

**CHAPLAIN'S COURT
20 THE CHANONRY
OLD ABERDEEN**

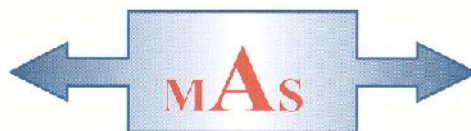


**Standing Building Recording
and Watching Brief**

Carried out between 6th May 2013 and 14th April 2014

by

Murray Archaeological Services Ltd



Report No: MAS 2013-13

by

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Note that, for ease of reading as the building lies NW/SE, for this report, W is counted as The Chanonry street side, N as the end where the north range was, E as the garden side and S as Don Street. The towers follow their documented descriptions, the standing tower being the W tower.

Also note that in descriptions of windows etc LHS/RHS are used as if you are facing the window.

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- Standing Building Recording
and Watching Brief -

1. Background

1.1 A proposal for alterations, refurbishments, and extension to Chaplain's Court, 20 The Chanonry, Old Aberdeen were granted planning permission subject to Conditions that required the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and to conduct an annotated photographic survey record prior to commencement of works on site.

1.2 The archaeological condition (Condition No 1) was applied in the context of planning legislation (PAN 2/2011, SPP, SHEP), which states that it is necessary for developers to arrange for archaeological work to take place prior to development, in appropriate circumstances. Planning Application Number: P120516 (Planning Permission) and P120477 (Listed Building Consent) for internal alterations to kitchen/infilled pend, creation of garden room extension, garage and external walkway, rear dormer window and formation of timber gates and P140015 (Planning Permission) and P140012 (Listed Building Consent) for the garage with alternative roof.

1.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed by Judith Stones, Lead Curator, Local History and Archaeology, for Aberdeen City Council, was

detailed as follows:

Annotated photographic survey

An annotated photographic survey will be undertaken on

- *The exterior of the building prior to the erection of scaffolding and prior to any renovation work*
- *Details of the exterior of the building (such as the blocked openings in the wall facing the street) to be undertaken from the scaffolding*
- *Details of the roof structure where the new dormer is to be broken through the roof on the N end of the E side of the building. This will be undertaken after the removal of the slates and will record the sarking and the underlying roof timbers.*
- *Internal recording of the areas where the pend is to be re-opened and the kitchen area redesigned- essentially the area S of the main S gable. This will be undertaken in stages as the interior partitions and linings are removed, the roof opened up in this area and during the unblocking of the pend arches.*
- *Stone kerb on the W street face prior to its renovation*
- *Stone slabs at the E garden side of the building prior to their being lifted for scaffolding*
- *Any other parts of the building where the works reveal significant architectural detail that is liable to be covered by the renovations.*
- *Plans to show locations of where photographs are taken from and an arrow showing the direction of each view will be provided.*

Watching brief

At present there will be no lowering of internal floors. If such lowering becomes necessary, such areas would need to be watched by the archaeological team.

Externally there are six areas where there will be an element of ground disturbance.

These will be subject to a watching brief or as specified below:

- *Slabs at the E garden side of the building will be planned and photographed prior to their being lifted. The lifting of the slabs will be observed by the archaeological team and the exposed ground will be recorded.*
- *New drain at back of house. This will be hand dug by the building contractors with a watching brief by the archaeological team. If archaeological horizons are visible at the outset of this work, then it will be dug by the archaeologists.*
- *Stone drain at front (street) side of the house. It is anticipated that this will be repaired with minimal ground disturbance. Three slabs at the N end will however need replacement and there will be a watching brief on this area with the ground under these slabs cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. If the stone drain needs to be fully replaced, a watching brief will be required on the full length of the drain.*
- *Foundations for garage. The garage will be at the N end of the building, adjacent to what may have been one of the corner towers of the 16th century court. The existing gable also shows signs of former buildings of unknown date and some trace of this can also be shown in the grass in this area. In this area the topsoil will be removed by mini-digger under archaeological supervision and the ground surface cleaned back by hand. Any revealed features will be recorded and excavated by hand if significant. If no features*

are revealed the full depth of the foundation will be undertaken in spits by mini-digger under archaeological supervision.

- *Foundations for garden room. The garden room will be within what is considered to be the courtyard of the 16th century structure. In this area the topsoil will be removed by mini-digger under archaeological supervision and the ground surface cleaned back by hand. Any revealed features will be recorded and excavated by hand if significant. If no features are revealed the full depth of the foundation will be undertaken in spits by mini-digger under archaeological supervision.*
- *Holes for posts of the covered walkway between the garden room and garage. These holes will be hand dug, either under archaeological supervision or by the archaeological team to the level of natural.*

1.4 Murray Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned to undertake the work by David Chouman Architect on behalf of his clients Professor Claude Wischik & Mrs Irene Wischik. The site elements of the recording were undertaken on a number of occasions between 6th May 2013 and 14th April 2014.

2. Desk-top survey

2.1 A search was carried out in the Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Service, Aberdeen City Council and in the Sites and Monuments Records of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Scotland (RCAHMS) through Canmore and Pastmap.

2.2 Relevant historic maps and Ordnance Survey maps were consulted.

2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation did not specify a requirement for documentary research but in order to attempt to interpret the archaeological information, some background research has been undertaken. In this regard we are grateful to Professor and Mrs Wischik who made copies of their deeds and other documents available for study. We are also grateful to them giving us access to a brief history of the house written for them by the University of Aberdeen historian, the late Dr Leslie John Macfarlane (1999). By chance we found a reference in the *Press and Journal* of 1931 that showed that the antiquarian and former University Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson had lived in the Chaplain's Court and this led us to his notes on the property in the Special Collections of University of Aberdeen Library.

2.4 Site plans were kindly supplied by David Chouman Architect and have been annotated and used as a basis for detailed plans of the observed areas. The RCAHMS elevation of the street facade is used under licence from RHAHMS (SC 354487. © Crown Copyright: RCAHMS. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk)

3. The Site

3.1 Chaplain's Court, 20 The Chanonry, is situated on the E side of The Chanonry extending to its junction with Don Street, Old Aberdeen. It is a Category B Listed Building (HB No: 20200) within Aberdeen City Council's Conservation Area 1: Old Aberdeen.

Parish: Aberdeen

NGR NJ 94046 08661

RCAHMS No: NJ90NW 9.04

Historic Scotland Listed Building: HB 20200



Illus 1 View of the Chaplain's Court, looking NW along The Chanonry

3.2 The name of this property has changed over the years. Gordon's map of 1661 shows it as *The Chapellans Chambers* and in his description of Old Aberdeen he uses *Chapplan's Chambers*. Most of the 17th century references (see section 5 below) appear to use *Chaplains' Chambers*. The Ordnance Survey Name Books (<http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk>) record it as Chaplain's Chambers and this appears on the large scale Ordnance Survey maps of 18xx and 18xx and 1926.

However in 1933 the Press and Journal refer to it as *Chaplains' Court*- a usage followed by the antiquarian W Douglas Simpson who lived in the house at the time. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) note both *Chaplain's Court* and *Chaplain's House* and Historic Scotland use the term *Chaplain's Court*. Throughout this report the spelling *Chaplain's Court* will be used, except where another spelling is used in a quotation.

4 Methodology

4.1 Those parts of the building which were to be altered were photographed prior to, and as necessary during, any building works. The full set of photographs will be supplied on CD for the archive and a catalogue is presented in this report (Part 2).

4.2 The ground plans and elevations have been annotated to show details that were revealed during the building processes and to indicate differences in the building materials which may help in understanding the development and history of the building (Section 6, 7).

4.3 Excavation works along the footprint of the proposed garage, the garden room, the covered walkway, the drain and the interior floor levels of the dining room, pend and former kitchen were observed and as necessary cleaned by hand, with a series of sondages dug by hand. All contexts and features were fully recorded (Section 8).

4.4 Following discussion with the owners, Professor and Mrs Wischik, a geophysical survey of the garden ground was undertaken by Rose Geophysical Consultants (Ovenden, 2013). The results of the survey are summarised below (Section 9.2).

4.5 An understanding of the present building has to be based on some understanding of its historical context so all readily available documentary and map evidence has been reviewed (Section 5).

4.6 The building which stands today is only half of the W range of a closed quadrangle of buildings set around an inner courtyard with a single access to the street through the pend on to The Chanonry. In the post-Reformation period, parts of this complex had become ruinous and the remainder had clearly been divided up to a number of separate tenancies; these changes in use are likely to have necessitated changes of access to individual areas and the opening or blocking of doors etc. The extant building, which reflects the property detailed in 1644 by the Forbes *Mortification*, has undergone many changes, both when occupied by Forbes and subsequently.

4.7 Examination of details of the standing building can point to evidence for some of these changes but it is often impossible to assign them to specific dates or owners. It should also be noted that on occasion a 'new' larger window may completely remove evidence of a smaller earlier window – so the picture is necessarily incomplete.

The recording took place on many occasions over a long period and was restricted to the areas where work was being undertaken. In order to make the results more coherent the results are presented by area, rather than by the date of the observation.



Illus 2 Recording of the roof

5 Documentary evidence

BEFORE 1519

Before 1519 there are references in the 15th century to seven vicars choral and four choirboys who were lodged near the Cathedral and near the Bishop's Palace in property known as 'Le Middletroun' (Macfarlane 1999). [It is not known if this was on the present site.]

INITIAL STAGE- THE QUADRANGLE OF BUILDINGS

- 1519-32 Bishop Dunbar (became bishop of Aberdeen 1519. Died 1532)
Began the building of Chaplain's Court to accommodate 20 vicars choral and 11 choirboys.
Simpson (Letter to editor *Press & Journal* 1933) states that the authority for the date was Orem (1724) who copied it from the coat of arms [difficulty here is that there is no trace of a date by the coat of arms]
- 1547 *Necrologia Ecclesie Cathedralis Aberdonensis* . Bishop Dunbar's executors 'constructed, built and repaired' building.

Contractus inter executores quondam reverendi in Christo patris ac domini Gavini Dunbar episcopi et vicarios chori ecclesie cathedralis Abirdonensis de et super sustentatione mansionum eorundem vicariorum per dictos executores edificatarum. Factus apud Abirdene xvij Junij A D M.D.XLVII (Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis Vol Innes ed i, 432.)
- 1560 Reformation
- 1575 Property of Chaplains' Court all resumed by Crown.
James VI at Holyrood granted by charter to Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet the rents etc of 'Chaplains ground including house called Chaplains chambers with garden and wall from bishops gate to the gate called chaplains port' (The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum AD 1546-1580. ed Thomson, 630-35. Charter No 2360)

Two early 18th century sources refer to the 16th century foundation.

Orem, writing in 1724/5 [although not published until 1791]

This court was built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, anno 1519; as witness his name and armorial coat above the entry gates, yet to be seen. This square court lies at the south-end of the bishop's garden, containing chambers for twenty vicars or chaplains; some say more; who were all served at a common table within the said court. They were priests, and performed the common service of the cathedral. It had four towers in it, one in every corner of the close; with a draw well in the middle of it, yet remaining entire.

A manuscript by Keith dated 1732 is quoted by Robertson (1843, 156-7).

This was built by the executors of Bishop Dunbar, (Mr. Alexander Galloway, parson of Kinkell, and Mr. Alexander Spittal, parson of Clatt; and had a towr on each corner, one on the east for the bishop's chaplain ; one on the west for Bishop Dunbar's own chaplain ; one on the north, for the parson of Kinkell's chaplain ; and one on the south, for the dean's chaplain. Besides these four towrs, there were chambers of wood built around the court, having beneath them a hall, pantry, etc., and a great draw-well in the midst.

This foundation is confirmed by William, Bishop of Aberdeen, (the eighteenth of June, A.D. m.d.xlvii., at The Chanonry) ; who subscribes, together with several of the chanons, and twenty chaplains, who here oblidge themselves, (besides a daily mass to be said at eight in the morning, at Saint Catherin's altar, for the founder,) to keep the said court or colledge in repair ; not to allow light women or boys to be seen within it ; to have the gates always shut by nine at night, and never open before five in the morning, etc.

LATE 16TH/ MID 17TH CENTURY- BUILDINGS BEING USED BY DIFFERENT OWNERS/TENANTS. SOME BECOME DERELICT. FORBES BUYS UP MOST OF THE PRESENT PROPERTY AND GIFTS IT TO UNIVERSITY FOR DIVINITY PROFESSORS.

- 1611 25 April. Sir Robert Keith of Benholm purchased from James Mowat, burgess of Aberdeen the north half of the Chaplains' Chambers of the 'Chanrie' with the yards and pertinents (Simpson notes)
- 1622 2 March. Professor John Forbes purchased from William Keith of Seaton the said Chaplains Chambers (Simpson notes)
- 1623 16 June Professor Forbes purchased from Alexander Moutry and his spouse 'a pended chamber belonging to the said Chaplains' Chambers' (Simpson notes)
- 1624 9 Jan Professor Forbes received an obligation from Alexander Lyllie, portioner of the said Chaplains' Chambers, whereby Lyllie consented to the appropriation of the 'just north half of the said (presumably Chambers) in bounds and obliges himself never to quarrel the same'. (Simpson notes)
- 1633 1 Sept The Session of Old Machar 'delivered to Alexander Johnstone, Glasinwricht. 58s for ane new window to the Mr of the Musick scoole, his house in the Chaplains'(Simpson notes)
- 1644 Forbes Mortification. John Forbes of Corse disposes to professors of Theology of University of Old Aberdeen '*all and whole the dwelling house or manse presently occupied by me, lying, designated and delineated as follows, namely the south-west and north-west sides of the Chaplains' Chambers, lying within The Chanonry of Old Aberdeen, comprehending the pended chamber above the great gate and the next chamber wherein there is a kitchen, and the next chamber thereto which presently serves me as a hall, and next thereto the west tower of the said Chaplain's Chambers, all the aforesaid houses from the*

ground and upwards, together with the adjoining old building of two chambers and the old great hall with an old pended kitchen at the end of the said old hall, together also with the adjoining garden, with free exit and entry at the fore-gate, and liberty to draw water from the well standing in the said close'

1658 20 Jan. Session Records of Old Machar. Commissioners from the college ask liberty to 'tack away some hewin stones qch did belong to the Mr of musicks house in the chaplains' (Simpson notes)



Illus 3 Chaplains Court: Detail from Gordon's map of 1661 <http://maps.nls.uk/towns>

1661 Gordon's Map. Shows quadrangle with S range possibly derelict. Corner towers- W and N towers with gables set N/S. Possible windows shown on street (W) side of W tower. W (surviving) range central pend arch shown, window each side. No impression of 2 stories. N and E ranges drawn as single story. E range appears to have series of doorways facing into the court, with smaller windows between them. Path E/W across court (from pend) and another ? path parallel to the W range (these are miscoloured as if they were roofs) S

and E towers have gables E/W, the S tower all or partly hidden by the Chaplains Port across The Chanonry roadway. S range (Don Street) shown with long crack across the face- possibly derelict. S end of W range, slight change of roof line at pend, possibly derelict S of this. Land to N still all Bishop's garden. Land to E is Bishop's Dovecot Green.

[While superficially this appears not to fit with the Forbes Mortification, it is important to remember that the Mortification only referred to the parts of the building owned by Forbes- not to the whole quadrangle.]

c 1661

Gordon's *Abredoniae Vtrivsqve Descriptio* (p 23)

'Nixt to the bischopes hous stood the chapplan's chambers, so called of old. Thes doe enclose a large squair court, now in pairt ruined. A pairt of that which remayne ther was bought in our tyme by D. Johne Forbes of Corse; and albeit he was thrust out of his place by the Covenanters in anno 1640, yit did he mortifie his hous ther to such as should be professors of divinity after him, who keep it as yit.

[Clearly Gordon was aware of the history of the house. His description of the ruinous nature of other properties around the area suggests that he was probably correct in his assertion that part of Chaplains Court was in ruins. This also fits with the reference to removal of stonework in 1658]

1644- 1870 IN USE BY THE DIVINITY PROFESSORS

1714 Alexander Molyson repaired NE tower (Simpson notes) [Illus 84: this is probably the N tower].

1718 *'Mr David Anderson, a presbyterian professor of divinity in the King's college, got allowance from the synod of Aberdeen, to take two thousand merks from the money which belonged to his office, to repair his lodging in the said court; which he did, and made a convenient*

lodgable house, anno 1718. His name and said year are upon the peat-stones thereof. He also built a house where the chaplain's kitchen stood; which kitchen was sometime after the Reformation accidentally burnt, with some other houses. He hath also a little garden in the close, opposite to the entry of his lodging, well dyked, and an outer gate'.
(Orem, 1791, 85).

1757-1760 Window tax was introduced to Scotland in 1747 for houses with 10 or more windows. It was an annual tax per window on a sliding scale. The tax records are arranged by parish and list the name and profession of the householder.

Number of windows reduced from 19 to 14 to reduce the amount of window tax due. From 1753-1757 John Lumsden, Professor of Divinity, was paying 7s 1 ½ d per year for 19 windows (E326/1/2/2, 9, 15, 21, 27, 48). In 1760 he was paying 3s 6d per year for 14 windows, being in a lower tax band (E326/1/2/127).

Professor Lumsden can be traced in the Window Tax Records until 1770. He was followed as Professor of Divinity by Dr Alexander Gerard who continued to pay tax on 14 windows until at least 1786.

Window Tax Records for this period viewed on line at

<http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk> . It was Professor Gerard

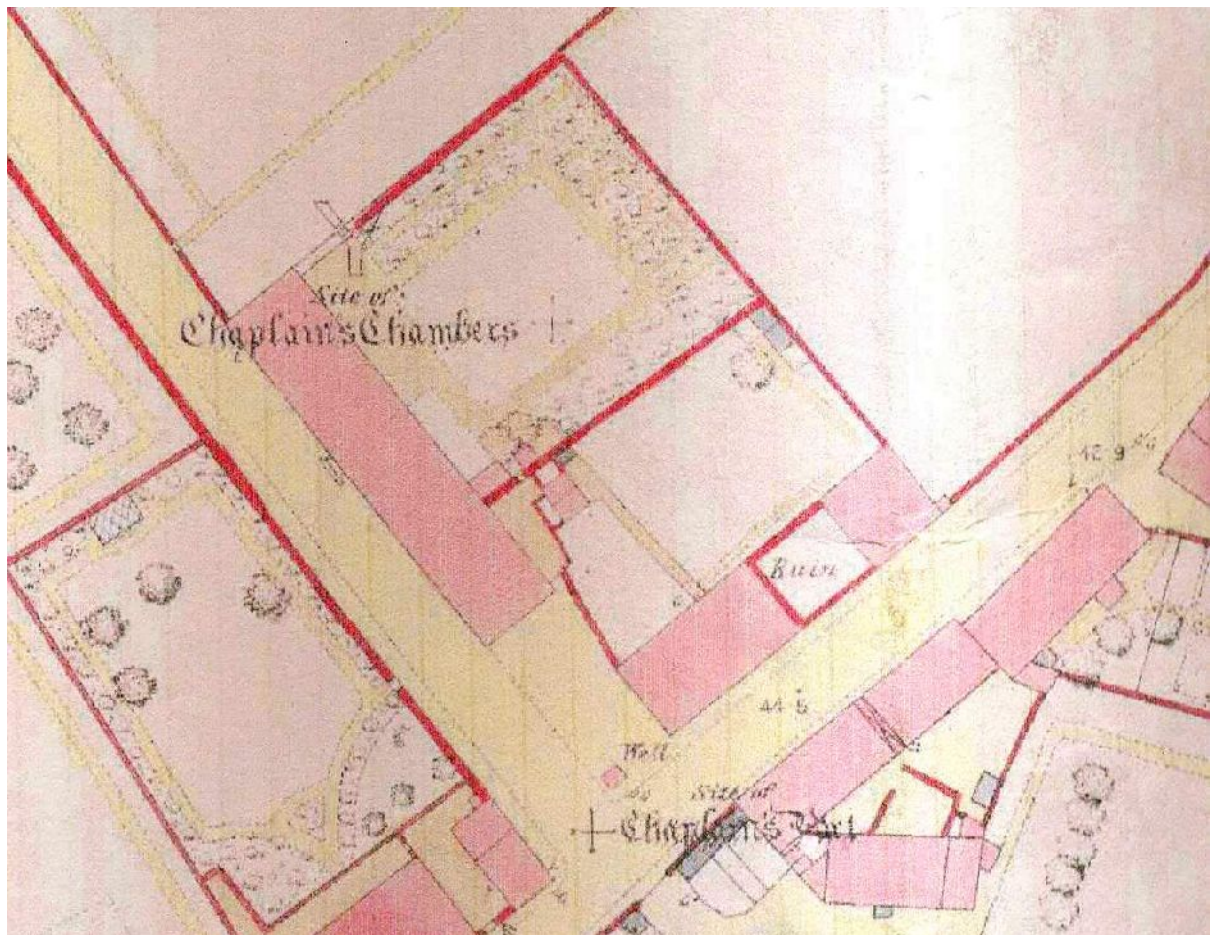
(Professor of Divinity 1771-1795) who entertained Samuel Johnston and James Boswell in 1773 (Macfarlane, 1999).

He was succeeded in 1795 as Professor of Divinity by his son Gilbert Gerard who died in 1815.

1828 Wood. *Plan of the Cities of Aberdeen*. Although less detailed than the 1866 Ordnance Survey, this is useful as it shows the brick building (now the kitchen) at S gable.

1866-7 1st Ordnance Survey Map 25"/mile (surveyed 1866/7 published 1870-71. lxxv.7.3)

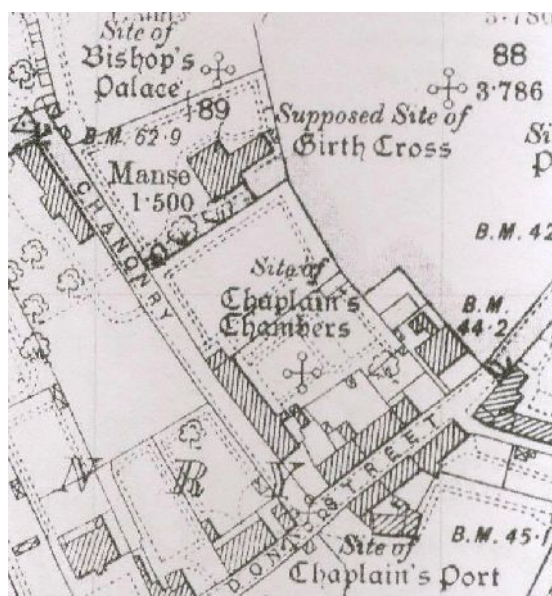
This shows the outbuilding on the garden side of the blocked pend and the brick building at S gable. The front steps are also shown. The ground to the S of the building, between The Chanonry and Don Street appears to be part of the property with a gateway shown between it and the main garden; a well is shown in the SW corner of this ground. The garden is within the limits of the footprint of the N half of the original quadrangle (the ground described by Forbes in 1644). A small building is shown abutting the garden wall just to the E of the pend outbuilding. The garden itself has a formal layout with paths around the outside of the quadrangle (possibly with urns depicted by black dots) and garden beds on the footprint of the former buildings. Interestingly there is a white area that coincides with the paving recorded in 2013 between the outbuilding and the back door (D1) (Illus 78).



