

The Temple, Dumfries House Estate

by Auchinleck, East Ayrshire

Historic Building Survey and Analytical Assessment

for The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust

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Analytical assessment and Survey

2008 report by Tom Addyman; 2014 update by Ross Cameron, edited by Tom Addyman

Executive Summary

In 2008 Addyman Archaeology undertook a survey record and analytical appraisal of the ‘The Temple,’ located on the northern boundary of the policies of Dumfries House, in East Ayrshire. In 2014 Addyman Archaeology oversaw the clearance of the structure and undertook further recording and investigation works, particularly of the interior spaces.

This work confirmed that the structure as originally built could be very closely related to a construction estimate by John Adam of 1760, for a central arched entrance, flanking walls, pavilions housing a porter’s lodge to the east and a ‘temple’ to the west, and low ‘wings’ to either side defining narrow open yards within, and boundary walls extending beyond. The structure was primarily intended as an eye-catcher to be seen on the principal northwards-facing axis of Dumfries House. Unresolved negotiations with the neighbouring Boswells of Auchinleck House dictated the structure never functioned as a principal entrance to the policies. Some curiosities of the structure perhaps suggested an evolving design process, in particular the remains of a substantial masonry base appeared to be overlain by part of the western wing of the existing structure.

Later work, datable to c.1820, involved the roofing over of the yards, installation of timber floors, fireplaces, etc. and the breaking through of new internal entrances into the pavilions. Paired dwellings were thus formed. Further modifications were made during military occupation in the 1940s, including the installation of concrete floors within the eastern pavilion and wing. In c.1960 the central archway was dismantled because of concerns about its structural stability. The present project involved the recovery and sorting of *ex situ* carved stones from within and about the site, as a prelude to the restoration of the complex.

A record of the project works has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-173426) and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by *Archaeology Scotland*.

1. Introduction

i. General

In 2008, the structure generally known as ‘The Temple’ or, perhaps more properly, the Gothic Temple Lodge,¹ on the northern boundary of the Dumfries House estate was surveyed and analytically assessed by Addyman Archaeology as part of Simpson and Brown Architects’ Conservation Plan for Dumfries House and its policies. Works began in early 2014 to repair and renovate the ruin with a view to making it useable as a building once more. This project was overseen by Buccleuch Rural Design (contact, Keith Ross) and Patrick Lorimer of ARPL Architects, Ayr, on behalf of The Great

¹ The title given by Simon Green in his *Dumfries House* (2014), 124-7, which includes an account of the structure that draws upon the 2007-8 research by Simpson and Brown and Addyman Archaeology.

Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust. Addyman Archaeology were appointed to oversee the clearance of the interior of the building, to compile a detailed drawn record of the structure's interior spaces and to present the findings in an updated version of the 2008 report.

In 2008 the fieldwork was undertaken by Kenneth Macfadyen, Sarah Phillips, Amanda Gow and Tom Addyman on the 15th and 16th of April. The assessment of the historical records was undertaken by Tom Addyman and Cath Macfarlane (Simpson and Brown) who also researched documents relating to the Temple at Dumfries House, located in the Mount Stuart Archives, Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute (contact Andrew Mclean, Archivist). In 2014 Ross Cameron completed the second phase of fieldwork and recording over eight days between 11th and 21st February, with periodic attendance by Tom Addyman.

The initial project involved a preliminary record of the structure that included a ground floor plan, a survey of its principal elevation, and a written account describing the monument and its analytical history. The second phase of works involved the creation of a detailed record of the interior of the structure as it currently stands. A comprehensive report was produced for the first phase of works which was updated and re-worked to include the findings of this second phase.

This report also includes an initial appraisal of documentary material so far identified relating to the structure.

ii. Designations

The Temple is a Category A Listed Building (Ref; 96 14/04/71), protected by Historic Scotland through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Being assigned Category A Listed status demonstrates the building is considered to be of national importance and requires the permission of Historic Scotland before any work relating to the monument can be carried out.

iii. Setting

The Temple is located within an area of woodland to the SW of Auchinleck in East Ayrshire. Centred on NS 53908 21384, the underlying bedrock is formed by the Scottish Upper Coal Measures Formation of Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The overlying superficial geology consists of Till, Devensian - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.²

The Temple was primarily conceived as an eye-catching structure that was situated on the principal northwards-running access from/to the main house (in reality this access ran SSE-NNW). The principal (SSE) elevation of the temple faces the house, but for the purpose of this summary this will be given as S frontage; the structure is therefore aligned W-E.

The Temple is very carefully sited at the break of slope at the top of the gently rising brae coming up from the river, at its junction with the more level upper lands beyond. By this means when the temple was viewed from the house below it would have been silhouetted against the skyline. It is probable that the plantings on the estate respected this line of view; perhaps this had been in the form of an avenue. The appreciation of this view is now impeded by an area of woodland immediately to the S and SE of the temple, the site of the military Pennylands training camp of the 1940s.

On its S side The Temple is flanked by a low terrace running parallel with it. This may simply be the result of landscaping relating to the base from the 1940s. However, it is perhaps more likely to be an

² www.bgs.ac.uk – 27/02/14

associated landform of earlier date. Just behind the top of the terraced bank there is an iron post and rail estate fence, now dilapidated, that runs parallel to the frontage.

The Temple structure is symmetrically arranged and is composed of a number of distinct sections. There is a central archway and flanking walls to the E and W, each of the latter containing a pedestrian entrance. These are in turn flanked by diamond-plan pavilions that have their corners set on the cardinal compass points. Adjoining the outer sides of these pavilions are small walled enclosures; beyond these in turn substantial masonry walls extend out.

The Temple is presently roofless and derelict and the upper parts of the central arch dismantled. Beyond the general decay of half a century the structure has clearly been subject to piecemeal vandalism over more recent years, the western wing having seen the most extensive damage. Although it is clear that the wall heads and the pavilions have generally been targeted, the battlements are almost entirely pushed down as are those of the flanking walls on either side of the entrance. However, it seems that in most cases the relevant stones lie immediately below the points where they have fallen. The majority of these are readily identifiable. The stones from the dismantled arch had been carefully piled on the north side of the structure. An unsuccessful attempt had evidently been made to remove at least two stones from site, these abandoned some distance away to the E. Other areas show evidence of robbing. However most of the fallen stones remained within and adjacent to the structure. All such stones have been retrieved and, where possible, their location recorded.

2. *Historical summary*

i. *Estimate by John Adam (February 1760)*

The first archival reference to the Temple is an estimate for the proposed gateway by John Adam, submitted to the Earl of Dumfries in February 1760,

Estimate of a Gateway, Porters Lodge a Temple and walls adjoining, being an Entrance propos'd for the Right Honourable The Earl of Dumfries's Park at Leifnorris 11th Febry 1760

55 Roods [rods³] 6 Yards of Rubble work

46 feet perpendicular of Chimney Vents

2272 feet of Droved Free Stone on the Base & belt, in the Colums, Jambs & Arch of Gate, Freeze Pedestals, Ballustrade & Obelisks; & in Jambs, Lintles & Solls of Doors & Windows

2886 feet of rough Broatch'd ditto in the Outter fronts of the Gateway; in Coins Arches & battlements of Towers; in the Embrasures, Coping & Balls of the adjoining Walls; & in Paving both the Towers

368 feet 6" of Moulded work in the Bases & Capitals of the Colums, & in the Cornish

39 yards of Causwaying the little Courts at 1s

58 Yards 6 feet of common Roofing and Serking

1 Rood 32 Yards of Sclating

76 ½ Stone of Sheet Lead in Gutters & Vallys,

37 Yards 3 feet of Ceiling Joists

5 ½ Yards of Skirting boards

80 Yards of Lath & Plaister Ceiling & Partitions

67 Yards of Stone wall plaister in 2 Coats

*48 Yards of Hard finishing in **the Temple***

27 feet of Plaister Cornish in do.

91 feet of timber Mouldings in do.

68 feet of 2" firr Sashes with Crown Glass

³ rod = a surveyors' linear measurement equivalent to 5½ yards or 16½ feet (5.0292m)

20 ½ Yards of Window Shutters, Bunders &c
62 Yards of Gates & Doors
8 Door frames
2 Chimney pieces
1 Sett of very Strong double Centerpoints for the Gate
1 Lock, Bolts & Keepers for do.
20 Pair of Strong hinges for doors
8 Locks for do
3 Pair of Small hinges for doors
3 Locks for do.
16 Pair of Hinges for Shutters & Bunkers
For Snecks, decks, Catbands & Cramping
£279.17.7 ½

This important document firmly establishes the construction of the Temple as being after the completion of the main house.

Elsewhere in the Dumfries House papers it is clear from correspondence that these entrance gates and porter's lodge were intended to mark the northern entrance to the estate. However, this design required an approach road to be constructed going through the gates to the N and passing through the neighbouring estate lands which belonged to Lord Auchinleck of nearby Auchenleck House. The proposed approach road was to join up with Lord Auchinleck's Barony Road. However, refusal by Lord Auchinleck to permit the road to cross his land resulted in a change in the function of the structure. Thus never established as a principal entrance to the estate policies it nonetheless persevered as a major feature of the designed landscape.

The formally appointed interior of the western pavilion seems to have been conceived as the actual 'temple.' It is of considerable enough quality to suggest that it had functioned as a recreational building such as a tea house or gazebo that might be visited on a perambulation of the estate. The other pavilion seems to have contained a comparatively utilitarian interior, presumably originally intended as a lodge-keeper's room.

The timber for the construction of the Temple was apparently taken from Leifnorris House, the predecessor of Dumfries House.

The specified measurement for rubblework *55 Roods 6 Yards* appears to be a linear rather than an area measurement - a *rod* opposed to a *rood*.

ii. Estate plans, 1772

Two estate plans of 1772 illustrate the Temple. One is simply an indicative representation; however the other is a plan representation that is of notable accuracy.



Figure 1 detail of the temple from the 1772 estate plan (MSA)

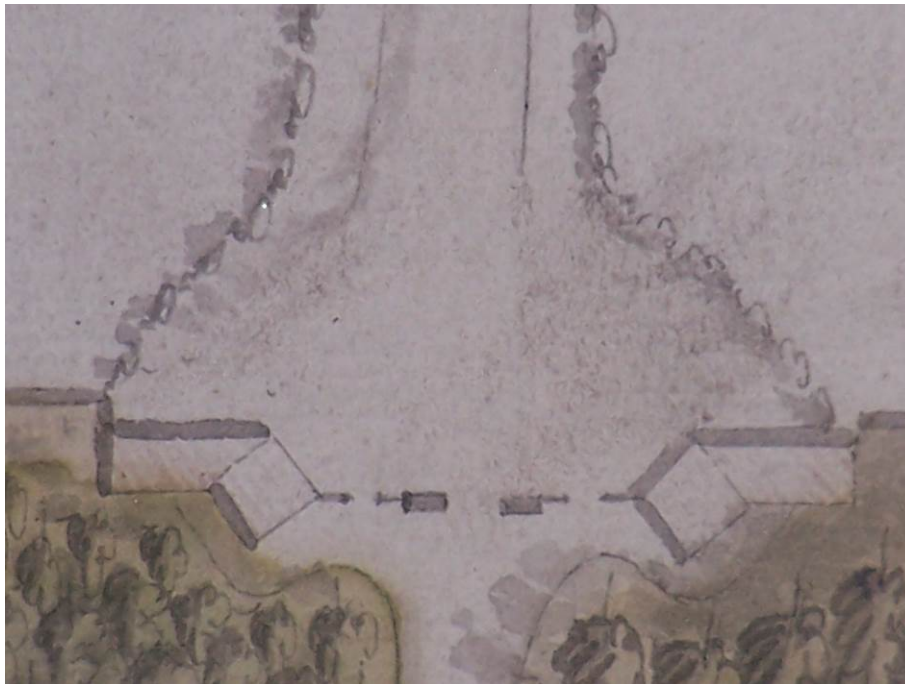


Figure 2 Detail of the temple from an estate plan of 1772 – N is at top (MSA)

iii. Works, 1818

Archival sources record the insertion of fireplaces and the opening of entrances within The Temple complex in 1818. These correlate well to a secondary phase of works identified within the surviving fabric – see *Section 4.vii*.

iv. Later documentation

A number of early photographic representations of The Temple survive (see *plates 1 and 6*); these provide important details of the former appearance.

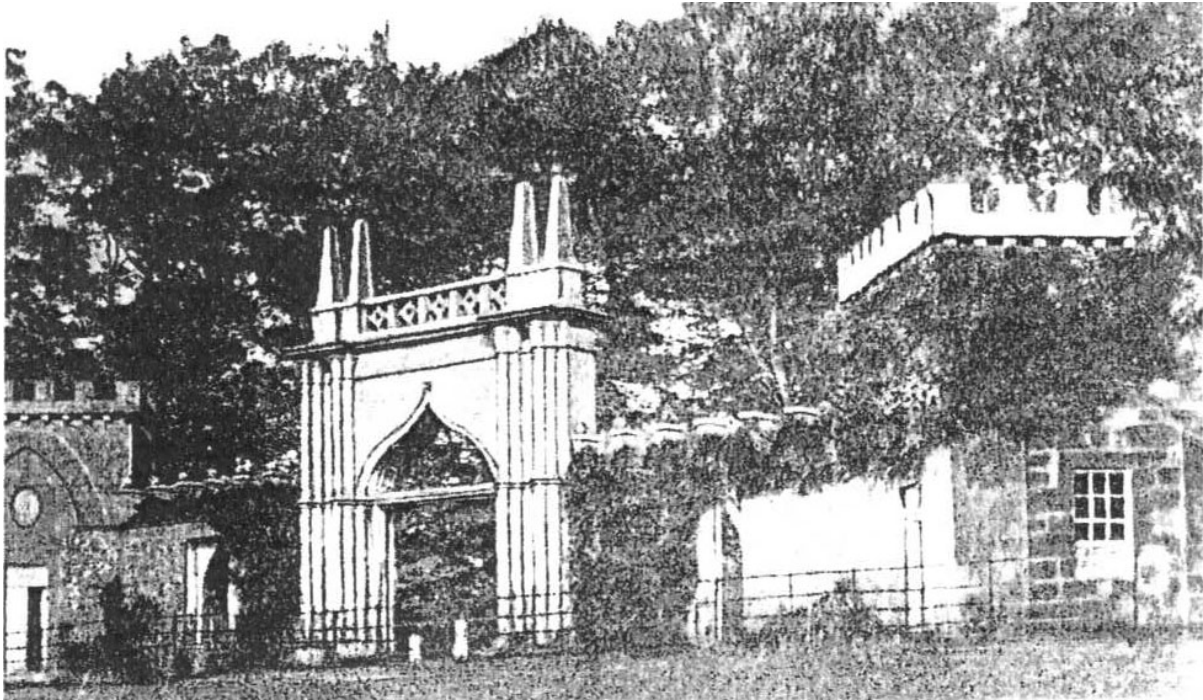


Plate 1 Early photographic view of the Temple from the SE (MSA)

Preserved within the Dumfries House papers are a set of drawings of the Temple of c.1900, a general outline survey of relatively little inherent importance but indicating some details of its internal arrangements.

The two pavilions that form part of the Temple were occupied by estate tenants or staff until shortly before World War II. Following this, during the active life of the adjacent military encampment, the pavilions were used as officers' accommodation. After the war, and probably by c.1950, the structures were finally been abandoned and became progressively derelict.

A detailed stone-by-stone survey of the central arched entrance was made before its partial dismantling in c.1960; see *section 5*. Evidently the structure had become unstable by that time.

3. *Works in 2014*

i. General

Recording works in 2014 followed the decision to repair and restore The Temple and to bring the structure back into viable use, this in line with the recommendations in the 2008 *Conservation Plan*. The intention for the archaeological involvement was to monitor the clearance of the structure, to complete a detailed analytical record of its interior spaces and to feed in analytical observations into the design decision-making process in advance of a Listed Building consent submission to Historic Scotland. With regard to the analysis of the structure a number of specific questions relating to the interpretation of the structure that might affect the approach taken towards its conservation were to be addressed and targeted investigations carried out.



Plate 2 General view of The Temple looking SW showing the new hard-standing area (Photograph 210)

Before recording works began an access road had been cut from The Avenue, in the vicinity of Pennyland Lodge, to the E. This ran up to and along the foot of The Temple along its north side where a broad hard-standing area had been formed to facilitate construction works.

It was anticipated that the archaeological team would monitor all removal of accumulated material from within the buildings, specifically recording and pinpointing the exact locations of any worked stones or dressings. Plotting the locations of these stones would assist in identifying their original location when these were re-used in the rebuilding programme. However some of the interior clearance had already been completed prior to the archaeological team arriving on site, particularly the removal of larger and diagnostic fallen stones from most areas except the western wing and lean-to structure beyond. Each room still contained a quantity of accumulated organic material, soil and some rubble collapse. This material was cleared under watching brief conditions with any significant stonework or other finds retained as appropriate.

Following clearance of the interiors and cleaning of vegetation, wall heads, etc. all internal elevations and floor plans were recorded.

ii. Methodology

The spoil heaps from the excavation along the north frontage of The Temple clearly contained a large quantity of glass, ceramics and other potentially interesting archaeological material. These spoil heaps were systematically walked over and a representative sample of the artefacts therein was removed for assessment.

During the excavation/clear-out process the construction team were monitored by the on-site archaeologist and any artefacts or stones removed assessed. In each room the floor surfaces or undisturbed substrate were easily discernible from the overlying material; these surfaces were carefully cleaned and recorded.

Topsoil was also removed from the threshold across the main entrance and within the two smaller flanking entrances to allow these to be assessed and recorded.

Where carved or dressed stones were recovered, these were photographed *in situ* with their number marked in chalk, and their location plotted onto a plan of the area by measurements from known points. All such stones were subsequently stored on pallets specific to the where they were found, prior to being cleaned by the contractor's team.

All elevations were hand drawn at 1:20, with features hand-measured by off-set from a level baseline. Plans were either completed at 1:20 or 1:50 as required. Some further details were drawn at greater scale.

4. Description

i. Masonry

Architecturally, an immediate contrast can be seen between the finely detailed polished ashlar of central archway and the remainder of the complex, whose details and finishes are generally of a more robust character. The piers and arch of the central gateway (the arch now represented by *ex situ* stones) employed a light pinkish-brown, occasionally slightly orangey, fine-grained crystalline sandstone. This stone was also used for a moulded stringcourse that extends outward from either side of the arch across the full width of the frontage, i.e. across the flanking walls, adjacent pavilions and wings beyond.

The stone used for the remainder of the complex tended to be a much deeper pink in colour and only fine- to medium-grained. Occasionally dressings were employed that were of a slightly darker stone. Clearly more than one quarry source was exploited, though much of the stone likely came from the Pennyland quarry only few hundred metres to the east.

The 1760 estimate makes clear distinction between different types of masonry construction, specifying *Rubble work* as opposed to *Droved Free Stone*, *rough Broatch'd* [stonework] and *Moulded work*. Each of these is still readily discernible within the structure, *plate 3*.



Plate 3 Details of different stone types and finishes – left: droved and polished dressings and broached rubblework; right: plinth of polished fine-grained stone (2014 - Photographs 290 and 491)

ii. Central gateway

The principal feature of The Temple had been the monumentally scaled central entrance gateway. From the historic sources already discussed (see *Plate 1*) it is clear that the substantial entrance piers had been surmounted by an ogee-form, voussoired arch whose apex was surmounted by a small carved foliate finial. At the springing point of the arch the entrance had been spanned by a flying lintel. On the S facing elevation the archway is flanked by pairs of triple clustered shafts upon moulded bases,

with intermediate horizontal bands and capitals. The columns, the lower parts of which still remain, are engaged and rise up from substantial chamfered plinth blocks. They had formerly run up to a cornice that was in turn surmounted by a balustrade that itself terminated at pairs of obelisks resting upon on plinths at either end.



Plate 4 The substantial piers that formerly supported the central archway looking N (2008 - Photograph 199)



Plate 5 Detail of damage at column base, (2008 – Photograph 205)

The arch, columns and associated elements are designed in the rococo gothic manner that may have been more or less directly inspired by details in Batty Langley's 1742 treatise on *Gothick Architecture* - the finial of the ogee arch and the moulded bases, the string courses and capitals of the columns.

The front and inner faces of the piers are of polished sandstone. The rear sides of the piers are very plain - simple elevations of ashlarwork rising up from the chamfered plinth course. There is neat diagonal tooling on the rear stonework though the arches are polished and as tightly jointed as elsewhere. The masonry of the columns is of exceptional quality, with joints of 1mm thickness or

less. The stone employed is a very light pinkish brown, occasionally slightly orangey, fine-grained crystalline sandstone. The use of this sandstone for the detailing contrasts with the sandstone used for the general construction of the temple, which tends to be much deeper pink in colour.

In 2014 the threshold area of the arched entrance was mechanically excavated and the threshold itself cleaned off by hand (*Plate 6* and *Plate 7*). The threshold was revealed to have been formed of seven substantial neatly dressed, tight-jointed ashlar blocks. The outer two were integral to the pier bases on either side. Each of these latter preserved the remnants of an iron gate pintle, set within lead, indicating paired gates and further confirmed by the presence of a bolt socket on the centre-line of the threshold.



Plate 6 Looking SE across the newly revealed threshold stone (2014 - Photograph 271)



Plate 7 The westernmost lead-fast iron pintle of the gateway (2014 - Photograph 274)

When the tops of the piers were cleared of accumulated soil and vegetation it was hoped that further pintles or fixing points would be revealed, but this was not the case. These had probably been set in to the underside of the flying lintel that had extended between the capitals of the gate piers but now lost. The sockets for the missing lintel were cleaned in the hope of better understanding its details, construction and, possibly, material. Plain squared sockets were revealed, but there was no indication of material or specialised fixing detail, *plate 8*.



