1128, but the surviving part, forming the W. end and transept, date from the last quarter of the twelfth century. The church was of highly unusual plan in that the west end was structurally similar to the east end. This is indicated by an early sixteenth-century account of the building which has fortunately survived; it runs as follows:—'*Templum magnitudine et forma est instar ecclesiae Sancti Augustini de Urbe (Rome) nisi quod sicut in fine ita et initio habet utrinque duas eminentiores capellas quasi alas que templum constituunt in similitudinem geminae crucis.*' This plan, remarkable for these islands, is evidently based on some Carolingian original with an eastern and western choir which may have reached Scotland either by way of the Anglo-Saxon version of the Carolingian plan or more directly from Germany itself. A remarkable feature of the existing building at Kelso is the present termination of the N.W.

KELSO  
ABBEY







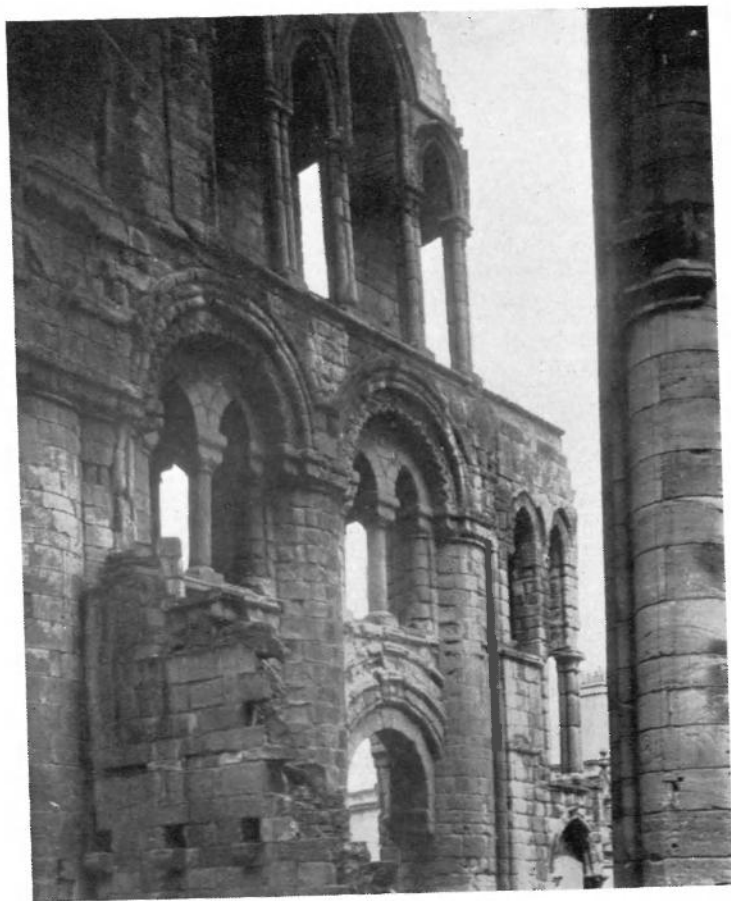


A. ST. ANDREWS: PRE-ROMANESQUE CIST IN THE CATHEDRAL MUSEUM



B. FALKLAND

[Ph. : M. E. Wood

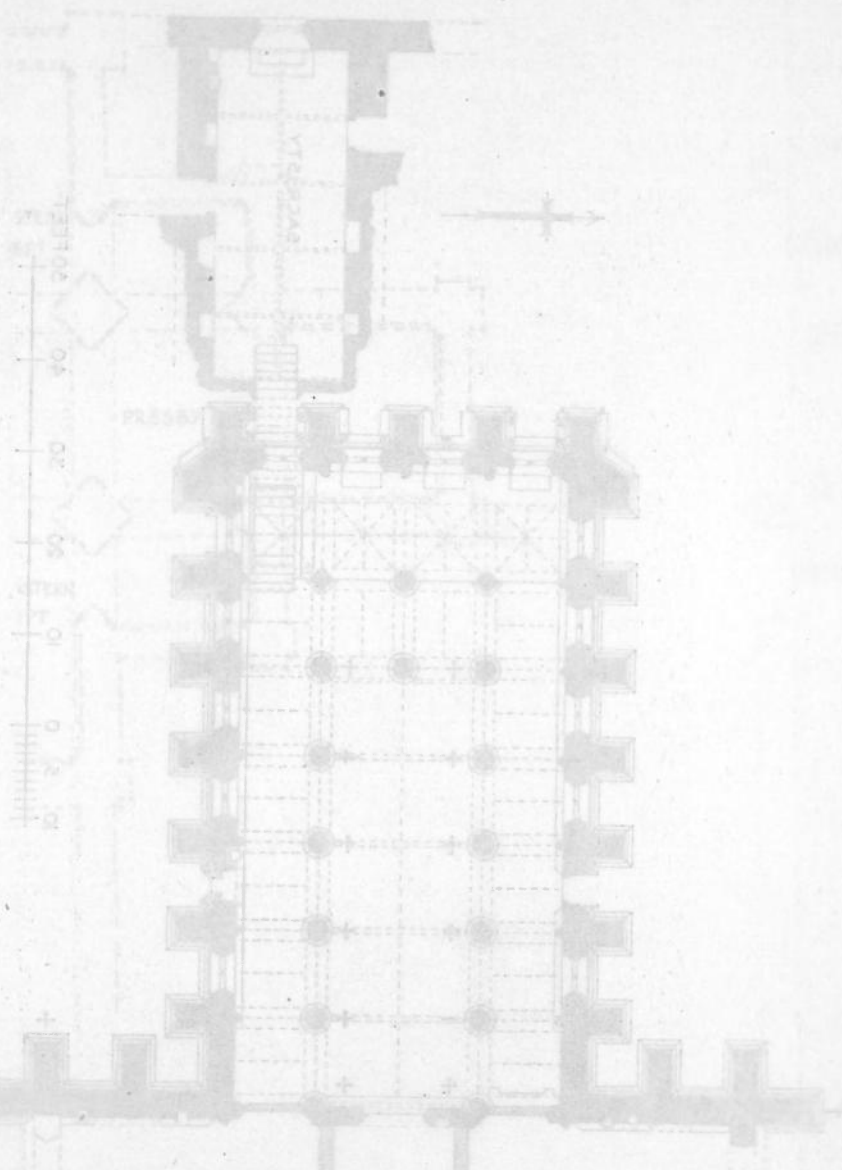


JEDBURGH : N. WALL OF CHANCEL

[Ph. : M. E. Wood

DR. C. W. W.  
BOSTON CHURCH

SECTION THROUGH CONCRETE COLUMN ON WEST END SHEET



KELSFORD

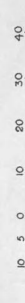
N.M. OFFICE OF WORKS  
EDINBURGH

PLATE XVIII.