Illus 4 Ordnance Survey map of 1866-7. ©Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 10003527 (GroundSure Environmental Insight)

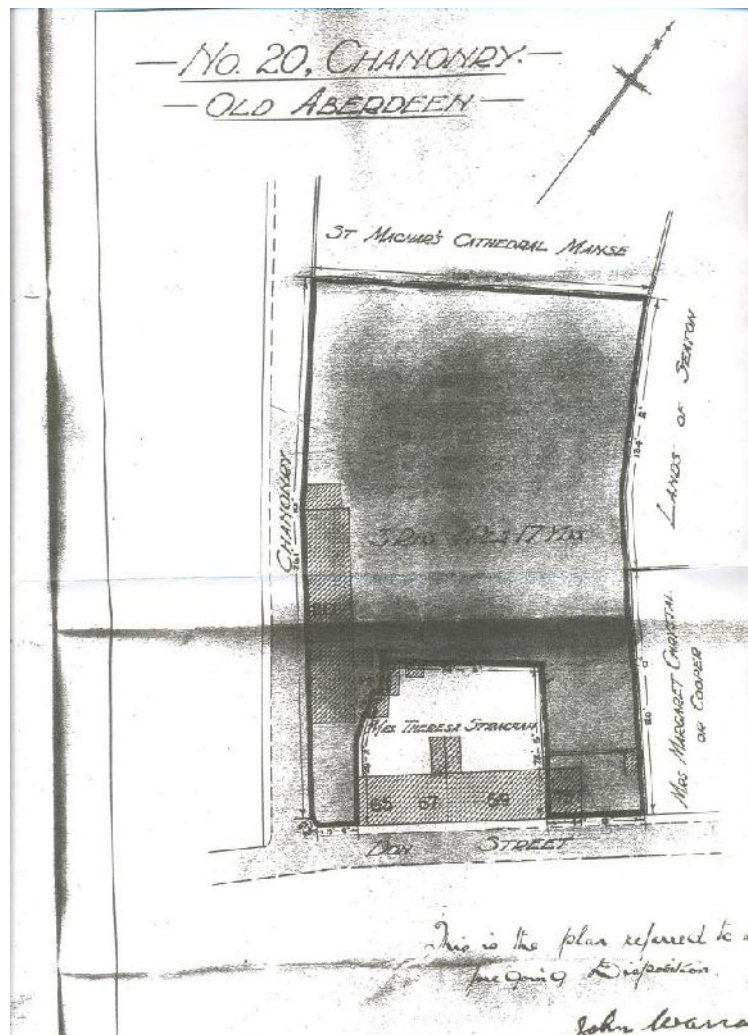
LATER HISTORY

- 1870 Sold by Divinity faculty in 1870 (*Press and Journal* December 9th, 1931, p6). Changes in the organisation of the Divinity Faculties between 1828 and 1860 reduced the number of Professors of Divinity (Macfarlane 1999). The property was sold as a result in 1870 but it was bought back by the University in 1931.
- 1873 Feu Charter by James Gordon Hay of Seaton in favour of James Turnbull. This charter transferred ownership of part of the bishop's garden and the extra ground to E to the present property. (Owners' deeds)
- 1899 Ordnance Survey map (Aberdeenshire sheet 075.07) Revised 1899, published 1901. This shows the ground added to the property in 1873. In the ground N of the tower, a building has been built abutting the N gable [on footprint of new garage]. In the ground E of the former garden, an unroofed structure is shown abutting the new E garden wall (the scar of this is visible on the garden wall). The well shown on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map is no longer marked and the layout of the garden has been simplified.



Illus 5 1899 Ordnance Survey map. ©Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 10003527 (GroundSure Environmental Insight).

1931 Sold by John Warrack to University of Aberdeen (He had inherited it from his sister Sarah Elizabeth Warrack) (Owners' deeds).
A plan dated 14th March 1932 depicts the lands referred to in this disposition. It shows the outbuilding at the garden side of the blocked pend, the outbuilding abutting the N end of the W tower and the brick building at the S end of the building. It also shows the stable ground on Don Street referred to below (Owners' deeds).



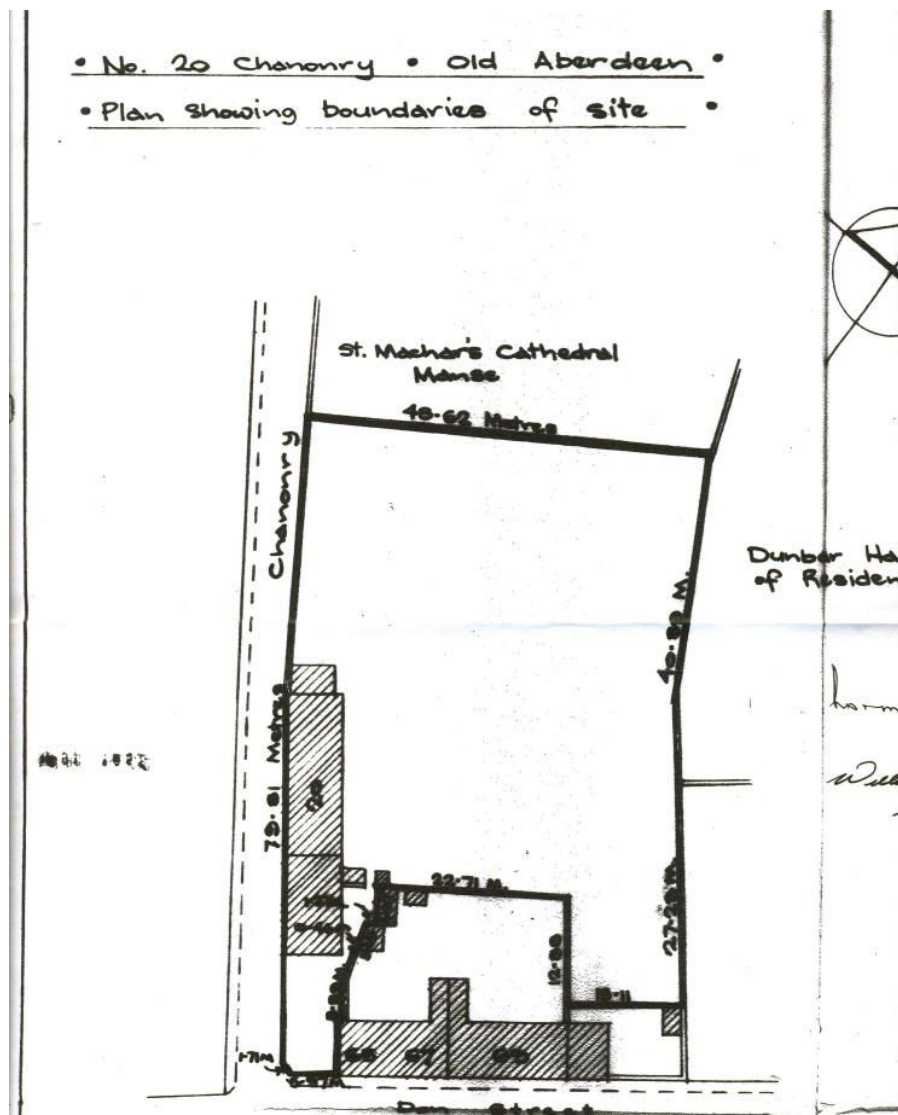
Illus 6 1932 plan of extent of property (Owners' deeds)

18/12/1931 'The subjects let do not include the stable, which has a separate entrance from Don Street. The tenant of the stable has no right of access to any portion of the subjects let' Letter from University to tenant Douglas Simpson (University Librarian) (Owners' deeds).

1933 *Press and Journal* April 21st 1933, p3. Photograph of the pend arch just revealed after harling removed.

1933 *Press and Journal* May 1st 1933, Letters to the editor. Letter from W Douglas Simpson, then tenant of Chaplain's Court, with brief history of the property.

1991 University sold the property to Dr and Mrs Benjamin



Illus 7 Plan of property when sold by University in 1991. (Owners' deeds).

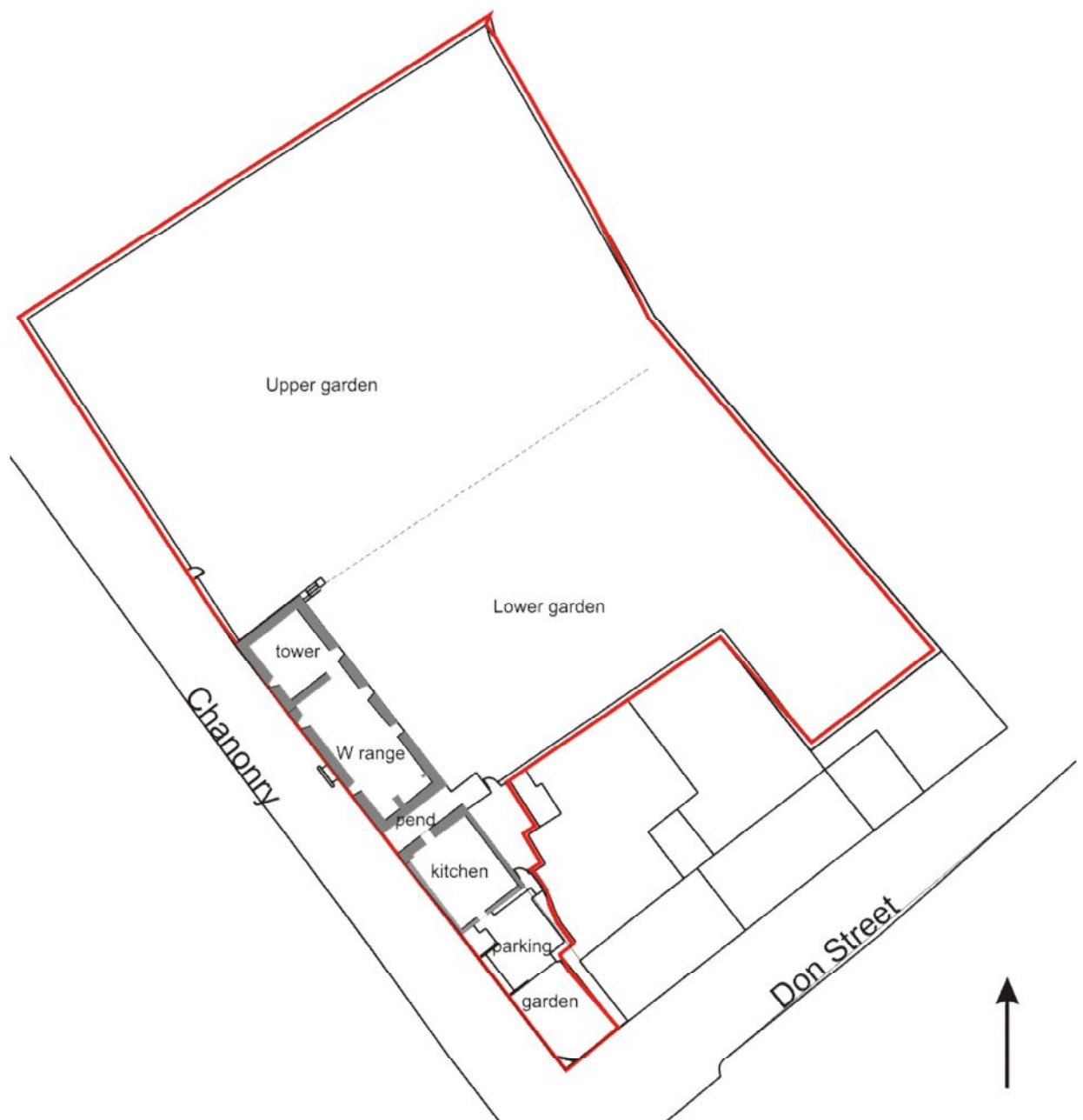
1995 Dr and Mrs Benjamin sold to Professor and Mrs Rees.

1999 Professor and Mrs Wischik bought Chaplain's Court.

6 The Building - External

6.1 THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The building that stands today is only part of one range of a quadrangle with 4 corner towers. Only the W tower, the pend and part of the W range survive, and there is a later building, now used as a kitchen, abutting the pend on the S side. Through geophysical survey of the garden the plan of the N range and the N half of the E range have been clarified, and the building recording and excavated trial pits have added detail to the evidence of the N range.



Illus 8 Ground plan (courtesy of David Chouman Architect)

6.2 THE WALLS

Stonework of W tower. Rubble stone construction, quite irregular with no strong horizontal coursing. Some of pinnings of thin grey/black stone. All three visible walls are similar with no sign of the wall head having been raised. Ashlar rybats at all four corners above the level of the raggle of the missing N range – from level of 2nd floor (c. 4.5m above street level and c 5m above the garden level). Below this level the rybats were rubble stones. The difference is perhaps due to appearance- this was the part of the tower that was visible above the roofscape of the rest of the building.

Stonework of W range garden facade (E) wall. When the harling was removed, some differences in the wall fabric were evident.

Wall of pend chamber above arch. Small to medium sized rubble stone, less regular courses, with small pinnings.

Lower part of wall between pend and tower. Rubble stone with quite irregular courses with many medium sized stones and pinnings of thin grey/black stone.

The lower part of the wall, the pend chamber wall and the tower wall were all similar and probably represent the surviving 16th century fabric.

Upper part of wall between pend and tower. Rubble stone but more rounded and with stronger sense of horizontal coursing.

This upper walling is the raising of the wall head in the 18th century and corresponds to the change in the upper walling on the street facade.



Illus 9 Detail of wall between pend and tower when harling removed. Note the more regular courses begin just below the scaffolding planks

Stonework of W range street facade (W) wall.

Lower part of wall From ground level to c 4.5m height the wall was built of rubble stone construction, quite irregular with no strong horizontal coursing. Although some stones were large, there were also many medium to small stones and pinnings. It appears very similar to the lower part of the garden facade (east) wall.

Wall from c 4.5m above ground level to wall head at c 8.2m

The front, street elevation showed a complete change with the upper part of the wall built with regular rustic dressed rectangular granite blocks (Illus 10).

While this corresponds to the height at which there is a change in wall material on the garden facade and can be attributed to the raising of the wall head in the 18th century, the use of dressed stone emphasises the new emphasis on the outward, street appearance of the building.



Illus 10 Street elevation showing difference in upper and lower wall

Stonework of S gable W range

The upper, visible part of the S gable appears to be of coursed rubble stone similar to the upper part of the east garden facade wall, with the exception of the very regular blockwork of the earlier part of the chimney (Illus 11).



Illus 11 S gable of W range with blocked window W41 and in centre to RHS of window, the more regular blocks of old chimney marked by red arrows.

Wall of kitchen block

The N wall of the kitchen block was the S wall of the pend; The E and W walls were of brick with external harling, as was the upper part of the S wall, although the lower part of the S wall was of horizontally coursed rubble stone.

The SE external corner is interesting as it is chamfered back to a height of 1.4m above ground level, a device most often seen on tight corners to give clearance for carts etc (Illus 12).

This may be less odd than it appears as internally the original ground level of the kitchen was c 350mm below the outer present ground and floor level. So it is possible that at this outer S end, the ground has also been built up to level it with the street- in which case the height of this chamfered corner may originally have been c 1.8m. The necessity for this may have been the very narrow space for a gate into the garden

between the building and the wall which forms the boundary of the neighbouring property.



Illus 12 SE corner of kitchen block with chamfer.

6.3 ROOFS AND CHIMNEYS

Roofs

Main block and tower external

Pitched slate roof with stone ridge and crow step gables. The main block and tower were roofed as a single entity after the main block was heightened in the 18th century. It is possible that, as the tower does not appear to have been raised, some or all of the tower roof timbers may be of 16th century date.

Tower roof internal view The roof timbers were not examined in detail but were observed and photographed through the (very small!) hatch through the original S stone gable wall of the tower. The hatch break-through was topped by five horizontal timbers, all appearing to be re-used and two with carpenter's marks from their primary use. (Chisel cut XXX IIII and knife cut XII. Illus 13)



Illus 13 Re-used timbers across hatch through wall of tower into roof space. Carpenter's marks.

The roof itself had paired rafters with collar timbers apparently half-jointed and dowelled. Two of the collars had chisel cut carpenter's marks in sequence on the visible side (VII and VIII. Illus 14, 15). The rafters were covered with wide sarking boards.



Illus 14 View of tower roof looking through hatch (looking N)



Illus 15 Tower roof, detail of carpenter's mark VIII

Main block roof internal view

The main block roof was recorded where it was cut for the insertion of a new dormer window (W13: Illus 18) on the garden (E) facade. An area c 2.20m x 0.58m was cut through. This included four rafters at 0.53-0.55m intervals which appeared to be

pine/softwood, each approx 140 x 104mm. One had a knife cut carpenter's mark III. There were sarking boards below the slates. Below the rafters there were the backs/ upper side of ceiling planks plastered with a mixture incorporating horse/cow hair.



Illus 16 Roof of main block at cut through for new dormer (W13), 2103.

Pend roof Pitched slate roof, N end abuts S gable of main block. S end has stone skewes with a ball finial and skewputts with projecting moulding. At the front of the house the skewputt is plain but at the back it had been used as a date stone which, although partly fractured bears the date 17.. over the initials *M D A* (only part of *A* survives- Magister(?) David Anderson) (Illus 44).

Kitchen/outbuilding roof Pitched roof of red pantiles with tile ridge. Plain skew on S gable, N gable abuts pend gable.

Chimneys

S chimney of main block Rectangular chimney head of dressed granite with splayed moulded cope. 5 chimney pots- various. This is the chimney that served the large hearth in dining room (see below). Clearly this chimney had been raised in height when the building was extended upwards in the 18th century and the stonework of the earlier chimney can be seen in the S gable of the main block (Illus 11).

Central chimney of main block Original stack (from S side of tower) with later additional stack from the 18th-century raising of roof of main block. Squared chimney heads of dressed granite with splayed moulded copes. 4 chimney pots- various.

Chimney at N end of tower Squared chimney head of dressed granite with splayed moulded cope. 2 chimney pots- various.

Kitchen S chimney Square brick chimney.

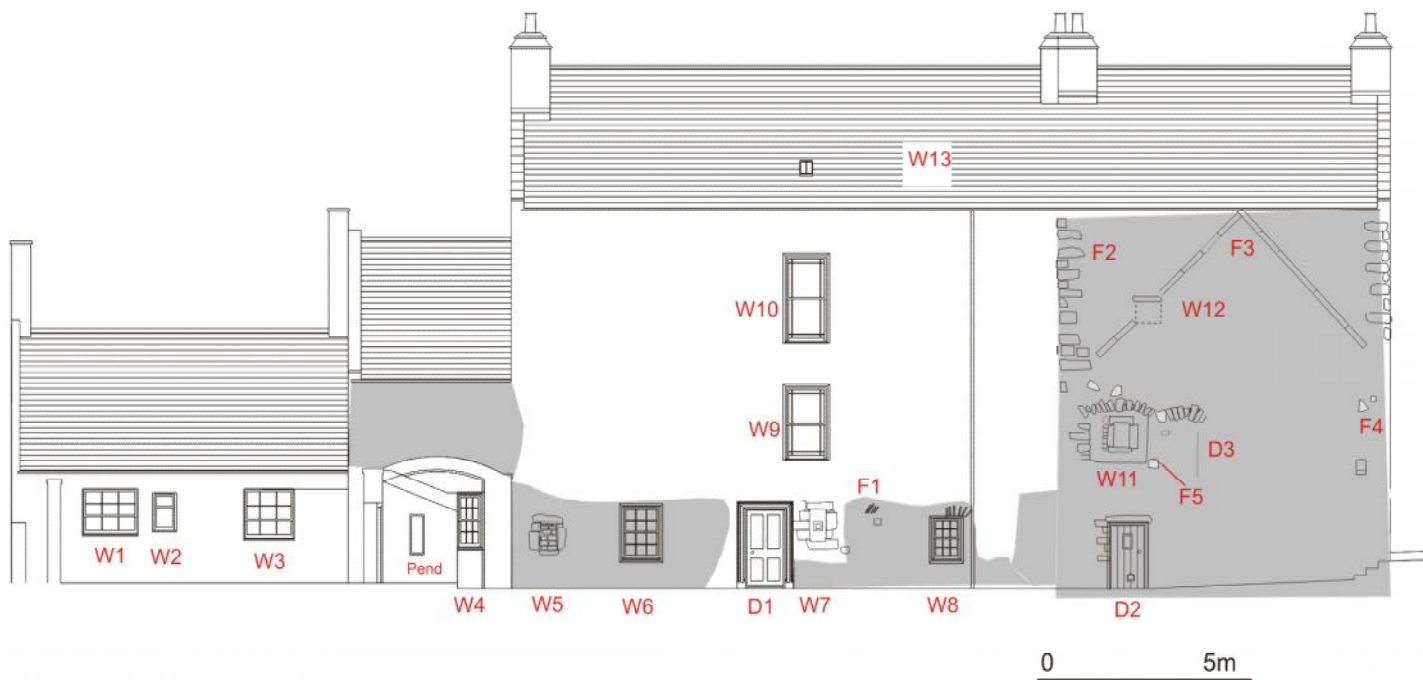
Kitchen N chimney Square harled brick chimney, built against the outer face of S gable of the pend and pended chamber. Internally this chimney was recorded abutting the pend wall, angling up from an off-centre brick fireplace to the E of the centre of the kitchen N wall (Illus 17). It was very unstable and was removed in 2013.



Illus 17 Secondary brick chimney at N end of kitchen, abutting outer wall of pend.

6.4 EAST (GARDEN) ELEVATION

During the course of the building works in 2013, the existing harling was removed from the E (garden) wall as it was found to be extensively detached from the masonry substrate. This revealed a number of blocked features and changes in the stonework, which are recorded in the annotated section (Illus 18).



Illus 18 E (garden) elevation. Based on elevation courtesy of David Chouman, with details recorded when harling removed drawn by MAS Ltd. (Grey denotes earlier stonework).

W1 W: 1.08m H: 1.42m. Sash window, with 6 over 3 panes. Externally barred. On kitchen block.

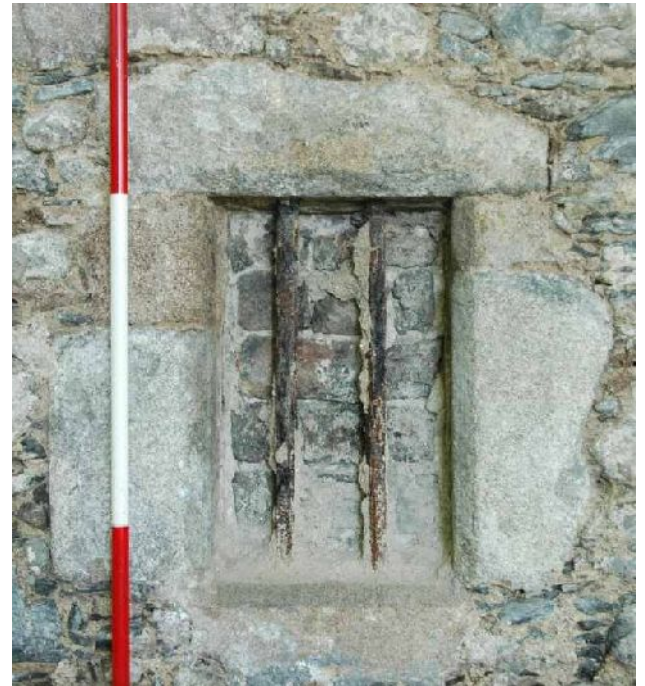
W2 Not measured. Sash window with bubble glass. 1 over 1 panes. On kitchen block.

W3 W: 1.08m H: 1.42m. sash window, with 6 over 3 panes. Externally barred. On kitchen block.

W4 W: 0.60m H: 1.32m Set into blocking of pend arch. Brick at sill and S side, used pend arch as N side. Removed in 2013.

W5 Not visible until harling removed in 2013. W: 0.46m (ext) H: 0.66m (ext). Rybats, lintel and sill are a mixture of pink and grey granite. This was externally blocked with modern brick. Behind the brick there were two vertical iron bars with an earlier blocking, of old hand made bricks, on the inside. All the blocking was removed in 2013 and the window left open. The S side of the opening of the window through the wall is angled, N side straighter. Internally (at inner edge of wall within hearth)

splays to W: 0.78m. H: 0.89m. Through the thickness of the wall (820mm at this point) there were wooden lintel beams carrying the wall across the window opening. Two of the timbers were clearly re-used as they had non-functional dowels/dowel holes. The space between the inner brick blocking of the window and the hearth had been filled in with loose brick and some rubbish (see 7.2 below).