Plate 8 Detail of socket for flying lintel in top of gate pier (2014 – Photograph 350)

iii. Flanking walls

Between the principal entrance and the pavilions are short sections of flanking wall. These are rubble-built of roughly hewn squared sandstone that is either roughly coursed or wholly un-coursed. This rubble rises up to the cornice course, which is in turn surmounted by a scalloped parapet, consisting of semi-circular embrasures and ‘merlons’ that rise up to peaks that are capped with flat copes. It can be seen from historical photographs (*Plate 1*) and drawings that these copes were originally topped by spherical ball finials. However, these have been removed and no evidence of the stones was found either during the excavation or within the vicinity of the site.

The principal feature of each of the flanking walls is a northwards-facing central entrance. On the N side the neatly formed and tightly jointed dressings rise up to an arched head. On the southern side of the entrance the ingo rises up to a segmentally-formed squared head. In both the E and W entrances the inner voussoirs, which are not attached to the arched front, are beginning to drop. The aris of the entrance surround to the N is rounded and within this there is a rebate that rises up to the flat arched head. Within these openings on either side there are fixings of wrought iron seated in lead - three on each jamb of the eastern entrance and four on each jamb of the western entrance. These had been intended for a wooden frame, the outline of which is readily apparent by the impressions of a later cement fillet.



Plate 9 – Western flanking wall, (2008 – Photograph 076)



Plate 10 Detail of dropping flat arch on eastern flanking wall , (2008 – Photograph 080)



*Plate 11 Detail of the threshold of one of the flanking entrances following clearance, looking north
(2014 – Photograph 239)*

iv. Pavilions

a. Exterior

The two pavilions are square in plan but are set at 45° to the principal axes of The Temple. These structures are robustly detailed with ashlar pilasters at the corners that rise from a plinth up to the cornice course. The pilasters define the sides of central recesses that rise up to a pointed arched head above the cornice. Within each of these blind recessed arches there is a square headed opening. The outer arches contain windows whilst those facing inwards contain entrances. The openings are all detailed with a tight rounded aris and rebates within, the window rebates forming a very narrow surround. Above each of these openings, within the arch, there is a blind oval with segmentally formed surrounds. The walls of each pavilion rise up to a dentil course, the dentils consisting of simple robust cubes. These support a heavy plain cornice which was originally battlemented. Only two of the merlons actually remain *in situ*; the remainder had fallen and were recovered from within a short distance of the temple. Each of these measures exactly 1' (0.30m) in height by 18" (0.455m) in length, (squared section, 1 foot).

The dressings defining both the arched and oval recesses are of ashlarwork, as are the corner pilasters. Throughout the structure the ashlarwork and the dressings around the principle features are very tightly jointed. Elsewhere, within the panel of the arch and above the cornice course, the masonry is of roughly hewn rubble construction. The faces of the stones have been diagonally tooled, although the arises are polished. This is with the exception of the plinth blocks, which are polished and appear to be of a different sandstone - more akin to that of the principal entrance.



Plate 12 Western section of temple: pavilion, flanking wall and west wing , (2008 – Photograph 013)



Plate 13 c.1970s-80s? image showing former condition of pavilion and flanking walls. NMRS

b. Roof structures

The pavilions had similarly detailed roof structures that are of peculiarly notable form. The principal evidence for these is a projecting course at the point where the slates ran up towards the wall head. On three sides these ran parallel to the wall head, set down behind the parapet. However, on the fourth side (the NE and NW elevations for the E and W pavilions respectively) these projecting stone courses run down at an angle of 45 degrees into the centre part of each wall face. Here they terminate on either side of an oval aperture that is located in a corresponding position to the blind oval recesses elsewhere to the exterior. In both cases these oval apertures run through the wall allowing the drainage from the roof valley to run through them.

Below each of these projecting courses a raggle had been cut to accept lead flashings that had clearly run down onto the slates - some of the lead still survives at points. Although an extravagant use of space, it appears that the roofs had funnelled into a central valley and then ran out through the oval. The lower part of the oval on both of the exteriors can be clearly seen to contain a broad stone spout that in each case is broken off at the face. These spouts would have disported runoff from the main roof in to the walled yards on either side and, after c.1820, on to the slated roofs of the flanking buildings installed within – for investigation of the drainage see *section vi*, below.

On each pavilion on either side of the spout aperture there are narrow vertically aligned rectangular apertures. Running through the thickness of the wall and sloping down from interior to exterior, these may have been intended to vent the roof space (without other obvious explanation for their presence).

Lying within the interior of the pavilions were various fragments of slates of dark grey hard west highland type.



Plate 14 Eastern pavilion interior, evidence for roof structure, (2008 – Photograph 134)



Plate 15 Western pavilion, detail of broken spout, (2008 – Photograph 032)

c. Pavilion interiors - general

As originally designed the cube pavilions each had had a single interior space that did not interlink with the walled yards beyond on either side. In both cases these were subsequently broken through with inter-communicating entrances. The 1760 estimate makes explicit the design included both a *Temple* and a *Porters Lodge*. These unequivocally correspond to the pavilions as built, the western one the ‘temple’ and that to the east the porter’s lodge.

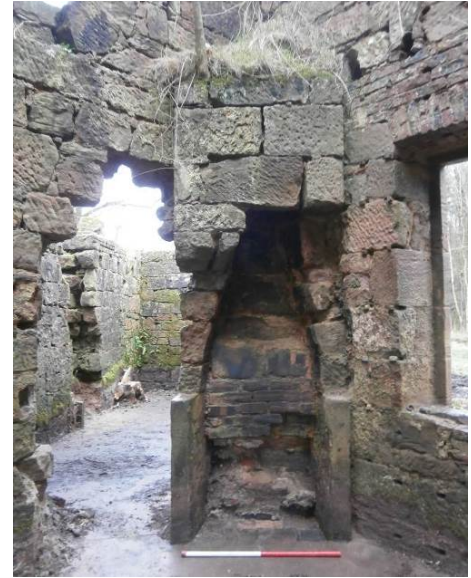
d. Eastern pavilion interior

The interior of the eastern pavilion was square in plan and was entered by an entrance to the SW. There are opposing windows to the SE and NW and a blank wall to the NE. At the eastern corner of this chamber there is a fireplace and chimneybreast set across the angle,

Plate 17. Though this has partly collapsed, the jambs of the fireplace itself remain *in situ*, formed of plain vertically set blocks. The back of the fireplace is presently formed up with late 19th century-early 20th century brick and above this level the stone lining is apparent. This chimneybreast ran up to ceiling level, above which the flue angled up into the walls and parapets above at the E corner. During wall head cleaning this area was seen to be particularly unstable and the wall top and chimney detail missing. It is possible that the flue ran up in to one of the merlon blocks thus functioning as a chimney. Neither of the historic photographs of the temple help to elucidate this detail.

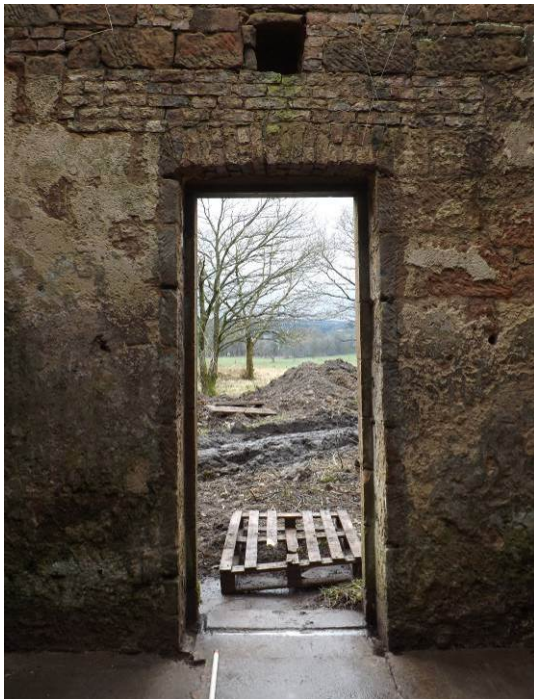


*Plate 16 The NE wall of the East Pavilion interior before clearance
(2008 – Photograph 133)*

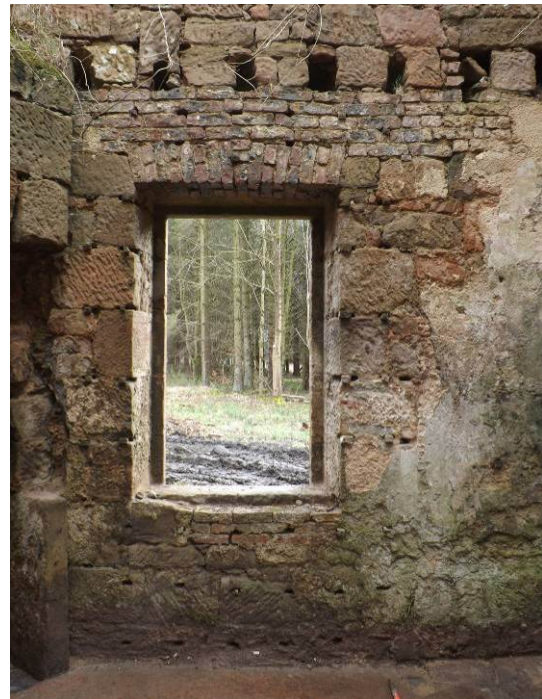


*Plate 17 The fireplace in the E corner of
the East Pavilion (2014 – Photo. 364)*

On the interior of the pavilion low fired, orangey/red handmade bricks of mid-18th century character were employed in several areas, most notably to form up the window sills at the internal wall face and to construct the heads of the windows and entrance (*Plate 18* and *Plate 19*). The latter are formed as flat arches (the head of the window in the NW elevation is missing). There is also a horizontal five-course band of brickwork immediately above the each of the windows that rises up to ceiling joist level; this runs not quite continuously around the SE, SW and NW walls.



*Plate 18 NE facing internal elevation of East pavilion
(2014 – Photograph 429)*



*Plate 19 NW facing internal elevation of East pavilion
(2014 – Photograph 430)*

The ceiling structure had been formed of common joists aligned SE-NW that appear to have been supported by a principal joist running SW-NE for which substantial sockets can be seen. The latter had also evidently been intended to provide direct support for the valley of the roof structure. Throughout the interior to the level of the ceiling joists there are extensive surviving areas of lime plaster onto the hard. The face of the chimneybreast also retains areas of plaster onto the hard.

The historic plans of c.1900 show that the interior of this pavilion had been partly compartmented, with framed-in areas on either side of the entrance. This evidence was borne out during the assessment and recording of the internal elevations of the pavilion. Vertical silhouettes were recorded on both the NE and SW facing internal elevations, with the pattern of *dooks* across the rest of the walls on the whole respecting the areas enclosed by the main door and the vertical wall silhouettes (*Plate 20* and *Plate 21*).

The remaining areas of the NE facing and the SW facing walls are fully *dooked* out but the SW facing elevation contains very few *dooks*. There is evidence for *dooking* and supporting architraves around the windows and entrance. Further *dooks* elsewhere suggest that some parts of the interior may even have been lined out – the window walls to the NW and SE. The plaster applied onto the hard in these areas respects the *dooks* and the latter must therefore be part of the original intention. The 1760 estimate provides for *80 Yards of Lath & Plaister Ceiling & Partitions*, which may include some wall lining as well.



Plate 20 The S corner of the East pavilion (2014 – Photograph 314)



Plate 21 The W corner of the East pavilion (2014 – Photograph 326)

Unfortunately the floor of the East Pavilion had been cleared prior to the archaeological team arriving on site, so none of the missing dressed stones from around the fireplace were recovered and recorded in relation to their location.

When the floor of the pavilion was revealed it was shown to comprise a red concreted surface. This may have been installed during the military occupation of the site in the 1940s (*Plate 22*). Only in the southern and western corners did any details survive to provide any indication as to the nature of the pre-existing surface. As discussed above, the assessment of the documentary evidence and the walls

had indicated the presence of two compartments on either side of the entrance. The removal of the overburden revealed direct evidence for these in the form of sockets for timbers, cut into a flagstone floor (*Plate 23* and *Plate 24*). The flagstones consist of somewhat degraded yellow sandstone of irregular sizes, but very tight jointed. Clearly the framed structures above still existed when the flags elsewhere were replaced by the existing concrete flooring, which run up to but respected the limits as defined by the earlier compartments.



Plate 22 Post-excavation view of the East Pavilion looking W (2014 - Photograph 404)



Plate 23 Looking SW over the features in the S corner of the East pavilion (2014 – Photograph 311)



Plate 24 Looking SW over the features in the W corner of the East pavilion (2014 – Photo. 327)

d. Western pavilion interior

In striking contrast to the interior of the eastern pavilion, that of the western pavilion is circular in plan. This had clearly been intended as a formally appointed interior of some considerable quality, quite likely as a teahouse or recreational building to be visited on a perambulation of the estate. This is the chamber referred to as the ‘Temple’ in the 1760 estimate.

Entering by the principal entrance to the SE one faced a centrally positioned fireplace opposite to the NW. Although this is damaged and the lintel has fallen, the inner jambs of this fireplace still remain *in situ*. In 2008 *ex situ* fragments that appear to relate to it were noted close by - a handsomely moulded and delicately detailed surround, including a rounded bolection, a fillet, a quarter *ovolo*, and a further fillet within. These were removed to storage prior to the archaeological involvement in 2014 and recorded there, *plate 23* and *figure 3*. The flue of the fireplace runs up diagonally within the wall to appear at the wall head at the W corner of the structure. Unfortunately the wall head at this point is broken down and no chimney detail survived.



Plate 25 Ex situ fireplace lintel from the West pavilion (2014 – Photograph 518)

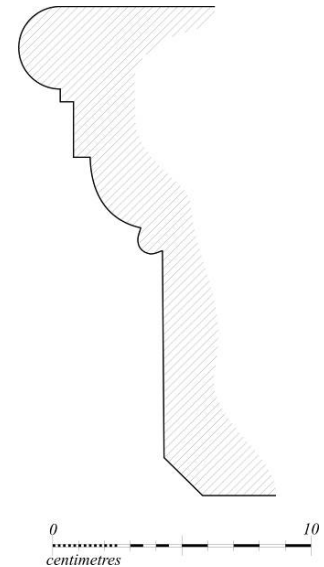


Figure 3 Profile of the moulding of the fireplace

Within the fireplace an *in situ* stone suggested that there had likely been a hob grate within. This had been removed by 2014. The SW jamb of the fireplace retained an iron eyed nail inserted towards the top and to the front of the internal face, possibly a mount for a *swey*.

There are opposing windows to the SW and NE. The heads of the two windows and the principal (SE) entrance are formed up with low fired orangey-red handmade bricks into flat arches, with further bands of brickwork above. This follows the pattern established in the East Pavilion.

Occupying the cardinal points of the pavilion the thickness of the wall contains semi-circular niches with semi-circular arched heads. Inside these there are plaster residues. This is most evident in the northernmost niche/alcove, where there is clear evidence for plaster respecting shelving (*Plate 26*). There had almost certainly had been a niche to the W, with this being clawed away where a new entrance was broken through to the wing beyond (*Plate 26*). The window openings and the niches all retain dooks indicating architraved surrounds. Although it is probable there was originally a cornice within the circular chamber no direct evidence for this remains *in situ*.

The circular walling of the interior rises up to ceiling level only, where there is an offset back to a square at the pavilion angles. Above this there are multiple sockets for common joists, aligned SW-NE. The wall face throughout the interior, apart from the areas where there had been architraves, retains remnants of plaster onto the hard. This extends around the interiors of the niches. From the remnants of this plaster it can be clearly seen that the shelving previously noted only occurred in the niche on the N side and this was perhaps itself a secondary modification. The E and S niches that survive contain no such evidence for shelving.



Plate 26 Western pavilion interior, looking NW showing the fireplace, secondary entrance in to the wing and alcove with shelving evidence, (2008 – Photograph 048)



Plate 27 General view of the fireplace following clearance; note the outer hearth stone and adjacent flooring flags (2014 – Photograph 460)



Plate 28 View of the eastern alcove/niche (2014 – Photograph 468)

As seen in *Plate 29*, clearance of the interior in 2014 revealed remnants of finely jointed sandstone flag floor, with the better surviving area to the N, on the NE side of the fireplace. Here three sandstone flags survived near enough intact, respecting the neatly laid outer hearth stone in front of the fireplace. One large flagstone sits directly in front of the fireplace, overlain by the remnants of a concrete surface. Evidently most of the flags had been taken up, perhaps because of long-term wear and cracking; only the less worn, better preserved stones were left in place. In the remaining area a new lime concrete flooring was laid over. That this had occurred at the time when the west wing was being roofed was indicated by the new flooring running into the area to the SW where the new entrance had been broken through to the wing. On cleaning this area the original curvature of the interior wall face could be easily discerned.



Plate 29 General view of the interior following clearance, looking south; note surviving flags to lower right and secondary lime concrete flooring running into the inserted opening to upper right (2014 – Photograph 452)

Across the centre of the room, the limestone floor had broken up to reveal a clean, orange brown sandy bedding material, presumably initially for the now removed flagstones. Both in front of the principal entrance to the SE and adjacent to the fireplace in the NW, much degraded and crumbled remnants of cement were noted. These, taken with the straight edges of the limestone surface indicate the centre of the room was floored differently when the lime cement was laid. It is possible that flagstones remained in this area before being replaced with cement, but if they were removed due to wear and tear as suggested, it seems unlikely those across the centre of the room where footfall would be heaviest would have survived intact.

v. *Flanking wings*

a. *General and exterior*

At the outer sides of each of the pavilions are further low wings, originally intended as '*little Courts*' (1760 estimate), that extend outwards. These are of the same height and masonry character as the flanking walls located on either side of the principal entrance; they are also of a similar length. On their south frontages the moulded stringcourse extends from the sides of the pavilions along the parapet of these flanking wings. The parapet itself is surmounted with scalloped battlements of identical form. The principal frontage of the flanking wings lay to the S and it seems that these wall head details did not extend to the other walls of the structure. Although the wall heads were relatively poorly preserved the wall-top detail was recoverable at the junction of the north wall of the eastern wing with the adjacent east pavilion. Here it was evident that the walling had been capped with a flat slab cope running at the same level as the moulded string course on the pavilion, *plate 27a*.



Plate 30 Cope detail on the north wall of the east wing (2014 – Photograph 354)

With the exception of the string/cornice course and the dressed scalloping stones, these wings are built of squared rubble stone with rough diagonal tooling. There are neat ashlar quoins at the outer corners, tightly jointed with close regular diagonal tooling at the faces.

As originally built it seems that each of the wings had a central south-facing entrance with the jambs of this rising up to a flat arch. In both wings a particular peculiarity is that the fine dressings of these entrances face inwards, perhaps suggesting that in an original design concept they were meant to face externally northwards and that the flanking wings may simply have been conceived of as flanking walls. This seems most likely to have been a change during the design process. For each entrance the inwards facing dressings are of tightly jointed ashlar work, with the outer arris detailed with a tight rounding – a characteristic detail of Adam work of the mid-18th century.

In each end wall of these wings there is a further entrance of less substantial proportion (that to the E is the better preserved). These are detailed with tightly jointed ashlarwork surrounds again with rounded arrises, polished edges and neat diagonally tooling beyond.

b. Eastern wing

Inside the eastern wing there are some notable peculiarities. Of these the most striking are the internal wall faces of the N and S elevations towards the eastern end of the interior. Here there are corresponding diagonally set stones that had clearly projected from the wall face and had related to a lean-to type roof structure. These stones have now been clawed back but their extent is clearly apparent. Silhouettes of now removed walls can be seen extending from the terminal of the roof structure. It seems possible that originally this area had been a small internal interior yard with a little lean-to building at the E end (*Plate 31* and *Plate 32*). A blocked up doorway in the eastern wall is clearly a primary feature and would have provided access to this structure. It is unclear if there was access in to this from the courtyard itself, although this seems likely.



*Plate 31 W facing internal elevation of East Wing
(2014 – Photograph 414)*



*Plate 32 Oblique view of N facing internal elevation of
East Wing, E end (2014 – Photograph 416)*

The interior of the original court saw substantial secondary remodelling, see *section vii*, below.

c. Western wing

This wing appears to have been similarly detailed in most respects to the east wing and, like it, had also originally formed a walled court. However it is far less well preserved and only survives to the wall head on the rear (north) wall and on the eastern part of the south wall. The western part of the south wall and the upper parts of the W wall are now largely broken down to half their original height.

There is a principal entrance in the centre of the south side and a further entrance within the west wall, the details exactly mirroring those in the east wing. The secondary infill within the entrance to the south has partly fallen away to reveal the rebate of the original opening; here there are lead-fast wrought iron fixings for a timber frame.



Plate 33 Details of the jambs of the early entrance into the west wing looking NW (2014 - photographs 499)



Plate 34 Details of the jambs of the early entrance into the west wing looking NE (2014 - photographs 500)

Clearance of the interior in 2014 allowed a more comprehensive assessment of the evidence for its former arrangements and its phasing. This was also the only area of the site where the recovery of dressed and worked stones was recorded.

Unfortunately, no direct evidence remained to indicate the nature of the flooring in the West Wing. From the Western Pavilion, the ground dropped significantly and during the removal of the overburden, it very quickly became clear that only a sandy bedding material survived. This comprised a mixed and mottled orange brown, mid brown and dark brown sand upon which at one point the floor surface would have sat (*Plate 35*).



Plate 35 Post-excavation view of the West Wing looking E (2014 – Photograph 391)

That early floor surface may have been cobbling was indicated by a small spread of medium rounded stones in the NE corner of the room, in the acute angle formed by the junction of the west wing and the west pavilion. Although much disturbed, here a small number of cobbles seemed to sit in an organised manner directly atop the bedding sand. In addition, a number of loose cobbled stones were recovered from this area. No other such cobbles were recorded during the clearance of the remaining structure.