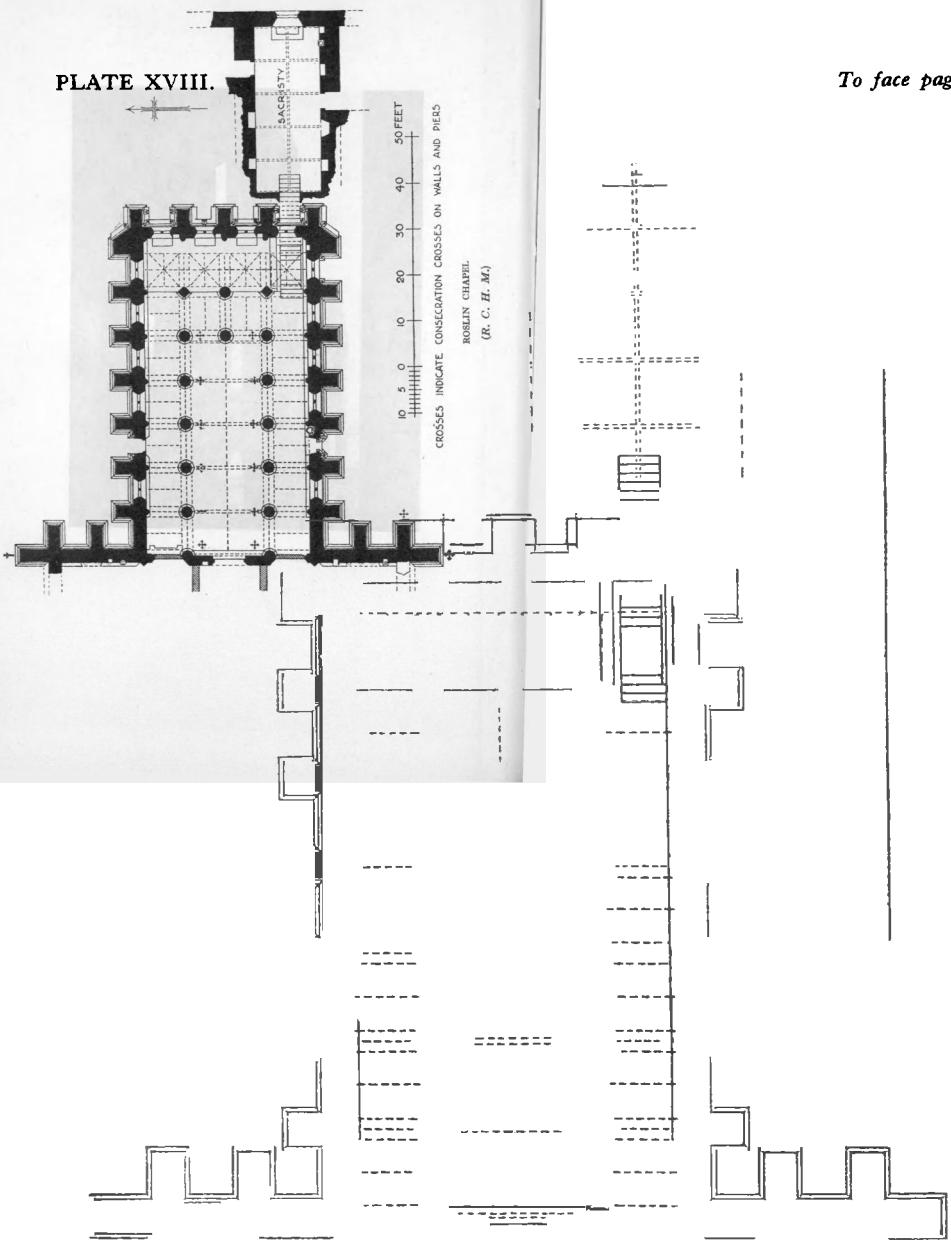
SACRISTY

50 FEET

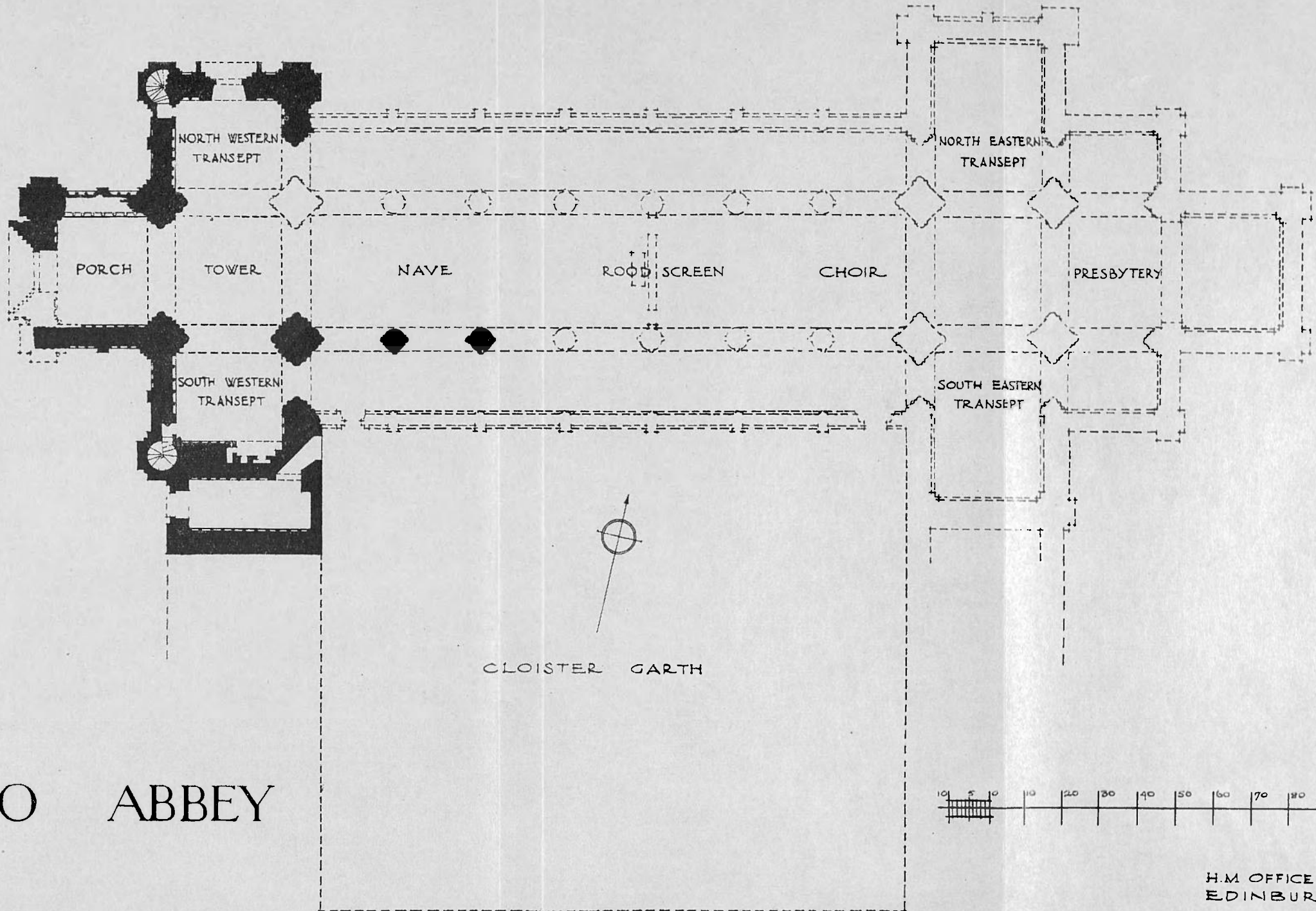