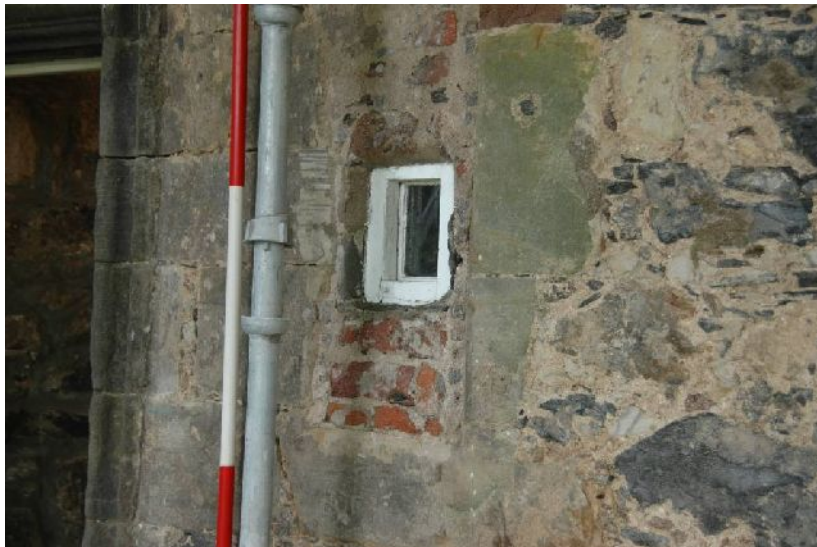


Illus 19 Blocked window W5. Above, as revealed when harling removed. RHS after removal of outer bricks. Bottom LHS debris in the hole behind window; bottom RHS inner bricks being removed.



W6 W: 0.92m H: 1.23m. Splays internally. Granite rybats on LHS, chamfered sandstone lintel, RHS rybats and sill. Sash window with 6 over 6 panes. External wrought iron grating attached by pivots.

W7 Before the harling was removed only a tiny window (7a) was visible with part of a larger blocked window (7b) showing where harl had flaked. Internally has wide splay through wall.



Illus 21 Window W7 after harling removed 2013.

7a W: 130mm H: 170mm set into brick blocking of earlier window (Illus 21). Wooden frame but glass set in metal. 7b W: 0.38m H: 0.75m. Sandstone rybats, lintel and sill. One of the stones of LHS side also forms part of the side of D1- they are therefore probably contemporary.



Illus 22 Window W8 after harling removed 2013. Relieving arch visible.

W8 W: 0.69m H: 1.10m. Splays internally to 1.15-1.18m wide. Mixture of granite and sandstone used for rybats, lintel and sill. When harling removed it showed top LHS rybat had been replaced with brick and both top LHS and RHS have in 2013 been replaced with stone. Sash window with 6 over 6 panes. Pivots to S side and hole to N, possibly from earlier bars. Wrought iron grating. Relieving arch visible internally and externally revealed above RHS of window when harling removed (Illus 22).

W9 Not measured. Sandstone rybats. Sash window, 1 over 1 panes with dimpled glass in margin lights.

W10 Not measured. Sandstone rybats. Sash window, 1 over 1 panes with dimpled glass in margin lights.

W11 Not visible until harling removed in 2013, only the surround of 11A exposed after re-harling in 2013. Blocked window (11A) set within a larger blocking (11B). 11A: W: 0.35m H: 0.56m with sandstone sill, side stones and lintel, shaped lintel. Infilled with brick and mortar. This was set within the stone infilling of 11B- an arched opening c 1.31m wide and 1.11m high to voussoir stones of relieving arch.

W12 W: c 0.60m H: c 0.50m. Small stone blocked opening with stone lintel. Cuts through the raggie of the N range roof on the E facade of tower, therefore post-dates the demolition of N range.

W13 New dormer inserted in roof in 2013.

D1 W: 0.92m H: 1.83m Square headed doorway with sandstone threshold and rolled moulding of sandstone rybats, and lintel. Small rectangular window above with sandstone surround.

D2 W: 0.82m H: 1.53m. Splays internally to W: 1.2m. Square headed. Sandstone lintel and rybats with plain wide chamfer. Relieving arch above door on inside (Illus 23).



Illus 23 D2 Relieving arch on inside

D3 Blocking on 1st floor level of tower into missing N range. Height suggests door rather than window. W: possibly as little as 0.65m (to projecting stone on S side or possibly up to c 0.80m (based on relieving arch). H: Up to 1.3m from arch to base of raggle on N side. Stone blocked.

F1 Part of a relieving arch? Removal of harling revealed small patch of angled stones- possibly part of a relieving arch but, apart a single piece of sandstone below it, there was no blocking visible.

F2 Quoins of tower. Quoins of upper floor of tower visible on corners when harling removed in 2013, left exposed after re-harling. These only existed above the level of the roof line of missing N range.

F3 Raggle of N range roof. Skew stones of pitched roof of missing N range became visible when harling removed in 2013. Left exposed by new harling in 2013. Skew stones 0.70m long and, as exposed, 0.15 x 0.17m. Originally there appears to have been 8 on each side, to allow projection beyond N range wall line, but bottom skew/skew putts are missing. The N range roof was steeply pitched with ridge height of c 8.7m.

F4 Raggle of N range walls. Some projecting stones from the junction between the tower and the missing N range were exposed when harling removed in 2013; they confirm the wall lines shown by the roof line, the geophysical survey and the excavated walls (see below).

F5 Projecting stones A stone projecting some 150mm from the wall face was exposed below the LHS of blocked door D3. It is possible this related to an internal feature such as a stair. This could also link to a slightly odd stone just above the door D2 (Illus 24).



Illus 24 F5 visible top at RHS of scaffolding. Stone above D2 just below horizontal scaffolding

6.5 N GABLE (OF W TOWER)

W14 (Not measured). Sandstone rybats with plain chamfer. Sash window with 1 over 1 panes. Relieving arch.

W15 (Not measured) Sash window with 2 over 2 panes. Replacement granite lintel and sill with some of (?) original sandstone rybats with plain chamfer. Built within a blocked earlier, slightly narrower window, visible below. The earlier opening blocked with granite and slate to level. Relieving arch.

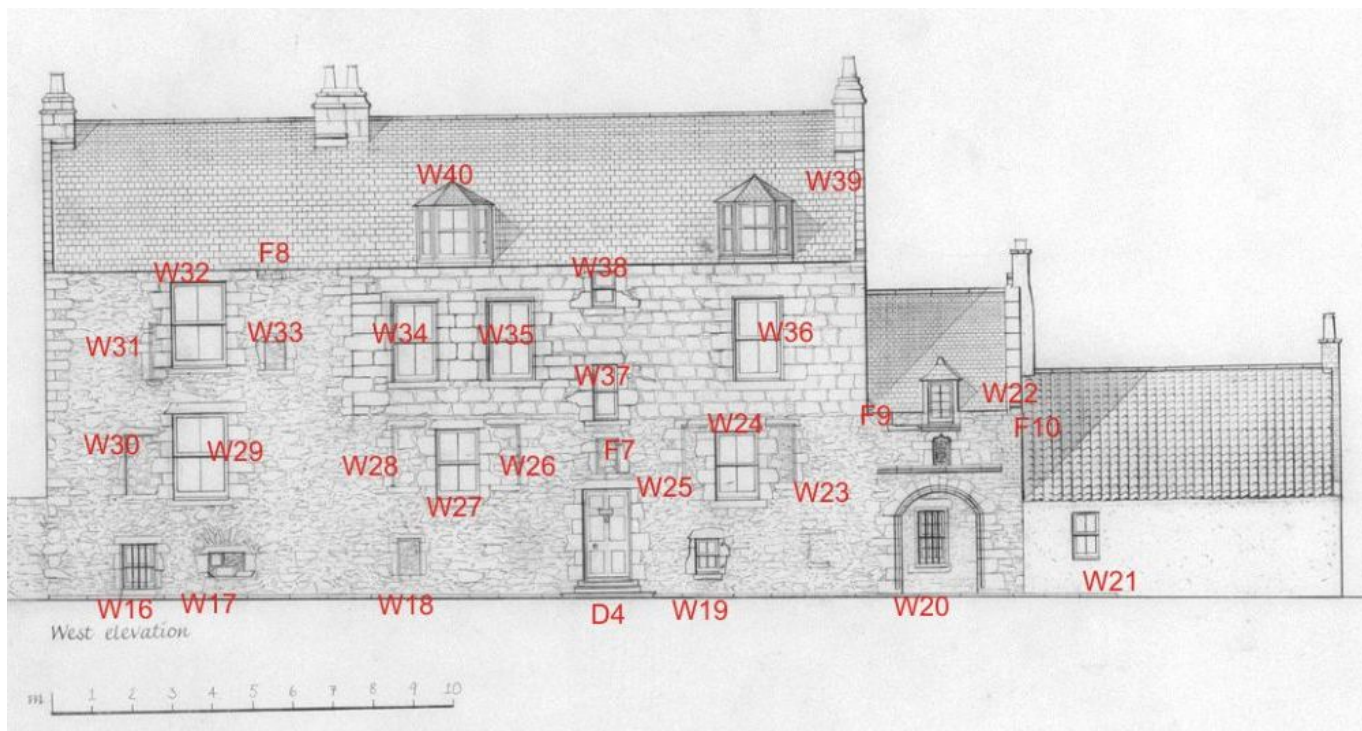
F6 Raggle of lean-to. Shadow of the late 19th century building shown in mortar on wall. Building c 5.2m wide (E/W) and c 3m high with a possible internal division and a lean-to roof. Ground disturbance suggests it was c 5.8m N/S to level with gateway. When ground works for new garage were observed, no foundations of this building were surviving. This building first appeared on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map and remained until the late 1990s.

Quoins of tower. Quoins of upper floor of tower visible (not drawn)



Illus 25 N gable of W tower and elevation (based on elevation courtesy of David Chouman).

6.6 WEST (STREET) ELEVATION



Illus 26 W (street) elevation. adapted from RCAHMS drawing (SC 354487 .© Crown Copyright: RCAHMS. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk

W16 W: 0.79m H: 1.08m Rybats, lintel and sill are a mixture of sandstone and granite. Sash window with 1 over 1 panes. Vertical iron bars externally.

W17 W: 0.85m H: 0.50m Sandstone rybats and lintel. Lintel shaped. Sill missing. Relieving arch. Stone and brick infill.

W18 W: 0.55m H: 0.70m. Sandstone rybats and lintel . Lintel shaped. Sill replaced by bricks. No relieving arch. Fill small rubble.

W19 W: 0.60m H: 0.93m Sandstone rybats on RHS and top LHS, rest of surround is granite. Lintel shaped. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes. Trace of iron fittings for grating.

W20 Window built into a break through in blocking of pend arch – blocking of arch is stone, blocking around window is brick. W: 0.68m H: 1.32m. Sash window with 6 over 6 panes.

W21 W: 0.67m H: 1.22m. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes. On kitchen block.

W22 Not measured. Dormer window into chamber above pend. The sill is formed by the moulded sandstone string course/drip stone above the coat of arms. Sandstone block at either side to wall head. Slated roof.

W23 Blocked window replaced by W24. Chamfered sandstone rybats and lintel. Rubble blocking. W: c 0.70m H: 1.38m (W23, W25, W26, W28 and W30 match).

W24 Not measured. Granite rybats, lintel and sill. (matches W27). Sash window with 2 over 2 panes.

W25 Blocked window replaced by W24. Chamfered sandstone rybats and lintel. Rubble blocking. W: c 0.70m H: 1.38m (W23, W25, W26, W28 and W30 match).

W26 Blocked window replaced by W27. Chamfered sandstone rybats and lintel. Rubble blocking. W: c 0.70m H: 1.38m (W23, W25, W26, W28 and W30 match).

W27 Not measured. Granite rybats, lintel and sill. (matches W24). Sash window with 2 over 2 panes.

W28 Blocked window replaced by W27. Chamfered sandstone rybats and lintel. Rubble blocking. W: c 0.70m H: 1.38m (W23, W25, W26, W28 and W30 match).

W29 Not measured. Granite rybats, lintel and sill. Similar in style to W24, W27 but slightly larger. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes.

W30 Blocked window replaced by W29. Chamfered sandstone rybats and lintel. Rubble blocking. W: c 650-700mm H: 1.38m (W23, W25, W26, W28 and W30 match).

W31 Not measured. Blocked window replaced by W32. Large sandstone rybats.

- W32** Not measured. Granite rybats, lintel and sill. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes.
- W33** Blocked window. Not measured. Sandstone rybats, lintel and sill. Blocking rubble stone.
- W34** Not measured. Granite rybats, sill and lintel. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes (W34, W35, W36 match).
- W35** Not measured. Granite rybats, sill and lintel. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes. (W34, W35, W36 match).
- W36** Not measured Granite rybats, sill and lintel. Sash window with 2 over 2 panes. (W34, W35, W36 match).
- W37** Not measured. Granite rybats, sill and lintel. Sash window with 1 over 1 panes.
- W38** Not measured. Granite rybats, sill and lintel. Sash window with 1 over 1 panes.
- W39** Bay dormer with slate roof. Each bay sash windows.
- W40** Bay dormer with slate roof. Each bay sash windows.
- D4** W: 1.20m H: 2.08m Plain, flush granite rybats and lintel. Three steps up from street level. Internally this door opens into a half landing which is set on a blocking with steps up from inside (see Dining Room N wall: Section 7.2).
- F7** Blocked opening/window. W: 0.46m H: 0.80m. Sandstone rybats, and lintel. Lintel shaped. Sill missing. Stone blocked. -Mason's mark on RHS jamb (Illus 27, 28).



Illus 27 Blocked window F7. Red circle shows mason's mark



Illus 28 Detail of mason's mark on window F7

Mason's mark

A mason's mark, a diamond above a triangle, was recorded on the RHS of blocking F7, which is interpreted as a blocked window, probably of the original 1519-47 building.

F8 Irregular small brick infill.

F9 Stone infill, possibly denotes raising of pend chamber wall head.

F10 Brick infill, possibly denotes raising of pend chamber wall head.

Pend arch and heraldic panel- see pend (Section 7.1).

6.7 S GABLE OF W RANGE

W41 Not measured. Brick blocked window in S gable. ? Granite rybats, sill and lintel.

Stonework of earlier section of chimney A vertical block of squared stone in the centre of the gable appears to be the stack of the chimney before the roof height was raised (Illus 11).

6.8 S GABLE OF KITCHEN BUILDING

D5 W: 1m H: 2.13m.

6.9 OUTBUILDING (TO PEND)

A small outbuilding had been built in the angle between the garden wall and the wall blocking the garden side of the pend. It was removed in 2013 when the pend was re-opened at this end. It was 1.75m x 2.96m and built partly of brick and partly of stone and was cement rendered. Entry was through a doorway in the blocking wall of the pend but at the time of survey the roof was unstable and it could not be entered. The roof had been a slate lean-to against the garden wall. There was a single window (H: 0.93m W: 0.30m) in the E wall. This building is first recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1866. At that time there was another small building just to the E, also built against the garden wall; this does not survive.

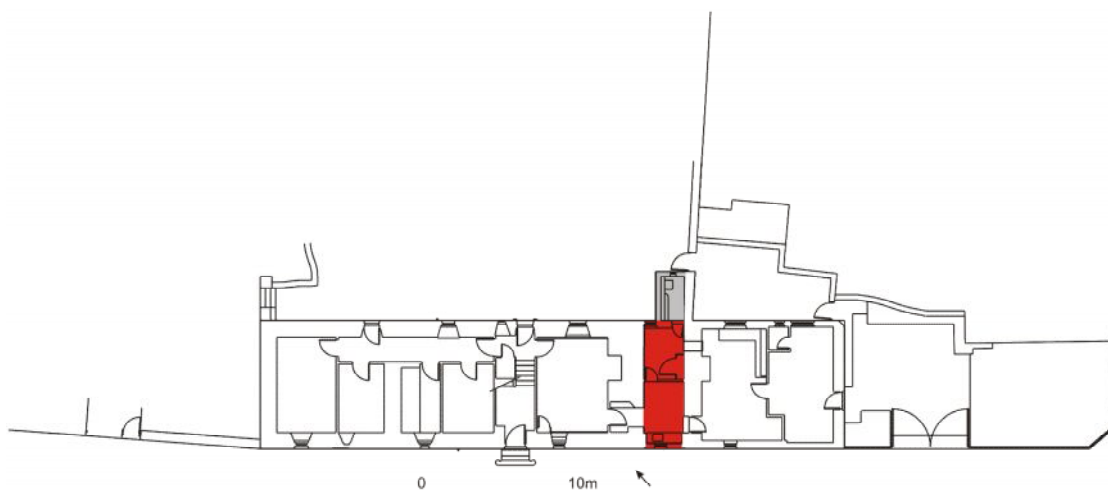


Illus 29 The outbuilding abutting the blocked pend arch.

7 The Building- Internal

Internally only three areas were significantly altered by the building works and these are the only areas recorded in detail: the Pend, the Dining Room and the Kitchen.

7.1 THE PEND



Illus 30 Main ground plan to show position of pend (red) and outbuilding (grey)

The pend- or passageway- is one of the original features of Chaplain's Court, dating from 1519-47. It was the only opening from the outside world into the quadrangle surrounded by the chambers of the different chaplains, and as such it was closed between 9 at night and 5 in the morning and it was not permitted for '*light women or boys to be seen within it*' (Keith 1732). It was still in use in the 17th century, referred to in the Forbes *Mortification* as 'the great gate' and drawn on Gordon's map of 1661 (Illus 3). Orem in 1724/5 (pub 1791) noted that, at that time, the Dunbar armorial was '*yet to be seen above the entry gate*', which implies it was still visible, although not necessarily open, after David Anderson's renovations of 1718. The pend archways had certainly been blocked before 1866/7 (OS 1866/7) by which time a small outbuilding had been added to the garden facade, blocking the pend on that side. On the street side, the stone blocking was harled over and the arch obscured. At some point, possibly after the harling, a window (Illus 26: W20) was broken through; this is clearly later than the original blocking as it was set into bricks. In April 1933 the harling was removed and the arch made visible again, although still blocked; the

caption to a photograph of the arch in the *Press and Journal* (April 21 1933) reads, 'The Ancient Gateway-Arch of the Chaplains' Court, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, which has now been freed from its covering of harling, revealing the arch in good condition and the stones finely moulded'.

Prior to alterations

Internally the blocked pend was divided in two by a partition wall. The W 'room' acted as a passage between the kitchen and dining room, with a sink below the window in the street wall suggesting it was at some point used as a pantry. A door to the S opened up a step into the former kitchen and a door to the N opened into the dining room.

The E 'room' held a heating boiler against the N wall but a break-through in the S wall formed a hatch into the kitchen, also suggesting use as a pantry, presumably before the partition wall and boiler were installed. The E (garden) arch of the pend was blocked with a door giving access into the small outbuilding (Grey on plan Illus 30) and a window beside it was also built into the blocking.

During alterations

The outbuilding was removed and the garden arch of the pend re-opened. Internally the partition wall and false ceiling were removed, the floor replaced and the boiler removed. A new doorway was inserted into the kitchen in place of the hatch. Removal of plaster revealed a number of original features (below).

Original fabric

The pend, extending between the street and the courtyard, is c.2.30m wide and 7m long, is a barrel-vault, with an internal height of c. 3m from the 2013 floor. The side walls, which are both c. 930mm thick, are of rubble stone, with some large stones near the wall base and smaller pinnings with sandy mortar. Some of the infilling small stones/pinnings are of the thin black stone seen elsewhere on parts of the 16th-century fabric (section 6.2 above). The vault is of narrow linear stones set along the line of the pend.

The arches at either end are both of pale yellow dressed sandstone but differ in detail. There is a pended chamber above with a dormer set into the roof. It may be suggested that the roof had been raised in height in the 18th century as the skewputt on the

garden/W side although partly fractured bears the date 17.. over the initials *M D A* (only part of A survives- Magister(?) David Anderson). The arches may also have been blocked in the 18th century. Window W20, cut into the arch blocking in the street (W) facade, is set oddly asymmetric to the arch, so was possibly inserted later, at a time when the arch was not visible because of harling, and prior to 1933 when the harling was removed from the arch and the window is shown on the *Press and Journal* photograph (April 21, 1933).

Street pend arch

The street arch has a rolled moulding (Illus 31) with a string course above the arch forming a drip stone and above the string course a panel with Bishop Dunbar's coat of arms set in a ogee -headed recess. This stresses the importance of the outer great gate. The voussoirs of the arch and most of the side stones are weathered but on the RHS (facing) two of the side stones (the top and 4th from top) are lighter in colour and less weathered and may be repairs; if so they are likely to pre-date the blocking; they are certainly pre- 1933 as they are identifiable on the photograph of that date. The upper iron pivot of the gate was revealed after removal of plaster on the inner side of the arch.



Illus 31 Street pend arch and detail of possible repairs on RHS









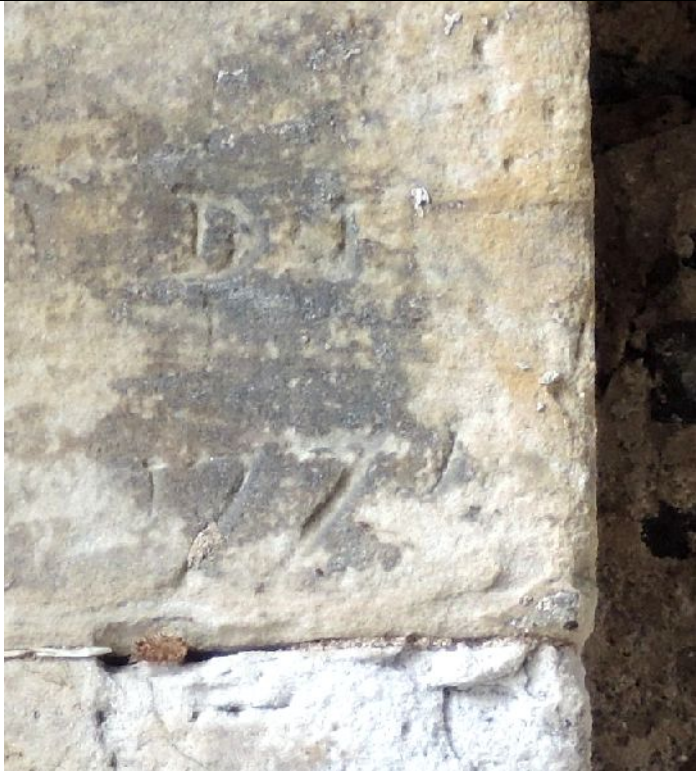

Illus 32 Detail of inside of W (street) pend arch after removal of plaster. Red dots indicate position of mason's marks and graffiti. Red arrows indicate the position of pivots (LHS) and receivers (RHS).



When the plaster was removed from the inner face of the arch, door fittings were revealed. A number of additional graffiti and three mason's marks were also visible. Another interesting detail was the use of shells as packing between the arch stones. The pivots for the hinges of the great gate were revealed on the S side and the bolts on the N side. These pivots would have held flat iron hinges which would have been bent around both sides of the door and bolted through the wood. The end of the hinge would have formed a loop that moved around the iron pivot. The outer face of the

hinge may have been fairly elaborate (www.ewht.org.uk : ironmongery). There were receivers for two bolts on the N side. Holes about halfway up suggest there was also a bar that could be set across the inner face of the door.