At the west end of the west wing, a large masonry footing or foundation was uncovered. The function of this is unclear. The band of bedding sand between the masonry and the N wall was excavated to expose the natural subsoil, revealing the base of the feature to contain a finely carved sandstone block, with fine tooling and still sharp edges. Why such a finely dressed stone was used in a foundation is unclear. The mortar bonding atop the feature seemed to lip up against the E facing elevation to the W, indicating it to be secondary.



Plate 36 General view of masonry footing (2014 – Photograph 393)



Plate 37 General view of the W end of the West Wing (2014 – Photograph 533)



Plate 38 Detail of the N facing internal elevation of the East Wing, eastern end (2014 – Photograph 386)

vi. Drainage

It was anticipated that the rain water from both the west pavilion and the west wing must have collected in the NE corner of the west wing, and the east pavilion and east wing in the NW corner of the east wing, but it was unclear how this would have drained from the building. No obvious signs of fittings for drainage pipes etc were apparent internally or externally.

Excavation in this corner in the west wing revealed the natural subsoil, with no indication of there having been any drainage in this position.



Plate 39 Pre-excavation view of cobbles in NE corner of West Wing (2014 – Photograph 395)



Plate 40 Post-excavation view of cobbles in NE corner of West Wing (2014 – Photograph 436)

In the East Wing, ground clearance in this area revealed a hole in the concrete, and while this may have housed a drainage pipe, no indications for this were found. External excavations (*Plate 42*) revealed a possible hole through the wall (it was not clear if this went the whole way through), but this did not seem substantial enough to hold a drainage network.



Plate 41 Mid-excavation view of NW corner in East Wing (2014 – Photograph 305)



Plate 42 Post-excavation view of external excavation of NW corner in East Wing (2014 – Photograph 485)

From measurements, the *raggle* indicating the roof line along the N walls of both the East and West wings is pretty consistent, with perhaps a slight depression towards the NE and NW corners respectively.

vii. Secondary modifications

a. East pavilion and east wing

The East Wing had clearly seen major remodelling. This corresponded to a point in time when the NE pavilion wall was broken through and a new entrance formed. Otherwise, it seems that the eastern pavilion interior remained unchanged. However the eastern wing was clearly fully roofed over at this stage whereas it seems to have been previously open. There is evidence all the way around the wall heads for a *raggle* for lead work for a single pitch gently sloping roof running down to the N.

It seems that at the point when the new entrance was broken through, the original entrance to the wing was partly blocked in and formed into a S facing window. The dressings of this, the only diagnostic detail for the work, are notable for their contrast with the original. Here the arrises are sharp and square with a broad margin and the stone work is studded beyond that; the margin itself is neatly horizontally tooled. All of this work suggests modification in the early-mid 19th century. It also seems that a new fireplace was cut into the central part of the N elevation interior, with the pre-existing stone work appearing to have been dressed back and a fireplace and flue above formed. The original

entrance in the E wall was also blocked up with mortared rubble work, apparently at this stage. There is evidence for dooks throughout the interior, many of which remain *in situ*, and close set N-S aligned common joists for a ceiling structure.

Abutting the exterior of the east wing at its E end is a lean-to structure of which only the S wall remains standing. From the raggle in the end wall of the wing it's clear that this had had a single pitched roof structure sloping gently down to the east, supported by multiple rafters. The structure seems to have been opened on its east side. The roof structure was apparently supported by a single wooden lintel, the socket of which can still be seen to the N.



*Plate 43 E facing external elevation of East Wing, showing the secondary lean-to structure
(2014 – Photograph 493)*

The existing floor across the east wing corresponds to that recorded in the east pavilion, with a red concrete surface extending much of the way across virtually the entire structure.



Plate 44 Post-excavation view looking E along the floor of the East Wing (2014 – Photograph 406)

The only features of note in this floor surface were a setting for the pre-existing fireplace midway along the N wall, and the silhouette of a north/south aligned partition wall where no concrete extends; this contained an entrance off-set to the south. The partition may have pre-dated the concrete floor.



Plate 45 Detailed view of the features in the floor of the East Wing, looking W (2014 – Photograph 409)

It was anticipated that the concrete surface may overlie an earlier stone floor and a test pit was excavated through this (*Plate 46* and *Plate 47*). The test pit revealed a large W-E running sleeper wall of unfrosted red bricks. This was presumably first built to hold a timber floor, but the area around it had since been packed with a loose collection of small to medium rounded pebbles and gravel to provide the flat surface for the concrete flooring. This flooring was seen to be up to <0.15m deep. Below the pebbles, the undisturbed natural subsoil was visible.



Plate 46 Mid-excavation view of trial pit looking W (2014 – Photograph 445)



Plate 47 Post-excavation view of trial pit looking W (2014 – Photograph 478)

b. West wing

Clearly the modifications to the west wing were very similar to those that occurred in the east wing, namely a roofing-in of the pre-existing walled court area and the conversion of the space into accommodation, this occurring in c.1820. The work involved an entrance slapped through from the pavilion interior, and the principal wing entrance to the S and that to the W were also blocked in. The southern entrance was formed into a window of which only the sill now survives.

A new roof structure was built within that gently sloped down in a single pitch from S to N. There are raggles for the lead work around where the walls survived to the height of the wall head. There are also common N-S aligned joists across the interior for the ceiling structure. There are some *dook* holes throughout the interior indicating that it had been lined out. Sockets seen at the north wall foot were probably for principal joists supporting a timber floor structure. A fireplace was formed within the mid part of the north wall. This retains a single vertical jamb stone of polished sandstone. The flue track runs up above.

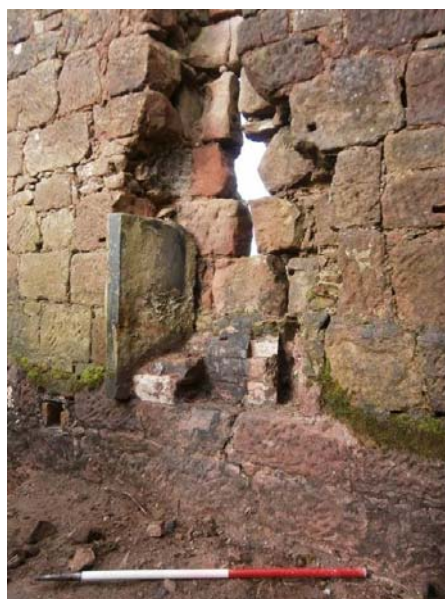


Plate 48 General view of the inserted fireplace in the West Wing (2014 – Photograph 531)

Built up against the W wall of the wing and abutting it externally are the remains of a small lean-to type structure, perhaps a privy or coal house. This may have been built around the same time as the interior was remodelled. Raggles within the end wall of the wing indicate two single pitched roof structures running down to a valley (*Plate 49*). This also indicates the lean-to building and the abutting building had two chambers and there is certainly a cross wall within and two entrances to the W. These structures were built of mortared rubble, sometimes incorporating what are apparently re-used dressed stones.



Plate 49 Detail of the raggle for the lean-to (2014 – Photograph 477)

The removal of the rubble collapse and overburden within the secondary lean-to revealed differing floor surfaces. The larger, more southerly of the two contained a large concentration of compact coal ash, beneath which a small collection of sub-angular cobbles indicate the former floor surface (*Plate 50*).

The floor surface in the smaller, more northerly of the two lean-to structures consisted of lime concrete flooring of a similar nature to that in the East pavilion. There is no indication as to the function of this smaller room.



Plate 50 Post-excavation view showing cobbles in the southerly of the two lean-to structures at the western end of The Temple (2014 – Photograph 475)



Plate 51 Post-excavation view showing cobbles in the northerly of the two lean-to structures at the western end of The Temple (2014 – Photograph 476)

viii. Boundary walls

Extending outwards from the east and west wings are sections of tall boundary wall; these rise up to slightly below the height of the wings. The walls had been coped with a simple plain copings. The eastwards-running wall is relatively poorly preserved, only rising up to wall head height in one or two places. The copes are all now fallen and probably many robbed. The western wall however is very well preserved and is complete up to its wall head and the copes are mostly in place all the way to its far termination. The west wall is almost exactly 100m in length. Thereafter the wall is of lime bonded rubble construction but of about half the height and far more coarsely built. The coped section of walling is of roughly squared sandstone rubblework, built to a height of about 2.5metres or 8 feet.



Plate 52 The westwards running boundary wall (2014 – Photograph 501)



Plate 53 junction of the east boundary wall and the east wing, north side

5. The dismantled arch and other ex situ stones

i. Archway

The upper stages of the temple entranceway, including its ogee headed arch and four surmounting obelisks, had clearly been carefully dismantled. A drawing in the Dumfries House archive, surveyed c.1960 in preparation for the dismantling, shows the details of the arch and the individual stones, which themselves are systematically and correspondingly numbered (see *Figure 4*).

Site inspection revealed that the numbered stones correlate precisely to the maximum extent of down taking of the arch. The dismantled stones were carefully taken down and stacked behind the temple on its N side at the angle of the flanking wall and the western pavilion.

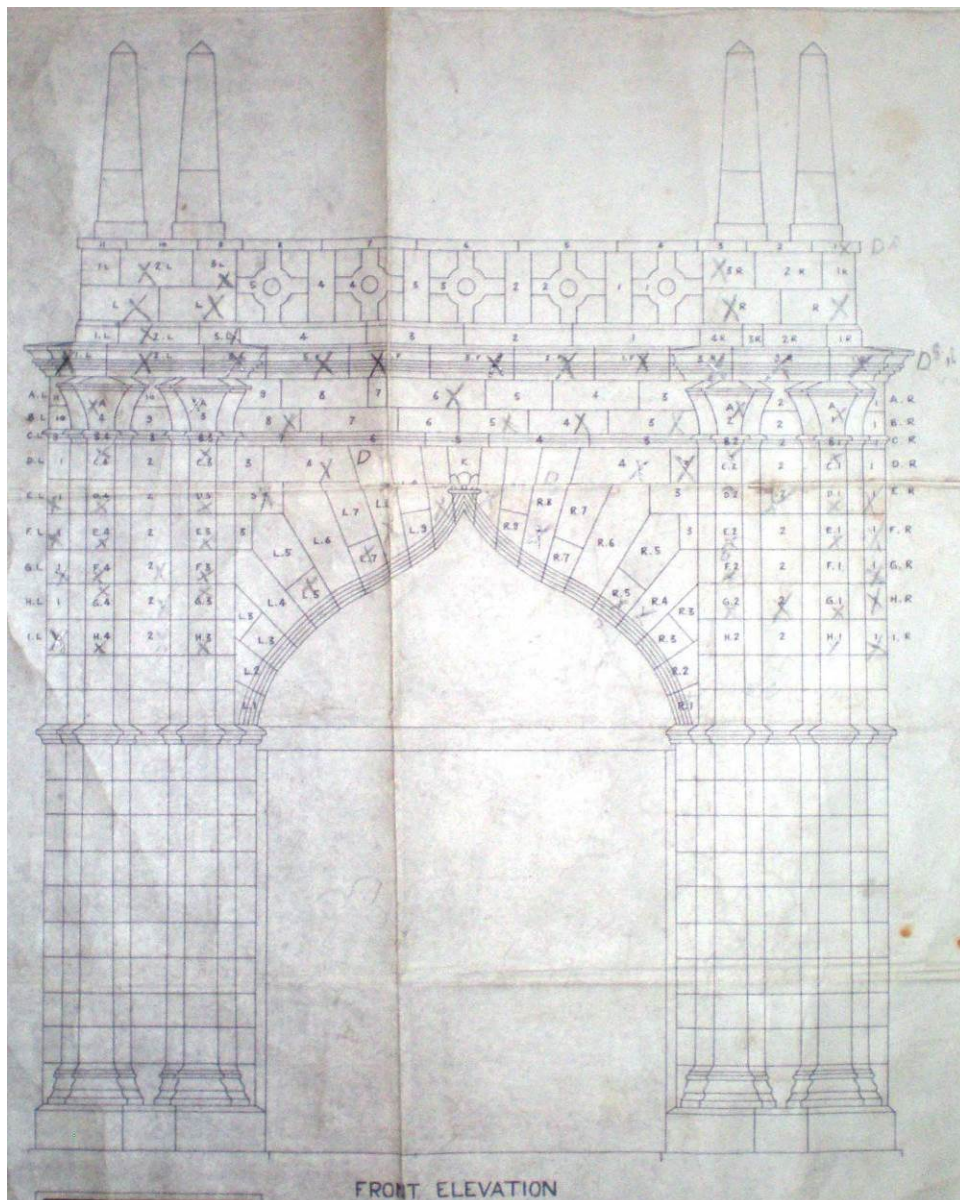


Figure 4 c.1960s drawing of arch with stones detailed and numbered, Dumfries House archive

Prior to 2014, the stack of stones remained and in general the stones are in good condition though with much new moss growth. However, there had clearly been some physical damage to them during the

dismantling process, such as chipped arises and breaks to moulded details etc. In early 2014 the stones were systematically re-stacked on pallets and cleaned with a pressure washer.

The volume of stones suggests that most of the dismantled arch can still be accounted for. Amongst the stones all of the majority of the elements used to form the arch are visible, including sections of the four obelisks, cornice sections, capitals relating to the piers, and so on. In 2008 the pile did show signs of disturbance, suggesting that some of the stones may have been dispersed and/or removed. The extent of survival will become apparent when the cleaned stones are laid out and catalogued prior to reconstruction.



Plate 54 Dismantled arch stones (2008 – Photograph 092)



Plate 55 Dismantled arch stones, detail , (2008 – Photograph 093)



*Plate 56 and Plate 57 Sections of clustered column shafts found to E of site (note disassembly numbering)
(2008 – Photograph 005 and 002)*

To aid in their future identification numbers had been cut into faces of the stones at the time of the dismantling of the arch, cut on faces that would not be visible when reconstructed. These numbers correlate precisely to the annotated elevation drawings. With such records the reliable reconstruction would seem to be possible, and a relatively straightforward exercise to reassemble the stones in their correct positions. However some individual elements certainly seem to be missing, the most obvious absentee being the flying lintel from within the arch.



Plate 58 Carved stones from the dismantled archway showing numbering (E2, E3, C3, C1, H1) applied in the 1960s, and earlier numbering and masons' marks (2014 – Photographs 330, 332, 335, 339 and 336)

Of analytical interest were a series of earlier marks visible upon the stones, these evidently relating to the original construction in c.1760. These formed two groups – numbering of individual stones to aid in identification during assembly, and probable masons' marks.

ii. Other stones

Following its abandonment and partial dismantling in the mid-20th century the Gothic Temple Lodge continued to decay to the point of ruination by the time of the present survey. Many areas of walling had been subject to more or less extensive collapse, this in part due to natural processes, invasive plants, etc., and in part due to vandalism and theft. Much of the wall head detailing was missing, particularly coping stones and ball finials. Elsewhere piles of fallen stones from collapsed wall sections still remained within and close to the structure. Generally this material was sorted during clearance, and significant stones identified and set aside.

6. *Artefacts recovered*

Prior to the arrival on site of the archaeological team, an access road had been excavated to the foot of The Temple, running from the Avenue to the E. The spoil from this excavation was stored in a series of large bunds adjacent to the stone infill. This deposit contained a quantity of artefacts, evidently from dumps of domestic refuse deposited on the north side of the Temple complex to the east of the main entrance. A representative sample of this material was recovered for assessment.

There were clearly of two groups of material present. The earlier must relate to the occupation of the lodges in the mid-late 19th century, continuing to the early 20th. This assemblage included a range of ceramic types, bottle glass and other finds, such as clay tobacco pipes and a bone knife handle.

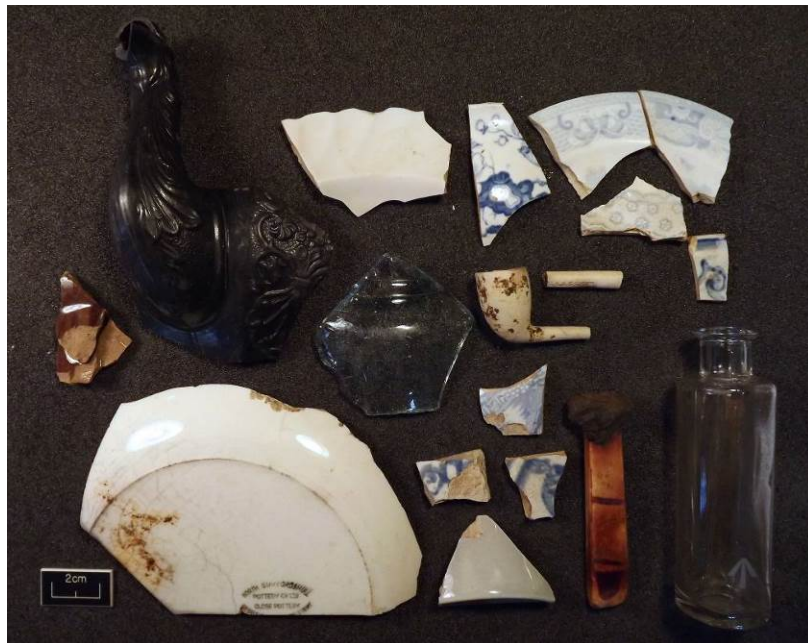


Plate 59 Domestic refuse relating to the mid-19th to early-20th century occupation of the lodges

Of note was a ceramic body sherd with anamorphic spout from a black-glazed basalt ware moulded teapot, probably manufactured at the Verreville Pottery, Glasgow, where an identical sherd was found during excavations in 2005 (Haggarty, 2007). Likely of mid-late 19th century in date (*pers. comm.* G Haggarty), the body shows a moulded floral pattern while the spout is in the form of a stylised bird, possibly a shag. The sherd displays ten holes in a triangular pattern, 3.25-4.00mm in diameter,

manually punched prior to the spout being affixed. The feathering along the spout neck also shows a slight fingerprint impression in the glaze indicating that it was handled prior to it being fully dry (measurements : body - height: 75.0mm, width: 86.0mm, thickness: 4-6.0mm; spout - height: 124.0mm, width: 20-47.0mm, thickness: c.3mm).



Plate 60 Detail of tea-pot spout

The second group certainly related to the military occupation of the site, including the Temple and the adjacent army camp immediately downslope to the south and southeast. Glass and ceramics were recovered, the latter utilitarian wares, some marked *N.A.A.F.I.* (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes), *TAMS* (John Tams & Son Ltd., Crown Pottery, Longton, Staffordshire) and dated- 1943, 1946, etc.



Plate 61 Selected finds relating to the military occupation in the 1940s



Plate 62 Detail of marks from the 1940s occupation – included dates of ‘1943’ and ‘1946’

Of this material only the black teapot spout (*Plate 61*), along with three of the sherds marked *NAAFI*. The remainder of the material disposed of.

7. Discussion

The intended form of the central arched gateway was one of the specific issues facing the conservation decision-making process.

Lintel-transom

The evidence for the material of the missing ‘flying lintel’ (or transom) was inconclusive, the possible options being stone, cast iron or timber. It probably was possible in c.1760 for the Adams to procure cast iron of the correct specification – they had helped establish the Carron Iron Company in 1759 – however this manufactory was not in full production until a little after 1760. The 1760 estimate itself gives no individual specification for the lintel, which probably rules out cast iron – this would surely have been itemised. The Adams could probably have procured stone of the correct quality even for

this span, Craigleith being a possible source of freestone of particularly high specification (Robert Adam's Edinburgh Old College entrance monoliths demonstrate that oversize blocks were available from that source). An issue with timber is that it is unlikely it would have looked so freshly defined in the early photographs given its age, assuming it had not seen subsequent renewal (*plates 1 and 13*).

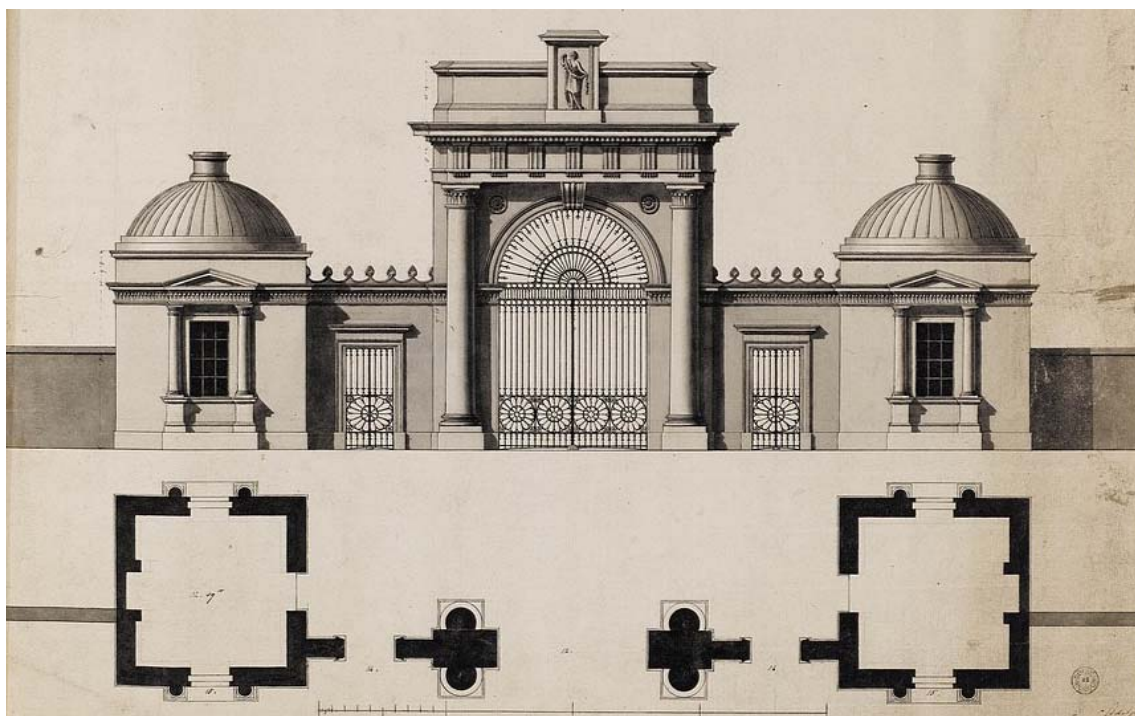
The photographic images demonstrate that the south-facing side of the lintel had had projecting moulded detail, while the 20th century survey drawing, *figure 4*, indicates the lintel was deeper than the adjacent moulded capital and cornice course. The evidence of the surviving lintel socket corroborates both of these observations, *plate 8*. Here it is clear from the existing mouldings of the pier capitals that the moulding returned on to both sides of the lintel. The character of the remaining sockets suggest the lintel more likely to have been of stone.

