

## *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*

Updated on 15/06/2007

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<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Edinburgh Castle - St Margaret's Chapel
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<b>PARISH:</b>	Edinburgh, City of
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	David Murray
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Kirkdale Archaeology
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<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of standing building recording was completed in March 2016. The chapel is now associated with St Margaret who died in 1093 but was initially dedicated to St Michael, during the reign of David I (1124-53). The chapel was ultimately converted for use as a gunpowder store in the 17th century and the late-medieval chapel which adjoined the east end of St Margaret's Chapel continued as the garrison chapel until the late 18th century. This in turn was replaced by a new chapel which lasted to the later 19th century. Queen Margaret's Chapel was heavily restored from the early 1850's in order to create the Romanesque style of chapel which exists today.</p> <p>The recent programme of recording revealed evidence of all these building phases and significantly did confirm that the 12th-century chancel arch and associated arch were inserted within an existing structure but whether the latter is contemporary with the 11th-century Queen Margaret is not known at present.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND  
PROPERTIES IN CARE  
MINOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS 2015/2016

Edinburgh Castle • Standing Building Recording • March 2016

HS PIC Index Number: 90130

**SITE:** Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh.

**N.G.R.:** NT 249 734 – NT 254 736

**DESCRIPTION:** A small program of standing building recording in St. Margaret's Chapel.

**PROJECT CODE:** HSCO-90130-2016-02

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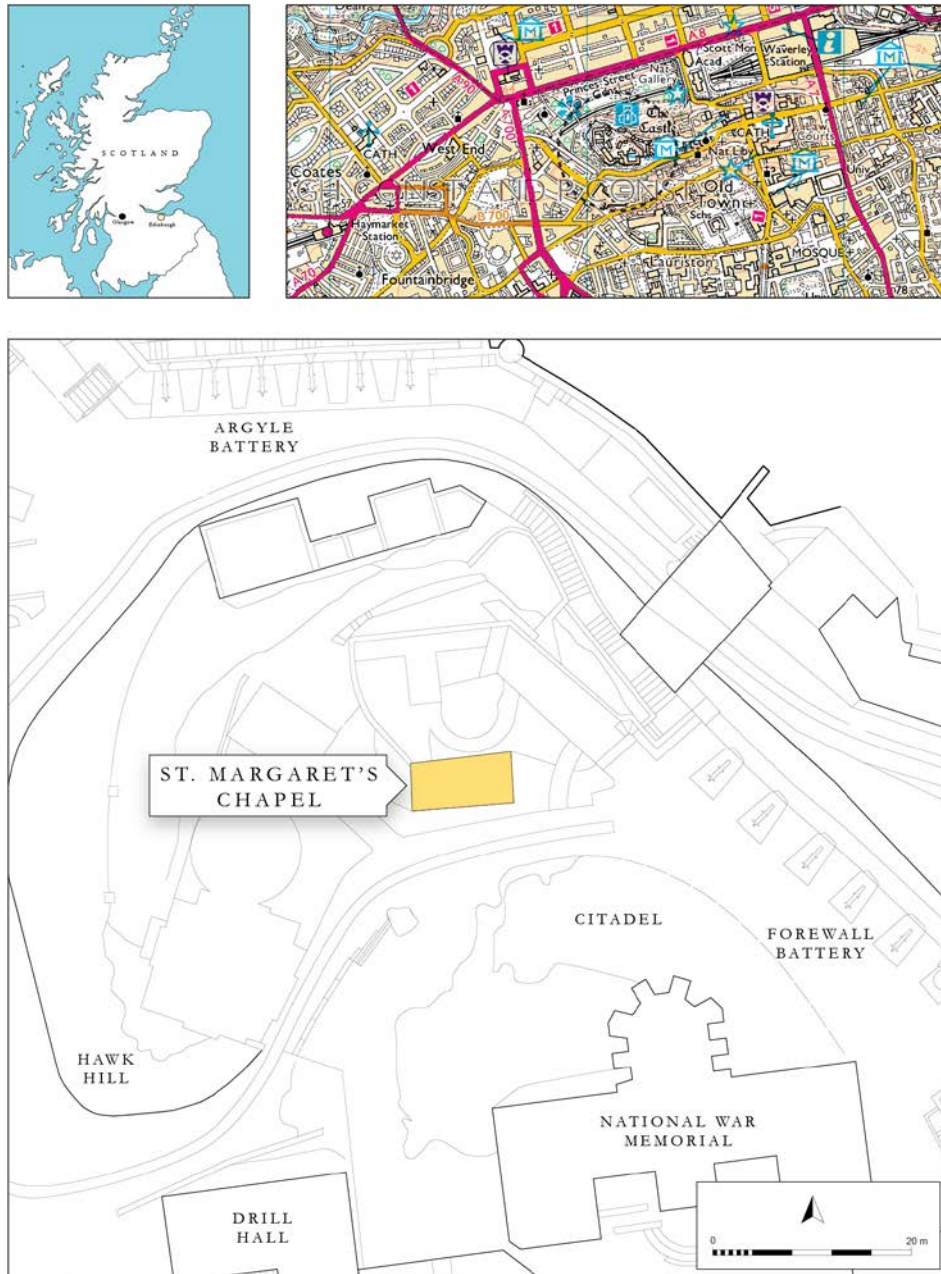


4 Western Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 5QF

AUGUST 2016

## INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of its PIC call-off contract with Historic Scotland, Kirkdale Archaeology was asked to carry out a short program of standing building recording in St. Margaret's Chapel, within Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1:** Plan showing the general location of St. Margaret's Chapel.  
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Initial work was undertaken in April, 2012 and concluded in March, 2016.

The chapel sits as a solitary building on the highest part of the castle rock, its isolation emphasised by the demolition of adjacent structures and the quarrying away of the bedrock on all sides. The chapel is, in its

present form, a slightly irregular rectangle, 9.65m long on its south side. The interior is a two cell structure with a curved apse. There is a restored north doorway. There are five single-splayed windows, three in the south wall, one at the east end and a higher one at the west end. All have heads composed of single stones.

The building orientated E/W and situated within the upper citadel of Edinburgh Castle, close to the highest point of the rock. It stands today in isolation, with the main access route to the upper citadel coming up through Foog's gate to the south-east and curving to run along the south side of the chapel. To the north is a small open courtyard, with bedrock often breaking through its cobbles and with sweeping vistas out to the north across the Forth, guarded today by the great bombard of Mons Meg. Against both gable ends are areas of bedrock and flower beds, with a particularly steep drop in rock against the west end.