CROSSES INDICATE CONSECRATION CROSSES ON WALLS AND PIERS

ROBERT CHAPPEL  
(R. C. H. M.)



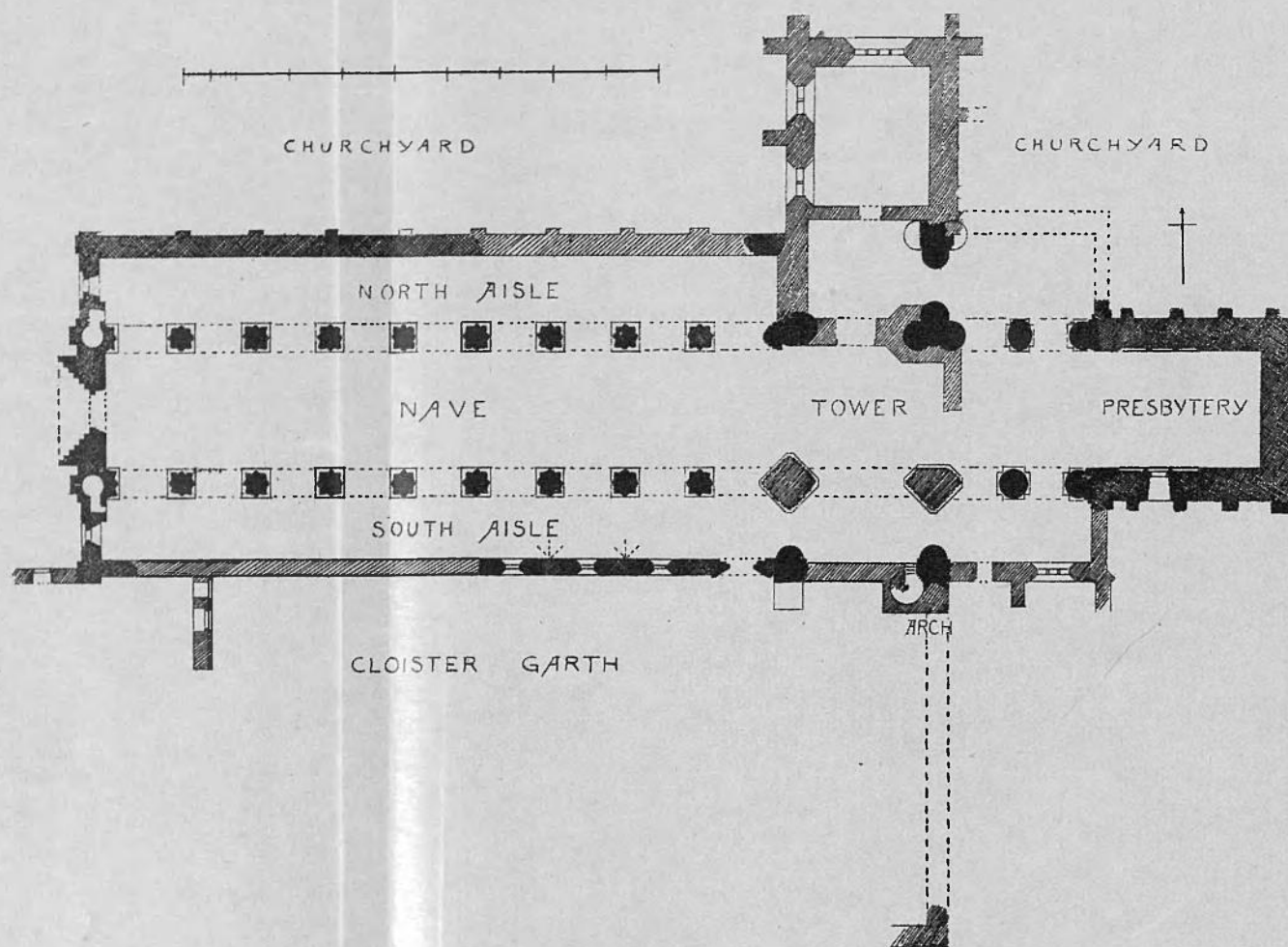
To face page 329.