Gates

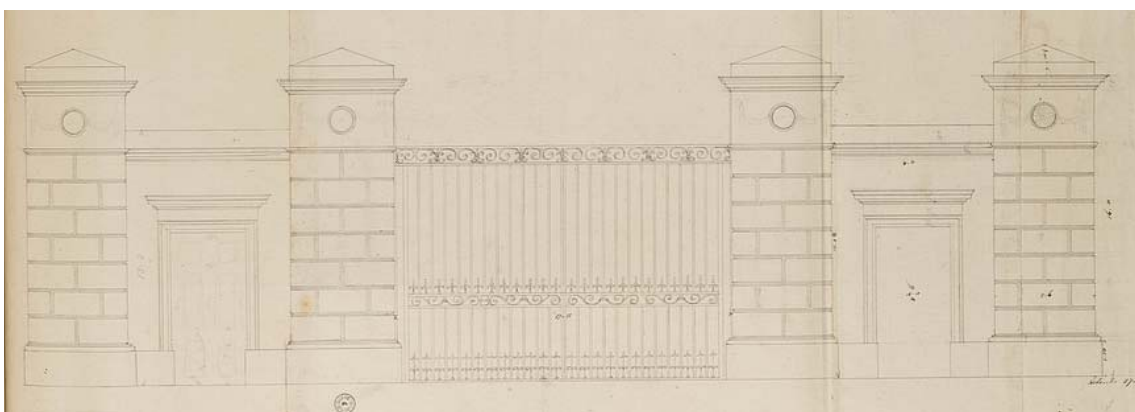
The possible form of the gates that had existed within the entrance was considered. The surviving historic images and photographic views provide little helpful evidence as to their nature, the latter indicating that any gates had been removed at an earlier date. As outlined above the physical evidence for gates includes the stout lead-fast vertically set iron pintles to either side, and the central seating interpreted as a bolt socket within the threshold. In the absence of evidence for upper pintle seatings on the jambs of the gate piers, the upper fixing must have been into the soffit of the lintel. The 1760 estimate includes the item, *1 Sett of very Strong double Centerpoints for the Gate*: it is uncertain quite how this should be interpreted but it does seem to confirm paired gates.

An extensive search for precedents for the gateway arrangement at The Temple (parallels for the gates, flying lintels and the form and details of the structure generally) was made. Reference was made to other Adam designs, both of standing buildings and through surviving drawings, principally those held by the Soane Museum, London, accessible on-line.

No Adam design was identified that precisely parallels the flying lintel/transom. Of a large number of gated entrance designs there are a number where the iron gates themselves are topped with a band of much denser decorative ironwork at precisely the level of the pier capitals and cornice extending beyond on either side – giving exactly the same strong horizontal line (e.g. Soane Museum - *Design of a Gateway and Lodges* at Harewood, 1779-82, and a *Design for Kimbolton Castle*, 1764). Robert Adam employed a sort of flying lintel to support a Diocletian-type opening on the river front at the Adephi scheme in London (1768-72), and he also used it as a device internally, within rooms with apsidal ends, though the lintel/cornice was usually also supported by a pair of freestanding piers as in the State Dining Room at Syon House (1762-9).



'Design of a Gateway and Lodges' at Harewood, 1779-82 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)



'Design for Kimbolton Castle,' 1764 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

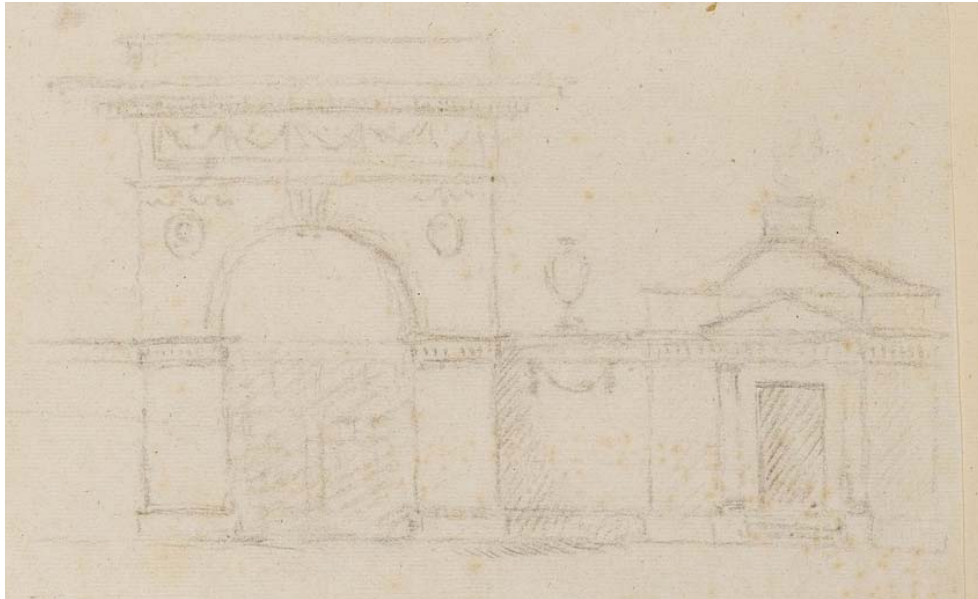


Adelphi Terrace, the river frontage



Syon House, the dining room

For the main gate itself, looking at various Adam designs of the 1760s and 1770s, most have light ironwork gates within, though one or two are of timber (generally solid and panelled). Where an architectural silhouette was important (either against the sky or with a darker backdrop – e.g. wooded) it seems that light ironwork gates were employed – these wouldn't read from a distance. However in the case of The Temple presence of the lintel/transom may make it more likely that the gates were of timber, extending square up to the lintel soffit. An outline sketch in the Soane Museum for a classical gate at Saltram Park of 1773 possibly suggests a flying lintel/transom; whether this is the case or not it also clearly indicates panelled timber gates rising to a strong horizontal at capital level. This may provide a strong parallel for the arrangement at The Temple.



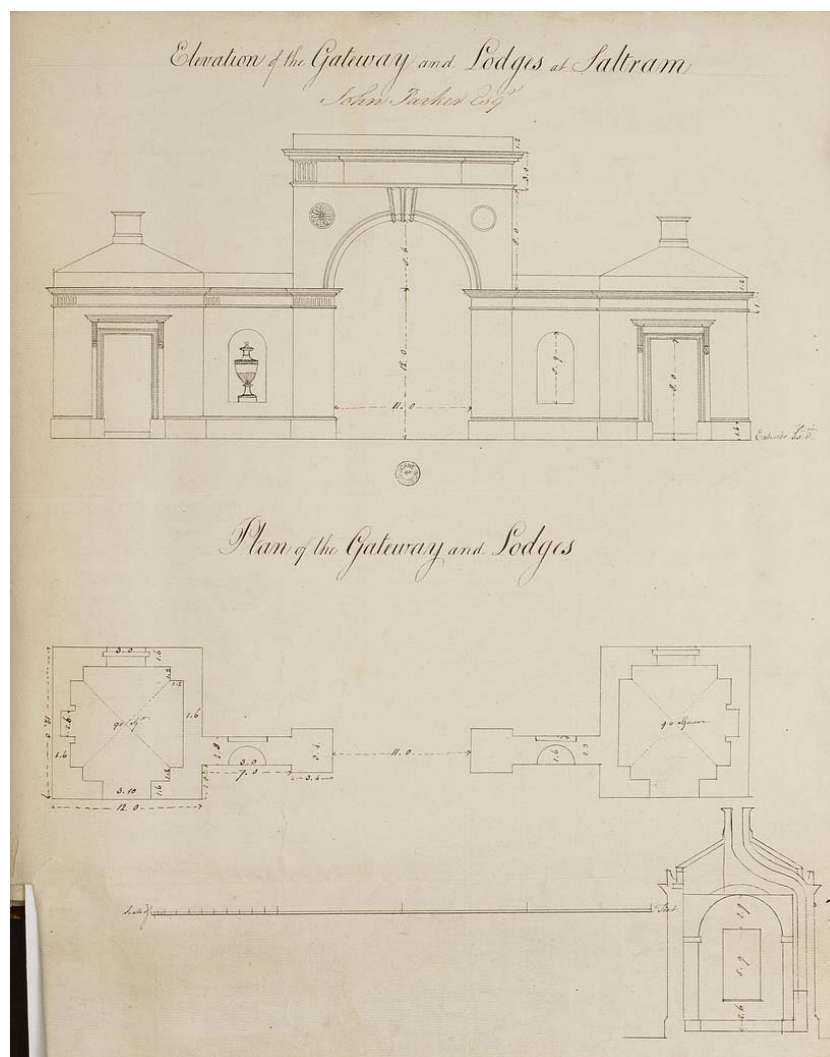
Sketch for a for a classical gate at Saltram Park, 1773 (Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

General comparisons

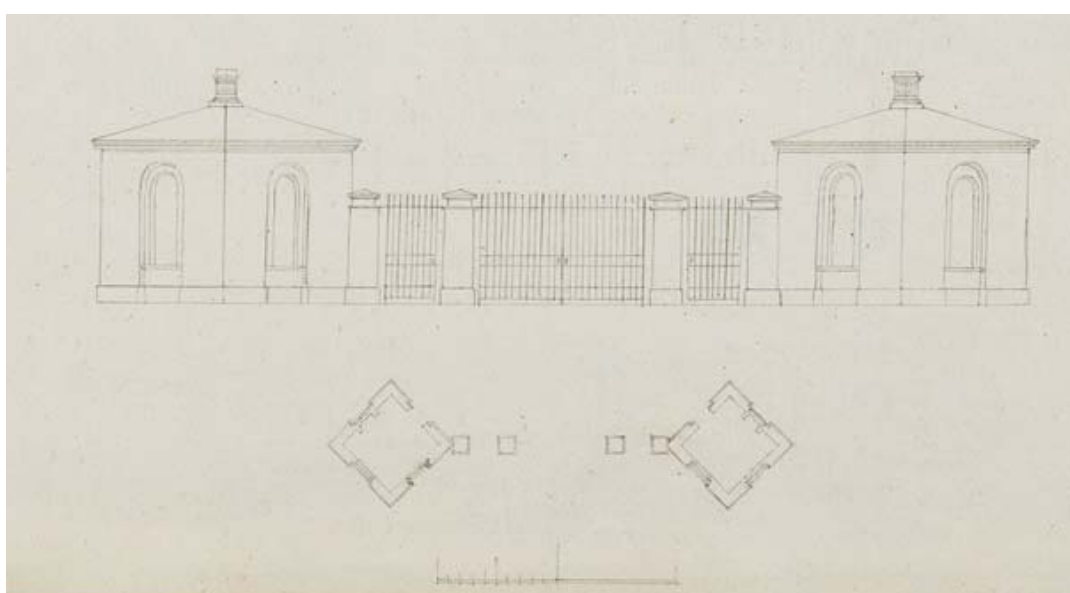
Consulting other designs by the Adam brothers for gated entrances with lodges some other parallels are noted. Cubical lodges are common in their designs (e.g. at Syon House, 1769; a design for Saltram, 1773); a proposal drawing for Benacre in Suffolk has lodges diamond-set though this is considerably later than The Temple (1785).



Proposal for estate entrance, Syon House, 1769 (Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)



Proposal for gateway and lodges at Saltram Park, 1773 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

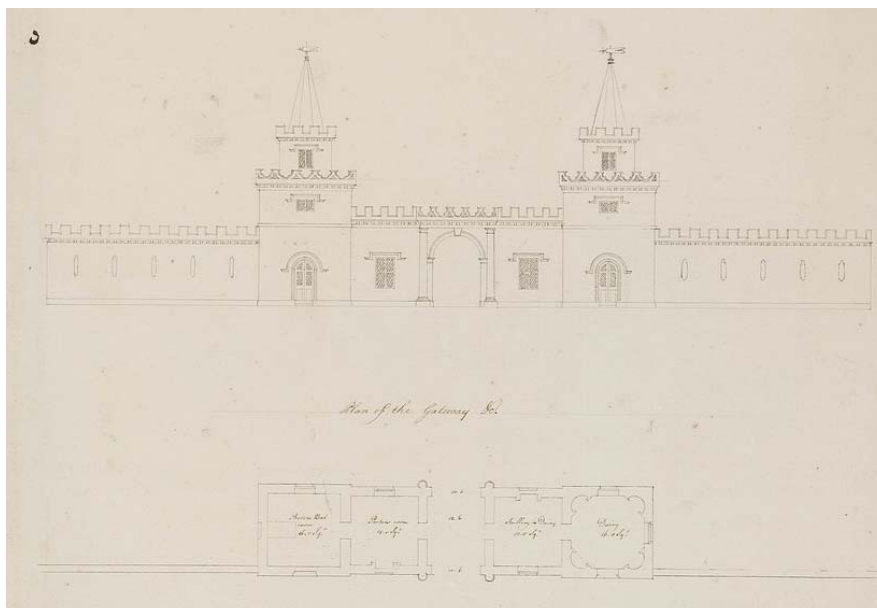


Proposal for gateway and lodges at Benacre, 1785 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

The wider composition of central monumental arch, flanking walls with entrances, and lodges was more closely paralleled in two designs of 1779-82 for Harewood. Similar gothic wall head detailing can be seen at Yester Chapel, 1753-4, in a further design for Kimbolton of 1763-71 and in a proposal for an entrance at Burleigh House, c.1775-9.



Yester Chapel, Gifford, East Lothian

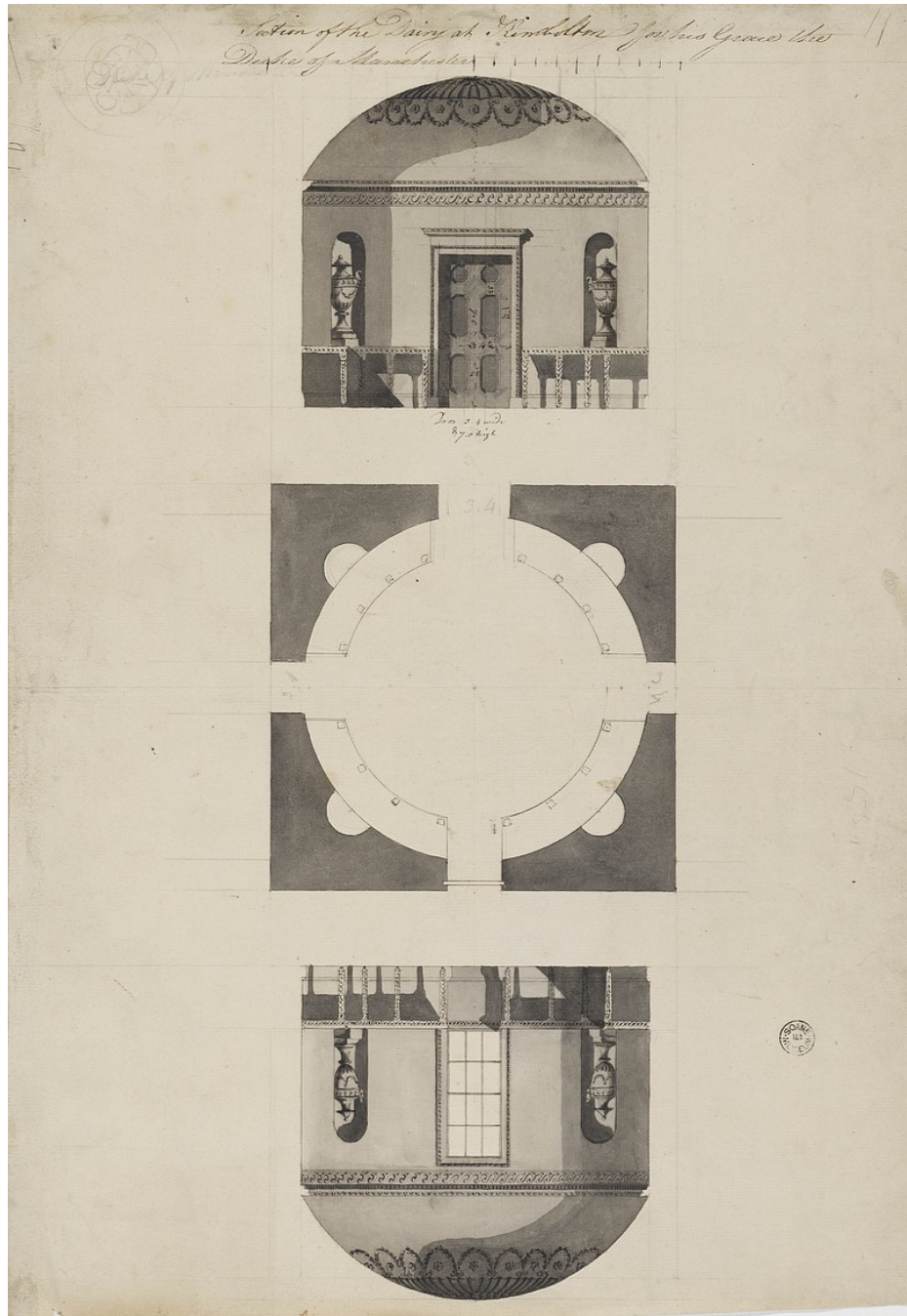


Design for Kimbolton of 1763-71 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)



Proposal for an entrance at Burleigh House, c.1775-9 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

Another design for Kimbolton is also notable for the presence of a chamber very similar in plan to that of the western lodge at The Temple, with a circular interior detailed with four niches. Unlike The Temple this interior was fitted out with elaborate fitted shelving for use as an ornamental dairy. At Kimbolton each niche was to contain a large urn. In the sections simple moulded window and entrance architraves are visible that may provide a parallel for the missing joinery at The Temple. The Kimbolton ceiling differs from that of The Temple in that it has a low dome rising above the cornice.



Design for a dairy, Kimbolton, 1766 (by Courtesy of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum)

Though monumental arches were a standard feature of the Adam brothers designs for estate entrances the ogee form at The Temple seems to have few parallels in their other works or surviving designs, though they did employ the form on a lesser scale for entrances and windows, this very much in the Gothick manner of Batty Langley, and employed as early as the mid-1740s by Roger Morris and their father at Inveraray, at Yester in 1753-4, and as late as c1777-83 at the Brizlee Tower, Alnwick.

Curiosities of the design

A particular oddity of The Temple building is the apparent mis-orientation of the entrances into the small compounds (as originally designed) flanking the outer sides of the lodge pavilions. The principal fronts of these entrances face *into* the compounds, their rebate details providing for doors that opened to the exterior.

A further find was the massive masonry footing revealed below floor level within the western flanking court, a feature that appeared to extend beyond the line of the compound's west wall. It was well-built and detailed with the diagonal tooling employed on masonry of the 1760s elsewhere at Dumfries House. It is possible that this had formed part of a feature such as a pier that may have been superseded during the construction process; it thus possibly represents a change in design.