The chapel's plan is deceptively simple, and a cursory examination will confirm that multiple phases of construction and repair are evident in its fabric. Internally it is divided into two by an ornate Romanesque arch, and the eastern chamber has a curved eastern end, not reflected in its squared exterior. The north wall of the building is built along the south edge of a bedrock terrace to the north, with the gable ends running down a small cliff-line and the base of the south wall more than a metre below that of the north.

Three small windows pierce the south wall with higher examples in both gables, while access is through a doorway at the western end of the north wall, the highest point of the surrounding bedrock. There is a cupboard (which evidently once was a doorway through the wall) and a small aumbry in the north side of the chancel, while there is evidence for a blocked doorway and window in the west gable end.

The building displays a number of curious asymmetries. The north wall is both thicker than the others and orientated slightly differently, such that the chapel is wider to the west than the east. This north wall also steps in to the south in the eastern chamber, while the south wall runs straight through. The dividing arch between the two rooms is to the north of the centre of the two rooms, while the window in the curved eastern end is off centre to the south.

The chapel has a distinctive bi-chromatic build in the south and west walls (Phase 1, below) of squared blocks, evidently carefully selected, dressed and laid, yet their courses slope down noticeably to the west and to a lesser extent to the south. The basal two courses are of reddish/purple sandstone, while the upper are of pale-grey to pale-yellow sandstone. While the individual stone courses in both south and east walls are aligned, this colour band is not, being one course higher in the west wall than the south; this can be seen both internally and externally.

The three windows in the south wall are within this build, and the tops of all their lintels are at a consistent height relative to the masonry courses, yet their sill's drop in height to the east. This makes the windows at a consistent height for a level floor (as there is today), yet appear irregular in relation to the surrounding masonry. As only the westernmost window is entirely original it is possible that this does not reflect their original disposition, and the others have been lowered to produce this effect.

There are significant problems caused in understanding the structural history of the building due to the similarity in stonework in many phases. Much of the material used is sandstone in a limited range of colours, and this similarity extends to the dressing of the stones, generally rectangular blocks and often with fine diagonal tool marks visible across their faces. It is likely that there is considerable reuse of stones (especially in Phase 2), but also conscious attempts to try to mimic earlier work.

In the following account the fabric of the chapel has been split into six discrete phases of work. While much of this is based on stratigraphic observations there are inevitably areas of masonry that cannot be connected in this way, in such cases the phasing is necessarily speculative. Post-medieval changes and 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration has done much to obscure the relationships of different parts of the fabric.

The phases where there is some uncertainty as to chronology have been numbered with a wide bracket. Thus 1/6 could fall in Phases 1 to 6. No attempt has been made to phase the smaller interventions, such as the numerous dook holes, although these have all been recorded. When a feature is recorded both inside and outside the chapel only the internal context number is (normally) given.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The chapel is now associated with St Margaret. She died in 1093 having acquired a reputation for sanctity during her life, which was recorded by Turgot's in his *Life of St Margaret* written in c.1104-7 for her daughter Edith/Matilda, then wife of Henry I and Queen of England. She is said to have spent her last hours in her oratory in the castle. There is a reference in the *Life of St Monenna* by Conchubranus (1114 - 1150) to a church dedicated to St Michael on top of the hill 'in Dunedin, which is called Edinburgh in English' (*Conchubran* 230 and 234) – the church in the castle granted to the monastery of Holyrood by David I in 1141-7. The chancel arch of the chapel may be dated to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century; Fernie argues for a date in the second quarter of the century based on its similarity to the south doorway of Holyrood Abbey which was constructed during the reign of David I, 1124-53 (Fernie 1986, 403; Fernie 1995, 69).

Queen Margaret was given formal recognition as a saint following her canonisation in 1249-50. It is after this that the chapel becomes known as 'St Margaret's', but it is not known if this was a formal dedication or through association. There is a reference in May 1278 to Queen Margaret's chamber (RRS IV, no 115). In 1291 Edward I received various ecclesiastical dignitaries in St Margaret's Chapel (CDS II, 125). In 1380

the sum of £707.8.4d was delivered for 'keeping in the place above St Margaret's Chapel', evidence of an upper chamber (ER III, 656). There are regular payments to the chaplain of St Margaret's Chapel.

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century interpretations of the chapel were heavily influenced by the desire to identify it with St Margaret, even though the design of the chancel arch suggested a slightly later period. Wilson (1887) noted the asymmetry of the building and its resemblance to 'primitive Celtic chapels'. He suggested that the chancel arch was later than the nave. He also noted the different build of the north elevation and suggested that another building, possibly the royal lodging, had been attached to that side (Wilson 1887, 295). Bryce (1912, 30) observed that the arch was not bonded into the adjacent chapel walls. The argument that the chancel arch was secondary was challenged by Fernie (1986, 403) who pointed out that the lack of bonding did not necessarily mean that the two parts were not erected in the same building campaign.

## **DESCRIPTION**

### **PHASE 1**

This phase comprises the bulk of the middle section of the south wall (**072, 073, 074, 142** and **143**), the south end (**107** and **108**), and a patch towards the north end (**110**) of the middle section of the west wall. These walls meet at a right angle at the south-west corner of the building; all else is rebuilt. This means that the dimensions and shape of the Phase 1 building are unknown, it is merely an assumption that it mirrored the present structure. The Phase 1 masonry of the south wall stops short of the start of the internally curved apse of Phase 2, and the original shape may well have been a simple rectangle.

The masonry is sandstone ashlar with copious evidence for fine diagonal tool marks across their faces. Most are large horizontal rectangular stones, although some smaller vertical ones are used. The stones are widely separated from each other and run in regular courses, although with a pronounced slope down to the west and a lesser one to the south.

Careful colour selection of stones is evident, with the bottom two courses built of reddish/purple stones, and the upper seven to nine courses of pale-grey to pale-yellow (and occasional darker-yellow) blocks. On the south side these two basal courses are one stone lower than those on the west face, although the height of the courses is consistent in both walls.

There are two windows in the south wall of the nave (**091** and **092**), both are tall and narrow and deeply splayed internally, their heads formed by a single arched block of stone. The original stonework of the western window survives on the exterior (**S004 - 008**<sup>1</sup>), although the window head (**105**) in the interior has

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<sup>1</sup> N,E,S or W prefixing a feature number indicates that it is on an external elevation (north, east, south or west, respectively).

been replaced. There is a similar window, in a slightly higher position, in the west wall (125). The original head and northern margin of this window survive on the exterior but its southern margin and base have been replaced (W007). The original window head survives on the interior (129), the rest has been replaced. The windows of the apse are considered under Phase 2.