Stone	Detail	Photo
Mason's marks		
5 Illus 32: A	Mason's mark on E face. mark worn but appears similar to one on stone 19. Possibly 5 radiating lines with triangle formed between top pair- where the stone is damaged.	
6 Illus 32:B	Mason's mark on E face. Triangle over diamond. L:62mm. Same mark as on E elevation window F7	

19 Illus 32:C	Mason's mark on E face. Possibly 5 radiating lines with triangle formed between top pair. Diamond to one side. L:80mm	
Graffiti		
6 Illus 32: D	1.7 or 7.7 with small 1 (?) below. Much wider than the mason's marks.	

<p>28 Illus 32:E</p>	<p>D.J above '77'</p>	
<p>Pivots</p>		
<p>Between stones 3 and 4 Illus 32.</p>	<p>S side arch, Lower pivot Traces of iron</p>	
<p>Between stones 9 and 10. Illus 32</p>	<p>S side of arch. Upper pivot. Vertical part L:90mm ; Diam:40mm. 1.55m between the two pivots</p>	
<p>Bolt fittings</p>		

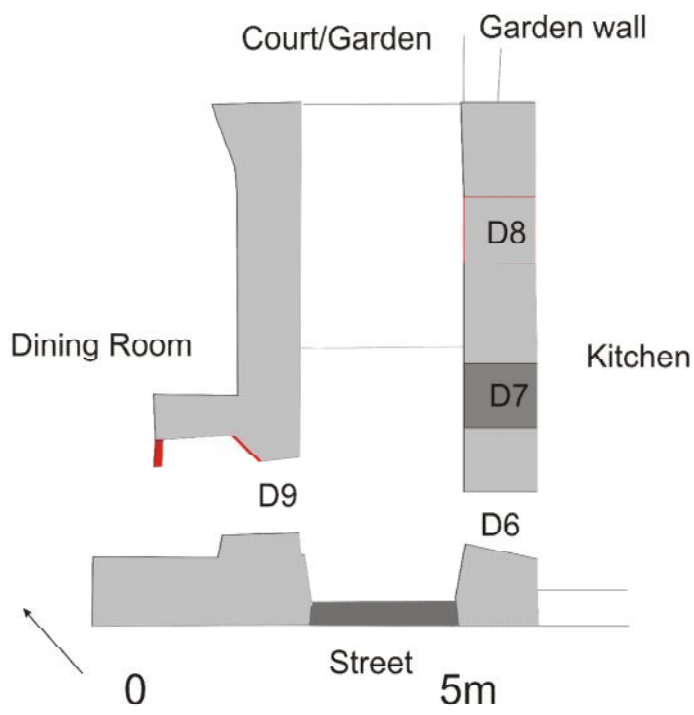
<p>Stones 29 and 30</p>	<p>N side of arch. Two iron fittings- probably receivers for two bolts. H:90mm W:60mm. Iron 70-150thick. Both filled in with stone and cement. Between them is square hole (135 x 135mm, 95mm deep), possibly for a bar. A brick-filled hole in stone 6 on the S side of arch may be the opposing bar-hole.</p>	
<p>Stones 29 and 30</p>	<p>Secondary hole? N side – a rather rough hole (H:150mm, W:125 x 100mm on E face of stone. A vertical flat iron bar with two holes in it is fixed across the E side of the hole</p>	
<p>25</p>	<p>Hole 850 x 700mm and 40mm deep. Seems very high for a bar but may be related to gate fittings.</p>	

Court/garden pend arch

In contrast, the garden/courtyard arch has plain flat dressed voussoirs and rybats (Illus 33). By at least 1866 the garden wall abutted the S side of the arch and the outbuilding had been built, blocking the arch and abutting the garden wall. The line of this garden wall appears to have been a boundary from at least the 18th century so it may have abutted the arch prior to 1866.



Illus 33 Garden side pend arch after removal of outbuilding, with garden wall at LHS



Illus 34 Detailed plan of pend

D6 Entry up step between pend and kitchen. This appears to be a late knock though, after D7 became blocked up.

D7 Exposed when plaster removed from pend wall (Illus 35, 36). Relieving arch visible on S side of wall when kitchen chimney etc stripped out (Illus 36). There are strong grounds to suggest this is an original doorway from the 16th-century construction; in width, height and stonework it is identical to the doorway between the tower and the now missing N range (D2 – see section 10.2 below). Both would have been essentially internal doorways.

W: 0.80m. H: c1.5m. Sandstone ashlar lintel and sill and rybats with plain angled moulding. There is a rough stone and concrete blocking on the kitchen side of the wall. The rybats extend 400-450mm in towards the blocking and a part of the arched entrance can just be seen beyond them. Iron pivots (A) for hanging a door/gate survive on the RHS at 0.25m and 1.25m above the sill. The vertical part of each pivot was round-sectioned and 350mm in diameter with the flattened flange extending into the wall; both had a hollowed area in the stone behind to allow for the hinge ring to move around the pivot. B, C and D are all holes cut into the stonework. B, which has traces of an iron fitting is perhaps the most likely to have held a latch. C and D may relate to this set of door fittings- or possibly to an earlier system (Illus 38).

When the Chaplain's Court was first built, this door would have given access into the S part of the W range. When the S part of the W range was demolished, the door may have been blocked or remained as an additional entry. When the brick building (most recently the kitchen) was built onto this gable, this doorway could have given access into it from the pend. However when that building was converted into a kitchen and the brick chimney built against the gable, the door was certainly blocked and out of use.

D8 New door to kitchen, partially using the former hatch which was a break through with brick blocking around the opening.

D9 Doorway between pend and dining room. (See Dining Room, Section 7.2)



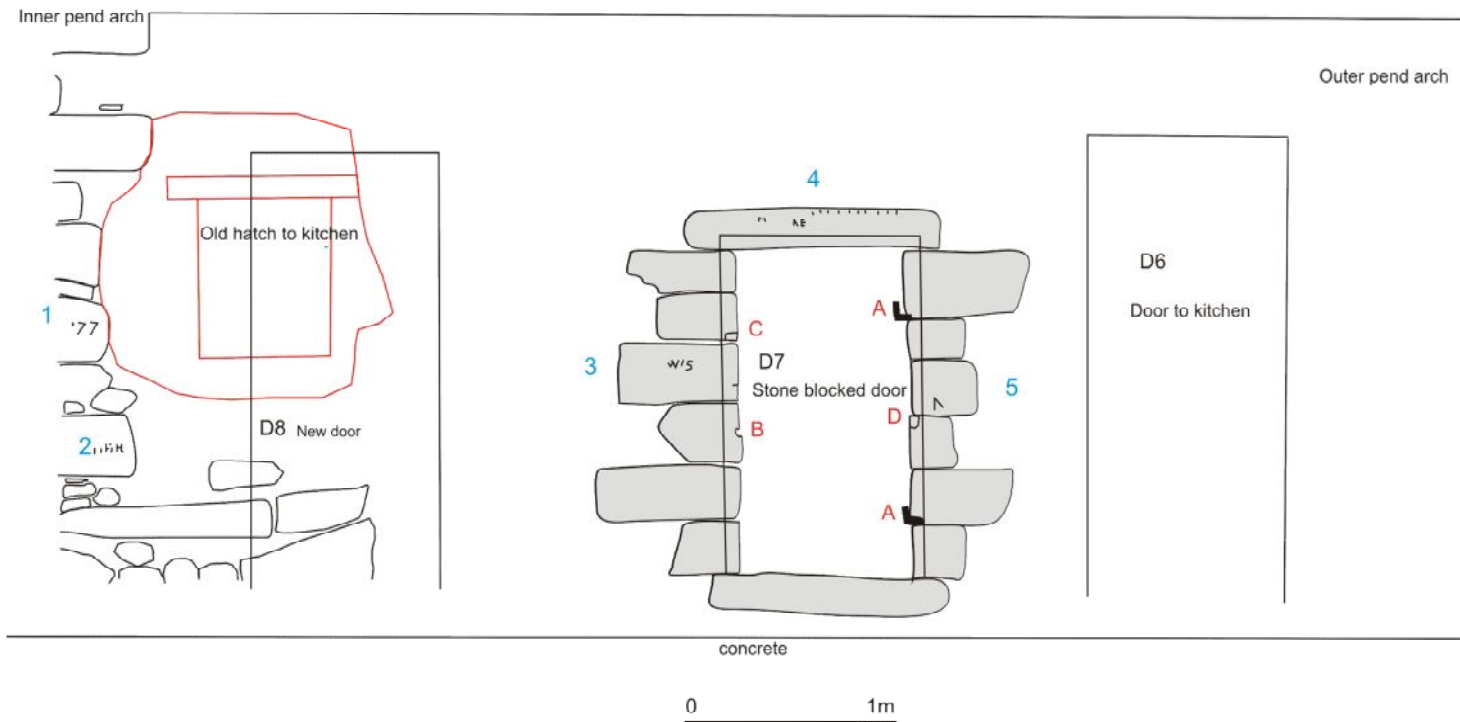
Illus 35 Pend blocked doorway D7 with outer stone blocking and plaster partly removed. Looking towards the garden end of pend.



Illus 36 Pend doorway D7 with pend blocking removed, showing rough inner blocking on kitchen side.



Illus 37 Relieving arch of pend D7 just visible in kitchen wall behind and above red first aid box.



Illus 38 Pend S internal elevation. Red letters refer to door fittings. Blue numbers refer to graffiti.

Mason's marks

Mason's marks have been recorded in two places on the building; the single mark on the surround on window F7 in the W (street) elevation and three marks on the inner faces of the W (street) arch of the pend (Illus 27, 28 and Section 6.6).

Mark 1, which is a diamond above a triangle, occurs on the window F7 and on the 4th dressed stone from the base of the S side of the inner face of the W pend arch (mark: 62mm long).

This mark does not appear among those recorded on St Machar's Cathedral by Gibb (1868) but St Machar's has not yet been covered by the presently ongoing survey of mason's marks in NE Scotland <http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/>. The survey has recorded a similar mark of probable 16th -century date at Delgatie Castle; Arbuthnott church (?15th-16th C); Craig Castle (16thC); Old Bridge of Dee (16thC) (pers. comm Moira Greig). Construction of the Bridge of Dee began under Bishop Gavin Dunbar in 1520, ending in 1527, and it is possible that one or more of the masons who worked on the bridge may have worked on the Chaplain's Court. However, it must be noted that mason's marks were adopted by different masons at different periods and this mark is also known in later contexts.



Illus 39 Mason's mark 1, on S side of inner face of W pend arch (Illus 32: Stone 6:B.) Inset: the same mark from W elevation, window F7

Mark 2, has six radiating lines with a triangle formed between two of them at one end and a diamond drawn against another. It appears clearly on the E face of arch stone 19 (Illus 32: C) on the inner face of the W pend arch, and less clearly, without the diamond, on stone 5 of the same arch of the inner face of the W pend arch (Illus 32: A).

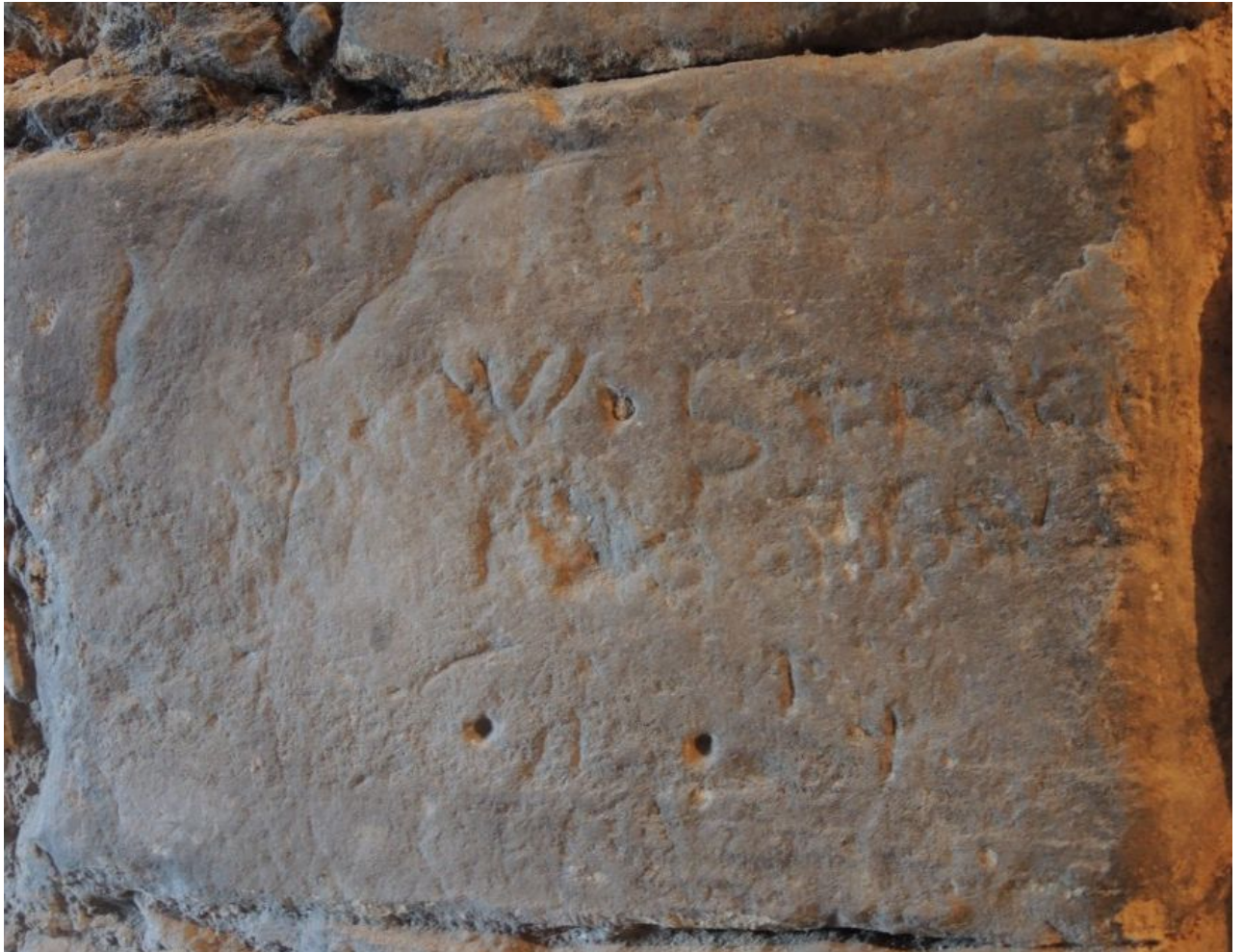
To date no parallel has been found for this mark with the diamond, but a mark of six radiating lines with a triangle between two of them is also found on the 16th-century Bridge of Dee.



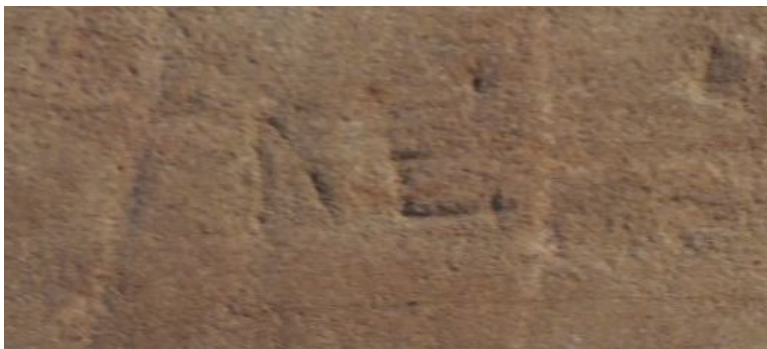
Illus 40 Mark 2 from top of inner face of W pend arch (Illus 32 Stone C) , with lines marked on the photograph

Graffiti

A number of graffiti were recorded in the pend, these must all pre-date the blocking of the pend and the plastering over of the stones. On blocked doorway D7 the clearest graffiti appear to be initials- possibly 'WS' on one of the LHS stones (Illus 41, 38:3) and 'M' and possibly 'NE' on the lintel (Illus 42, 38:4). Part of a possible 'N' is on one of the RHS stones (Illus 38:5). Small vertical cuts on the lintel are more likely to be incidental- possibly for helping the plaster to adhere.



Illus 41 Graffiti 'WS' (Illus 38:3)



Illus 42 Graffiti M and ? NE (Illus 38:4)

Two stones on the garden side pend arch also had graffiti- one was not easily readable (Illus 38:2), the other had clear numbers '77' (Illus 43, 38:1). The latter is incomplete but it looks unlikely to be a formal date stone- though it is possible that it was written to mark the date that the graffiti was incised. This same mark appears on the N side of the inner face of W (street) pend arch just below the initials D.J, and less clearly also possibly on the S side of the same arch (Illus 32).

All of these are likely to be the sort of incidental vandalism that would have occurred when the pend was an open passageway.



Illus 43 Above: detail of '77' on E pend arch (Illus 37:1) and below: same mark on N side of W pend arch

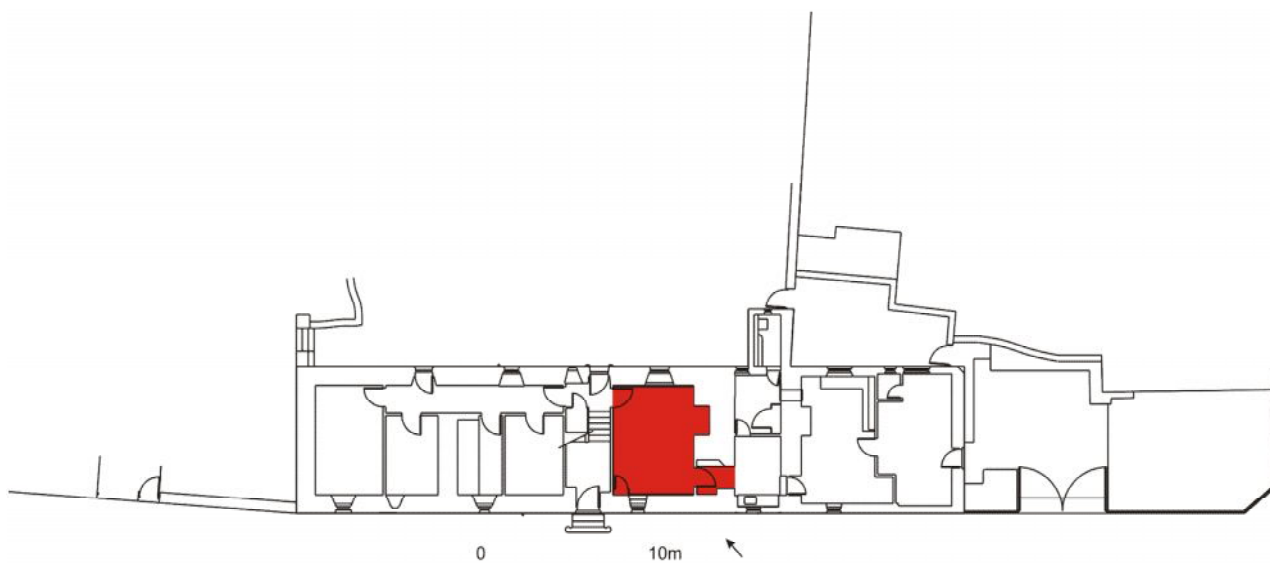
Date stone

A genuine date stone does survive on the SE skewputt of the pend roof (Illus 44). It bears the date '17..' over the initials 'MDA' (only part of A survives- Magister(?) David Anderson) and relates to the 1718 alterations (see Section 5 above).



Illus 44 Date stone on pend SE skewputt

7.2 THE DINING ROOM



Illus 45 Main ground plan to show position of Dining Room.

Prior to alterations

Prior to alterations the dining room (Illus 47) had a door (D9) in the W end of the S wall, hung from a short brick partition. This led into a short 'passage' through the pend wall, into the pend, opposite the kitchen door. A further door at the E end of the N wall led to the passage leading along the E side of the ground floor, and to the back door (D1) and to the steps up to the front door (D4). There was a window (W6) in the E wall opening to the garden and another (W19) in the W wall opening to the street. The floor level was c500mm below the level of the street outside, but level with the garden to the E.

In the S wall, which was formed by the outside of the pend arch, there was a recessed blocked fireplace (F15) with a wood burning stove. To the RHS of the fireplace there was a small rectangular cupboard (F17) used for logs extending into the wall thickness.

During alterations

Removal of plaster on the S wall revealed an earlier blocked stone fireplace and it was into part of this larger fireplace that the modern fireplace and the small log cupboard (F17) had been built. When the modern fireplace was removed, a metal plate across the base of the chimney was taken away to reveal a brick chimney hood had been built within the original stone chimney to c 2.8m above ground level. This was also

removed and the chimney stripped to its original form. When the decision was taken to restore the early fireplace, a number of features were revealed which are discussed below.

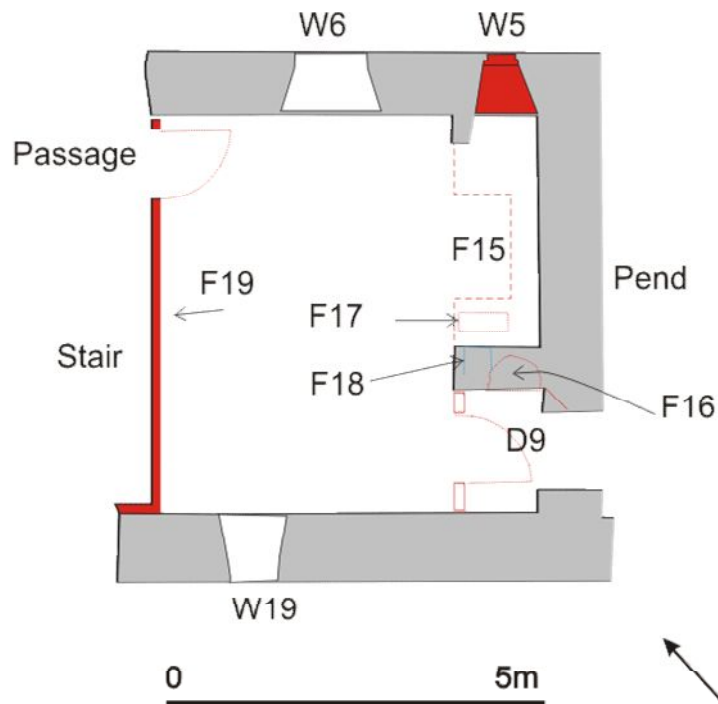
To the RHS of the fireplace, the 19th/ 20th -century door and its associated brick walling were removed, opening the room back to the line of the pend and revealing details of the W side of the fireplace.

Removal of the plaster on the N wall revealed that this was a brick partition wall, built around the S ends of the stone steps leading from the ground floor to the half-landing inside the front door. As the front door is one of the early 18th century alterations, this partition wall would also be of this date.

The internal floor level was reduced to allow a new floor to be laid. When the existing tiles were removed, they were seen to be set on a 180-200mm make-up of broken brick and sand above clean yellow natural boulder clay. This was cleaned by hand but no wall trenches or earlier features were indentified. There were patches of a skim of black humic material < 10mm thick and containing a few fragments of animal bone and shell, this contained no datable artefacts and although it might relate to the 16th - century structure it could equally have been part of the floor make-up (Illus 46).