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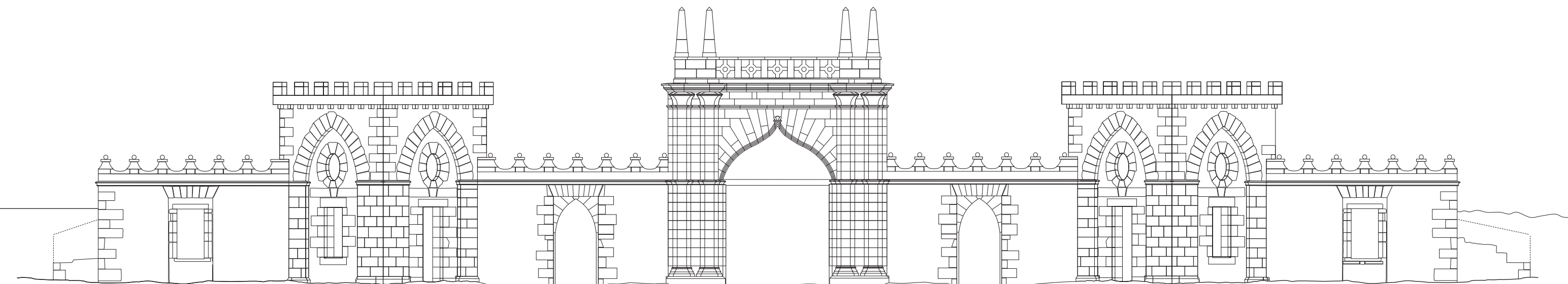
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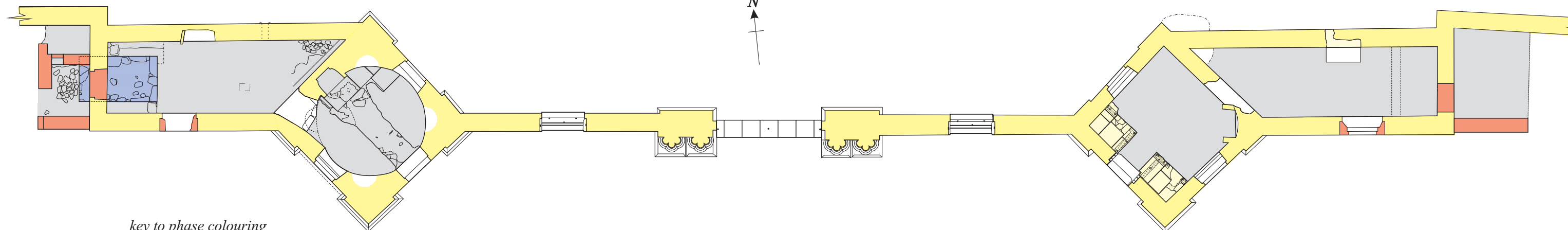
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Appendix A Field Drawings



paler tone masonry no longer in situ

0 5 10
metres



key to phase colouring



c1760-5

19th century

Dumfries House : Policies : The Temple

Principle (south) elevation and plan

Scale as indicated, surveyed Kmacf,SP,AG,TA 15-16th April 2008

Addyman Archaeology

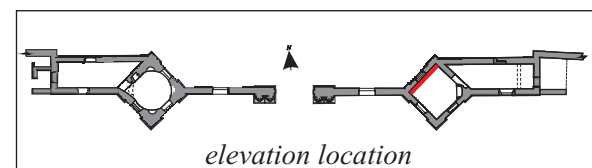
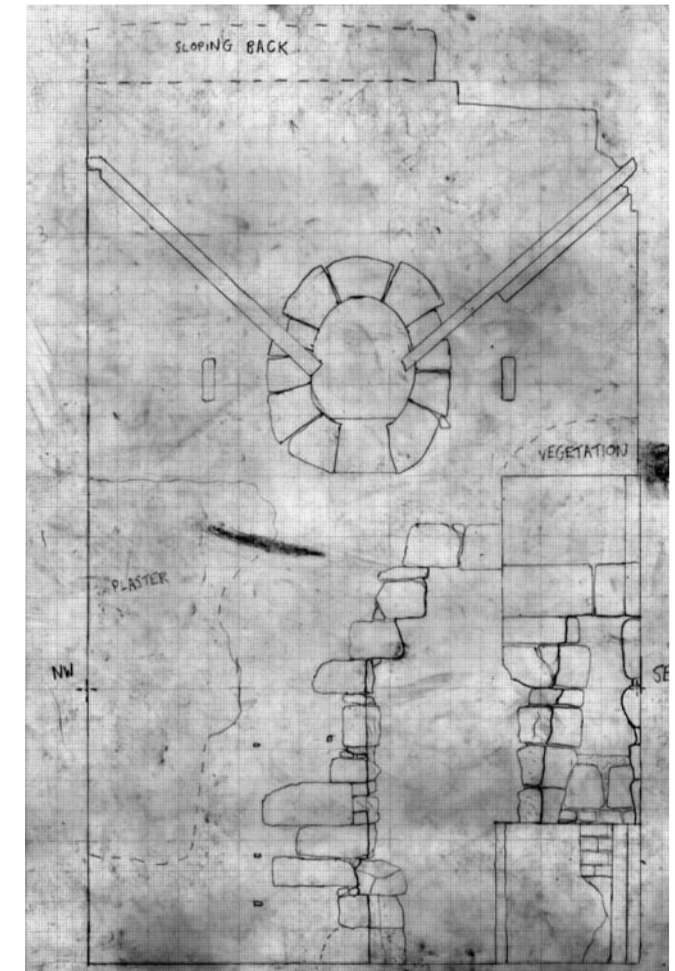
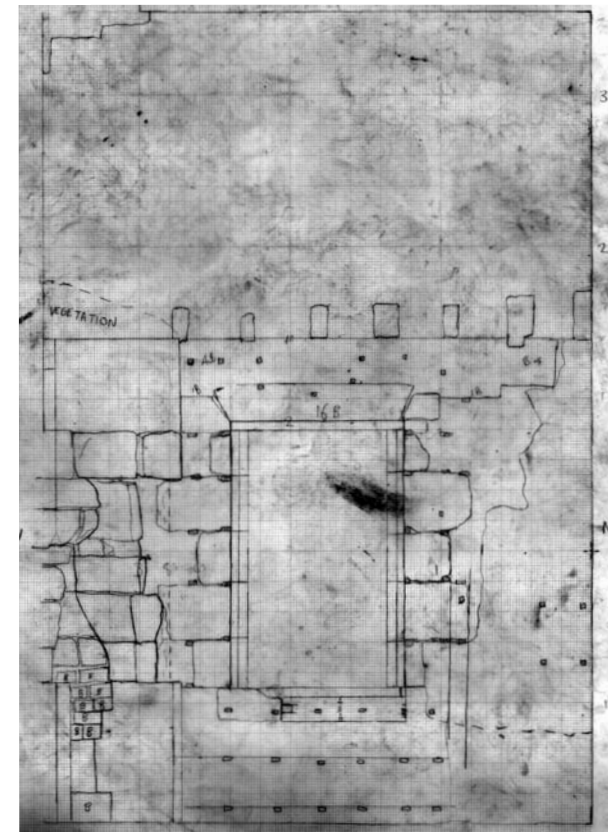
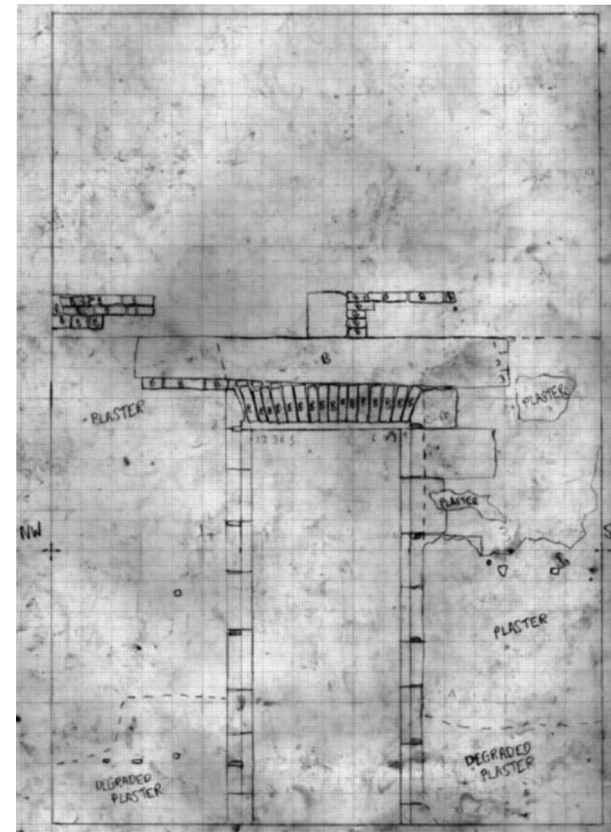
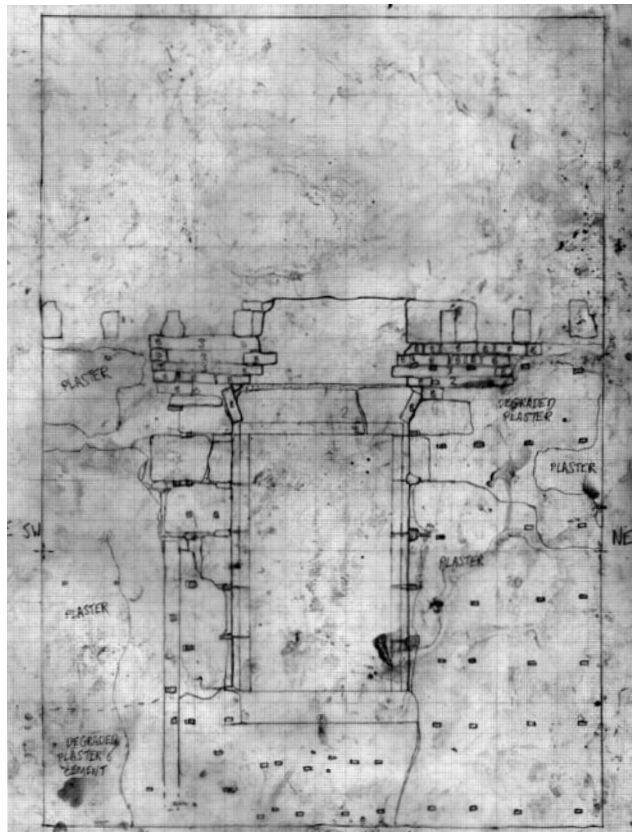


Figure 2.1 SE facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.001

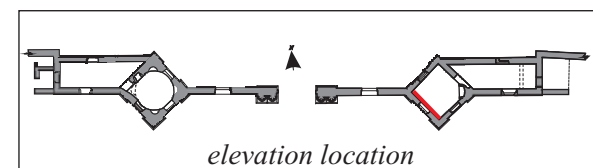


Figure 2.2 NE facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.002

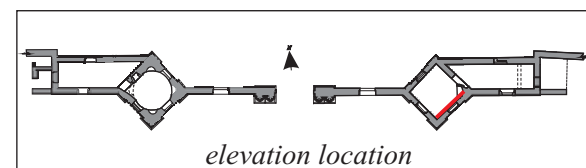


Figure 2.3 NW facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.003

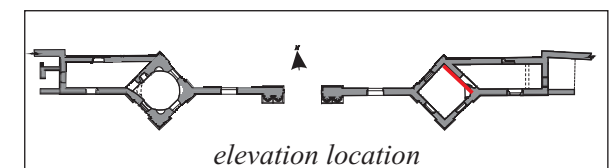


Figure 2.4 SW facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.004



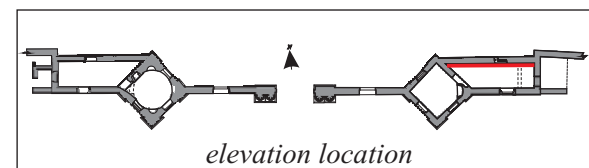
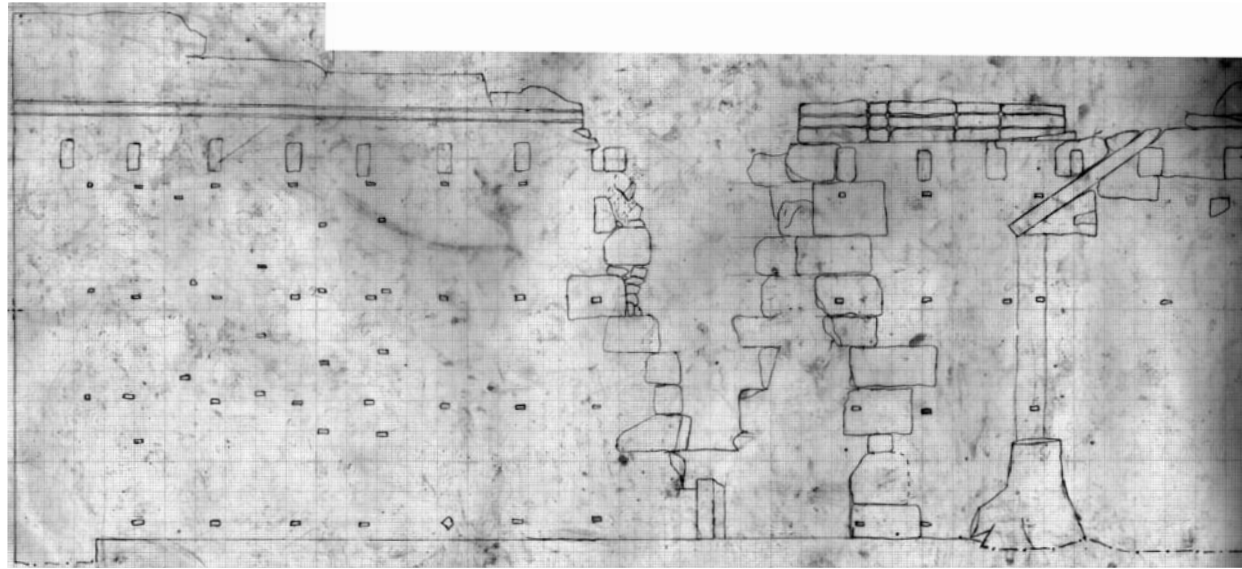


Figure 2.5 S facing internal elevation of Eastern Chamber - Drawing No.005

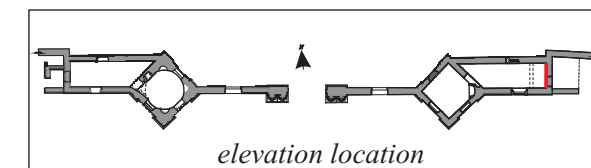
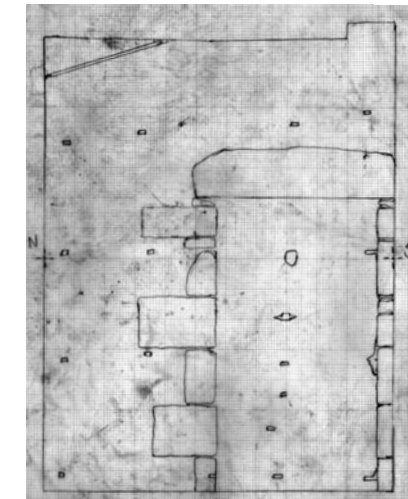


Figure 2.6 W facing internal elevation of Eastern Chamber - Drawing No.006

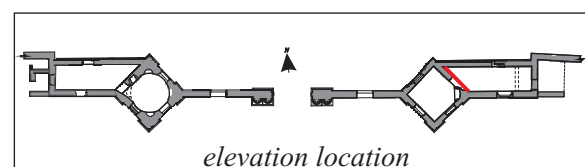
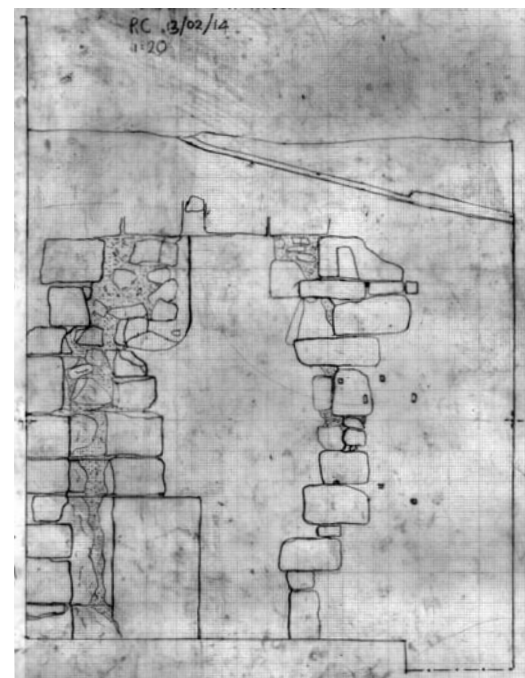


Figure 2.7 NE facing internal elevation of Eastern Chamber - Drawing No.007

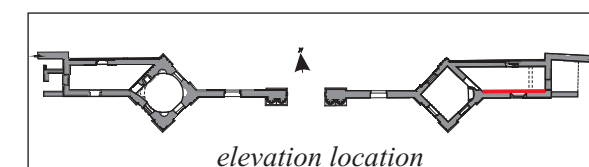
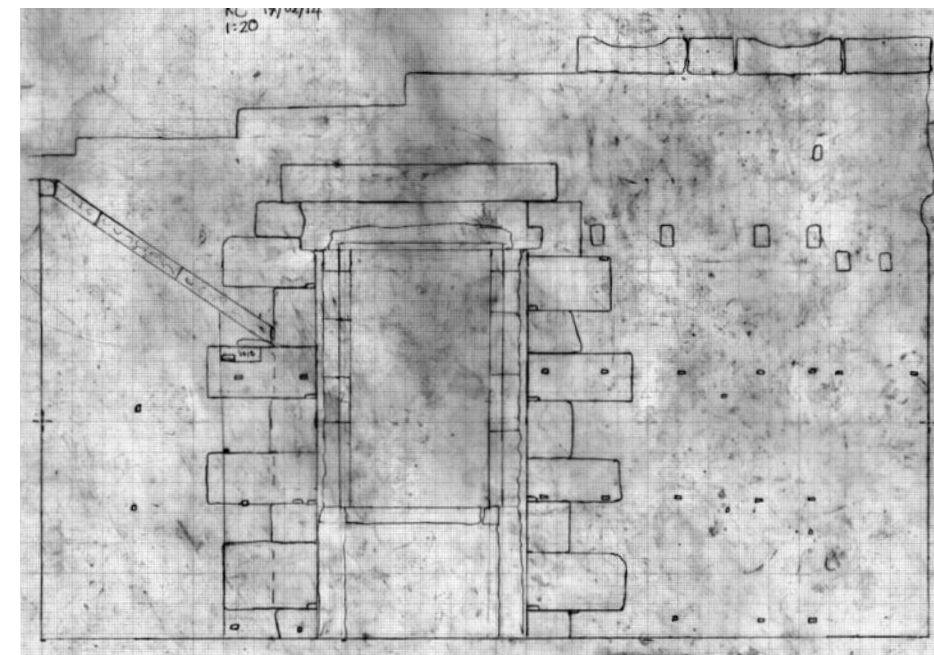


Figure 2.8 N facing internal elevation of Eastern Chamber - Drawing No.008



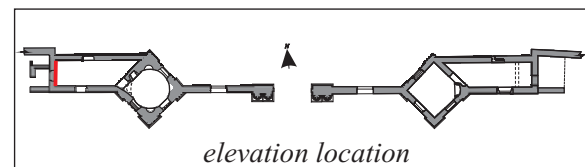
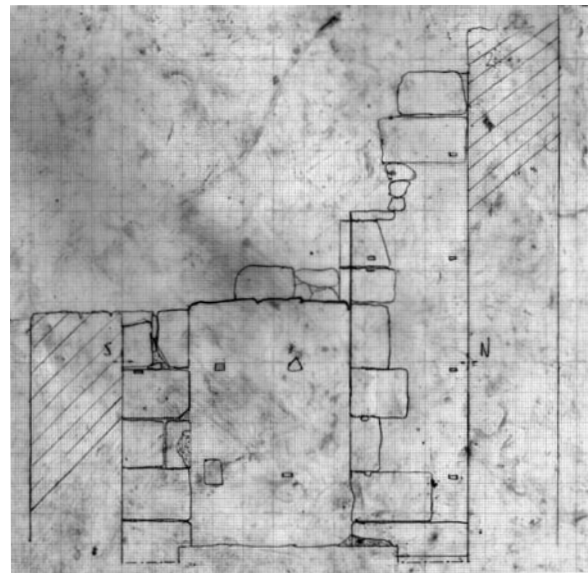


Figure 2.9 E facing internal elevation of Western Chamber - Drawing No.009

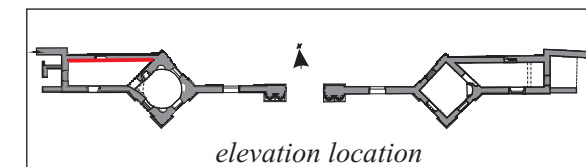
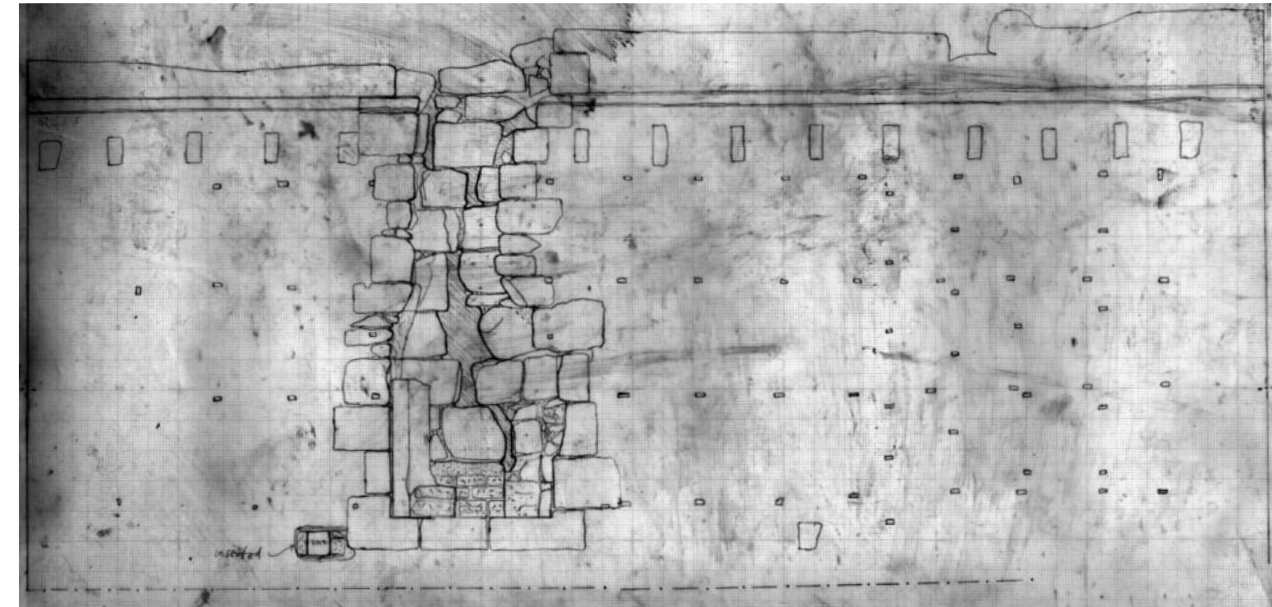