**Plate 1:** South windows of the nave. Left: unrestored west window, right restored east window.



**Plate 2:** West window exterior.

It is evident externally that all three windows in the south wall have their tops at a consistent height relative to the Phase 1 courses, while their bases drop in height to the east. As only the westernmost window (**092**) is entirely original, it is possible that the other two have been rebuilt in a lower position to make them level. No original entrances survive, although access from the higher ground to the north (as there is today) seems most likely.

The position of these two surviving walls is unusual, best seen at the west end where the bedrock falls away sharply to the south. The assumption must be that there was a pre-existing building to the north, occupying the higher ground, with the Phase 1 structure built to the south of this across a fall in the rock.

The masonry below the reddish purple stone courses forming the base of the certain Phase 1 build essentially in-fills the gap between this and the fall in the bedrock. This may be underpinning of Phase 1, or a later alteration (of Phase 6) as others have speculated. At least on the south face this lowest build (**S017**) is laid in rough courses and seems to match geologically the lowest two courses of (definitely) Phase 1 build, although the stones are poorly shaped in comparison.

#### **Nave Internal Build**

South wall: Masonry **072**, **073** and **074**.

Windows **091** (east margin **093** and sill **098** are original) and **092**.

West wall: Masonry **107**, **108** and **110**. Window **125** (only the north margin **128** is original).

#### **Apse Internal Build**

East wall: Masonry **142** and **143**.

#### **External Build**

South wall: Masonry **S001** and **S003**; quoins **S002** and **S021**.

Windows **S004** and **S010**.

West wall: Masonry **W001**, **W003** and **W005**; quoins **W004**.

Window **W006** (north margin and lintel).





**Plate 3:** General view of the chapel south wall.

## **PHASE 2**

This phase sees the possible rebuilding of the east end of the south wall, to the east of the easternmost window, much of the centre of the east wall (141), the remodelling of the north wall (internally (1.003 and 004) and the insertion of the chancel arch (068). The chancel arch abuts the north and south walls of the church. The arch has two orders, with chevron archivolt, a chip-carved label and scallop capitals. Scored layout lines define the apex of the chevrons. The shafts were replaced in 1851-2.

The lowest Phase 1 course on the south wall (S001 externally and 142 in the apse) is interrupted at its eastern end, with a change in colour of stones and in the height of their courses. While this relationship for the upper Phase 1 build of the south wall (S003 externally and 143 internally) is obscured by the later alteration of the eastern window (S014) and the use of the same stones in the east end (S033) and S003, the height of the courses appears inconsistent. This suggests that the entire Phase 1 east end has been rebuilt, quite possibly reusing stones from Phase 1.

This build continues round to the east external side (E001), and internally this is the area of the apse (141), suggesting that this is a creation of this phase. The eastern window (146) of the apse is considerably restored, but the sill (165) and margins (166 and 167) are assigned to this phase. This window is noticeably off centre, lying to the south of the central axis of the apse. The semi-dome vault of the apse (254) may well be of this phase, although the evidence is obscured by paint (212).

Much of the stonework of the north wall of the nave internally (but not externally) may belong to this phase (**003** and **004**). This features the same colour banding as the Phase 1 south and west walls, but the colour change is positioned higher (by  $\approx 0.5\text{m}$ ) and the courses do not display the same degree of slope as the earlier walls. The north wall also appears to be thicker than the south, north and west walls, and runs at an angle to them, leaving the chapel wider at the west end. There is also a change in the alignment of the north wall between nave and apse, with the apse wall (heavily rebuilt at this point) to the south of the line of the nave wall. Conversely, on the south side, the wall runs through both chambers in a straight line.

Although somewhat hypothetical, it is suggested that the chancel arch (**068**), the only closely datable part of the chapel, is inserted in this phase. This arch is not bonded into the north or south walls of the building, which admittedly is not a requirement for a non-structural element such as this, but more significantly it is off the central axis of the building, being to the north, and its ashlar masonry does not match that of any adjoining walls.

The window at the east end of the south wall (**145**) may date from this phase, although the stonework (**S014-015**) has been replaced. Its spacing (further apart than the two to the west) reflects the internal division of space created by the arch. The current doorway at the west end of the north wall (**006**) belongs at least partly to this phase, while the blocked doorway (**148**) and aumbry (**147**) in the apse are later, but could be rebuilds of earlier features, perhaps of Phase 2.

#### **Nave Internal Build**

North wall: Masonry **003** and **004**.

Doorway **006**

East wall: Arch **068**. Masonry **035**, **047**

#### **Apsse Internal Build**

East wall: Masonry **142**.

Window **146**.

West wall: Arch **230**. Masonry **222**, **224** and **229**.

Ceiling: **254**.

#### **External Build**

East wall: Masonry **E001**.

South wall: Masonry **S033**.

### PHASE 3

During this phase a roof line (E032), sloping down from north to south is cut across the Phase 2 east wall build E001. This does not run across the Phase 4 masonry E016, but cuts into Phase 2 work, so is assigned its own phase. A series of three rectangular cuts (E002, E004 and E006), a single square cut (E029) and a possible irregular cut (E008) are all cut into the Phase 2 masonry E001 and below.

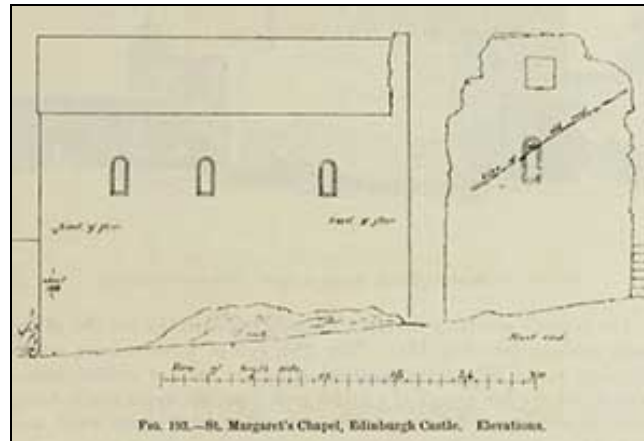


Figure 2: Drawing of 1866 by Dryden, later published in Macgibbon and Ross (1896, I, 225), showing the diagonal scar on the east elevation.