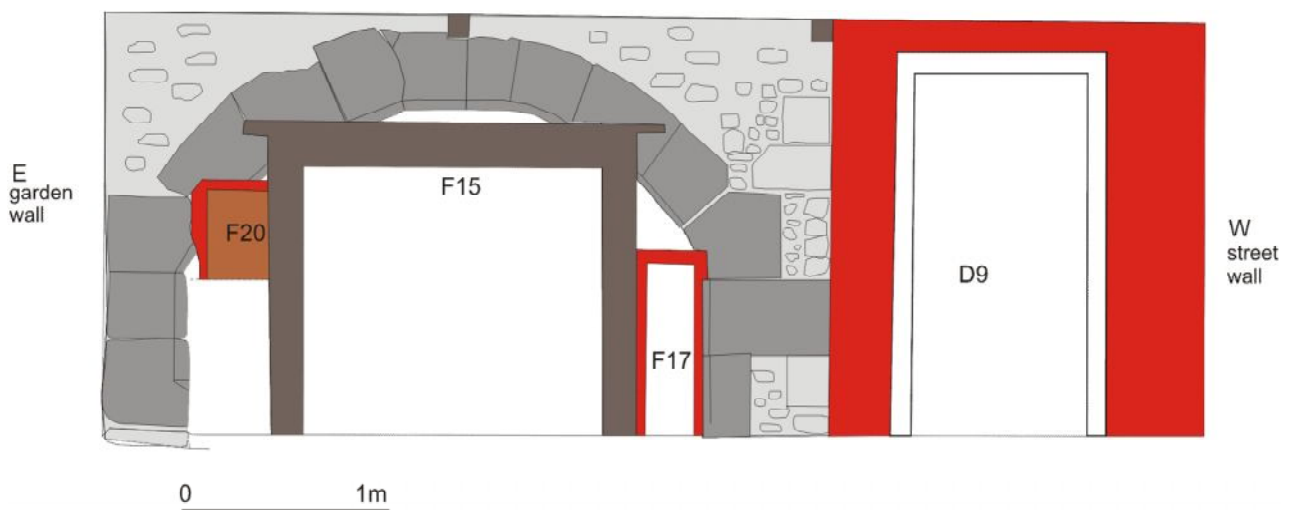
Illus 46 Dining room with floors removed. Patches of dark humic material visible near ranging rods.



Illus 47 Plan of Dining Room

Original fabric

The renovations revealed features of this end of the 16th-century W range, and a series of later alterations.



Illus 48 Dining room. S wall elevation with modern fireplace (F15) inside early hearth. Red=brick. Grey=stone.



Illus 49 Top and centre, the modern fireplace with 16th-century fireplace emerging. Bottom, the 16th-century fireplace. Note the low ceiling cut into top of fireplace

16th century W range N of the pend

The E and W walls of the dining room comprise the original stone walls of this end of the W range, with the S end formed by the outer wall of the pend arch and containing a large, probably original, fireplace. By the 17th century, in the 1644 *Mortification* (see section 5 above), this is clearly identified as a kitchen, with a hall beyond, which would have been the main living and reception area, also used for dining. There is no evidence of the original partition between this kitchen and the 17th century hall. The existing N wall of this room is of 18th century date.

The granite fireplace was 2.5m wide with an arched stone surround giving an internal height of c 1.55m in the centre. The back of the fireplace was formed by the pend wall and the sides of it project c 1.02m into the room. On the LHS, removal of the rubble showed that four flat stone slabs roofed the alcove between the inner face of the E (garden) side of the house wall and the inside LHS edge of the chimney. Later this side of the fireplace appears to have been converted into an inglenook with an external window (W5). This is not thought to be original as it is hard to see how the fireplace would have worked with a draught coming from one side; also window W5 was built in granite unlike the earlier use of sandstone for external detailing.

F18 To the RHS of the hearth, the lowest side block of the arch projected back and appeared to form the base of an alcove (F18) – possibly a baking oven or a salt storage area, both common beside hearths of this date (Illus 50). Unfortunately later changes had removed the rest of this possible oven/salt.

Windows The original fenestration is unclear, although on the street side window W19 had a mixture of granite rybats but with sandstone on one side, suggesting the possibility of an earlier, replaced window. A few voussoir stones in the inside of the E wall to the RHS of the later window W6 do not relate to any blocking in the external wall and are unconvincing as part of a relieving arch (Illus 51).

Stair? The rather odd space left between the W outer side of the hearth, the main W wall of the house and the pend might have housed steps to the pend chamber but this is speculative (Illus 47, between door D9 and the later opening in the pend wall).



Illus 50 Measuring rods indicate position of possible bread oven F18 (Opening behind is break-through of later alcove F16 from passage)



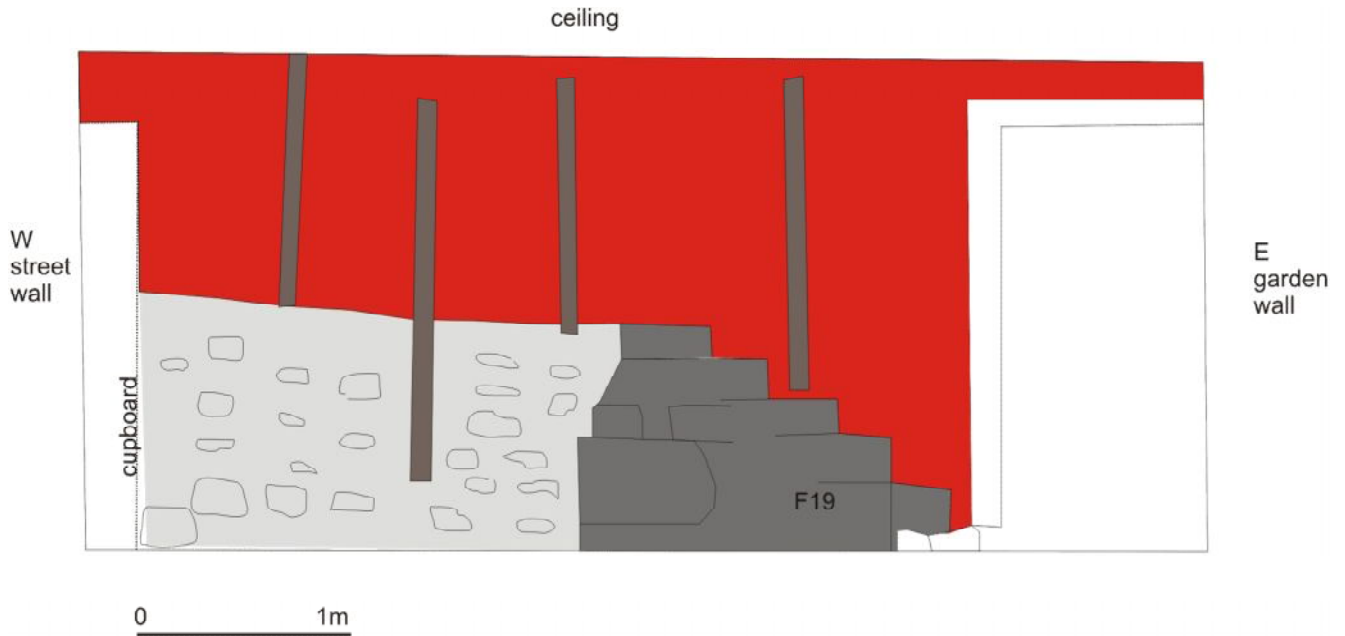
Illus 51 Dining room, E wall. Note voussoir stones to RHS of window as viewed.

18th century and later alterations

The N wall with the modern stair visible

F19 A major change to this part of the W range was the truncation of the room caused by building brick partitions and the insertion of the stairs to the front door.

Although there is some stonework in the lower part of this wall it was not clear if this was a remnant of an earlier wall or, equally possible, part of the build-up put in to support the half-landing inside the (secondary) front door.



Illus 52 Dining room N wall elevation



Illus 53 Dining room N wall elevation showing steps

Inglenook and window W5

W5 Removal of rubble on the E side of the fireplace revealed W5 (see 6.4 E elevation above for outside of this window which had been blocked and not known prior to the stripping of the harling).

When this loose rubble was removed, it became clear that the window had an internal stone ledge formed by the wall thickness and that at 360mm below the stone window ledge there was a ledge (c 480mm wide) of mortared brick infill – which may have, for some period, formed a seat (Illus 54). When this lower brick filling was removed to floor level, this exposed the inner face of the main house wall, within the alcove on the E side of the hearth (Illus 55).



Illus 54 Window W5 from inside showing possible seat, after removal of rubble



Illus 55 Window W5 after removal of 'seat'



Illus 56 Window W5 as consolidated 2014

18th -century finds from rubble blocking W5 behind the outer brick blocking

A number of finds (now in possession of the owners of the property) from the inner rubble blocking suggest that the inglenook and its window were blocked in the mid/late 18th century. The finds of two child's shoes of different sizes, and a wooden top are evocative reminder of children who had lived here, presumably children of one of the Divinity Professors. We can only imagine that even the fork may have been pushed into the gap by a child. If this window was one of those blocked c 1760 to reduce window tax, the Professor of the time, John Lumsden, was married to Janet Leslie (who later inherited Pitcaple Castle from her brother www.clanleslie.org); the couple had two daughters – maybe even the owners of the shoes!

1. Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl: 'TD', in a circle, stamped on the back of the pipe (facing the smoker). Also marked with 'T' and 'D', in relief, on either side of the heel. Probably manufactured by Thomas Dormer, a London pipe maker (c.1750 – 1780). Although 'TD' marked pipes became a generic type lasting into the late 19th century, because of the initials on the heel, it is most likely that this example does date to the mid to late 18th century.

Ref: Archaeological Excavations at Stenton, (www.Stenton.org) Byron Sudbery, J and Gerth, E (2011), *The Jackson 'Blue China' Shipwreck (Site BA02: Clay Tobacco Pipes*. P.7 Odyssey Papers, 21 (Odyssey Marine Exploration).



Illus 57 Clay tobacco pipe

2. Fork, two pronged, overall length 210mm, handle is probably antler c.95mm long topped with a c.13mm wide silver (?) ferrule. The fork is a typical example of 18th-century forks.

Ref: <http://collections.vam.ac.uk> Museum No. M70 to B-1950



Illus 58 Fork

3. Wooden toy spinning top. C.60mm x 75mm



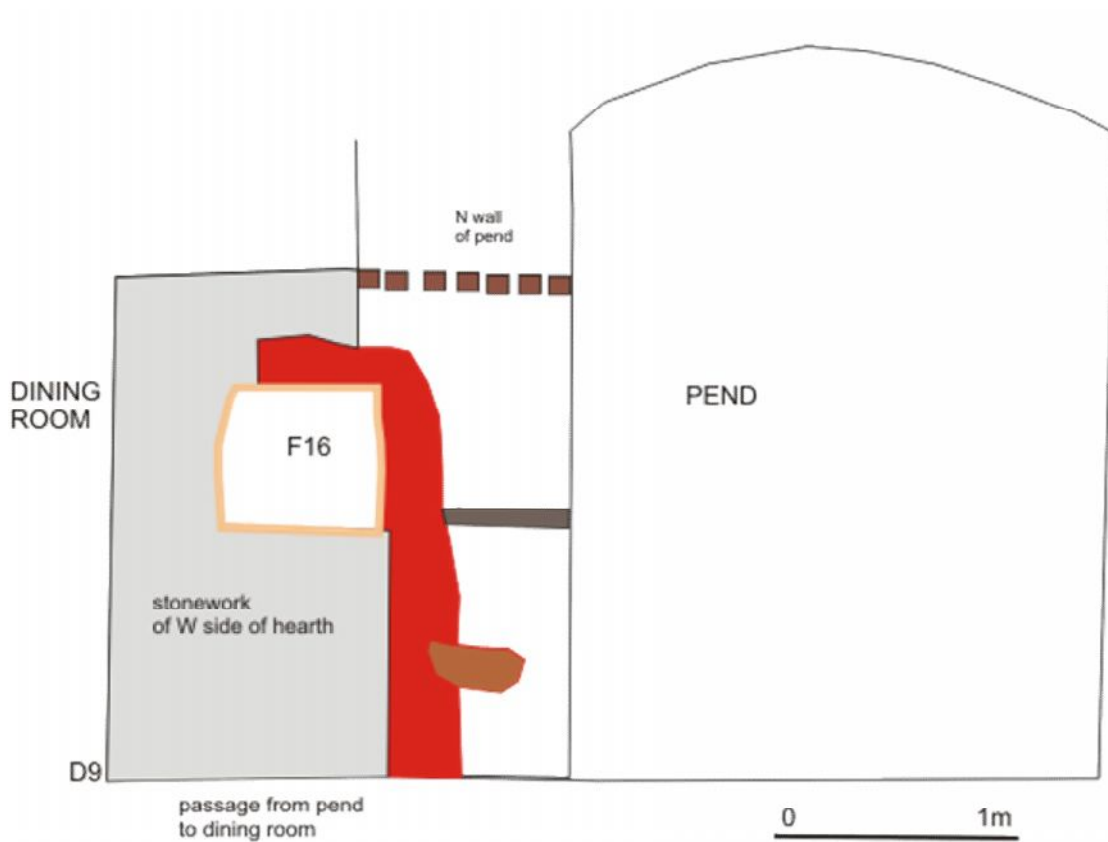
4.

Illus 59 Wooden top

5. Shoe sole, left, small child. 80mm x 35mm (widest part).
6. Shoe sole, child. 135mm x 45mm (widest part).



Illus 60 Children's shoe soles



Illus 61 Passage from Pend into Dining Room, through thickness of pend wall. Red=brick and brick patching. Cream=plaster.

Passage between pend and dining room

D9 When first observed, the dining room door was hung between two short brick partition walls, in line with the front edge of the fireplace, leaving a rather odd passage formed through the pend wall and alongside the W side of the fireplace. The break in the pend wall appeared probably secondary as there were no signs of an original arch or rybats; if an earlier doorway had existed here it would appear to have been both widened and raised in height. The sides of the opening had been restructured with brick and there were seven horizontal timbers inserted to carry the weight of the pend arch at this point. The timbers were between 115mm x 80mm and 10mm x 50mm. All appeared to have been re-used, one with a redundant mortise, another two with out of sequence carpenters' marks (II, XI). They had been plastered over. (These timber lintels have been replaced with concrete lintels as they were found to be structurally compromised due to extensive decay and loose fitting). At the same time, or possibly later, door D9 was placed blocking the N end of this short 'passage'.



Illus 62 Looking towards the Pend from the Dining Room showing passage after D9 removed.

F16 On the E side of the 'passage' there was an alcove (F16) with curved sides and a straight top and base (Illus 47, 63, 64). It had a height of 560mm, depth of at least 620mm and front width of 750mm at the base narrowing to 660mm at the top and the

base was at c1m above the floor. The inner face had been carefully plastered. This had later been blocked with brick and stone. It had been built into the hollow of the original fireplace at some point after it was no longer in use.



Illus 63 Alcove F16 broken through to fireplace



Illus 64 Alcove F16 consolidated in 2014

Modern fireplace and cupboards

Fireplace F15 and related cupboards post-date the blocking of the inglenook window W5. These various features are likely to date between the late 18th/early 19th century and the 20th century. The chimney and back of hearth had been brick-lined.



Illus 65 Later fireplace with tiles removed to show brick (F15). F17 to RHS. F20 by prop to LHS.



Illus 66 Looking up chimney as narrowed by secondary brick lining

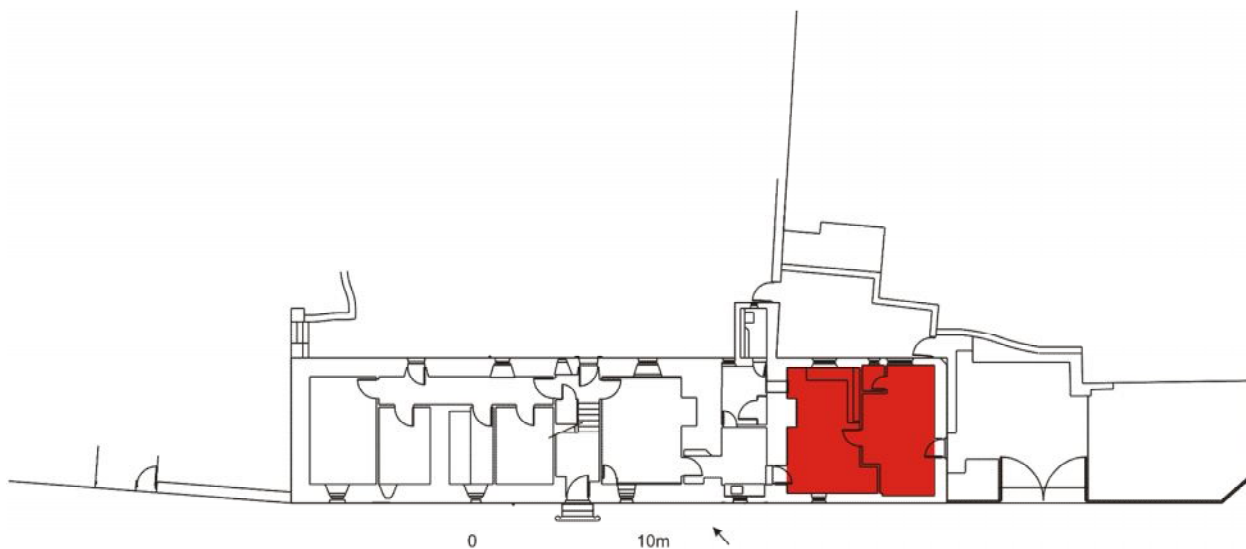
F15 Within the original stone fireplace a smaller rectangular tiled recess, 1.32m wide, 0.70m deep and 1.27m high had been built with a reduced brick-lined chimney inside the stone chimney (Illus 48, 66). In turn this fireplace had been blocked to hold a wood-burning stove, the pipe of which was inserted into the chimney. The fireplace was enclosed by a high plain rectangular wooden surround with a wooden mantel. While the coloured ceramic tiles were put in by the present owner, the plain white tiles may have been those put in by the University in 1931, when the property was leased by them to Douglas Simpson – a letter of 18/12/31 details that they will ‘fit in new grates with tiled surrounds in the drawing room, dining room and study’ (Simpson, notes).

F17 Log cupboard to RHS of fireplace F15, built into the recess of the original stone fireplace after it had been blocked. A corner had been cut off one of the arch stones to fit the frame of the cupboard. Brick built. W: 250mm H: 930mm. Depth: 650mm (Illus 48).

F20 Rectangular alcove to LHS of fireplace F15, built into the recess of the original stone fireplace after it had been blocked and cutting part of one of the arch stones. This alcove was lined with the same plaster as F16 in the passage between the dining room and the pend. W: 300mm H: 460mm Depth: 390mm. Unlike F17, F20 had been blocked and covered up before the alterations began (Illus 48).

7.3 THE KITCHEN

The kitchen comprised the later block built on the S side of the pend arch and using the S pend wall as its N wall. Although the W range had originally extended S of the pend, its brick construction showed this to be a later addition on the footprint of the earlier building. It is shown on Wood's map of 1828 (see Section 5 above) and the Ordnance Survey maps from 1866 onwards and is therefore likely to be at least of early 19th -century- or late 18th century -date.



Illus 67 Main ground plan to show position of kitchen.

Prior to alterations

Prior to the 2013 alterations, this block was divided into three, with an outer utility room/ entrance and toilet at the S, inside the back door, and the kitchen to the N, with a doorway through the pend giving access to the rest of the house. A hatch from the kitchen also cut through the pend wall. Floor levels in the kitchen block were c 500mm above the rest of the house, with steps between the two areas.

During alterations

During the alterations the internal partition walls were removed and the main walls stripped back. A brick fireplace at the N end was removed as was the associated brick chimney which proved to be built against the pend wall with little support. The ceilings were removed, allowing observation of the inside of the S gable wall. The hatch between the kitchen and pend was removed and replaced by a new door (D8) (Illus 69).

The internal floor level was reduced to allow a new floor to be laid.

Original fabric

The works revealed that the brick built kitchen block had originally had a different function. It also revealed traces of the S part of the 16th -century W range.

16th century W range S of the pend

When the E (garden) side wall was stripped back, the brick wall was clearly built on the outer edge of a wider stone wall foundation which projected some 180-200mm into the room. This was broken through in a number of places by pipes and by a blocked doorway (Illus 69: D10) but otherwise was recorded running for the full length of the kitchen block; at the S gable it was not possible to determine if it ran below the upstanding wall. This stone foundation is on the line of the E wall of the W range and is considered to be the foundations of the 16th -century wall on this side.

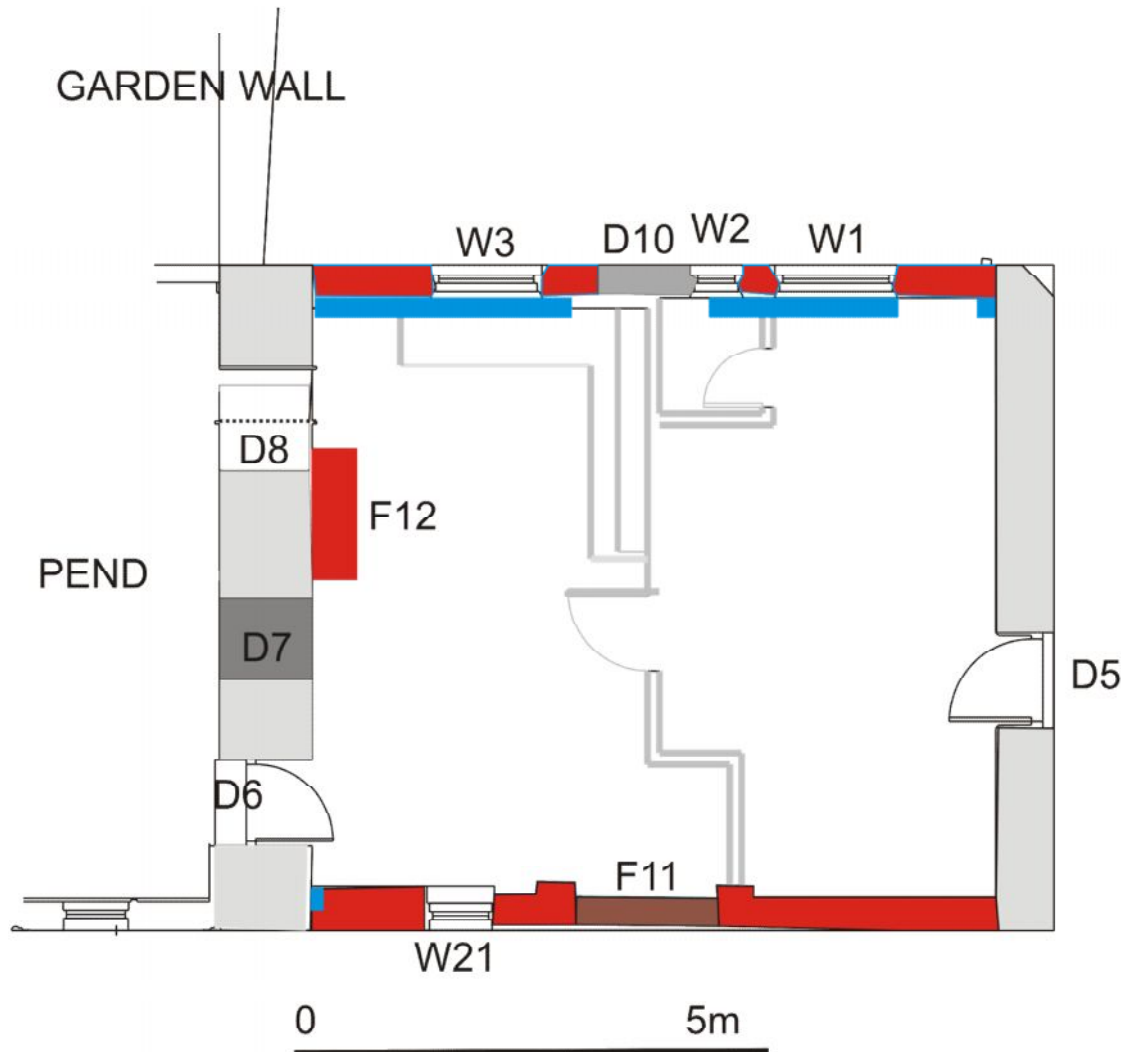


Illus 68 Kitchen. E wall showing the earlier stone wall foundation visible after removal of the internal floor levels.