Figure 2.10 S facing internal elevation of Western Chamber - Drawing No.010

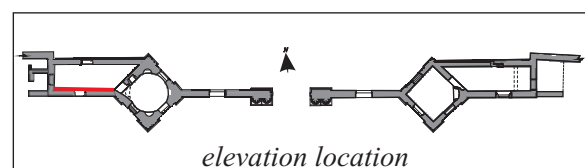
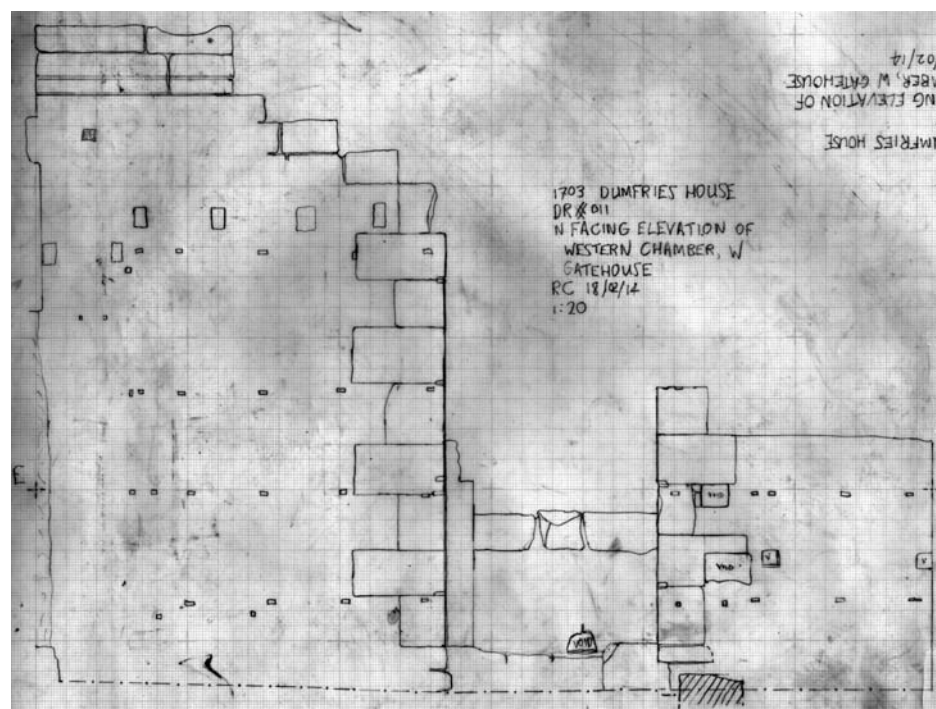


Figure 2.11 N facing internal elevation of Western Chamber - Drawing No.011

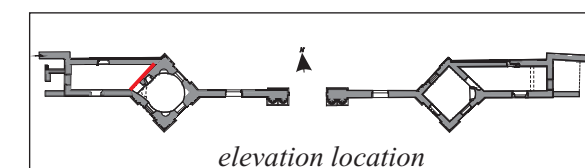
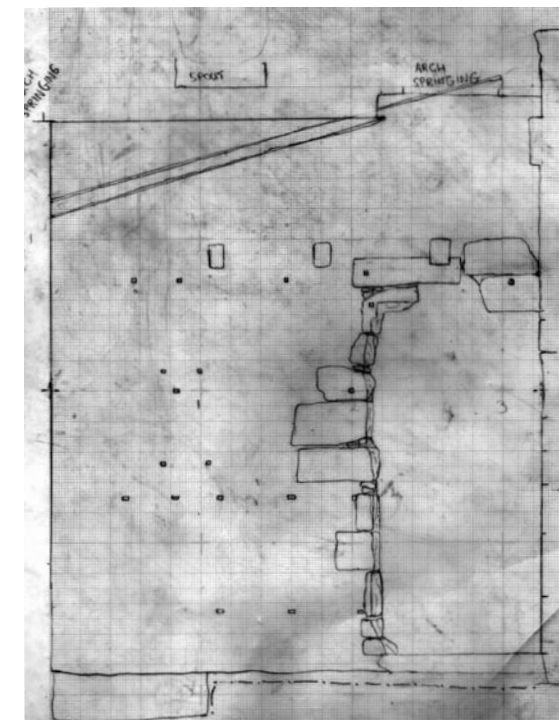


Figure 2.12 NW facing internal elevation of Western Chamber - Drawing No.012

Western Chamber

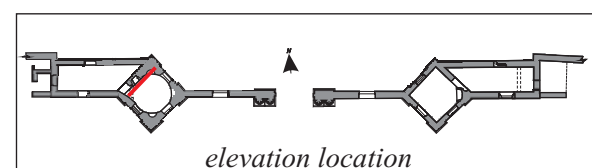
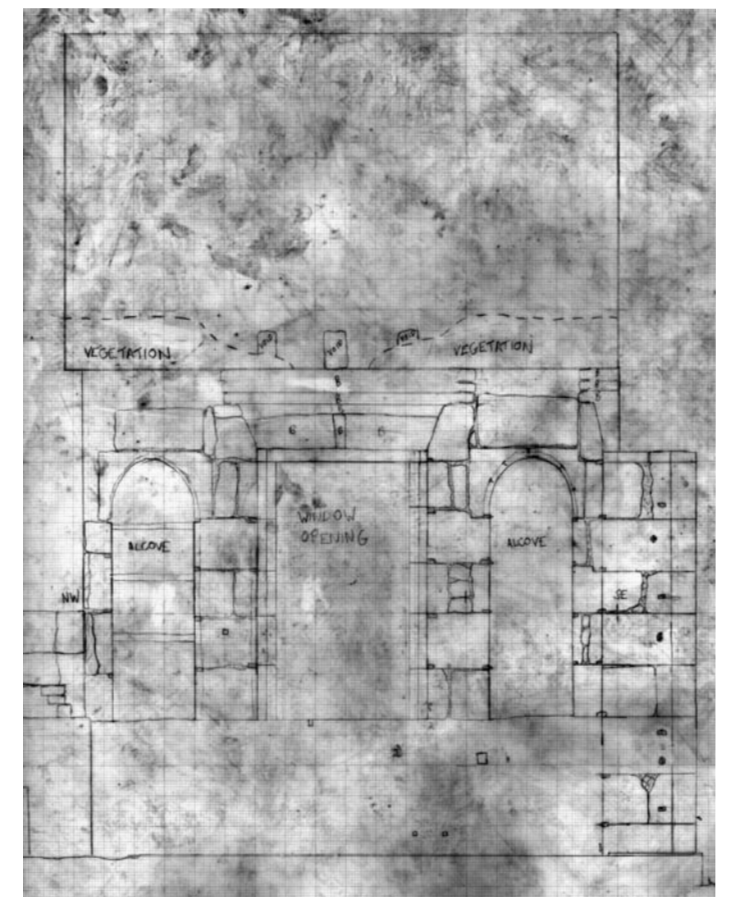
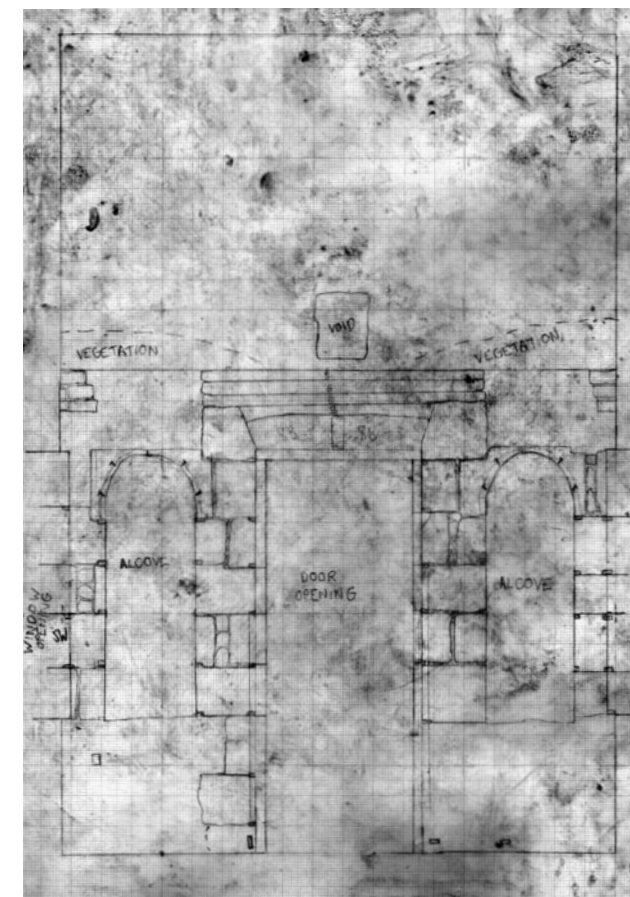
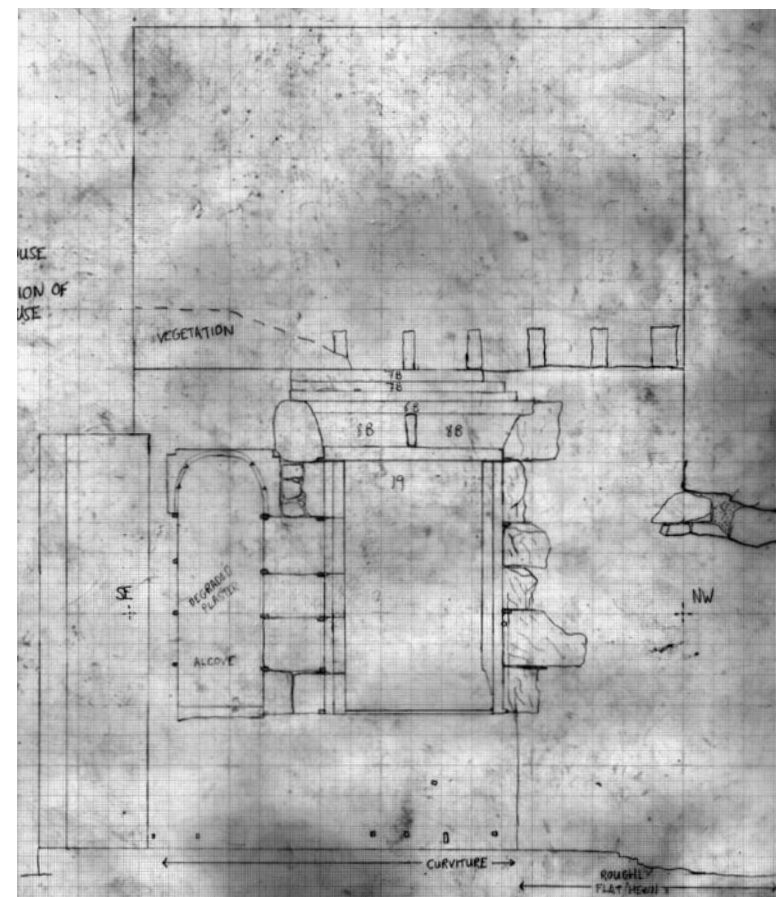
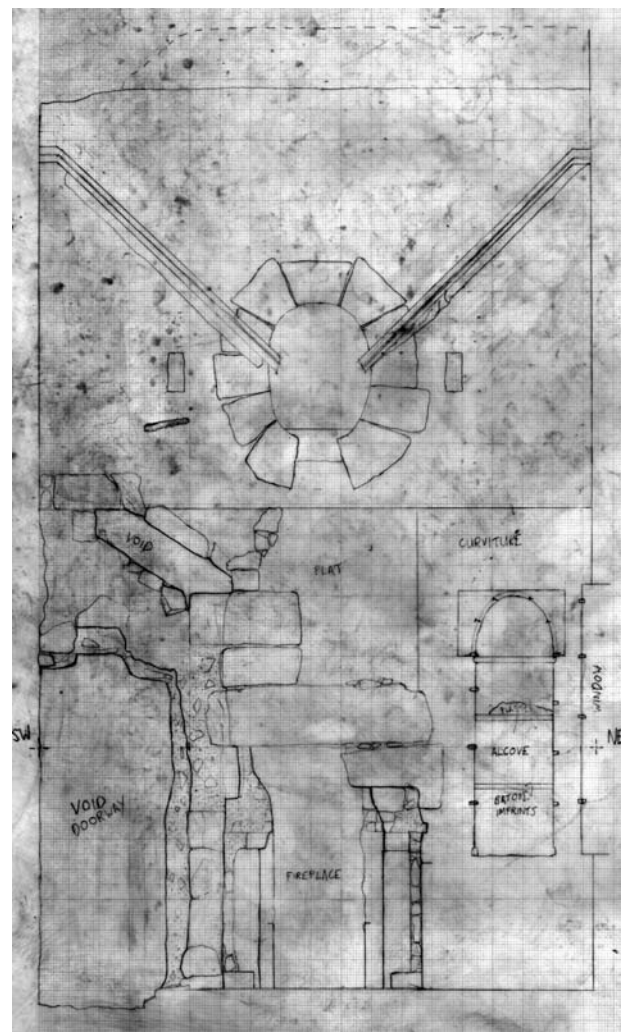


Figure 2.xx SE facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.013

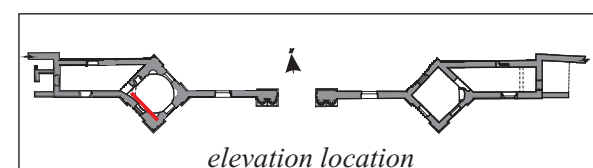


Figure 2.xx NE facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.014

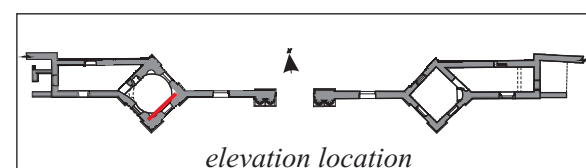


Figure 2.xx NW facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.015

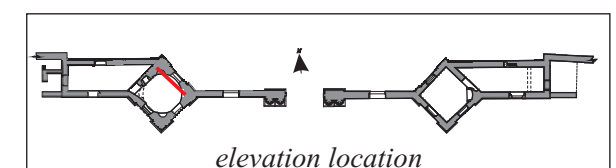
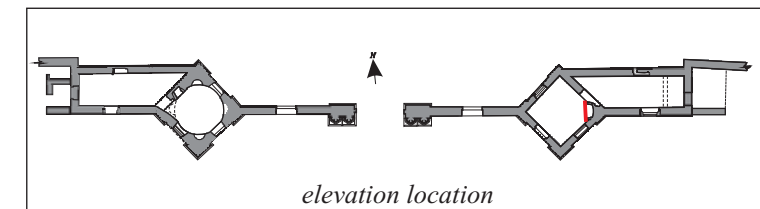
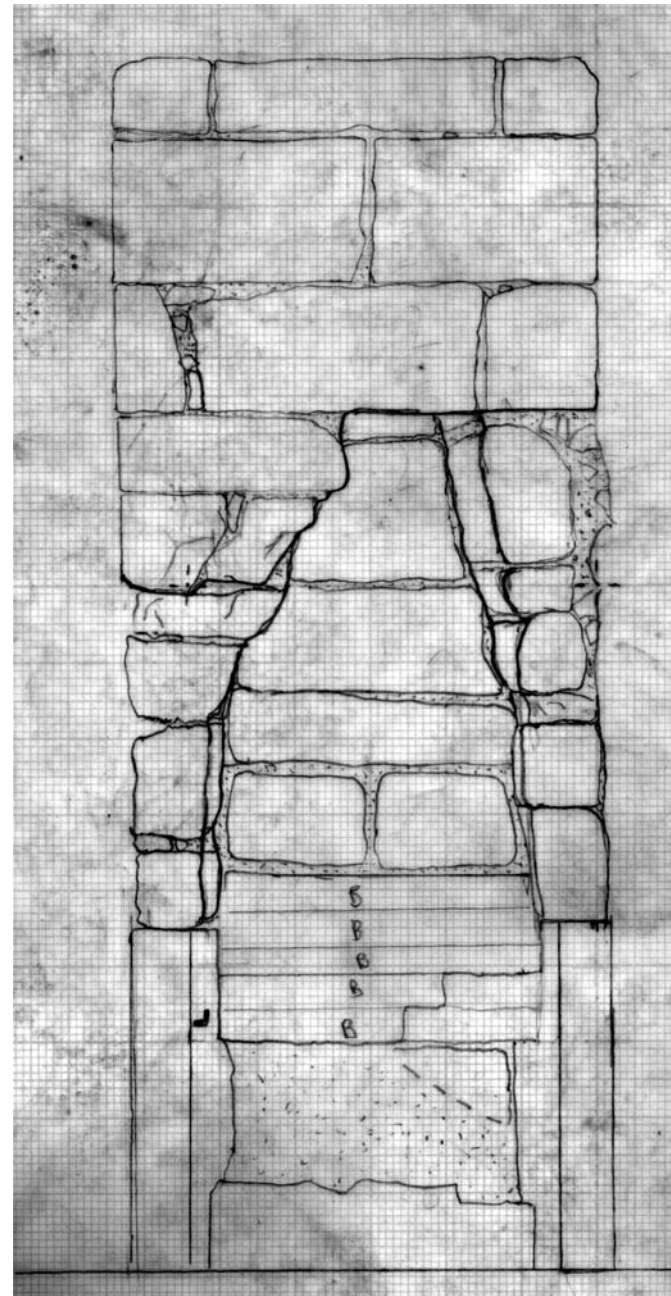
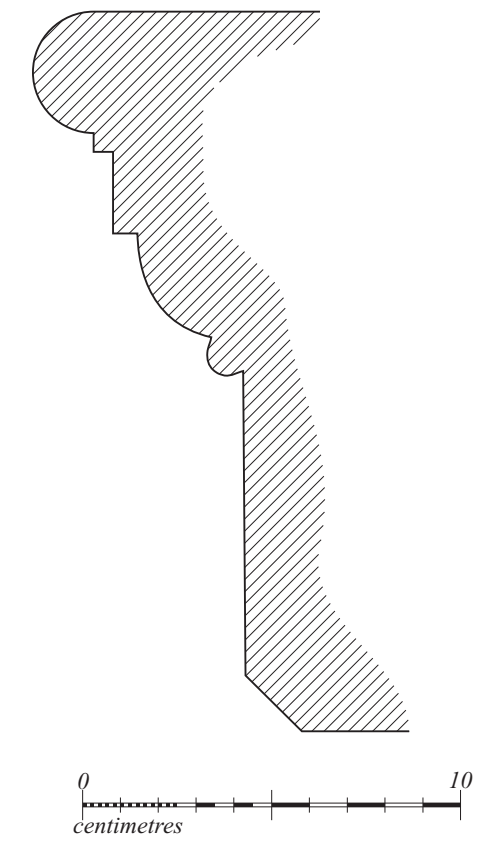
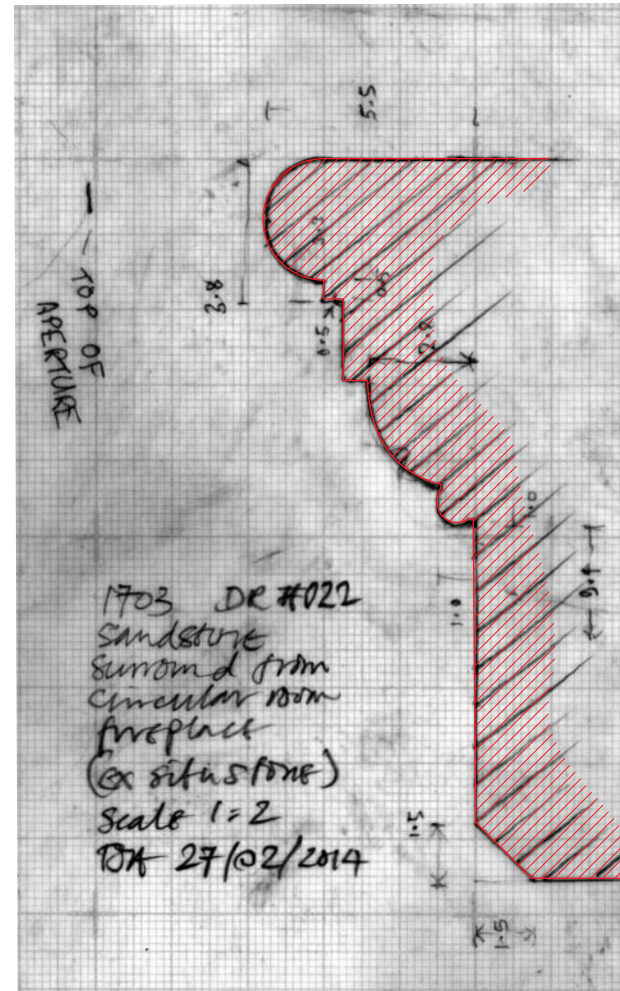
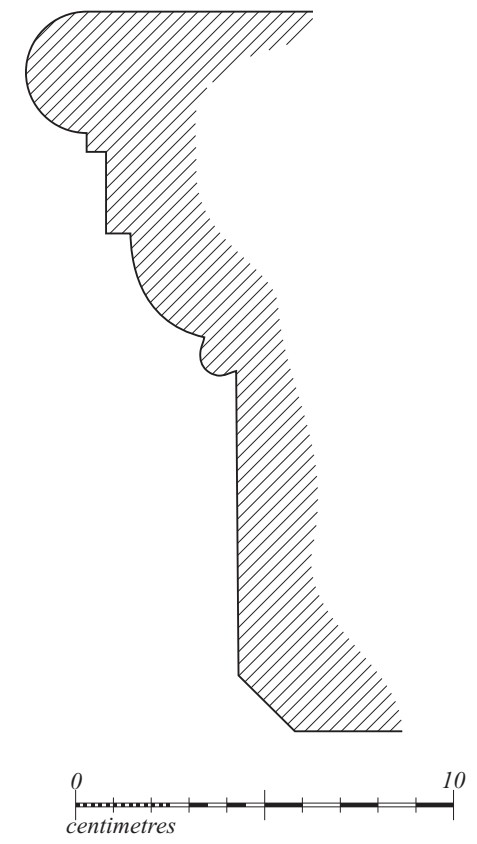


Figure 2.xx SW facing internal elevation of East Pavilion - Drawing No.016





















Appendix B *Worked stone register*

No.	Location	Architectural Notes	Image
1	NE corner of West Wing	Uncertain function – base-block of fireplace or entrance; base ‘tenoned’ for socket, joggled below (also see stone 12)	
2	West Wing in front of window	Jamb stone of secondary window opening in south wall	
3	West Wing in front of window	Lintel stone, from window in south wall	
4	West Wing in front of window	Jamb stone of window in south wall	