### INTERPRETATION OF PHASES 1 - 3

While the antiquity of the building has been acknowledged since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, there has been some debate as to whether any of it is contemporary with St Margaret (*d.*1093). The chancel arch, the only closely dateable feature of the chapel, is regarded as having been constructed in the second quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The question arises as to whether the chancel arch is an original feature or secondary. This arch is not bonded into the north or south walls of the building (which admittedly is not a requirement for a non-structural element) and is off centre to the east-west axis of the building. Two early phases of building are suggested here. Their construction, however, need not necessarily be very far apart in time. They could be part of the same building campaign.

#### Construction of the chancel arch

The chancel arch itself is fairly regular in the construction of the outer order of chevron ornament, but the inner order has many irregularities. The two lowest *voussoirs* on each side are equal-sized and carefully aligned with the outer order. Thereafter the *voussoirs* vary considerably in size and some have more than one chevron. The label also varies in its decoration. The majority of the stones are decorated with solid lozenges in relief but the lower stone on each side has a pattern based on half-lozenges/triangles.

In general, the effect of chevron ornament was achieved by the duplication of *voussoirs*, a relatively unskilled task of mass production (Moss 2009, 55). Given the similarity with the south doorway at Holyrood Abbey, it is probably that the chancel arch was assembled by the abbey masons using a template

employed at Holyrood where the dimensions were greater than that at the chapel. The width of the south doorway at Holyrood is *c.*2.13m, whereas the opening of the chancel arch at St Margaret's Chapel is only 1.55m. It is suggested that the template used for the inner order of *voussoirs* at Holyrood was employed for the outer order at the castle and that the inner order had to be created in a makeshift manner accounting for its irregularities.

The awkwardness of construction suggests that the chancel arch was fitted into a pre-existing space. Fernie (1986, 402) noted a degree of sophistication in the dimensions of the chapel. These, however, could be contemporary with the insertion of the chancel arch and the construction of the apse. Both are constructed using the same linear unit. The arch is 5 feet (1.52m) wide as is the radius of the apse, inscribed in a 10 feet square (3.05m).



**Plate 4:** General view of the east wall.

### **North doorway**

The exterior of present north doorway has a simple chamfered surround which replaced the Romanesque-style of the 1850s. The ashlar reveals were partly replaced during the latter restoration but there is no known evidence for any form of decorative exterior. If the door was an interior one, no such decoration may not have existed. It would be unusual for the main entrance to a free-standing church to be (only) on the north. This would suggest that the building was not free-standing, but part of a larger complex.

The interior walls of the chapel above the present vaults were not accessible during this survey. It is possible that there may be evidence for a medieval upper floor in this area, as documented in 1380 when a substantial amount of money was stored in the place above the chapel (*ER III*, 656). The space over the apse is a likely candidate for this storage space. The stone vault would provide security from below, the saint 'providing security' from above.

There is some uncertainty as to the dating of the scar of a roof line on the east exterior wall. Until the early nineteenth century this wall adjoined that of the garrison chapel, a building thought to be of late-medieval date. This rose to at least the height of the present chapel, so the roof line could not relate to that building. The drawing of 1866 by Dryden, later published in Macgibbon and Ross, shows a much longer scar, now obscured by later restorations. It is here assigned to an early phase of construction but some uncertainty must remain as to its real date.

### **Late-16<sup>th</sup> century**

Documentary evidence is lacking for the chapel from the Reformation until its conversion into a gunpowder store in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. One feature that may relate to this interim period is the set of 'scoring' marks/incision (from sharpening) in the Phase 1 ashlar of the interior south wall. While it is possible that these were made while the chapel was in religious use, it is more likely to have been in the post-Reformation. It is unlikely that sharpening took place when the building was used as a gunpowder store.



**Plate 5:** East wall of the nave, detail of upper part.

## **PHASE 4**

The north doorway to the nave (**006**) was blocked by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and the original windows also were blocked. The west wall has a doorway (**131**) inserted at its northern end, and a window (**135**) just to its south. The window cuts the lower south side of the earlier window (**125**).

The north wall is externally refaced, possibly reflecting the removal of a building. The east end sees significant rebuilding, with a window in this build. This rebuild extends round to the quoins at the east end of the south wall. A doorway (**N007**) was constructed through the east end of the north wall, leading into the former chancel.

The east end of the chapel sees rebuilding, with a window (**E010**) in this build. This rebuild extends round to the quoins at the east end of the south wall (**S023**), and can be seen externally (**E016**) and internally (**2.020**). The aumbry in the north side of the apse (**147**) is assigned this phase or later in its current form; its lintel (**2.029**) is curved at its east end to reflect the shape of the apse.

Much of the west wall is rebuilt (**109** and **124**) with a doorway at its north end (**131**) and a window (**135**) to its south, although the latter could equally belong to Phase 5.

### **Internal Build**

West wall:       Masonry **109**, **123** and **124**.  
                  Door **131**.  
                  Window **135**.

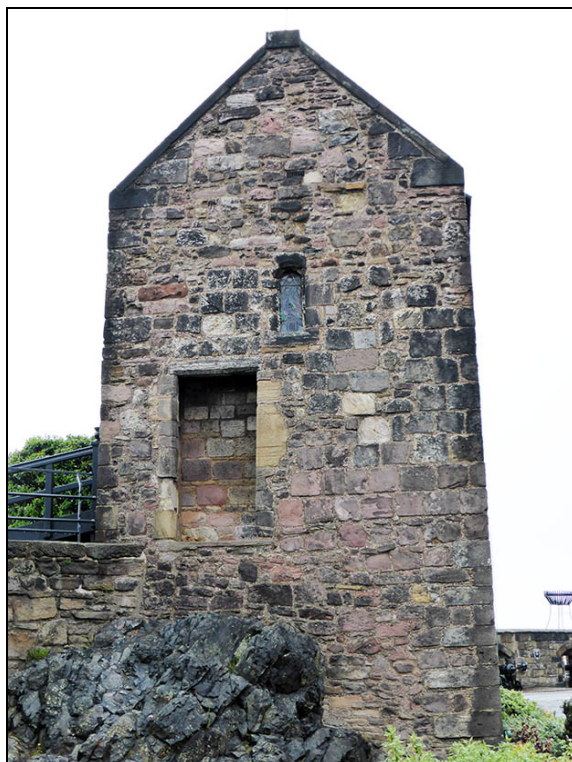
### **External Build**

North wall:     Masonry **N001**.  
                  Door represented by east margin **N007**.