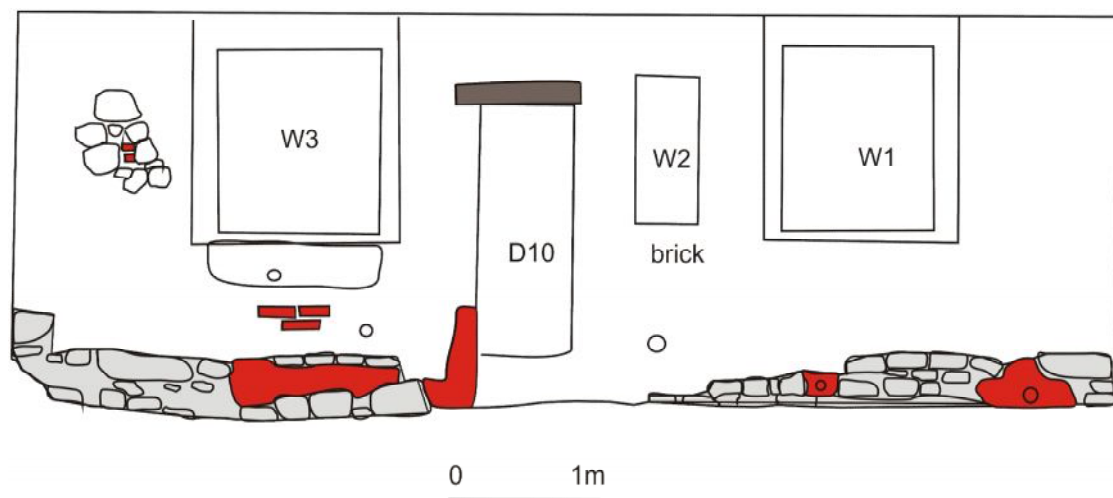
On the W (street) side, the foundation was not observed for the full length but at the NW corner, stone walling was recorded on the wall line, abutting the outer side of the pend- this is also considered to be part of the 16th -century fabric.

On the N side, the wall of the pend formed the N wall of both the 16th -century structure and of the later brick-built block. A blocked doorway in the pend wall (D7: described above as part of the pend (Illus 35, 36), with a relieving arch visible on the S (kitchen) side, appears to be an early feature and can, by comparison with doorways elsewhere in the building, be attributed to the 16th -century building.

No floor levels of the early building survived.



Illus 69 Detailed plan of Kitchen. Red=brick. Brown = brick blocking. Blue = exposed original stonework



Illus 70 Elevation of interior of E wall to show the foundations of the 16th-century stone wall (grey) below the narrower brick wall. Red= secondary brick blocking.

Brick built building- stage 1: Stable ?

The brick built building was approx 6 x 7m internally, with the S gable stone with brick in the upper triangle of the gable. The bricks were of 18th/19th -century hand-made type, most likely from the nearby Seaton Brick Works. A blocked doorway (D10) in the E (garden) wall was roughly central. Opposite it in the W wall, opening onto the street there was an opening (F11) 1.44m wide and 2.17m high with a wooden lintel carried on two squared brick buttresses, this was brick blocked.



Illus 71 Kitchen. Brick-blocked wide door (F11) in street (W) wall, with wooden lintel

In the upper part of the S gable there was also a rectangular blocked opening (F14) with a wooden lintel. This was also brick blocked and predated the S chimney (F13) (Illus 72, 73).

This earliest stage of the brick building appears therefore to have had a wide high street entrance, a narrower door to the garden and a loft with an opening in the S gable. It appears possible that this was originally built as a stable, in which case the loft would have been for hay.

By 1931 a separate stable had been built, with an entrance to Don Street, although at that time it was separately leased (see Section 5 above).



Illus 72 Kitchen, looking up at inside of S gable, showing secondary brick chimney built across brick-blocked earlier opening (red arrows mark sides of blocked opening)

Brick built building- stage 2: Kitchen

Later, the wide street entry and the loft opening were both blocked and two brick chimneys were built, one at either end of the building. The N chimney served a brick fireplace 1.35m wide which projected 0.40m into the room. The S chimney at its base had the remnant of what may have been the hood of a small fireplace. Neither chimney was keyed into the existing wall.

Floor levels

In 2013, the kitchen lino was over a layer of tarmac (30mm), over 130mm stone hard core and in the utility room there was concrete over gritty hardcore fill. In total the floor levels were c 500mm above the natural and above the level of the pend. They also overlapped the bottom courses of the brick wall so probably post-date its original construction. No floors or layers associated with the 16th -century structure survived.

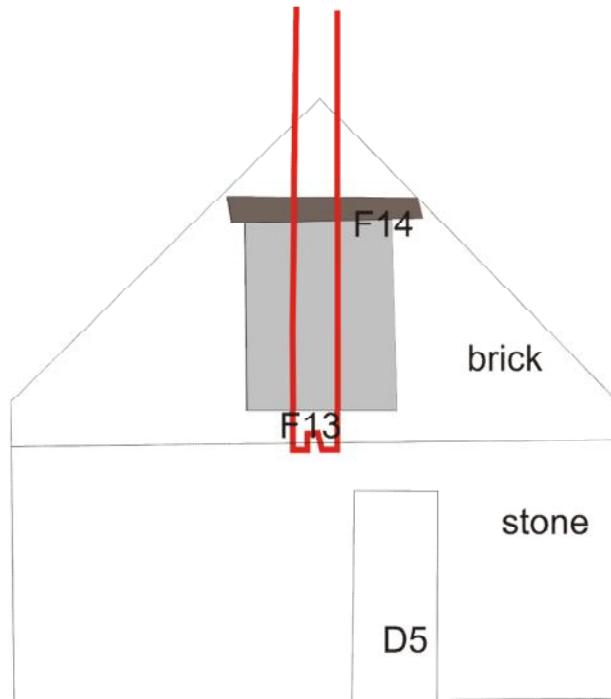
D10 W: 0.65m H: < 1.6m Brick blocked.

F11 W:1.44m H: 2.17m Brick blocked.

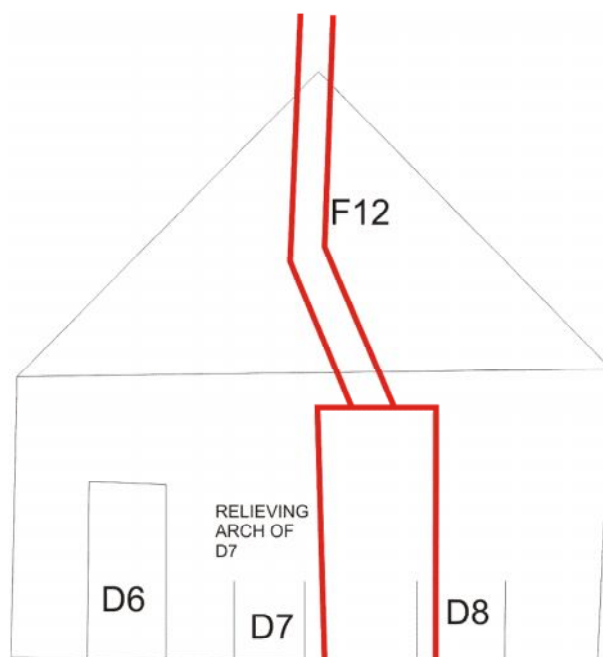
F12 W: 1.35m Brick built fireplace and N brick chimney. (Illus 74).

F13 Not measured. Brick chimney S gable. (Illus 72, 73).

F14 Not measured. Brick blocked gable opening. (Illus 72, 73).



Illus 73 Sketch elevation of kitchen interior of S wall

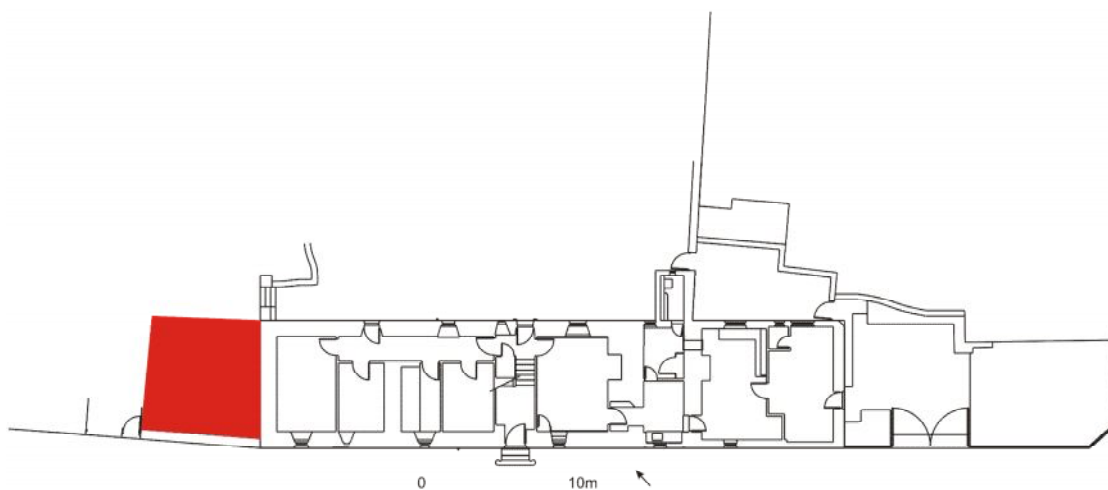


Illus 74 Sketch elevation of kitchen/pend wall interior.

8 Watching brief of extension footprint

A watching brief and small targeted areas of hand excavation were required in three areas: on the footprint of the new garage, along the front of the E (garden) elevation over the footprint of the new garden room, covered walkway and drain, and along the line of the stone drainage channel alongside the W (street) wall.

8.1 THE GARAGE AREA



Illus 75 Main plan locating garage area

An area c 6 x 8m was excavated by machine on the N side of the N gable of the tower. No foundations were observed relating to the former late 19th/20th -century building, although the shadow of the structure was visible on the N gable (Section 6.5). The building is first documented on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. This part of the garden, originally part of the Bishop's Palace grounds, was added to the present property in 1873 (see Section 5 above), so the building is likely to have been constructed between 1873 and 1899.

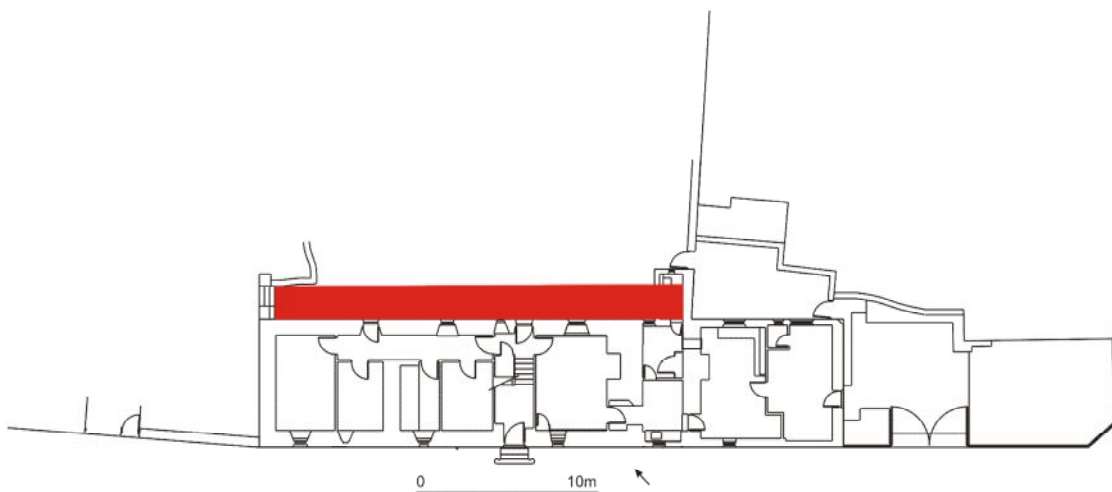
The excavation showed that, prior to the construction of that building, there had been considerable build-up of garden earth in this area with c700mm of garden earth containing 19th -century glass and china.

Below this there was c100mm of grey silt above natural yellow clay; the natural here appeared level with the natural in the garden beside the E side of the present building. The wall of the tower was visible down to the level of the natural substrate.



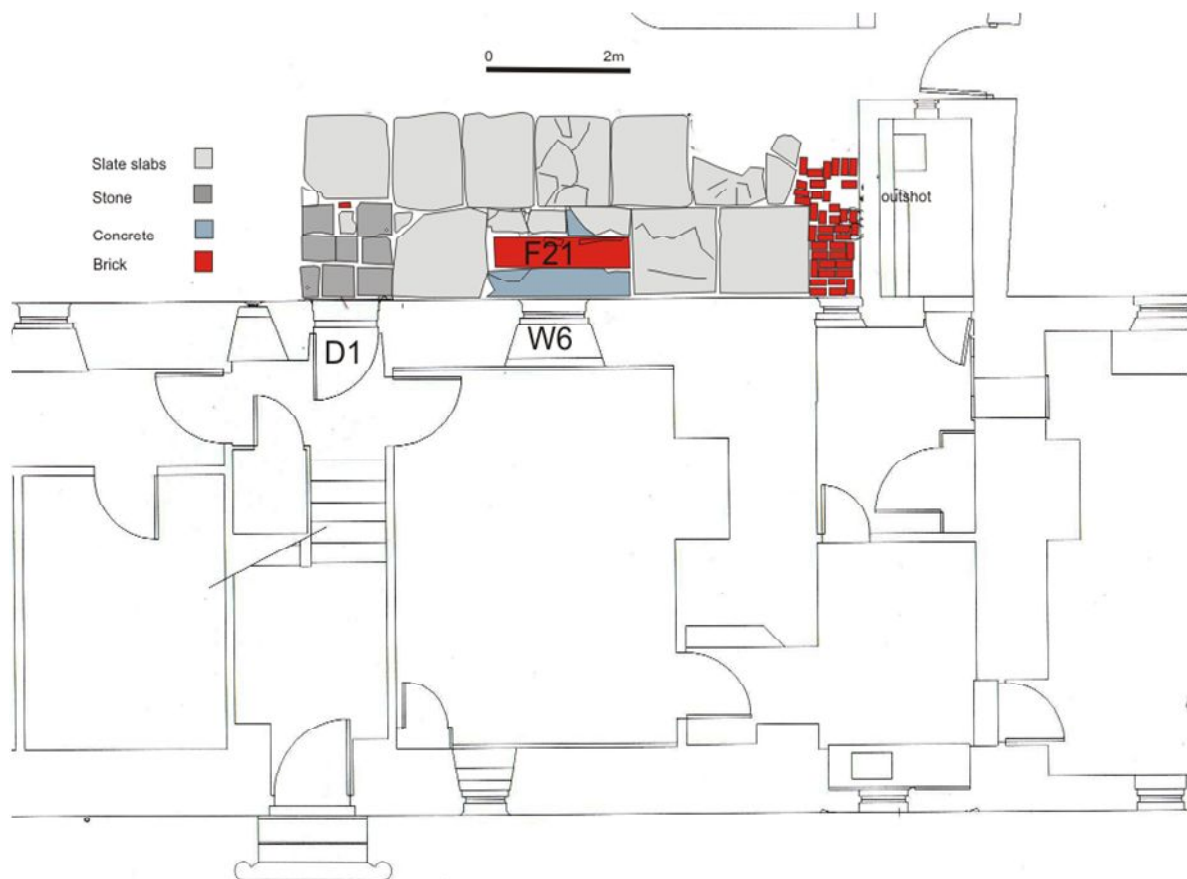
Illus 76 Garage area after soil removed

8.2 *FOOTPRINT OF GARDEN ROOM , COVERED WALKWAY AND DRAIN*



Illus 77 Main plan locating walkway

An area of large slate slabs c 2.5m wide and 7.7m long ran along part of the E facade of the building; this was recorded prior to removal of the slabs (Illus 78). The large slate slabs were cracked and heavily spalled and ranged in size from 1.24m x 1.09m to 1.25 x 1.22m. They may have been re-used from elsewhere in the building – possibly even having initially been internal flooring. In their current position however, they were part of an area of hard surface which ran between door D1 and the outbuilding abutting the blocked pend. The surface was also made up of an area of old bricks and a patch of thicker stone slabs, two of which had drilled holes in them and also appeared to be re-used from elsewhere.



Illus 78 Detail of paving and brick feature F21 outside D1 and W6



Illus 79 Paving of slate slabs

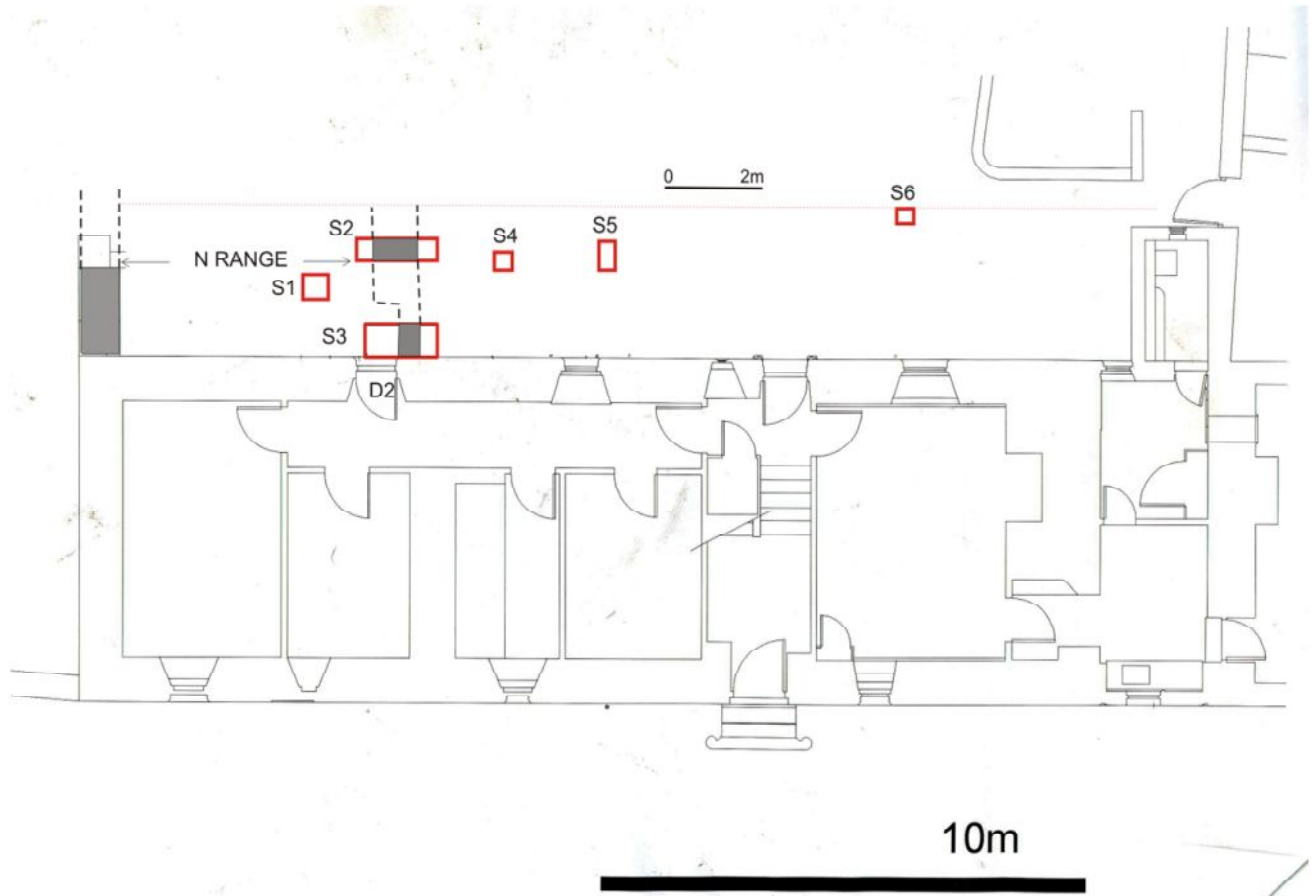
Below window W6 there was a rectangle (F21), 1.8m x 0.39m, formed of 2 courses of brick and concrete. This was centred on the window and may have been a garden feature- possibly to hold a raised planter below the window.



Illus 80 Brick feature F21 below window W6

After the slabs were removed, and prior to the digging of the foundations for the covered walkway, six small sondages were hand-dug to check if there was any stratigraphy relating to the 16th-century building (Illus 81). Two of the sondages (S2

and S3) were targeted on the wall line of the N range as indicated by the raggles on the tower and by the results of the geophysical survey (Ovenden 2013).



Illus 81 Position of the sondages in relation to the building

Sondage 1 600 x 400mm. Excavated to a depth of 500mm (no soil removal was scheduled below this depth). Comprising (2) loose earth with occasional stone, slate and 19th/20th century china and glass fragments. Very disturbed by tree roots.

Sondage 2 400mm x 1.6m. Excavated on the line of the covered walkway, to expose and record any foundation of the S wall of the N range. The stratigraphy comprised c. 80mm sand (1) which sealed the foundation of the wall (3). On either side of the wall there was c 320mm (2) loose earth with occasional stone, slate and 19th/20th century china and glass fragments. Over the wall, layer (2) was only c 20-30mm in depth. The wall was 850mm wide of mortared rubble stone construction, the inner edge being partly removed. Only < 250mm surviving height.



Illus 82 Sondages 2 and 3 showing foundations of S wall of N range (by ranging rods). Ranging rod in background shows surviving line of N wall of N range.

Sondage 3 680mm x 1.5m. This was dug on the line of the S wall of the N range as exposed in Sondage 2 and across the line of the tower door D2 to try and discover why the wall as exposed in Sondage 2 appeared to be on a line that would have blocked the doorway. In fact , while the outer line of the wall was the same in both trenches, the wall was narrower in Sondage 3, with a width of only c 380mm and appearing to be just a mortared stone threshold built directly on natural yellow clay, and abutting the tower wall. This is interpreted as a doorway at this end of the N range.

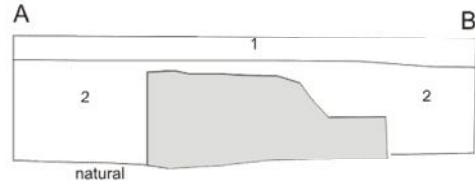
Sondage 4 350mm x 400mm. Excavated to a depth of 370mm. 100mm of sand (1) over 270mm of (2) loose earth with occasional stone, slate and 19th/20th -century china and glass fragments. 1 sherd of medieval pottery in this soil was of probable 14th/15th -century date but was residual in this context.

Sondage S2

Plan



Section



Sondage 3

Plan



0 1m



Illus 83 Details of sondages S2 and S3.

Sondage 5 500 x 400mm. Excavated to a depth of 360mm. Comprising 50mm of sand (1) over 310mm of (2) loose earth with occasional stone, slate and 19th/20th - century china and glass fragments.

Sondage 6 300mm x 300mm. Excavated to a depth of 360mm, all comprising (2) Loose earth with occasional stone, slate and 19th/20th -century china and glass fragments.



Illus 84 Fragment of N wall of N range surviving below brick pillar and steps to upper garden

Observation of ground clearance for the covered walkway When the ground was cleared back to the step at the outer NE corner of the tower, up to the higher garden to the N, part of the foundations of the N wall of the N range were exposed. The steps and the brick pillar beside the steps were built on this wall which appeared to be c 800/ 850mm wide.

Summary In the area of the footprint of the garden room, covered walkway and drain, the only archaeological features were the foundations of the walls of the N range excavated in sondages S2 and S3. After recording these are preserved below the walkway. The remaining sondages (S1, S4, S5 and S6) tested the stratigraphy in the area S of the N range and showed it not to be archaeologically sensitive as it had been disturbed in the late 19th/20th century.