5	West Wing	Lintel	
6	West Wing in front of window	Uncertain – possible merlon block from, wall head pierced for chimney flue	
7	West Wing lean-to	Lintel from early entrance into west wall of wing	
8	West Wing lean-to	Jamb stone, from entrance into west wall of wing	
9	West Wing lean-to	Uncertain	

10	West Wing lean-to	Uncertain	
11	West Wing lean-to		
12	NE corner of West Wing	Uncertain function – base-block of fireplace or entrance; base ‘tenoned’ for socket, joggled below (also see stone 1)	

Appendix C Finds register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	Unstrat	1	Ceramic	Black ceramic spout decorated in style	19 th century	11/02/14	RC
002	Unstrat	3	Ceramic	Three fragments of white ceramic marked NAAFI	Marked 1946 and 1943.	11/02/14	RC

Appendix D Drawings register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	001	Elevation	1:20	SE facing elevation of eastern gatehouse	11/02/14	RC
002	001	Elevation	1:20	NE facing elevation of eastern gatehouse	11/02/14	RC
003	002	Elevation	1:20	NW facing elevation of eastern gatehouse	12/02/14	RC
004	002	Elevation	1:20	SW facing elevation of eastern gatehouse	12/02/14	RC
005	003	Elevation	1:20	S facing elevation of eastern chamber, E range	13/02/14	RC

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
006	003	Elevation	1:20	W facing elevation of eastern chamber, E range	13/02/14	RC
007	004	Elevation	1:20	NE facing elevation of eastern chamber, E range	13/02/14	RC
008	004	Elevation	1:20	N facing elevation of eastern chamber, E range	17/02/14	RC
009	003	Elevation	1:20	E facing elevation of western chamber, W range	17/02/14	RC
010	005	Elevation	1:20	S facing elevation of western chamber, W range	18/02/14	RC
011	006	Elevation	1:20	N facing elevation of western chamber, W range	18/02/14	RC
012	006	Elevation	1:20	NW facing elevation of western chamber, W range	18/02/14	RC
013	007	Elevation	1:20	SE facing elevation of western gatehouse	19/02/14	RC
014	007	Elevation	1:20	NE facing elevation of western gatehouse	19/02/14	RC
015	008	Elevation	1:20	NW facing elevation of western gatehouse	20/02/14	RC
016	008	Elevation	1:20	SW facing elevation of western gatehouse	20/02/14	RC
017	002	Elevation	1:20	Fireplace in main chamber, eastern gatehouse	20/02/14	RC
018	002	Plan	1:20	Possible <i>in situ</i> cobbles (E end) of western chamber, western range	20/02/14	RC
019	005	Plan	1:20	Masonry at W end of western chamber, western range	20/02/14	RC
020	005	Plan	1:50	Post-excavation plan – western gatehouse	21/02/14	RC
021	006	Plan	1:50	Post-excavation plan – eastern gatehouse	21/02/14	RC
022	006	Profile	1:2	Profile of mouldings of fireplace surround in western gatehouse	27/02/14	TA
023	006	Plan	1:50	Post-excavation plan of lean-to at western end of west range	27/02/14	TA

Appendix E Photographic register*i. Phase 1 (2008)*

Frame	Room	Aspect	Date	Taken by	Description
1	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple
2	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
3	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
4	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
5	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
6	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
7	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
8	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple
9	General		16/04/2008	AG	Archway stones located to E of the temple - detail
10	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	General view
11	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	General view
12	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
13	General	N	16/04/2008	AG	W section of temple
14	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation
15	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
16	Western wing	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of W lean-to
17	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of W lean-to
18	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – blocked doorway
19	Western wing	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of W lean-to
20	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – blocked doorway
21	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – remains of fireplace/chimney
22	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – joist holes
23	Western wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – remains of fireplace/chimney
24	Western wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - general view
25	Western wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – tumble at western end
26	Western wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – W elevation, blocked doorway
27	Western wing	NW	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – remains of fireplace/chimney, detail
28	Western wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation, blocked doorway
29	Western wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation, wall to E of blocked doorway
30	Western wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – general view/E elevation
31	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – upper stage
32	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – upper stage detail
33	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – upper stage dentil course detail
34	Western wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – E elevation later insertion door, leading to W pavilion
35	Western pavilion	N	16/04/2008	AG	SW and SE elevations
36	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation, window
37	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of SW elevation
38	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation – upper stage
39	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation
40	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation – door
41	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation – upper stage
42	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation – upper stage
43	Western pavilion	W	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of SE elevation
44	Western pavilion	W	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of SE elevation
45	Western pavilion	W	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of SE elevation
46	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – general view
47	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NW elevation fireplace
48	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NW elevation, lower stage
49	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NW elevation, upper stage
50	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NW elevation, roundel detail
51	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NW elevation – flue detail

Frame	Room	Aspect	Date	Taken by	Description
52	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - NE alcove
53	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation door
54	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - SW elevation lower stage
55	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation upper stage
56	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation window
57	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation window
58	Western pavilion		16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation window lintel detail
59	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S alcove
60	Western pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation door
61	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - E alcove
62	Western pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation, door lintel and niche
63	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - N alcove
64	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation lower stage
65	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation upper stage
66	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation upper stage, roundel detail
67	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation lower stage
68	Western pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation later insertion door
69	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation lower stage
70	Western pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SW elevation upper stage
71	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation lower stage
72	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation upper stage
73	Western pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation window
74	Western pavilion		16/04/2008	AG	Interior - tumble
75	Western pavilion		16/04/2008	AG	Interior - tumble
76	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
77	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
78	East flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
79	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation - doorway
80	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – doorway, lintel detail
81	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – W columns
82	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – battlement detail
83	West flanking wall	NW	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – doorway detail
84	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – W section of structure
85	West flanking wall	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation
86	West pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation
87	Western wing	SW	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation
88	West pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation - window
89	West pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation - window
90	West pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation – upper stage
91	West flanking wall	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation - archway
92	General	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
93	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway - detail
94	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
95	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
96	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
97	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
98	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
99	General		16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
100	General	E	16/04/2008	AG	Stones from archway
101	General	W	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation

Frame	Room	Aspect	Date	Taken by	Description
102	E flanking wall	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation
103	E flanking wall	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation - archway
104	E flanking wall	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – W end of wall
105	General	SE	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation of E end of structure
106	Eastern pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation
107	Eastern pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Tumble in front of NW elevation
108	Eastern pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – upper stage, crack
109	Eastern pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – upper stage
110	Eastern pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	NW elevation – window
111	Eastern wing	SE	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation
112	Eastern wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – former location of fireplace/chimney
113	Eastern wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – tumble in front of former location of fireplace/chimney
114	Eastern wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – peg holes
115	Eastern wing	SE	16/04/2008	AG	N elevation – junction with boundary wall
116	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – eastern section of structure
117	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – E columns
118	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – E columns, detail of damage at base
119	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
120	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
121	Eastern pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation
122	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation - doorway
123	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – doorway, slipped lintel detail
124	General	W	16/04/2008	AG	Western section of structure
125	Eastern flanking wall	NW	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – doorway detail
126	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation - doorway
127	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation – upper stage
128	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation – upper stage detail
129	East pavilion	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – fireplace detail
130	East pavilion	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – fireplace in E corner
131	East pavilion	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – fireplace in E corner
132	East pavilion		16/04/2008	AG	Interior - tumble
133	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior- NE elevation lower stage
134	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior- NE elevation upper stage
135	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior- NE elevation upper stage, detail
136	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior- NE elevation, crack in wall
137	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior- NE elevation, later insertion doorway
138	East pavilion	N	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - plaster in N corner
139	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation window
140	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation, peg holes below window
141	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation, missing lintel above window
142	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation upper stage
143	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NW elevation lower stage
144	East pavilion	SW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – Plaster in W corner
145	East pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – Plaster in E corner
146	East pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation lower stage
147	East pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation upper stage
148	East pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation, niche
149	East pavilion	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – SE elevation door
150	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation window
151	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation, peg holes below window
152	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation window
153	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation lower stage

Frame	Room	Aspect	Date	Taken by	Description
154	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation upper stage
155	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation, joist holes
156	East pavilion		16/04/2008	AG	Interior – chimney interior
157	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – NE elevation window, wooden pegs in jambs
158	East wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - general view
159	East wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - E elevation
160	East wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - E elevation, blocked doorway
161	East wing	E	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - E elevation, stones above blocked doorway
162	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior - general
163	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – W elevation
164	East pavilion	W	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation – upper stage
165	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – W elevation
166	East wing		16/04/2008	AG	Interior – tumble from later insertion doorway
167	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – former fireplace/chimney location
168	East wing	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – N elevation, west section
169	East wing	NW	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – N elevation, east section
170	East wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation window – lower section
171	East wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation window – upper section
172	East wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation window
173	East wing	S	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation, west section
174	East wing	SE	16/04/2008	AG	Interior – S elevation, east section
175	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation
176	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation - window
177	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation – upper stage
178	East pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation – upper stage, dentil course detail
179	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
180	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation - extension
181	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – blocked door/window
182	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – blocked door/window, crack
183	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – trough capping stones
184	General		16/04/2008	AG	Fallen trough capping stone
185	General		16/04/2008	AG	Fallen trough capping stone
186	General		16/04/2008	AG	Fallen capping stone
187	General		16/04/2008	AG	Fallen cornice stone
188	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	E elevation
189	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	E elevation – blocked doorway lintel
190	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	E elevation – blocked doorway
191	East wing	W	16/04/2008	AG	E elevation – blocked doorway
192	East wing	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
193	West pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation
194	West pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation
195	West pavilion	NW	16/04/2008	AG	SE elevation
196	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	Capping stone detail
197	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
198	West flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
199	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
200	General	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – western section
201	General	NE	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation
202	East pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	NE elevation – crack in wall
203	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – doorway, slipped lintel detail
204	Eastern flanking wall	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – cornice and capping stones
205	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – eastern column, damage at base

Frame	Room	Aspect	Date	Taken by	Description
206	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – eastern column base
207	Central gateway	N	16/04/2008	AG	S elevation – eastern column detail
208	Eastern pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation – upper stage
209	Eastern pavilion	NE	16/04/2008	AG	SW elevation

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Shot Num.	Direction facing	Room	Description	Date	Initial
210	SW	General	General view of The Temple	11/02/14	RC
211	E	East Wing	Pre-excavation view of E wing	11/02/14	RC
212	E	East Wing	Pre-excavation view of E wing	11/02/14	RC
213	E	East Wing	W facing elevation of E wing	11/02/14	RC
214	SE	East Wing	N facing elevation of E wing – oblique view	11/02/14	RC
215	NE	East Wing	S facing elevation of E wing – oblique view	11/02/14	RC
216	W	East Wing	NE facing elevation of E wing – oblique view	11/02/14	RC
217	W	East Wing	Pre-excavation view of E wing	11/02/14	RC
218	W	East Wing	Pre-excavation view of E wing	11/02/14	RC
219	W	East Wing	NE facing elevation of E wing – oblique view	11/02/14	RC
220	WSW	East Wing	Detail of opening/NE facing elevation between East wing and pavilion	11/02/14	RC
221	E	East pavilion	Pre-excavation view of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
222	E	East pavilion	Pre-excavation view of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
223	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
224	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
225	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
226	SE	East pavilion	NW facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
227	SE	East pavilion	NW facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
228	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
229	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
230	N	East flanking wall	S facing elevation	11/02/14	RC
231	NE	East pavilion	SW facing external elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
232	NW	East pavilion	SE facing external elevation of eastern pavilion	11/02/14	RC
233	N	East wing	S facing external elevation of east wing	11/02/14	RC
234	N	East wing	S facing external elevation of east wing – W end	11/02/14	RC
235	N	East wing	S facing external elevation of east wing – E end	11/02/14	RC
236	W	East wing	E facing external elevation of east wing – lean-to	11/02/14	RC
237	N	East flanking wall	S facing elevation – W end	11/02/14	RC
238	N	East flanking wall	S facing elevation – W end	11/02/14	RC
239	N/V	East flanking wall	Threshold stone	11/02/14	RC
240	S	Main gate	Threshold stone	11/02/14	RC
241	SE	Main gate	Threshold stone	11/02/14	RC
242	N	West flanking wall	S facing elevation – E end	11/02/14	RC
243	N	West flanking wall	S facing elevation – W end	11/02/14	RC
244	NW	West pavilion	SE facing external elevation of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
245	NW	West pavilion	SE facing external elevation of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
246	W	West pavilion	Pre-excavation view of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
247	W	West pavilion	Pre-excavation view of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
248	N	West pavilion	Pre-excavation view of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
249	S	West pavilion	Pre-excavation view of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
250	W	West pavilion	Pre-excavation view of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
251	E	West pavilion	W facing alcove	11/02/14	RC
252	N	West pavilion	S facing alcove	11/02/14	RC
253	W	West pavilion	E facing elevation/fireplace	11/02/14	RC
254	SW	West pavilion	NE facing elevation	11/02/14	RC
255	W	West pavilion	E facing elevation/fireplace	11/02/14	RC
256	WNW	West wing	Pre-excavation view of western wing	11/02/14	RC
257	WSW	West wing	Pre-excavation view of western wing	11/02/14	RC
258	E	West wing	Pre-excavation view of western wing	11/02/14	RC
259	NE	West wing	Pre-excavation view of western wing	11/02/14	RC
260	NE	West pavilion	SW facing external elevation of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
261	NE	West pavilion	SW facing external elevation of western pavilion	11/02/14	RC
262	N	West wing	S facing external elevation of west wing – E end	11/02/14	RC
263	N	West wing	S facing external elevation of west wing – W end	11/02/14	RC
264	W	East wing	Working shot – excavating the West wing	11/02/14	RC
265	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of East pavilion	11/02/14	RC
266	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of East pavilion – NE end	11/02/14	RC
267	SE	East wing	Working shot – excavating East wing	12/02/14	RC
268	W	East wing	Working shot – excavating East wing	12/02/14	RC
269	W	East wing	Working shot – excavating East wing	12/02/14	RC
270	SE	Main gate	Post-excavation view of threshold across the main gate	13/02/14	RC
271	ESE	Main gate	Post-excavation view of threshold across the main gate	13/02/14	RC
272	E	Main gate	Detailed view of eastern Fe pintle	13/02/14	RC
273	W	Main gate	Detailed view of western Fe pintle	13/02/14	RC
274	SW	Main gate	Detailed view of western Fe pintle	13/02/14	RC
275	E	Main gate	Detailed view of threshold across main gate	13/02/14	RC
276	W	Main gate	Detailed view of threshold across main gate	13/02/14	RC
277	NW	Main gate	Working shot – covering the threshold stone with stone	13/02/14	RC
278	NW	Main gate	Working shot – covering the threshold stone with stone	13/02/14	RC
279	S	General	Working shot – clearing dumped soil from in front of the main gate	13/02/14	RC
280	S	General	Working shot – clearing dumped soil from in front of the main gate	13/02/14	RC
281	W	General	Working shot – clearing dumped soil from in front of the main gate	13/02/14	RC
282	-	Worked stones	Worked Stone 1	13/02/14	RC
283	E	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 1	13/02/14	RC
284	-	Worked stones	Worked Stone 2	13/02/14	RC
285	E	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stones 1 and 2	13/02/14	RC
286	S	Worked stones	Worked Stone 3	13/02/14	RC
287	S	Worked stones	Worked Stone 3	13/02/14	RC
288	SW	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 4	13/02/14	RC
289	S	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 4	13/02/14	RC
290	SW	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 4	13/02/14	RC
291	N	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 5	13/02/14	RC
292	NE	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 4	13/02/14	RC
293	E	General	Working shot – Moving stones	13/02/14	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
294	-	Worked stones	Worked Stone 6	13/02/14	RC
295	NW	Worked stones	Worked Stone 6	13/02/14	RC
296	NNE	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 7	13/02/14	RC
297	N	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 7	13/02/14	RC
298	N	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 8	13/02/14	RC
299	-	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 9	13/02/14	RC
300	S	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 9	13/02/14	RC
301	-	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 9	13/02/14	RC
302	-	Worked stones	Worked Stone 10	13/02/14	RC
303	E	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 11	13/02/14	RC
304	E/V	Worked stones	Location of Worked Stone 11	13/02/14	RC
305	NW	East wing	Working shot – NW corner of East wing, assessing possible drainage	18/02/14	TA
306	NW	East wing	Working shot – NW corner of East wing, assessing possible drainage	18/02/14	TA
307	SW	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion, NE facing elevation	18/02/14	TA
308	SW	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion, NE facing elevation	18/02/14	TA
309	SW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
310	SW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
311	SW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
312	SW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
313	S	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
314	S	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
315	SE	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
316	SE	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of S corner	18/02/14	TA
317	NW	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
318	NW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
319	NW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
320	NW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
321	NW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
322	W/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
323	W/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
324	W/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
325	W/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
326	W/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details	18/02/14	TA

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
			of W corner		
327	SW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
328	SW	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of east pavilion showing details of W corner	18/02/14	TA
329	-	-	Mason's mark	18/02/14	TA
330	-	-	Mason's mark	18/02/14	TA
331	-	-	Mason's mark	18/02/14	TA
332	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
333	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
334	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
335	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
336	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
337	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
338	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
339	-	-	Mason's mark/numbering system	18/02/14	TA
340	-	-	Mason's mark	18/02/14	TA
341	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
342	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
343	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
344	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
345	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
346	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
347	-	Worked stones	Previously removed worked stones	18/02/14	TA
348	E	Main gate	Socket for lintel	18/02/14	TA
349	E	Main gate	Socket for lintel	18/02/14	TA
350	E	Main gate	Socket for lintel	18/02/14	TA
351	SW	East pavilion	Spout on NE external elevation of east pavilion	18/02/14	TA
352	SW	East pavilion	Spout on NE external elevation of east pavilion	18/02/14	TA
353	SW	East pavilion	Spout on NE external elevation of east pavilion	18/02/14	TA
354	W	East wing	Working shot – wall top in NW corner of east wing, investigating drainage	18/02/14	TA
355	W	East wing	Wall top in NW corner of east wing, investigating drainage	18/02/14	TA
356	W	East wing	Wall top in NW corner of east wing, investigating drainage	18/02/14	TA
357	W	East wing	Wall top in NW corner of east wing, investigating drainage	18/02/14	TA
358	E/V	East pavilion	Internal view of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
359	E/V	East pavilion	Internal view of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
360	E/V	East pavilion	Internal view of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
361	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
362	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
363	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
364	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
365	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
366	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
367	ESE	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
368	ESE	East pavilion	W facing elevation of east pavilion fireplace	18/02/14	TA
369	N	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of N corner of east pavilion	18/02/14	TA

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
370	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
371	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
372	W/V	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
373	W/V	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
374	W/V	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
375	SW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
376	SW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
377	SW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
378	NW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
379	NW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
380	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
381	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
382	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	18/02/14	TA
383	N	West wing	S facing internal elevation of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
384	N	West wing	S facing internal elevation of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
385	NW	West wing	S facing internal elevation of fireplace	18/02/14	TA
386	S	West wing	N facing elevation of W end of west wing	18/02/14	TA
387	S	West wing	N facing elevation of W end of west wing	18/02/14	TA
388	SW	West wing	N facing elevation of W end of west wing	18/02/14	TA
389	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of W wing	19/02/14	RC
390	W	West wing	Post-excavation view of W wing	19/02/14	RC
391	E	West wing	Post-excavation view of W wing	19/02/14	RC
392	E	West wing	Post-excavation view of W wing	19/02/14	RC
393	SW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	19/02/14	RC
394	SW	West wing	Post-excavation view of masonry in W end of West wing	19/02/14	RC
395	E	West wing	View of possible cobbles in NE corner of west wing	19/02/14	RC
396	E/V	West wing	View of possible cobbles in NE corner of west wing	19/02/14	RC
397	NE	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of lean-to at west end of The Temple	19/02/14	RC
398	N/V	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of lean-to at west end of The Temple	19/02/14	RC
399	SW	General	View from The Temple	19/02/14	RC
400	SW	General	View from The Temple	19/02/14	RC
401	NE	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of the east pavilion	19/02/14	RC
402	NE	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of the east pavilion	19/02/14	RC
403	WNW	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of the east pavilion	19/02/14	RC
404	WNW/V	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of the east pavilion	19/02/14	RC
405	NE	East pavilion	Post-excavation view of the east pavilion	20/02/14	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
406	E	East wing	Post-excavation view of the east wing	20/02/14	RC
407	E	East wing	Post-excavation view of the east wing	20/02/14	RC
408	W	East wing	Post-excavation view of the east wing	20/02/14	RC
409	W/V	East wing	Post-excavation view of the east wing – floor details W end	20/02/14	RC
410	N	East wing	S facing elevation of fireplace in east wing	20/02/14	RC
411	N/V	East wing	S facing elevation of fireplace in east wing	20/02/14	RC
412	S	East wing	N facing elevation of window in east wing	20/02/14	RC
413	S	East wing	N facing elevation of window in east wing	20/02/14	RC
414	E	East wing	W facing internal elevation of east wing	20/02/14	RC
415	S	East wing	N facing internal elevation of east wing – E end	20/02/14	RC
416	SE	East wing	N facing internal elevation of east wing – E end	20/02/14	RC
417	N	East wing	S facing internal elevation of east wing – E end	20/02/14	RC
418	NE	East wing	S facing internal elevation of east wing – E end oblique	20/02/14	RC
419	NE	East wing	S facing internal elevation of east wing – oblique	20/02/14	RC
420	SW	East wing	N facing internal elevation of east wing – oblique	20/02/14	RC
421	SW	East wing	NE facing internal elevation of east wing	20/02/14	RC
422	W	East wing	NE facing internal elevation of east wing	20/02/14	RC
423	W	East wing	NE facing internal elevation of east wing	20/02/14	RC
424	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of fireplace	20/02/14	RC
425	E	East pavilion	W facing elevation of fireplace	20/02/14	RC
426	SW/V	East pavilion	Details in floor of W corner of east pavilion	20/02/14	RC
427	SW/V	East pavilion	Details in floor of S corner of east pavilion	20/02/14	RC
428	NW	East pavilion	SE facing elevation of window opening in E pavilion	20/02/14	RC
429	SW	East pavilion	NE facing elevation of door opening in E pavilion	20/02/14	RC
430	SE	East pavilion	NW facing elevation of window opening in E pavilion	20/02/14	RC
431	E	West wing	Post-excavation view, E end of West wing	20/02/14	RC
432	SE	West wing	NW facing elevation of West wing	20/02/14	RC
433	E	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
434	SE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
435	NE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
436	NE/V	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
437	NE/V	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
438	NE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
439	NE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
440	NE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
441	NE	West wing	Post-excavation view of NE corner of West wing	21/02/14	RC
442	-	Worked stone	Location of worked stone 12	21/02/14	RC
443	NE	Worked stone	Location of worked stone 12	21/02/14	RC
444	NE	Worked stone	Worked stone 12	21/02/14	RC
445	E/V	East wing	Mid-excavation view of trial pit through floor of East wing	21/02/14	RC
446	N/V	East wing	Mid-excavation view of trial pit through floor of East wing	21/02/14	RC
447	NW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of threshold to West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
448	NW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of threshold to West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
449	NW	West pavilion	View through the doorway of the west pavilion	21/02/14	RC
450	NW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
451	NW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC

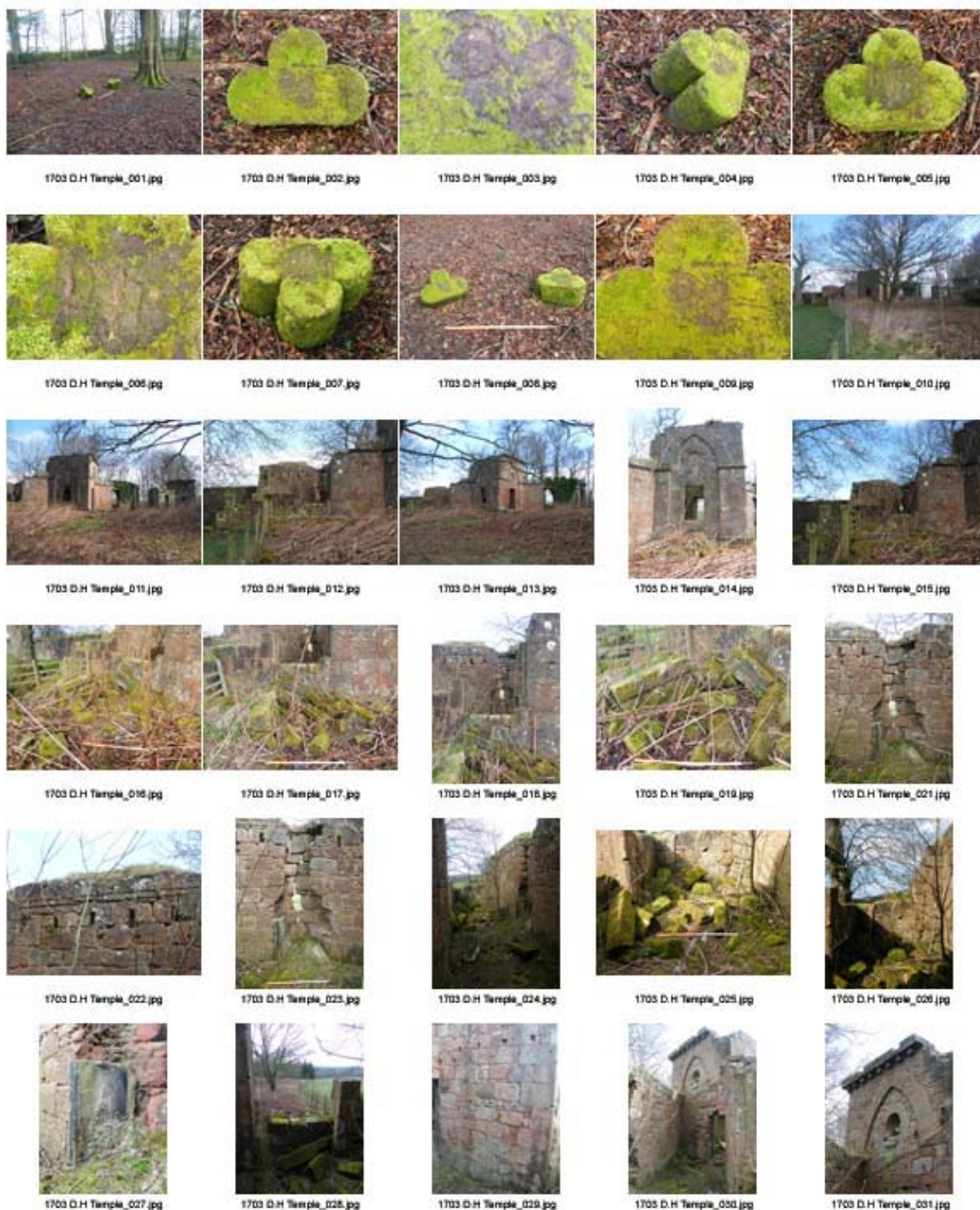
<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
452	SW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
453	SW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
454	SW/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
455	NE/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
456	NE/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
457	NE/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
458	E	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
459	E/V	West pavilion	Post-excavation view of West pavilion	21/02/14	RC
460	NW	West pavilion	SE facing elevation of fireplace	21/02/14	RC
461	NW	West pavilion	SE facing elevation of fireplace	21/02/14	RC
462	NW	West pavilion	SE facing elevation of fireplace	21/02/14	RC
463	NW	West pavilion	SE facing elevation – bottom half	21/02/14	RC
464	NW	West pavilion	SE facing elevation – top half	21/02/14	RC
465	N	West pavilion	S facing elevation of N alcove	21/02/14	RC
466	NE	West pavilion	SW facing elevation – lower half	21/02/14	RC
467	NE	West pavilion	SW facing elevation – top half	21/02/14	RC
468	E	West pavilion	W facing alcove	21/02/14	RC
469	SE	West pavilion	NW facing elevation – bottom half	21/02/14	RC
470	SE	West pavilion	NW facing elevation – top half	21/02/14	RC
471	S	West pavilion	N facing alcove	21/02/14	RC
472	SW	West pavilion	NE facing elevation – bottom half	21/02/14	RC
473	SW	West pavilion	NE facing elevation – top half	21/02/14	RC
474	N/V	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of lean-to at W end of The Temple	21/02/14	RC
475	W/V	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of lean-to at W end of The Temple	21/02/14	RC
476	N/V	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of lean-to at W end of The Temple	21/02/14	RC
477	ESE	West lean-to	W facing external elevation of West wing	21/02/14	RC
478	N/V	East wing	Post-excavation view of trial pit through floor of East wing	21/02/14	RC
479	S/V	East wing	Post-excavation view of trial pit through floor of East wing	21/02/14	RC
480	W	East wing	Working shot – Location of Trial pit	21/02/14	RC
481	W/V	East wing	Post-excavation view of trial pit through floor of East wing	21/02/14	RC
482	NE	General	General view of The Temple	21/02/14	RC
483	NE	General	General view of The Temple	21/02/14	RC
484	S/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	21/02/14	RC
485	S/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	21/02/14	RC
486	SW/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	21/02/14	RC
487	S/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	21/02/14	RC
488	S/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	21/02/14	RC
489	-	-	Detail of masonry	27/02/14	TA
490	-	-	Detail of masonry	27/02/14	TA
491	S/V	East pavilion & east wing	Working shot – external junction of east pavilion and east wing	27/02/14	TA

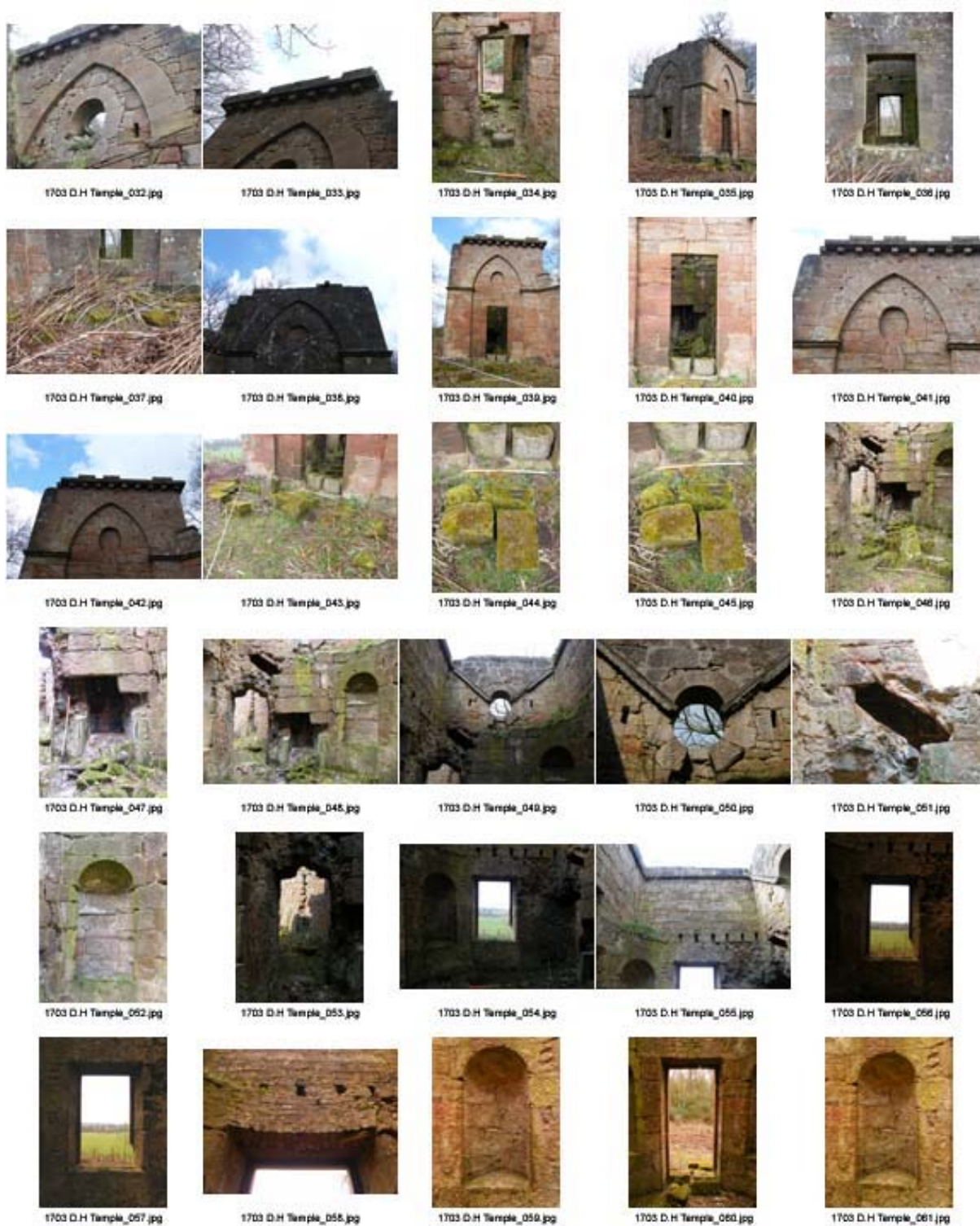
<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
492	W	East wing	E facing external elevation of east wing – eastern lean-to	27/02/14	TA
493	W	East wing	E facing external elevation of east wing – eastern lean-to	27/02/14	TA
494	NW	East wing	Detail of external stonework on W side of window, on S facing elevation of East wing	27/02/14	TA
495	NW	East wing	Detail of external stonework on W side of window, on S facing elevation of East wing	27/02/14	TA
496	N	East wing	Detail of external stonework on E side of window, on S facing elevation of East wing	27/02/14	TA
497	N	West wing	S facing external elevation of window	27/02/14	TA
498	N	West wing	S facing external elevation of window	27/02/14	TA
499	NE	West wing	Detail of external stonework on E side of window, on S facing elevation of West wing	27/02/14	TA
500	NW	West wing	Detail of external stonework on W side of window, on S facing elevation of West wing	27/02/14	TA
501	NW	External flanking wall (west)	S facing elevation of western external flanking wall	27/02/14	TA
502	N	External flanking wall (west)	S facing elevation of western external flanking wall – collapsed cap stones	27/02/14	TA
503	E	West lean-to	W facing external elevation of West lean-to	27/02/14	TA
504	NE	West lean-to	Post-excavation view of West lean-to	27/02/14	TA
505	E/V	West lean-to	Detail of masonry within W lean-to	27/02/14	TA
506	E/V	West lean-to	Detail of masonry within W lean-to	27/02/14	TA
507	E	West lean-to	Detail of masonry within W lean-to. W facing elevation	27/02/14	TA
508	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to		
509	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to - detail	27/02/14	TA
510	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to - detail	27/02/14	TA
511	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to - detail	27/02/14	TA
512	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to - detail	27/02/14	TA
513	N	West lean-to	S facing elevation of West lean-to - detail	27/02/14	TA
514	E	West lean-to (northern)	W facing elevation of small northern lean-to at W end	27/02/14	TA
515	E	West lean-to (northern)	W facing elevation of small northern lean-to at W end	27/02/14	TA
516	W	West lean-to (northern)	Post-excavation view of floor in small northern lean-to at western end of The Temple	27/02/14	TA
517	-	Worked stones	Worked stones previously removed	27/02/14	TA
518	-	Worked stones	Worked stones previously removed	27/02/14	TA
519	-	Worked stones	Worked stones previously removed	27/02/14	TA
520	-	Worked stones	Worked stones previously removed	27/02/14	TA
521	-	Worked stones	Worked stones previously removed	27/02/14	TA
522	SE	East range and external east flanking wall	Junction of East range and external east flanking wall	27/02/14	TA
523	S	East wing and external east flanking wall	Junction of East range and external east flanking wall	27/02/14	TA
524	S	West wing	N facing elevation of West wing (W end)	27/02/14	TA
525	S	West wing	N facing elevation of West wing (W end)	27/02/14	TA
526	S	West wing	N facing elevation of West wing (W end)	27/02/14	TA
527	SW	West wing	N facing elevation of West wing (W end)	27/02/14	TA

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
528	SW	West wing	Detail of masonry at W end of West wing	27/02/14	TA
529	SW	West wing	Detail of masonry at W end of West wing	27/02/14	TA
530	NW	West wing	S facing elevation of fireplace	27/02/14	TA
531	NW	West wing	S facing elevation of fireplace	27/02/14	TA
532	NW	West wing	S facing elevation of fireplace	27/02/14	TA
533	W	West wing	E facing elevation (internal) of west wing	27/02/14	TA
534	W	West wing	E facing elevation (internal) of west wing	27/02/14	TA
535	W	West wing	E facing elevation (internal) of west wing	27/02/14	TA
536	W	West wing	Detail of masonry at W end of west wing	27/02/14	TA
537	W	West wing	Detail of masonry at W end of west wing	27/02/14	TA
538	E	West wing	Detail of spout and NW facing external elevation of West pavilion	27/02/14	TA
539	-	-	Detail of Pb	27/02/14	TA
540	E/V	East pavilion	Detail of chimney opening	27/02/14	TA
541	SW	East pavilion	Detail of wall tops	27/02/14	TA
542	E/V	East pavilion	Detail of fireplace top	27/02/14	TA
543	NW	East pavilion	Detail of wall tops	27/02/14	TA
544	-	East pavilion	Detail of wall tops	27/02/14	TA
545	-	East pavilion	Detail of wall tops	27/02/14	TA
546	E	East pavilion	Detail of fireplace	27/02/14	TA
547	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of east pavilion - top	27/02/14	TA
548	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of east pavilion - top	27/02/14	TA
549	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of east pavilion - top	27/02/14	TA
550	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of east pavilion - top	27/02/14	TA
551	NE	East pavilion	SW facing elevation of east pavilion – detail of E corner	27/02/14	TA
552	SW/V	East pavilion	Detail of floor surface in S corner of East pavilion	27/02/14	TA

Appendix F Photographic thumbnails

i. Phase 1 (2008)







1703 D.H Temple_062.jpg



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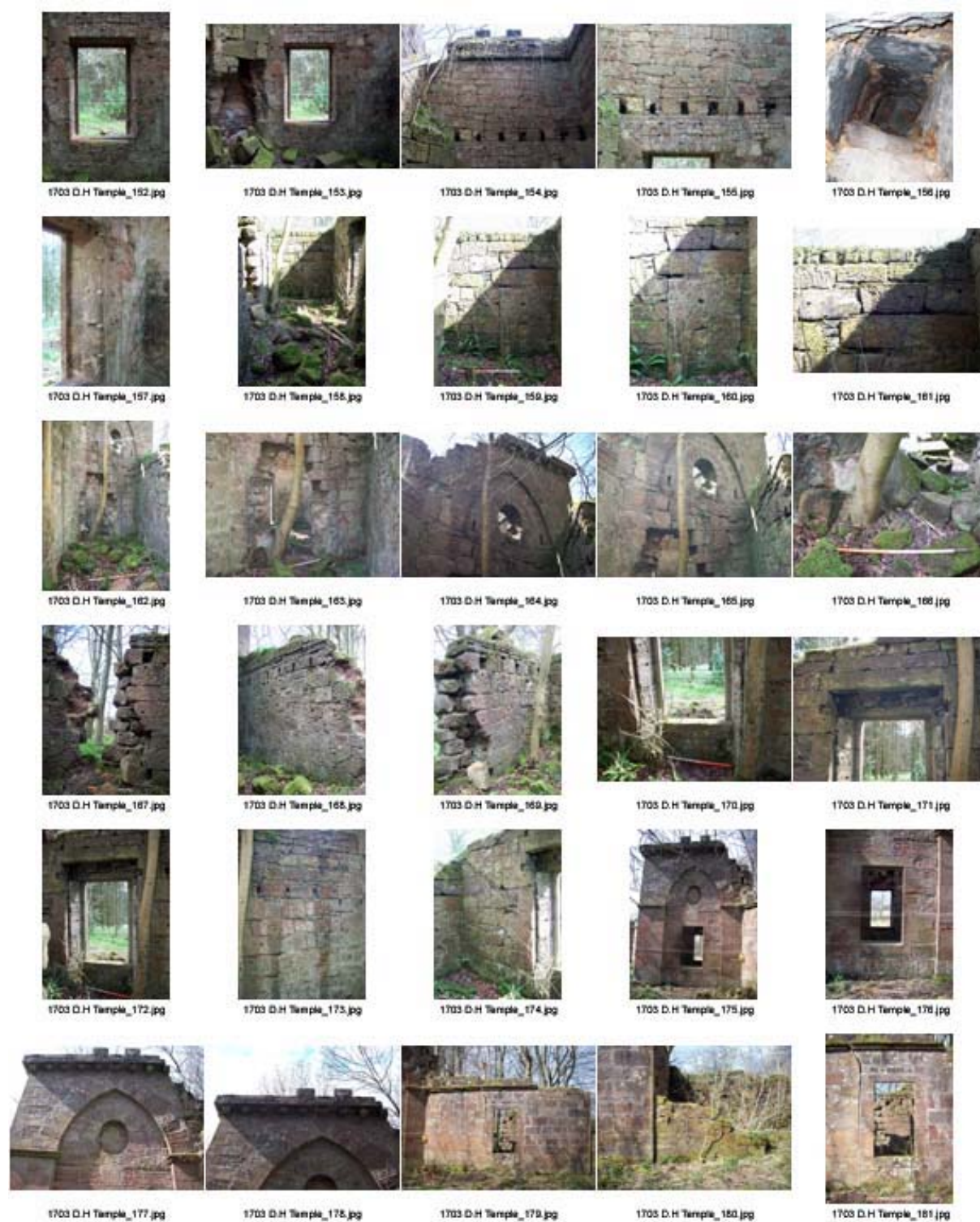
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ii. *Phase 2 (2014)*



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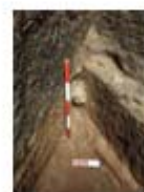
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Appendix F Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Easy Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Temple, Dumfries House
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1703
PARISH:	Auchinleck
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Analytical Assessment and Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NS52SW 12.05
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Lodge/Gatehouse
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 53908 21384
START DATE (this season)	11/02/14
END DATE (this season)	21/02/14
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>In 2008 Addyman Archaeology undertook a survey record and analytical appraisal of the Gothic Temple Lodge, or 'The Temple', located on the policies of Dumfries House, in East Ayrshire. In 2014 Addyman Archaeology oversaw the clearance of the structure and undertook further recording and investigation works of the interior spaces.</p> <p>This work confirmed that the structure could be closely related to a construction estimate by John Adam of 1760. The structure was primarily intended as an eye-catcher to be seen on the principal northwards-facing axis of Dumfries House. Unresolved negotiations with the neighbouring Boswells of Auchinleck House dictated the structure never functioned as a principal entrance. Some curiosities suggested an evolving design process, in particular the remains of a substantial masonry base appeared to be overlain by part of the western wing of the existing structure.</p> <p>Later work involved the roofing over of the yards, installation of timber floors, fireplaces, etc. and the breaking through of new internal entrances into the pavilions. Further modifications were made during military occupation in the 1940s, including the installation of concrete floors within the eastern pavilion and wing. In c.1960 the central archway was dismantled because of concerns about its structural stability. The present project involved the recovery and sorting of <i>ex situ</i> carved stones from within and about the site, as a prelude to the restoration of the complex.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	To be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS (intended)