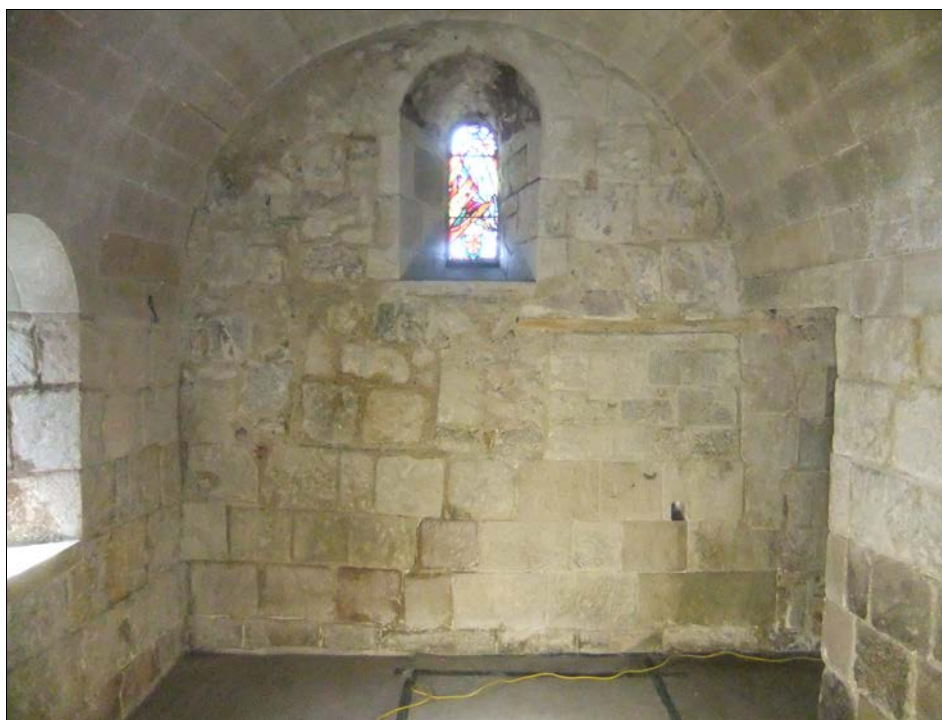
East wall:       Masonry **E016** and quoins **E035**.  
                  Window **E010**.

South wall:     Quoins **S023**.

West wall:       Masonry **W036**.  
                  Quoins **W031**.  
                  Door **W009**.  
                  Window **W038**.



**Plate 6:** West exterior of the chapel showing the now blocked doorway to the blast yard.



**Plate 7:** West wall of the nave.

## **PHASE 5**

Major work is undertaken on the east end in this phase. Its height is increased (**E017**), and a connecting doorway at a high level added (it is unclear how this operated, but it suggests that the semi-circular arched roof of the apse is later than this). The window at the east end below this door is also presumably blocked. A new internal floor level is added. Much of the evidence for this was removed in Phase 6 when the current roof was inserted. Infilled slots on the west wall (**118** and **140**) and on the north wall (**030** and **032**) may relate to this floor. There are smaller infilled holes lower on the south wall of the nave (**048**, **077**, **080**, **082**, and **084**) are likely to features of post-medieval date. A door at the east end of the north wall (**148**) is altered into a window (**N006**) while probably that at the west end (**006**) is blocked.

## **INTERPRETATION OF PHASES 4 AND 5**

### **Documentary evidence**

The late medieval chapel that adjoined the east end of St Margaret's chapel continued in use as the garrison chapel, while St. Margaret's was no longer used for religious purposes. This eastern chapel was repaired in 1674-5 and the interior refitted with new galleries (NAS E28/239/6/2; NAS E28/582/7). The chapel (and possibly the former St Margaret's Chapel) were damaged by mortar shells during the siege of 1689 and subsequently repaired. A porch was erected in 1699 'about the door that enters to the Kirk upon the stair head' (NAS E28/581/18).

Late 17<sup>th</sup> century plans show a small yard to the west of the chapel, for example, on Slezer's plan of 1695 (NA MPP1/245). This is likely to have been constructed as a blast wall to contain any explosion from the entrance of the magazine. This yard survived until it was demolished as part of the restoration programme of 1852-3. It appears, along with a section, on a Board of Ordnance plan of 1719 by Andrews Jelfe and Thomas Moore. Moore's plan and also on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1852, show it accessed by a flight of steps from the yard. The 1719 plan shows it with a shallow vault and there is a staircase in the south-west corner ascending to an upper floor. The north doorway is not shown (presumably blocked). The section marks the position of a dormer window on the south side.

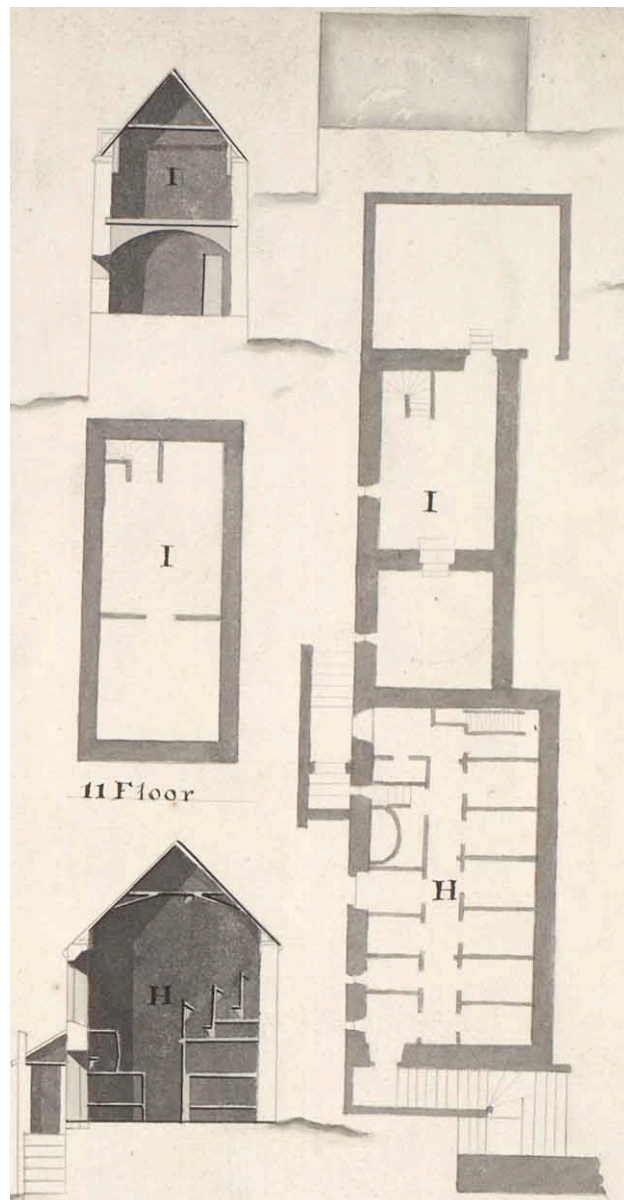
The 1719 plan has a plan and section of the garrison chapel showing the position of pews and the pulpit. There is a doorway on the south side, reached by a short flight of steps and sheltered by a porch. Another external flight of stairs on the east side gives access to a doorway leading to the steeply-banked gallery level. An internal stair on the west rises to the doorway leading to the upper level of the gunner's store/St. Margaret's Chapel.