8.3 *THE STONE DRAINAGE CHANNEL ALONGSIDE W (STREET) WALL*

A stone drainage channel extended along the street frontage in The Chanonry, at the base of the W wall. It was formed of a series of sandstone blocks, 0.80-1.20m long and 300mm wide, set end to end. The semi-circular channel cut into the top of the blocks was 150mm wide internally at the top and 120mm deep at the centre. As only a

quarter of the blocks were salvageable, new replica blocks were made for the remainder and the drain re-instated. A watching brief was maintained when the drain slabs were lifted; the trench was cut 400mm wide and 200mm deep. The fill around and below the drain sections was stony, gritty disturbed earth.



Illus 85 Stone drain along street frontage, before re-instatement (above) and during re-instatement (RHS).

9 The Garden

9.1 THE GARDEN

The present garden ground can be regarded in four parts:

- 1 The upper garden N of the line of the N range. This was originally part of the Bishop's Palace garden and was not a part of the Chaplain's Court property until 1873. The watching brief on the footprint of the new garage suggests there had been considerable dumping of topsoil in some areas. The Geophysical Survey (Ovenden 2013) showed what may have been garden features. It is also possible that rubbish dumps and other fairly ephemeral features may exist in this area dating from the activities associated with the Bishop's Palace.
- 2 The lower ground to the E of the line of the outer wall of the E range of Chaplain's Court, extending towards Don Street. On James Gordon's Map of 1661 this ground is depicted as open ground, part of the Bishop's Green by the doocot.
- 3 The lower garden ground that lay within the outline of the quadrangle of Chaplain's Court in its original form. The Geophysical Survey showed the lines of the building ranges and it is probable that at least some foundations survive. The central area of the Court would have been open, possibly with paths, but possibly also incorporating features such as rubbish dumps and cess pits – particularly from the period when the buildings were semi-derelict and in multiple occupancy. Although a well is noted in the 1644 Mortification, it is described as 'standing in the said close' so its exact location is not known.
- 4 The ground between The Chanonry and Don Street to the S of the standing buildings. This area would appear to have been the footprint of the S end of the W range. It is possible that wall foundations of the range survive below the garden. The Ordnance Survey of 1866/7 shows a well in the SW corner of this ground. This would have been in the area where the S tower would have stood,

so either the well was in the undercroft of the tower and this is the well referred to in the 1644 *Mortification*, or this well is later.

9.2 THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A Resistance Survey was undertaken by Rose Geophysical Consultants LLP across both the upper and lower gardens in July 2013. In the upper garden the aim was to identify any features that might be evident in this S part of what had been the Bishop's Palace garden.

In the lower garden, covering the area of the N end of the original property of Chaplain's Court, the aim was to identify any remaining elements of the N and E ranges. The full report by Rose Geophysical Consultants LLP (Ovenden 2013) will be supplied to the City of Aberdeen SMR. However, fig 3 of the report, which gives a summary interpretation of the results, is included here (Illus 86). It clearly shows two lines of high resistance (1 and 2) which are interpreted as the walls of the N and E ranges. This interpretation is supported by the excavated sections of the N range walls reported above. Initially it was not clear how this related to the map evidence, but after greater examination of the map sources, it appears that 2 is on the line of the inner (W) wall of the E range.

The geophysical survey would appear to indicate that the foundations of much of the N range and of the N part of the E range exist below the garden. The large area of high resistance within the court was interpreted by Ovenden (2013: 3.3) as either a possible surface or a rubble spread. There is no evidence for the draw well within this area



Illus 86 Summary interpretation of resistance survey from Ovenden 2013, fig 3.

10 Discussion

Throughout the following discussion, where reference is made to specific features these can be located on the elevations (Illus 18, 25, 26) and detailed plans (Illus 34, 47, 69).

The reconstruction drawings are based on the recorded information, supplemented by comparative material from elsewhere. As the building was constantly altered, they represent suggestions of what it may have been like at different stages in its development. Future discoveries may alter the story.

10.1 LE MIDDLETOUN

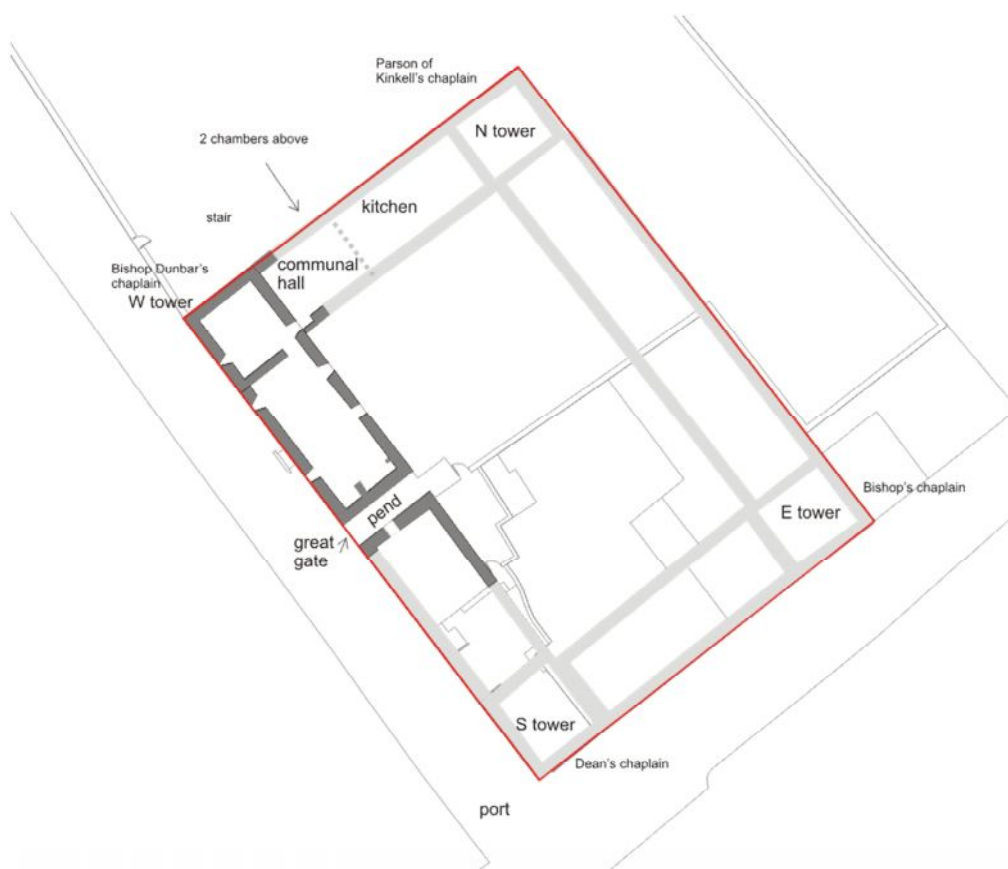
With the exception of a single sherd of 14th/15th -century pottery from one of the excavated sondages, there was no excavated or structural evidence of activity on the site prior to the 16th century. This does not mean that the earlier vicars' residence of 'Le Middletoun' was not within the boundaries of the site, but it cannot be proved either way.

10.2 16TH CENTURY. THE CHAPLAIN'S COURT

The contemporary documentary references state that Bishop Dunbar began the construction of a house for the vicars choral between 1519 and his death in 1532 and that it was completed after his death by his executors in c1547. The Royal Charter of 1575, after the Reformation, specifies the site, between the garden of the Bishops Palace and the Port at the S end of The Chanonry.

The detailed drawing of the buildings in James Gordon's map of 1661 show the buildings a hundred years after the Reformation- by which time some parts were in ruins and it had been divided into a number of separate properties in lay ownership. It is however a reliable source for the basic layout, albeit there has been some confusion caused by inaccurate colouring by the printers in Holland. It shows a rectangular court of four ranges, with towers at each corner- although the S tower, which is obscured by the Chaplains' Port or gate across the S end of The Chanonry, may have been ruinous. The W tower, which survives, is shown with its gables to N and S, which is accurate to the standing building. The towers are also shown at least a storey higher than the ranges. The ranges appear low, with the pend door and some windows on the street

side of the surviving W range, and doors and windows facing into the court on the other ranges.



Illus 87 Plan of Chaplain's Court in the 16th century (Light grey indicates full plan. Dark grey indicates where walls or foundations survive or have been revealed. Red= boundary of property).

The building recording shows that a considerable amount of the N end of the W range and most of the W tower are of the original fabric- there being a distinctive style of wall construction that survives in these areas- on the street frontage this survives to c 4.5m height.

The scars of the N range on the W tower, the lines of possible walls of the N range shown in the geophysical survey (Ovenden 2013) and the parts of the N range walls confirmed in the excavated sondages have confirmed the ground plan of the N range, being some 7m wide externally and c 5.3m wide internally. The scars on the wall of the tower also indicate that the roof was c 8.5m at the apex and the walls c 4.5m high. These measurements are used in the reconstruction (below) to indicate the original roof line and wall height of the 16th -century ranges. The proportions also appear to correspond to those on Gordon's 1661 drawing.

Part of the E range is within the garden of the present property and the line of the W wall of it was identified by the geophysical survey (Ovenden, 2013, fig 3- reproduced above as Illus 86). Replicating the sizes of the known ranges and tower to reproduce the plan of the S and E sides of the quadrangle forms a plan that fits both with the later property lines and with the geophysical evidence for the E range.



Illus 88 E wall of tower showing line of roof of N range. Ranging rods to LHS of door indicate excavated S wall of N range



Illus 89 E wall of tower showing roof line of N range. Ranging rods in foreground indicate excavated S wall of N range; rod in background by pillars indicates surviving section of N wall

All access to the buildings within the court would have been from within the quadrangle, with street access only through the great gate at the outer side of the pend. The focus of the buildings was in towards the courtyard and at nights the great gate would have closed off the outer, secular world (Keith 1732). In common with the great gates or door of castles or medieval colleges, the great gate has been drawn as a banded timber door. Pivots for the hinges have been recorded and in the reconstruction drawing iron hinges are shown, with some elaboration probable on the outer, street, side of the gate.

Colleges and closes for priests attached to a cathedral were not uncommon in Britain and examples are known from the late 13th century until the Reformation. Unlike monks, the priests had individual private chambers, although generally they also shared a communal hall, kitchen and other offices. At Vicars' Court in Lincoln (built 1280-1310) one range included garderobes. Vicars' Close at Wells (built 1347, modified 1443-65) included not only a hall and kitchen but a gatehouse, library and chapel (Quiney, 2003, 232-4.)

Details of the internal arrangements of the Chaplain's Court are only given in two later, secondary sources- Orem, writing c 1724/4 and Keith writing c 1732. However, it would appear that both sources had access to some original manuscripts and that Orem at least knew the property in its early 18th -century form. Both refer to the corner towers, with Keith referring to these as the residences of the four main chaplains; the Bishop's chaplain, Bishop Dunbar's chaplain, the Dean's chaplain and the Parson of Kinkell's chaplain. In all around 20 chaplains lived in the court. They ate communally but appear to have had private chambers. Keith notes: *there were chambers of wood built around the court, having beneath them a hall, pantry, etc., and a great draw-well in the midst.* In the reconstruction, this has been interpreted to suggest that the chambers were partially within the wooden rafters of the open roof space, with the communal hall, kitchen, stores and other necessary rooms below. The Forbes *Mortification* of 1644 only refers to the N end of the court, but adds some specific information about the location of some of these communal rooms, '*...and next thereto the west tower of the said Chaplain's Chambers, all the aforesaid houses from the ground and upwards, together with the adjoining old building of two chambers and the old great hall with an old pended kitchen at the end of the said old hall..*' This appears to describe the N range, with kitchen and communal hall below two chambers. Anderson also refers to this kitchen in 1718, '*He also built a house where*

the chaplain's kitchen stood; which kitchen was sometime after the Reformation accidentally burnt, with some other houses' On the reconstruction the communal hall has been shown beside the W tower; it is possible it could have been the other way around but there is no evidence of a chimney for the kitchen against the wall of the W tower.

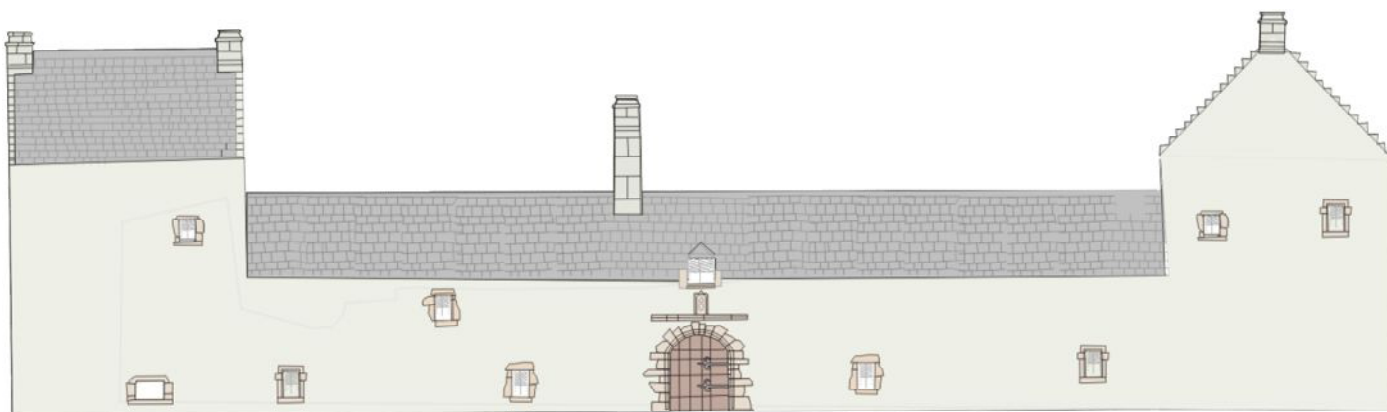
The only documented internal arrangements in the W range refer to the use of the space in 1644 after the function of the Chaplain's Court had changed and will be discussed below.

Identification of original doors and windows is difficult as in many instances they will have been removed by later, larger replacements. However, in addition to the Great Gate at the outer pend arch, there are four doorways that are almost certainly part of the 16th -century fabric; two of these, blocked D7 (from pend to S end of W range), and D2 (from W tower into N range at ground level) are both c 1.5m high and c 0.80m wide, with a square-headed sandstone surround with a plain chamfer, and both have a relieving arch above.



Illus 90 Door D2 (above) and blocked door D7 (RHS)

Blocked D3 (from W tower into N range at 1st floor level) lacks any surviving detail but appears to have been of similar or slightly smaller size and has a relieving arch. The fourth doorway was identified in the excavated sondage at the junction of the S wall of the N range, with the W tower, giving access to the N range and to the tower through D2. The present doorway D1 is clearly later, but on the reconstruction a door has been indicated here to give access to the W range – the greater height and width of the existing D1 would have removed any traces of the earlier door or its relieving arch.

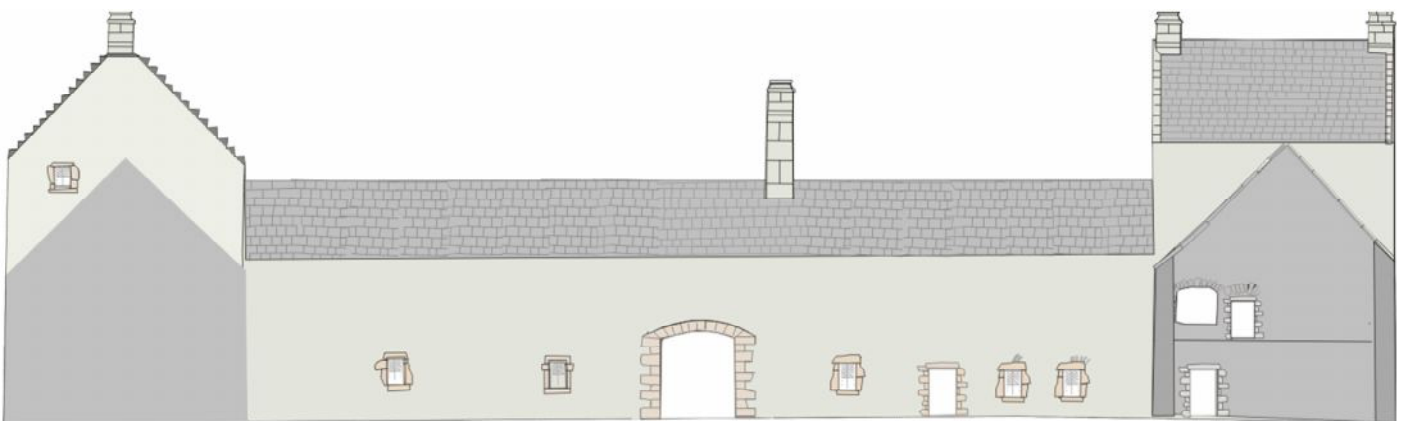


Illus 91 Reconstruction of street elevation in the 16th century

A protruding stone at the bottom LHS of D3 (Illus 24) is a very slight indication that there may have been a stair from the ground floor of the N range up to the 1st floor, with access through D3 into the first floor of the tower. There is no direct evidence for the position of any stair to the 1st floor/loft floor of the W range, although the odd corner between the pend wall and the W side of the hearth (in the present dining room) is a possibility.

Before the 17th century, windows were generally small as glass was expensive and set in small panes held by lead cames. It is probable that even a prestigious building such as the Chaplain's Court would have had a limited number of fairly small windows. In the W range, possible windows that may have belonged to the original structure are W18 on the street frontage, with a sandstone surround and W19, which has a mixture of granite and sandstone and may be a restructuring of an original window. The small window F7 is asymmetric to any of the later arrangements and could have been a window in the 1st floor/loft chambers; an additional piece of corroboration is the

mason's mark on one of its edging stones, which may be linked to a mason who worked on the 16th-century Bridge of Dee. On the garden/court side, the relieving arch over W8 suggests there was an earlier small window here. Voussoir stones that may have been part of relieving arches (F1 and internally in dining room S of W6) do not appear to be associated with blockings in the wall so are inconclusive. In the tower, windows W17 to the undercroft, and W14 and the earlier blocked version of W15 to the 2nd floor in the gable, all have sandstone surrounds and relieving arches and may be original/ the site of original windows. W33 at the 2nd floor on the street frontage is possible but lacks a relieving arch. An interesting blocking on the garden side of the tower, W11, could not have functioned as an external window while the N range was standing- it does appear to be an early feature as it has a relieving arch; possibly it was some form of hatch between the tower and the range. The pended chamber above the great gate is likely to have had a small window in the position of the present W22. Other early windows are likely to have been removed by later enlargements. A notional layout of the windows is based on the drawing on Gordon's map of 1661 and on the windows which appear to have evidence of early origins.



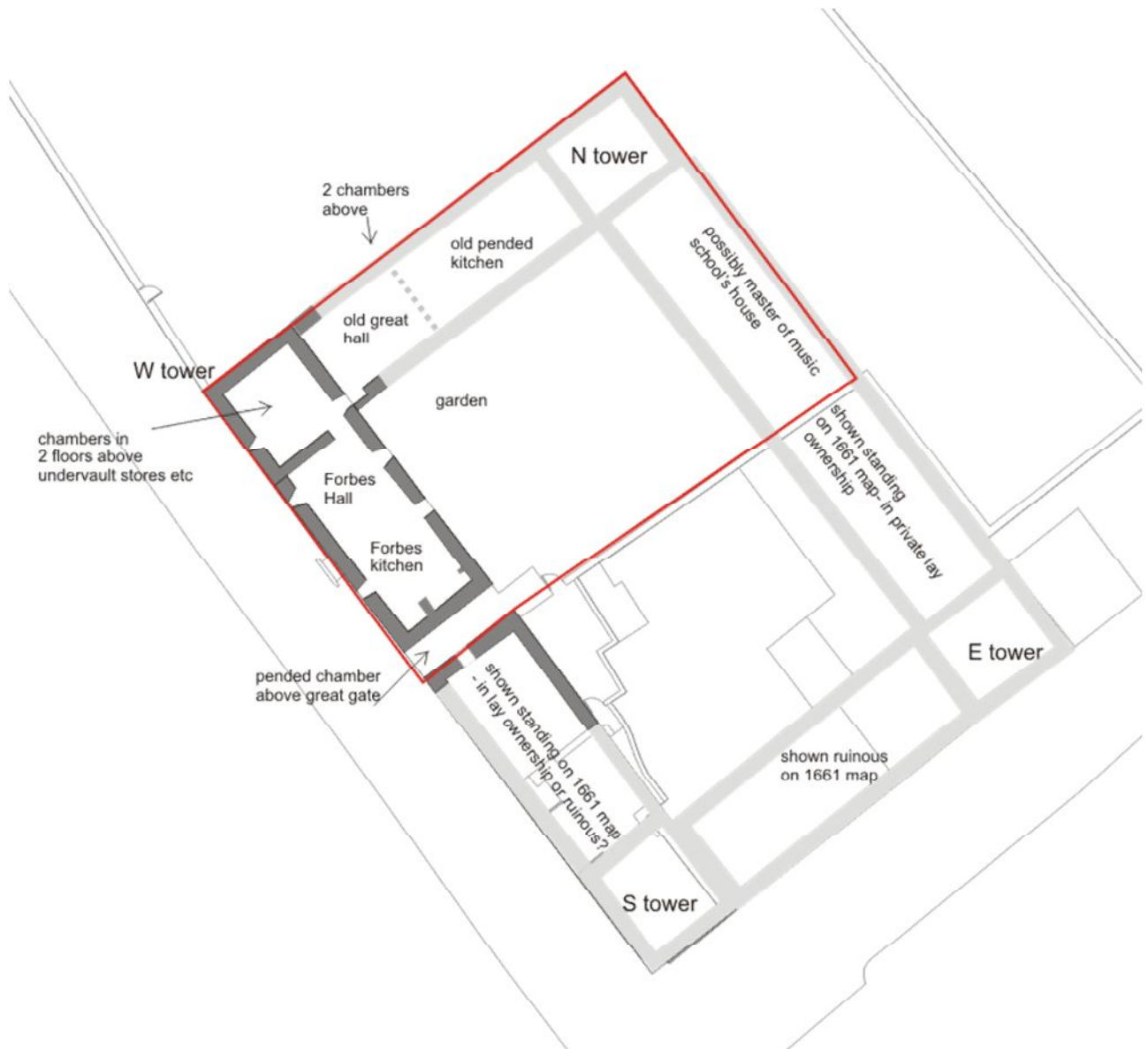
Illus 92 Reconstruction of garden elevation in the 16th century, with N and S ranges shown in grey outline

10.3 LATE 16TH/ MID 17TH CENTURY- AFTER THE REFORMATION, BUILDINGS BEING USED BY DIFFERENT OWNERS/TENANTS. SOME BECOME DERELICT. FORBES BUYS UP MOST OF THE PRESENT PROPERTY AND GIFTS IT TO UNIVERSITY FOR DIVINITY PROFESSORS.

After the Reformation in 1560, the Chaplains Court became Crown property, and in 1575, James VI at Holyrood granted it by charter to Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet. From this point the property was let to a number of tenants and it is probable that at least some alterations would have occurred. By the early 17th century, some of the property had been sold and in 1611 Sir Robert Keith of Benholm bought the N half of the Chaplains' Chambers and this was then sold by the Keith family to Professor John Forbes in 1622. This purchase would appear to have been the part of the buildings N of the pend as, in the following year, 1623, Professor Forbes bought the '*pended chamber belonging to the said Chaplains' Chambers*' and in 1624 was negotiating with another property owner, apparently for use of the N part of the court. It would appear that by this point, Forbes had bought the ground and buildings which he later willed to future Professors of Divinity in his *Mortification* of 1644 and which form the main part of the present property.