# KELSO ABBEY

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS  
EDINBURGH





JEDBURGH ABBEY

(MacGibbon and Ross, *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*)

transept. The existing bell-cote is perhaps of the seventeenth century, but the remains of the original structure demand a hipped roof at the end of the transept. This can, in fact, be paralleled in the earlier cathedral of Speyer and provides another link between Scotland and the Carolingian-Romanesque tradition.

After luncheon, the members visited Jedburgh Abbey (Pls. xvii and xx) under the guidance of Mr. Richardson.

Augustinian canons from the Abbey of St. Quentin at Beauvais were established by David I in the vicinity of his castle at Jedburgh probably about the year 1138. The priory then founded was erected into an abbey some ten years later.

**JEDBURGH ABBEY.** Situated near the Border it was frequently harried and suffered much damage. In revenge for a Scottish raid on Hexham in 1296 Jedburgh was plundered and the conventual buildings destroyed. Thereafter it was chiefly in the hands of the English until 1404. Active warfare in the Borders re-opened in 1523 and the Abbey was burned by the Earl of Surrey. At that time the town of Jedburgh was twice the size of Berwick and considered to be of great importance, but after the destruction caused by the raid of the English under Lord Eure and his son in 1544 the Abbey no longer figured prominently in history. The nave of the kirk was adapted as a place of worship in the early seventeenth century but was abandoned in 1875 when a new kirk was built.

A well-concealed strengthening of the piers at the crossing in recent years has stabilised the tower and the shell of the abbey kirk is tolerably complete. The eastern end, possibly apsidal, has been destroyed, but the two bays to the east of the crossing exist, and in their lower portions are fine examples of the Norman style. The work of this period in the quire bears an affinity to work in the Abbey Church of Romsey. The west front, with its remarkable recessed doorway, and the east processional doorway to the cloister are of late Norman character but the rest of the kirk is mainly in Transitional style. The north transept is still vaulted and retains some Norman characteristics, but the transepts and crossing were extensively repaired in the fifteenth century. The tower was erected about 1500 by Abbot Blackadder who became Archbishop of Glasgow. The nave has suffered from the intrusion of the parish kirk and the north aisle is much destroyed. Recent excavations have revealed the existence of an apsidal chapel to each arm of the twelfth-century transept.