The vault shown on the 1719 plan was replaced with a wooden floor at the level of the head of the chancel arch (Wilson 1848, 128-9; Wilson 1887, 293). Some of original windows were blocked, others closed with iron shutters (Wilson scrapbook, 6a v (2)). The opening of the chancel arch was said to have



been 'closed in with a rude brick partition' although it is not clear there was still access from the nave to the chancel.

The medieval chapel to the east of St Margaret's Chapel (depicted on drawings of 1805) continued in use as the garrison chapel until the late-18<sup>th</sup> century when it was inadequate for the greatly enlarged numbers in the castle. It was eventually replaced by a new chapel which incorporated part of the earlier structure. This is shown on the Ordnance Survey Edinburgh Town Plan of 1852, surveyed shortly before its demolition.



**Figure 3:** Detail of No 5 Edinburgh by Andrews Jelfe and Thomas Moore, 1719.

I = (gunner's storehouse/St Margaret's, H = garrison chapel.

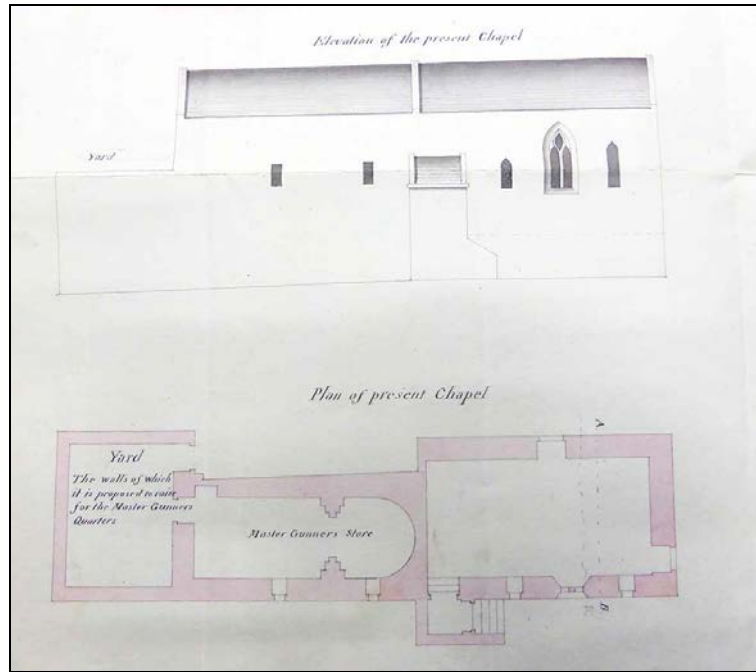


Figure 4: Plan of the chapel in 1805 (NA WO55/818).

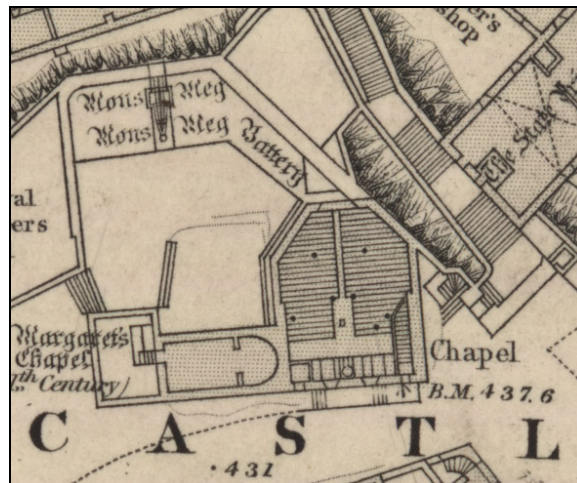


Figure 5: Detail from the OS plan of Edinburgh, scale 1:1056, surveyed in 1852, showing the garrison chapel to the east and the yard to the west, both demolished in the 1852-3 restoration.

### Archaeological evidence

The building was converted into a powder store with access through a now-blocked west doorway (E015). The north doorway to the nave was blocked. A vault was inserted with storage above it.

There are further features on the west interior wall that may relate to this period. There is a section of mortar adhering to the south side of the upper wall which has a curved lower limit which may indicate the line of the 17<sup>th</sup> century vault (111). The construction of such a segmental stone vault would be normal for a powder magazine. The plans of 1719 indicate a similar vault in the other magazine, situated in the western defences. There was an upper floor above this vault, accessed by a wooden staircase situated in

the south-west corner of the former nave. Infilled beam holes (**112, 140**) in the west wall may relate to the supports for this stair.

This upper floor was also accessed from the east by a wooden stair that stood against what is now the exterior east wall of the chapel, but was then inside the garrison chapel. Infilled beam slots indicate the position of this stair (**E002, E004, and E006**). The upper floor was entered through the now blocked doorway in the upper part of the east gable (**E023**). Light was provided to the upper floor by two dormer windows on the south side of the building.

The chapel in this period continued as a power store, although its condition deteriorated. The stone vault, shown in the plans of 1719, had been replaced with a wooden floor.

### **Internal Build**

East wall: Scar **071**.

### **External Build**

North wall: Door **N006** is converted into a window via the cut **N005**.

East wall: Masonry **E017**.

Door **E018**.

## **PHASE 6**

Extensive restoration was undertaken to the interior with much more limited work outside. The walls were raised on all four sides (**N017**, **E028**, **S020** and **W024**) and a new roof (**N018/ S027**) constructed. The doorway (**006**) at the west end of the north wall was unblocked. The window (**146**) in the east wall and those in the south wall that were blocked were reopened, while the doorway in the upper part of the east wall (**E018**) is blocked. The door (**135**) and window (**131**) in the west wall were blocked and the earlier window (**125**) was opened and its south side restored. The window in the east wall and those in the south wall that were blocked up are reopened. The doorway (**131**) and window (**135**) in the west wall were blocked and stonework of the earlier window (**125**) repaired.