Forbes describes the building as it was in 1644 as,

'all and whole the dwelling house or manse presently occupied by me, lying, designated and delineated as follows, namely the south-west and north-west sides of the Chaplains' Chambers, lying within The Chanonry of Old Aberdeen, comprehending the pended chamber above the great gate and the next chamber wherein there is a kitchen, and the next chamber thereto which presently serves me as a hall, and next thereto the west tower of the said Chaplain's Chambers, all the aforesaid houses from the ground and upwards, together with the adjoining old building of two chambers and the old great hall with an old pended kitchen at the end of the said old hall, together also with the adjoining garden, with free exit and entry at the fore-gate, and liberty to draw water from the well standing in the said close'.



Illus 93 Plan of Chaplain's Court in the 17th century (dark grey indicates where walls or foundations survive or have been revealed. Red= boundary of property).

This includes the pend, the existing N part of the W range, the existing W tower and the missing N range. In the reconstruction it is suggested therefore that the present dining room with the hearth was Forbes' kitchen, with the hall between it and the tower. The lack of reference to chambers in this area suggests that the kitchen and hall were at this stage open to the roof. Forbes, had been educated and lived in the Netherlands (Middleburg), Germany (Heidelberg) and France (Sedan) and had a Dutch wife, Soete Roosboom. His family owned Corse Castle, to which he succeeded in 1635. He would have been well aware of new Renaissance fashions in houses and it

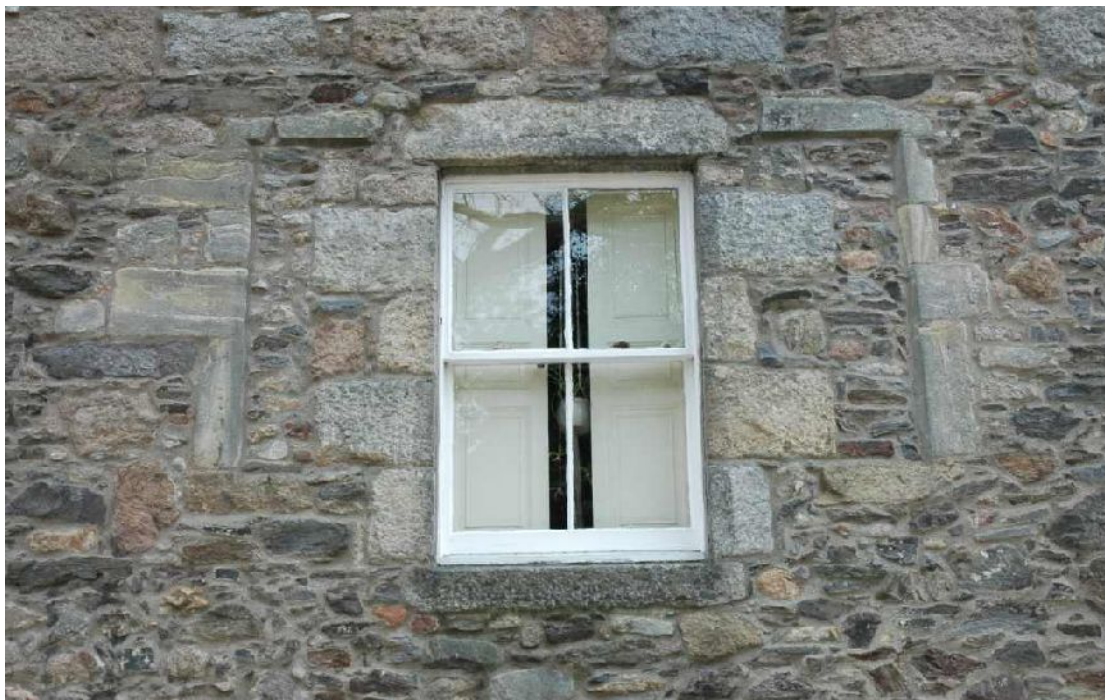
seems possible that he would have made improvements to his personal apartments in the Chaplain's Court.

The N range may have included the accommodation for the students of Divinity who also lodged in the court from this period.



Illus 94 Reconstruction of street elevation in the 17th century

From the 17th century, larger sheets of glass could be produced and window sizes increased with windows generally becoming taller and narrower. However, the glazing in the reconstruction drawing is based on the representation of the windows on Kings College depicted on Gordon's map of 1661, with a large opening, but the upper part of the window of smaller, probably leaded panes. It seems possible that it is at this point that the sandstone surrounded windows were added on the street facade of the hall and kitchen (W23, W25, W26, W28 in the W range) and on the upper floors of the W tower, which may have included the family's chambers (W30, W31). It is possible that on the garden side, the central door (D1), which is sandstone, may have been restructured and window W7 inserted. If these changes were the work of Forbes, then it is likely they would have been done in the 1620s or early 1630s before Forbes, and Aberdeen, became caught up in the troubles surrounding the Wars of the Covenant (DesBrisay 2002, 247-61). It seems less likely that they were done after the 1644 *Mortification*, by any of the later Professors of Divinity.



Illus 95 Blocked sandstone windows W23 and W25, replaced by granite window W24

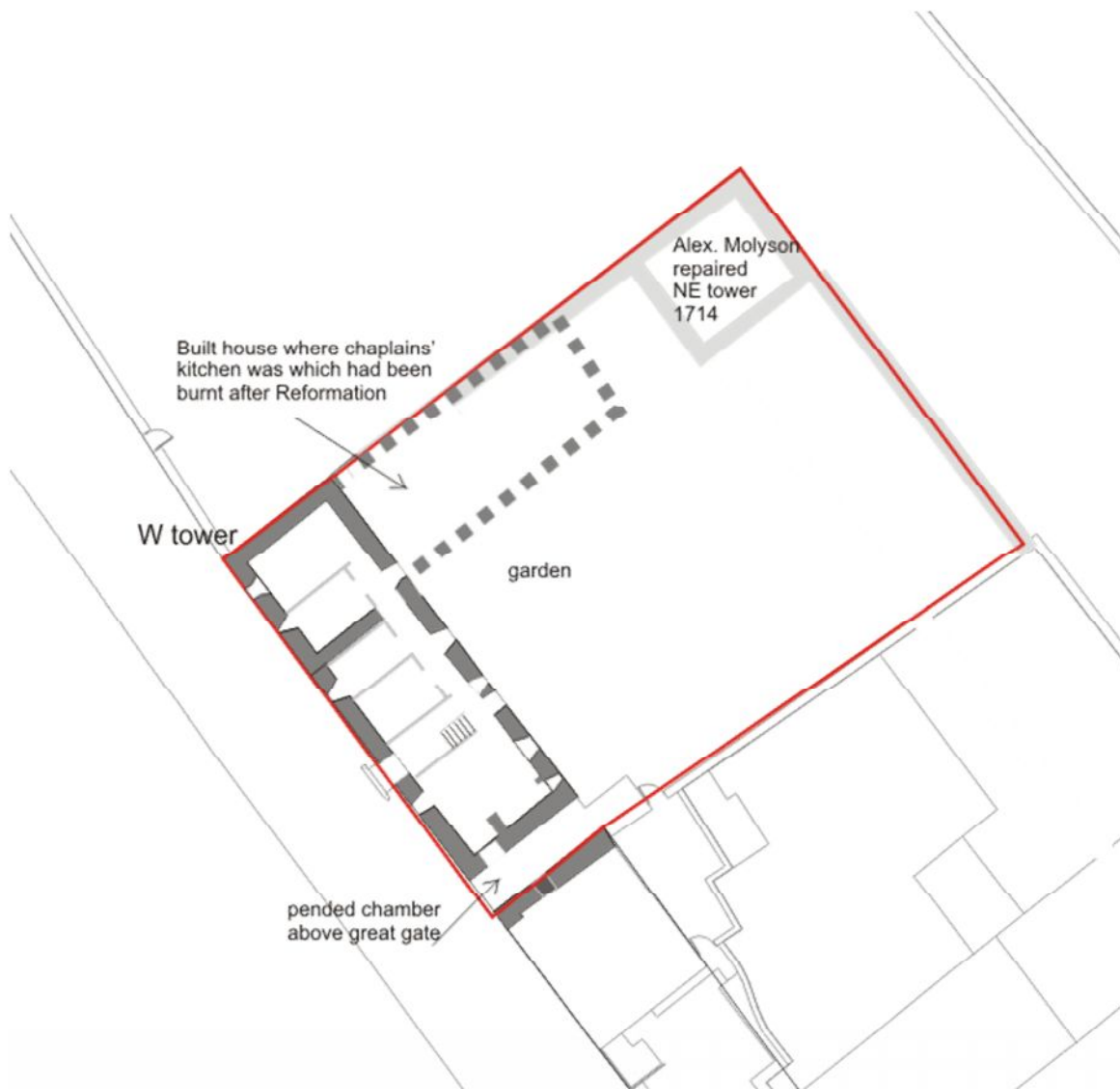
At this period the Master of the Music School also had a house in the Chaplain's Court [perhaps in the E range], also bought by Forbes, according to Orem writing in 1724/5 (Orem, 1791, 45-7). In 1633 the session of Old Machar paid a glasswright for a new window for the Master of Music's house in the court- but by 1658 they gave permission for the commissioners of the college to '*tack away some hewin stones qch did belong to the Mr.of Musicks house in the chaplans*'). By 1661 when James Gordon drew his map, parts of Chaplain's Court were in ruins- as were many of the buildings in Old Aberdeen and even the stones of the Bishop's Palace, which had been sacked in 1639, had been removed in 1655-57 (Gordon, 1661). In the reconstruction, it has been suggested that the S part of the W range was becoming derelict in the 17th century.

10.4 1718 RENOVATIONS BY PROFESSOR DAVID ANDERSON

In 1718, nearly 100 years after John Forbes had bought the Chaplain's Court, Mr David Anderson, the then Professor of Divinity, was granted money '*to repair his lodging in the said court; which he did, and made a convenient lodgable house, anno 1718. His name and said year are upon the peat-stones thereof. He also built a house where the chaplain's kitchen stood; which kitchen was sometime after the*

Reformation accidentally burnt, with some other houses. He hath also a little garden in the close, opposite to the entry of his lodging, well dyked, and an outer gate'.

(Orem, 1791, 85)



Illus 96 Plan of Chaplain's Court in the 17th century (dark grey indicates where walls or foundations survive or have been revealed. Red= boundary of property)

Orem states that David Anderson's name and the date are on the peat-stones. A peat-stone or peat-stane is 'a skeu-corbel or skew table' (Online Scots Dictionary www.scots-online.org). A date stone survives on the skewputt on the back of the pend gable; although partly fractured it bears the date 17.. over the initials *M D A* (only part of A survives- Magister(?) David Anderson). Simpson (1933) writing to the *Press and*

Journal in 1933 states that the date 1718 can be seen in two places. At the front of the house the skewputt is plain and may be a replacement since 1933.

From Orem's description, it would appear that part or all of the N range (where the chaplains' kitchen had been) had burnt down and was rebuilt at this time. Changes to the W range can most clearly be seen on the street frontage. It is at this time that an additional storey was built and the roof line built up level with the tower. The upper part of the wall was rebuilt with ashlar blocks on the street side, although as was common at the time, plainer materials were used on the less visible garden side—although here too the difference in stonework is marked by the more regular horizontal coursing. It is probable that at this stage, if not before, the external walls were harled, with earlier blockings being concealed.

An additional chimney was added to the N end of the main block and the S chimney built higher when the roof was raised. The chimneys are shown without pots as these were not common until the 19th century (Curtis, 2013).



Illus 97 Reconstruction of street elevation in the 18th century

Orem in 1724/5 (pub 1791 and 1832) noted that at that time the Dunbar armorial was 'yet to be seen above the entry gate', which suggests the pend arch was still visible, although possibly already blocked, but a new front door seems to have been built (D4), opening onto a half-landing with steps down to the ground floor and up to the first floor. The earlier sandstone windows (W23, W25, W26, W28, W30, W31 and F7) were blocked with stone and replaced by larger windows W24, W27, W29 and

W32, with granite surrounds. These match new windows W34, W35, W36 on the new 2nd floor. W33 and possibly W18, both stone blocked, may have been closed at this time. Earlier windows W16, W17, W19 and pend window W22 may all have continued in use.

At the N gable, earlier window W15 may have been enlarged at this period and at the S gable W41, also with a granite surround may have been put in. On the garden side, ground floor windows W6 and W8 both have a mixture of granite and sandstone surrounds and may have been enlarged at this date. There is some evidence to suggest that the interior changes to the dining room may have included the insertion of granite surrounded window W5 at the inglenook beside the fireplace.

These have all been reconstructed as sash windows with 6 over 6 panes. Sash windows which been introduced to Britain from France from the 1670s and became widespread in Scotland in the 1680s and 1690s, being common through the 18th and 19th centuries. (Historic Scotland 2008, 1; 2010, 4 and Grieve: Conservation Glossary).

The window tax records (see above Section 5) show that there were 19 windows in 1753- 1757 (possibly W24,27,29,32,34,35,36, 19, 17, 16, 22, 41, 14, 15, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11A). In 1760, when John Lumsden was Professor of Divinity, five windows had been blocked to reduce tax – it is tempting to suggest that these included the windows blocked with brick or a mixture of brick and stone: W5, 7, 17, 41 and 11A. The objects found in the inner blocking of W5 suggest this was done in the mid/late 18th century (above Section 7.2).

Much of the present internal layout of the house may date from the 1718 alterations- but within the areas of the building recording, the changes that may have taken place include the new internal N wall of the dining room, incorporating the stairs to the front door, the break-through of the pend arch into the dining room (which rather suggests the pend was blocked then) and the very similar break-through of the inglenook window W5.

10.5 LATE 18TH, 19TH, AND 20TH CENTURY

The blocking of the pend can be regarded as one of the most later important changes to the building as it totally changed the focus away from the courtyard to the street frontage. As discussed this may have happened as part of the 1718 alterations, or may have been later. It was certainly blocked by time the 1st Ordnance Survey map of 1866

was surveyed; when the outbuilding had been built on the garden side of the blocked pend. On the street side the whole wall, including the stone blocking of the pend arch, was harled over and the arch obscured. At some point a window (W20) was broken through; this is clearly later than the original blocking as it was set into bricks. In April 1933 the harling over the arch was removed and the pend arch re-exposed. As the *Press and Journal* photograph of the arch shows, the rest of the frontage was still harled at this point.



Illus 98 Street elevation in the 19th – 20th century. This has been based prior to 1933 when the harling was removed from the pend archway

The brick built building described above as the present kitchen appears to have been added to the property in the late 18th or early 19th century; the earliest documentary evidence was on Wood's map of 1828. The use of brick became increasingly common from the late 18th/early 19th century as brickworks such as Seaton opened up nearby. It is not clear when this part of the footprint of the former S end of the W range had been added to the property; it does not appear to be part of the property described in the 1644 Forbes *Mortification*. This building, with the small garden and the parking ground beside it, cover the whole footprint of the S part of the W range. It has been argued above that this building was originally built as a stable and only later converted into a kitchen. It is tempting to suggest that the pend's conversion into a pantry happened at much the same time – perhaps the most likely period would be between 1870 when the building went into private ownership, and 1931 when it was sold back to the University. Within this period, when the ground to the E was bought in 1873, access was gained to

Don Street and a new stable was built on that side, which was excluded from the present property after 1931 – this stable would have replaced the one attached to the pend.

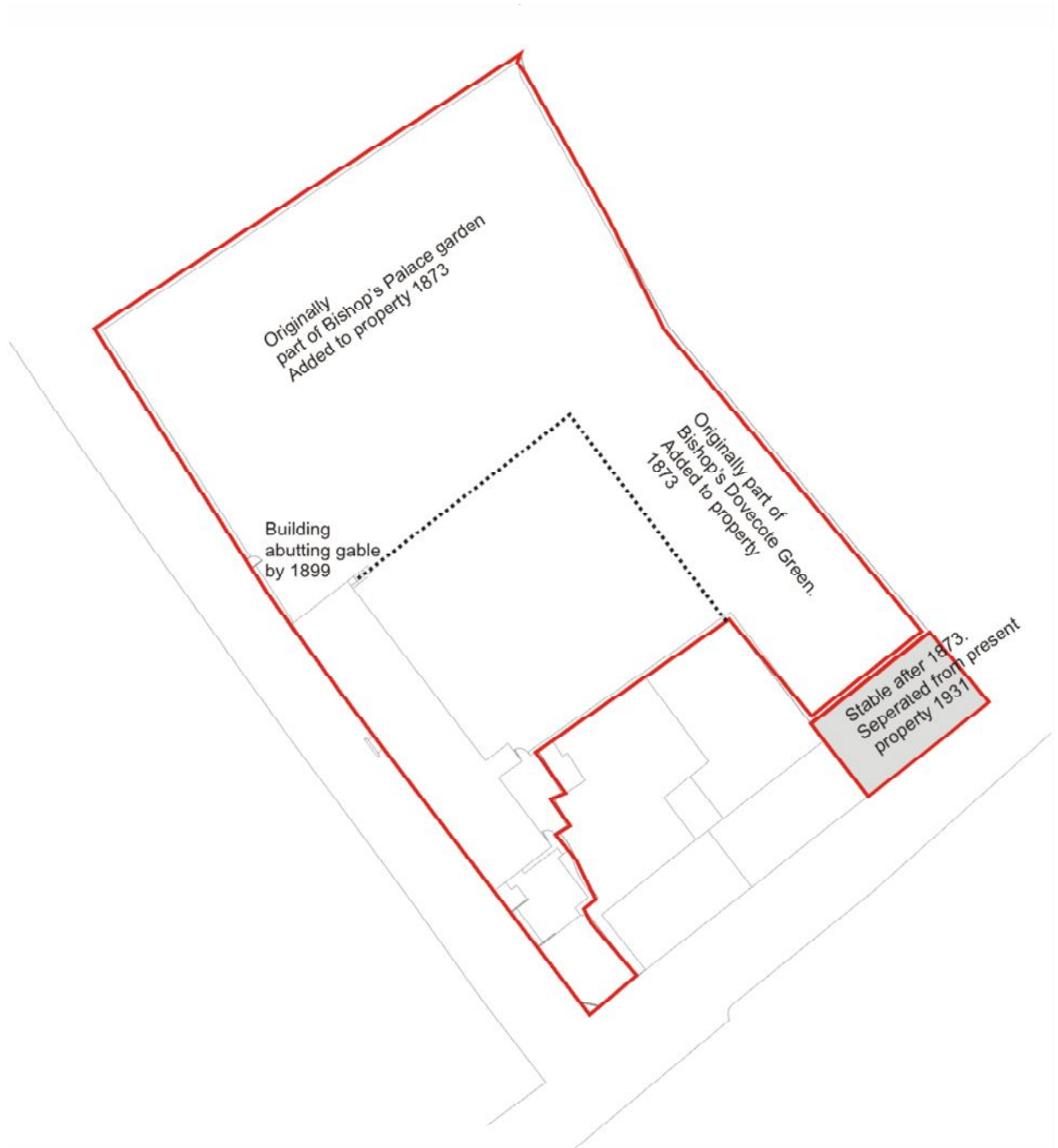
By 1828, the N range had been demolished; there is no direct evidence of when this occurred. The building on the N side of the tower was added after the ground on this side was bought in 1873, being shown on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map; it is on the footprint of this building that a garage has been constructed in 2013/4.

On the street facade, two windows giving light to the stairs (W37, W38) are clearly additions that post-date the 1718 raising of the wall height; they most likely post-date the cessation of window tax in 1851. Although it has been argued that the window openings (W24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36) form part of the 1718 extension of the building, the actual windows with their large 2 over 2 panes are also likely to date from after the mid 19th century (Historic Scotland 2008, 1). Bars appear to have been added to the lowest windows within this period; they are clearly visible on window W20 in the *Press and Journal* photograph of the arch in 1933.

The dormer windows on the street side may also date to the later 19th/20th century. At the back of the house windows W9 and W10 may also date to this period; the margin panes of these windows are a feature that was introduced in the early 19th century but was common for stair windows from that period onwards (Historic Scotland, 2008,1). A new dormer (W13) was inserted in the garden side of the roof in 2013 as part of the present works.

Chimney pots are likely to have been added in the 19th century when they became common in Scotland; again these are probably of Seaton manufacture (Curtis, 2013). Outside, the Ordnance Survey maps show how the garden changed through the 19th century. In 1866, when it was still used by the Professors of Divinity, there was a formal layout of beds and paths following the lines of the former N and E ranges. After the property was sold in 1870, additional ground was bought in 1873 and added to the garden, to the N, part of the former Bishop's Palace garden and to the E, part of the Bishop's Green. This E ground appears to be part of the land referred to by Orem (Orem, 1791, 210) who mentions that when Alexander Molyson had bought the '*north-east tower of the chaplains' chambers in The Chanonry which he repaired, and the half of the Bishops' Dovecot Green. He hath built a new yard-dike, at the back of the north side of the said chaplains chambers anno 1714; and planted on the other side of said dike 29 trees, anno 1719, which were given out of the minister's yard of St*

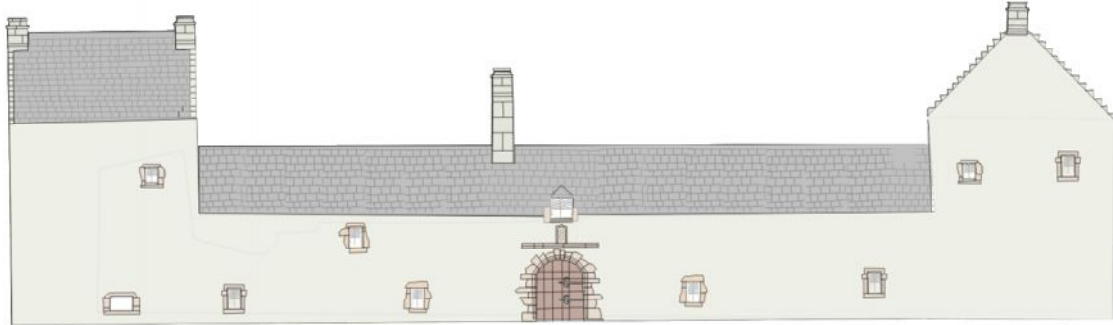
Machar; as also the Bishops' Dovecot Green, round about with young trees, November 1722. This 'new dike' may be the garden wall along the NE side of the present property, it is not clear if any of the trees are those at the E side of the present garden. By 1899 the garden plan was simplified and less formal.



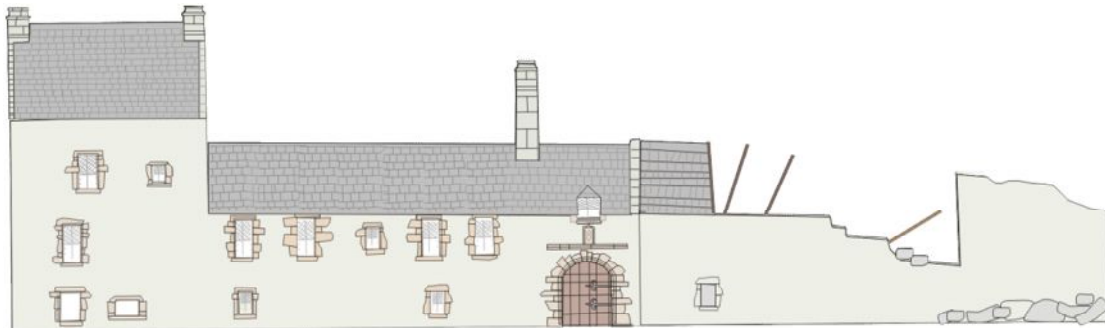
Illus 99 Plan of Chaplain's Court after 1873. Red= boundary of property

Afterword

“We shape our buildings; thereafter, our buildings shape us” (Winston Churchill)



16th century – c.1547



17th century – c.1644



18th century- c.1718



19th- 20th century – c.1900-30

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Archive

A full set of photographs will be supplied on CD to the City of Aberdeen SMR, to the
NMRS and to the owners.

The photographic catalogue is in Part 2 of the present report.