Late buildings, including a manse on the site of the western range, have disturbed the plan of the cloister, but recent excavations have shown the general outline. The frater on the first floor of the southern range seems to have extended over the width of the covered walk as well as over the subcroft. Foundations of an earlier and smaller cloister have been exposed within the larger one.

A small but very interesting collection of pre-Norman sculpture is preserved in the museum room at the Abbey, the most remarkable exhibit being the fragments of a carved panel which was shown in London at the recent exhibition of British Art. The remains of two Roman inscriptions are also associated with the building; one is

on a stone forming the lintel in a mural stairway at the west end of the north aisle and the other was recovered from core work in the south transept.

At 4.0 p.m. the party reached Melrose Abbey (Pl. xxi), where it was addressed by Dr. James Curle, F.S.A., and Mr. Richardson.

The Abbey of Melrose, the first of the eleven Cistercian houses in Scotland, was founded by David I in 1136 with a colony of monks from Rievaulx. At first the community settled on the seventh-century Celtic site at Old Melrose, some miles further east, but this site proved unsuitable and Little Fordell was then chosen.

Little remains of King David's kirk, for the Abbey was seriously damaged by Edward II in 1322, burnt by Richard II in 1385, and further destroyed by Hertford in 1545. The existing structure dates from the fourteenth century and is an example of the late Decorated and early Perpendicular styles. English influence is especially noticeable in the east windows of the presbytery and east chapels and it is possible that these were filled with glass from York. In contrast to the earlier simplicity of the Cistercian Order the kirk is lavishly decorated and the carvings are of a high standard. The vaulting was of rib-and-panel construction and carved bosses of the Trinity and the Apostles appear in the presbytery vault. The proportions of the monks' quire are unfortunately disfigured by the massive rubble wall and plain stone vault introduced in 1618 when the quire was adapted for parochial use, but the pulpitum has survived. When the kirk was rebuilt after 1385 it was enlarged, but the same central line was followed with the result that the north aisle of the architectural nave had to be narrowed. On the south of the south aisle are eight chapels. Two additional ones, like the west end of the kirk, were planned but never completed. From the south and south-east the kirk presents an attractive picture, the composition of the exterior of the south transept being particularly successful.

To facilitate drainage the cloistral buildings, mainly of twelfth and thirteenth-century date, were placed on the north side but otherwise follow the normal arrangement. A few floor tiles remain in the chapter-house and, with those at Glenluce, are the only examples existing *in situ* in Scotland. Recent excavations have exposed the northward extension of the cloister, but unfortunately a public road occupies part of the area and the complete plan cannot be definitely determined. There were between two and three hundred conversi in the thirteenth century, and their vaulted range on the west side of the cloister is probably the most extensive in Scotland. One of the most interesting features of this large settlement was the elaborate drainage operations. From a cauld in the Tweed to the west of the Abbey the monks made a lade over a mile long which rejoined the river to the east. In addition to driving the Abbey mills the water in this lade flushed the great drain of the monastery, which was carefully built of stone with a cobbled floor and measured 4 feet in width, 5 feet in depth and 500 yards in length.