Inside the nave the inserted wooden floor level was removed. The chancel arch was restored by replacing the missing shafts (**040**, **041**, **056** and **057**) and the southern base (**055**). The base of the north wall (**001** and **002**) was repaired. The doorway in the north-west of the apse (**148**), suggested from external evidence to be a Phase 4 creation, was remodelled internally. A stone barrel vault (**076**) was added to the nave. Various small repairs are carried out on all walls.

### **Internal Build**

North wall: Masonry **001**, **002** and **005** (arched roof).

Door **006** unblocked and remodelled.

Window **006** is blocked by **008**.

East wall: Masonry **062** and **047**.

Replacement pillars **040**, **041**, **056** and **057** added, minor repairs **037**, **053**, **054** and **055**.

South wall: Masonry **075** and **076** (arched roof).

Windows **091** and **092** repaired.

West wall: Door **131** blocked by **133/134**.

Window **135** blocked by **137** and window **125** is inserted.

## **External Build**

North wall: Masonry **N017**.

Quoins **N003** and **N025**.

Door **N019** is remodelled by **N029**.

Slate roof **N018** and roof ridge **N027** added.

East wall: Masonry **E.028**.

Door **E018** blocked by **E022**.

South wall: Masonry **S020**, quoins **S022** and **S031**.

Slate roof **S027** and roof ridges **S025** and **S032** added.

West wall: Masonry **W024**, quoins **W018** and **W030**.

Door **W009** blocked by **W015**.

Window **W006** repaired (with **W007**), window **W038** blocked (by **W024**).

Roof ridges **W021** and **W022** added.



**Plate 8:** Detail of the base of the south end of arch 068, showing stone 065 and plinth 061.

## **PHASE 7**

The Phase 6 door in the north wall (**006**) is altered externally, a piscina (**158**) is added in the apse (apparently reflecting an existing feature) and electric lights are installed internally.

### **Internal Build**

North wall: Electric cables **019, 020** and **021**.

South wall: Electric cables **088, 089** and **090**.

### **Apse Internal Build**

East wall: Piscina **158** inserted

### **External Build**

North wall: Door **N019** remodelled by **N020**.

## **INTERPRETATION OF PHASES 6 AND 7**

### **Documentary evidence**

In 1846 the building was in use as a powder store with an inserted wooden floor. There were iron shutters on the windows (NMS Wilson scrapbook 6a v, 2). It was identified as a Romanesque chapel by Daniel Wilson who recognised the Romanesque character of the bases of the chancel arch. Wilson wrote several accounts of his discovery. Unfortunately he did not provide a comprehensive description of the building, concentrating on features of a more obvious ecclesiastical nature, such as the chancel arch and the possible piscina. In contrast, there are many accounts of the work after the restoration work of the 1850s. This work was a compromise between two approaches to conservation, one of which considered every stone as historical and worthy of preservation, the other wanting to restore the building to its perceived former glory. It resulted in the interior being changed to emphasise the ecclesiastical, whilst work on the exterior was much more limited.

Restoration took place in 1852-3 (Wilson 1887, 293). This involved the blocking of the western doorway with droved ashlar. The north door to the nave was reopened, its arch was reinstated and parts of the jambs were renewed. Chases were cut for the new door frame. The exterior of the doorway was provided with a Romanesque-style door case which projected slightly from the wall face. Inside, the columns of the chancel arch were to be reinstated. The interior walls were to be cleaned down and repaired. A length of rubble walling at the base of the north wall, 4.1m long and 0.56m high, was to be replaced with droved ashlar. The nave and apse were to be floored with polished Arbroath paving.

It was the intention, in 1851, to restore the existing roof with a wooden one having a lath and plaster interior in imitation of groined arches. Further inspection of the chapel, however, showed that stones

survived from the springers of a vault and plans were changed to include a complete stone barrel vault. An estimate survives for part of the restoration giving valuable details of the work (NA WO55/830).

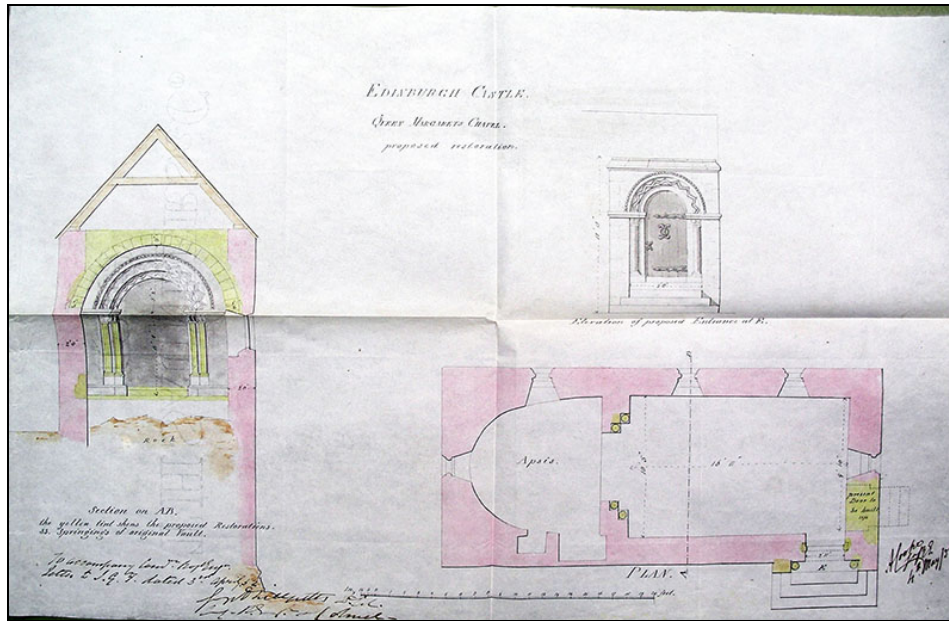


Figure 6: Proposed alterations marked in yellow, with design for a new north doorway, April 1852 (NA WO55/830).



Plate 9: North elevation (1912?)