To the north of the conventual buildings is the Commendator's



# THE ABBEY OF MELROSE

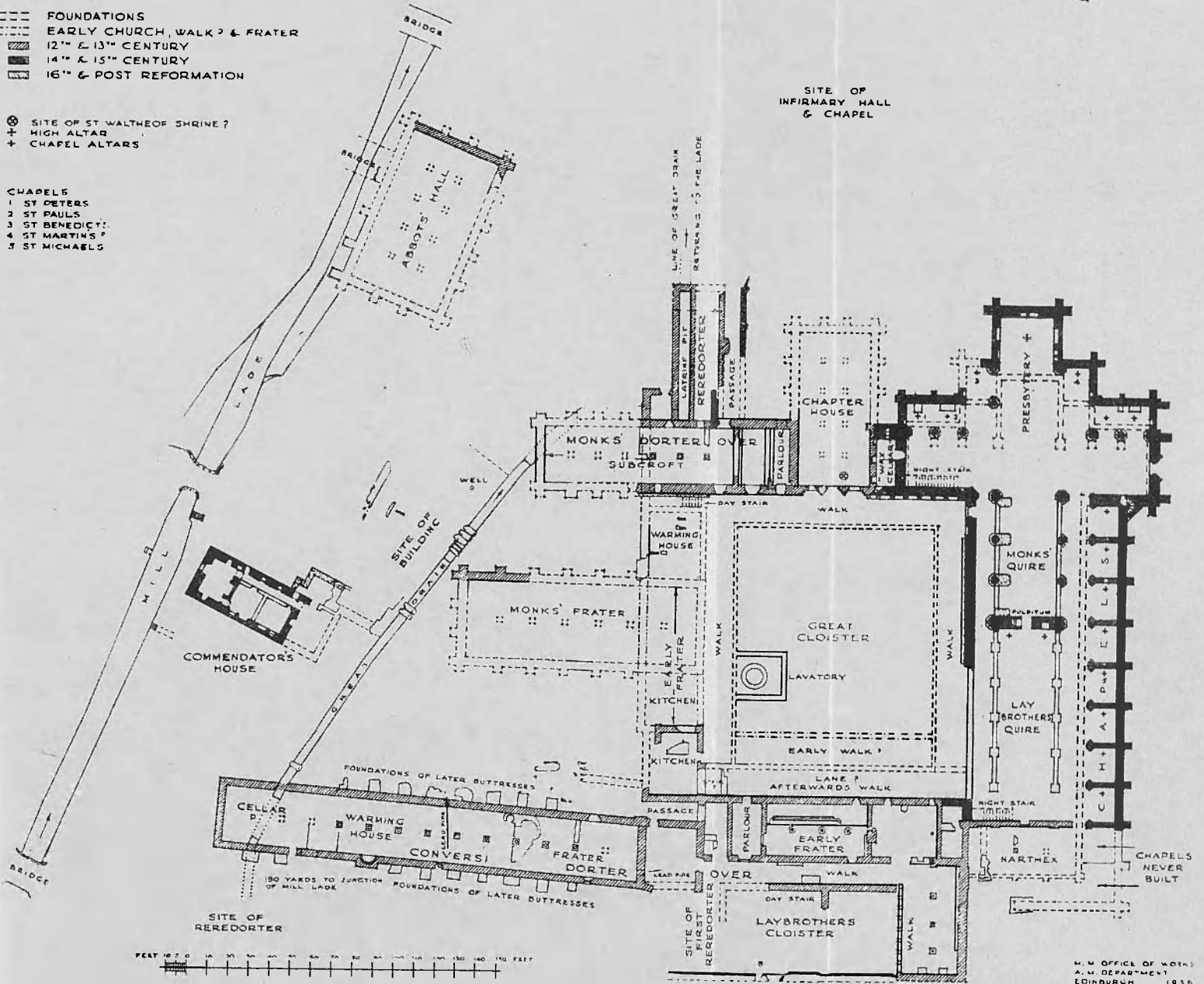
THIS PLAN IS SUBJECT TO CORRECTION AS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF FOUNDATIONS MAY BE UNCOVERED



- FOUNDATIONS
- - - - - EARLY CHURCH, WALK ? & FRATER
- ▨ 12<sup>TH</sup> & 13<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▩ 14<sup>TH</sup> & 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▧ 16<sup>TH</sup> & POST REFORMATION

- ⊙ SITE OF ST WALTHEOF SHRINE ?
- + HIGH ALTAR
- + CHAPEL ALTARS

- CHAPELS
- 1 ST PETERS
- 2 ST PAULS
- 3 ST BENEDICT
- 4 ST MARTINS ?
- 5 ST MICHAELS



House of fifteenth-century date with sixteenth-century alterations and additions. It is hoped that this building may be restored as a museum to house the architectural details and other relics found on the site.

The Abbey was given to the nation by the late Duke of Buccleuch and additional land was presented by the late Mr. Roberts of Drygrange.

On the return journey the company was entertained to sherry by Col. and Mrs. C. de W. Crookshank at Johnstounburn, Humbie.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne, the Meetings Secretary, and to Mr. J. S. Richardson, who had contributed largely to the success of the Meetings, was carried by acclamation,



## OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

### A. SPRING MEETING IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Thursday, 28th May, 1936

The members assembled at the Barbers' Hall, which was described to them by Mr. Francis Weston, F.S.A., Past-Master of the Company and President of the British Archaeological Association. The members then proceeded to the Mercers' Hall, where the Hall and Plate were described by Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Lane, C.I.E., C.B.E. They were then entertained to tea by the Worshipful Company of Mercers.

### B. AUTUMN MEETING AT MAIDEN CASTLE

26th September, 1936

Invitations were issued to the British Archaeological Association, the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, the Kent Archaeological Society, the Essex Archaeological Society and the Surrey Archaeological Society and a number of members of these Societies joined the Meeting of the Institute. The members proceeded to Dorchester by train, and motor coaches conveyed them from there to Maumbury Rings, where they were addressed by Lieut.-Col. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A. The members were then conveyed to Maiden Castle where the excavations were described to them by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler and Lieut.-Col. Drew. After tea in Dorchester the party visited the Museum where the exhibits were shown to them by Lieut.-Col. Drew. Lunch and dinner were served on the train.

### C. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 5th February, 1936

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Colonel C. de W. Crookshank, J.P., D.L., F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms,' illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. Martin Holmes, Colonel Ulric Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. C. C. Oman and the President took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1936

Colonel J. W. R. Parker, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes read an account of the Excavations of the Hampshire Field Club at Buckland Rings, Lymington, and this was

followed by an account of the Excavations at Maiden Castle, Bickerton, Cheshire, by Mr. W. J. Varley.

Dr. Wheeler, Mr. Brooking, Mr. Radford and the Chairman contributed to the discussion.

Wednesday, April 1st, 1936

Mr. A. W. Clapham, Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. R. E. W. Flower, F.B.A., read a paper entitled 'The Literary Background of the Irish Sculptured Crosses.'

Mr. Hannah, Mr. Radford, Miss Graham and the Chairman took part in the discussion that followed.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1936

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, a member of the Council, in the chair.

Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'Anglo-Saxon Pottery and Potters,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. Bushe-Fox, Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Dunning took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 27th May, 1936

The Annual General Meeting, held in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 4.30 p.m. The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

1. *Report of the Council*

The adoption of the report of the Council for the year 1935, which had been circulated, was moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet*

The adoption of the balance sheet was moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of Members of the Council*

It was announced that the following members of the Council retire by rotation :—

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Mrs. D. P. Dobson, Litt.D., F.S.A.

Mr. Percy Flemming, F.R.C.S., F.S.A.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., V-P.S.A.,  
F.B.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. J. M. Bull.

The Council recommended the election of the following in the vacant places :—

Mr. R. T. Beck, F.R.I.B.A.  
 Mr. F. Clayton.  
 Mr. W. L. Hildburgh, Ph.D., F.S.A.  
 Mr. C. C. Oman.  
 Mr. Owen F. Parker, F.S.A.  
 Mr. F. C. Taylor, F.S.A.

All of whom were duly elected.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A., and Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., V-P.S.A., F.B.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., were elected Vice-Presidents to fill two vacancies, and Mr. H. A. A. Cruso was proposed and elected Honorary Auditor, Messrs. Francis, Nicholls and White continuing to act as auditors.

Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., and Mr. C. A. R. Radford, F.S.A., retired by rotation from the Executive Committee and Colonel C. de W. Crookshank, J.P., D.L., F.S.A., and Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., were proposed and elected in their places.

The Ordinary Meeting followed at 5 p.m. and Dr. R. Freyhan read a paper entitled 'Some Problems of English Gothic Painting,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Joan Evans, Dr. Borenus, Dr. Hildburgh and Mr. Clive Rouse took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 4th November, 1936

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. C. A. R. Radford, F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'Inscribed and Ornamented Stones of Wales of Pre-Conquest Date,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Sir Cyril Fox, Mr. Hemp, Mr. Nash-Williams, Mr. Clapham and the President contributed to the discussion that followed.

Wednesday, 2nd December, 1936

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Vice-President, in the chair.

A paper was read on 'The Archaeology of the Fens,' the pre-historic section by Dr. Graham Clark and the Romano-British and Early Historic by Mr. C. W. Phillips. The paper was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. Hawkes and the Chairman took part in the ensuing discussion.