**Report and estimate for the expenses of restoring and refitting Queen Margaret's Chapel 1852  
(NA WO55/830)**

*Postponed estimate of 1851 provided for ceiling the chapel with wood cradling, covered with lathe and plaster in imitation of groined arches. It has been lately ascertained that the ceiling was originally a plain stone vault and it being very desirable as far as practical to restore the building to what it formerly was.*

*This estimate is now submitted in lieu of the details of Item 3 of ordnance Annual Estimate 1851-2. It provides for a stone vaulted ceiling, for flooring the chapel with stone pavement, and for constructing a suitable entrance where the door of the building originally was. And likewise for closing up the present entrance & for performing other repairs.*

***Specifications***

*Masons Work: To vault the ceiling with ashlar freestone drowed on the soffit 16.0 x 16.0, cutting out for the springing in the old walls, rubble backing to arch.*

*To floor the chapel and apsis with polished Arbroath pavement 3" thick in stones 12" square laid in diagonal courses upon mortar and jointed with lime fully, dimensions 16.0 x 10.0 x 9.0.  
6.0" x 2'0" and 3'6" x 2'6";*

*To Cut out 13'6" x 1.6 of rubble walling near floor on north side of Chapel and make good same with drowed Ashlar Masonry;*

*To build up the present Entrance with rubble Masonry 8.0 x 7.0 x 2.6 and face both sides with drowed ashlar;*

*To replace the four stone pillars which are wanting, in front of Apsis with polished Freestone, including Bases and Caps;*

*To erect a Stone Entrance 8.0" x 11.0" with pillars, bases and caps etc. the arch stones carved on faces & soffit with the Chevron & Lozenge, as per Design – Make good part of the original door jamb & restore the arch: Provide and fix on Masonry drowed Freestone steps to Entrance & cut chase in old stone jambs to receive door frame;*

*To clean down and replace the stone walls inside the Chapel & provide 3.6" x 2.6 of drowed 6 inch pavement to cover recesses in Apsis*



Robert Billings proposed a grandiose scheme that would incorporate the chapel. Demolition work commenced in August 1853 (*Morning Post* 16 August 1853), although the outbreak of the Crimean War resulted in the cessation of building work. Site preparation for the tower proposed by Billings had involved the removal of 'a very slight portion of rock' on the site the Mons Meg Battery (*Scotsman* 23 January 1858). The new building to the north of the chapel was to have a floor level 0.74m (2 feet 5 inches) below that of St Margaret's Chapel (RHP 35778/3). Other site preparation that was carried out included the demolition of the old guardhouse and the scarping back of the rock face in readiness for a wall rising from the lower level (*Caledonian Mercury* 22 August 1857).

The garrison chapel was demolished. This was described by Wilson (1848, I, 129) as an 'almost entirely a modern building, though including in its walls portions of a former edifice of considerable antiquity'. Some worked stones may have been kept after the demolition; in 1885 William Nelson was shown 'a heap of old stones that were taken from some old building that was near St Margaret's Chapel and among them is the 'old stoop of the Chapel' (NLS MS 1734 f15).

Care of the chapel transferred to Office of Works in 1877. The east window remained blocked with bricks until 1876-7 when it was opened and the surrounding stonework repaired (MW1/56; MW1/83). In 1886 restorations were proposed to be carried out to the chapel, the Portcullis Gate and the Great Hall, to be funded by William Nelson. This was to include the restoration of the gables, and the replacement of the roof with stone (MW1/52; *The Times* 9 August 1886).

The north door and doorway were restored in 1939 by John Wilson Paterson for the HM Office of Works (MW1/51). There was an excavation in the chancel in 1918. The level of the bedrock dropped dramatically from 0.79m below floor level on the north side to 2.74m on the south side (NAS MW1/50).

### **Archaeological evidence**

The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century restoration was carried out with an antiquarianism strongly influenced by a High Church agenda and recent advances in ecclesiology. The 1853 guidebook identifies the aumbry in the chancel as 'doubtless the credence, or place where the elements of the Eucharist are placed previous to their being offered on the altar'. As for the other, larger, recess, some had suggested it was a confessional, but the author thought that it was more likely to be a sedilia (Oliver 1853, 17-18). Thus, in the chancel, the remains of a piscina were eagerly identified.

The reconstruction of a stone barrel vault in the nave was based on the discovery of stone springers during the course of restoration. These were presumed to relate to the Romanesque building, so the present stone barrel vault was constructed based on this evidence. However, it is possible that these springers were part of the vault of the 17<sup>th</sup> century powder magazine so, without further proof, the

existence of a Romanesque stone vault may be doubted.

There is also no known evidence for any ornamentation on the north doorway to the nave.

There is no record of what evidence existed for a piscina, although it is likely that one existed up to the Reformation, if not in a Romanesque form. The present piscina is a creation of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian imagination. Its rim ornament is inspired by the lozenge design of the label of the chancel arch.



**Plate 10:** The piscina.

Fernie (1986, 401-2) suggested that the chapel, as originally built, was not a free-standing structure, but part of 'a larger secular structure' possibly similar to the keeps of Rochester or Bamburgh.



**Plate 11:** The north side of the chancel arch showing the irregularity of the chevron ornament (numbers indicates the number of chevrons per stone) and the change in the decoration of the label.

## **PHASE 1/6**

As there is some uncertainty as to date of the lower build of the south façade of the chapel, it is assigned to a separate phase.

### **Documentation**

There is no direct documentary evidence for the different build of the lower parts of the facades, noticeably that of the south façade, so there is no certainty with regard to purpose and date.

### **Structural**

All four external faces of the chapel have a basal rubble build consisting of a mix of sandstone and dolerite. This is a narrow strip at the base of the north wall, but increases to the south following the drop in bedrock; this is well illustrated in the gable end west and east walls. There is a substantial height to this build along the bottom of the south wall, where more reddish/purple sandstone than dolerite is used (similar in colour to the basal Phase 1 build), and there is evidence for rough coursing in the rubble build on this side. This build is below the floor level of the chapel.

### **Interpretation**

For much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century this lowest build has been attributed to the fairly recent cutting away of the bedrock on three sides of the chapel, and a consequent underpinning of the older masonry above with this rubble build. The striking difference in the masonry of the south wall (**S017**) was noticed by 19<sup>th</sup> century writers. Blanc thought that the lower build had been inserted after the bedrock had been cut away thus lowering of the ground level south of the chapel (Macgibbon and Ross 1887, I, 462). It is likely that it was erected when bedrock was removed, possibly in 1538-9 when the 'crag' was cut to create a roadway for cannon to the new munition house on the north side of Crown Square (Ewart and Gallagher 2014, 95).

The lower build of the north wall (**N004**) may be associated with the refacing of the wall below floor level following the known removal of rock during the site preparation for the Robert Billings' scheme in 1852, but again this is not a certainty.

### **External Build**

North wall: Masonry **N004** (1852).

East wall: Masonry **E013**.

Quoins **E012**.

South wall: Masonry **S017**.  
Quoins **S018** and **S019**.

West wall: Masonry **W016**.  
Quoins **W017**.

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

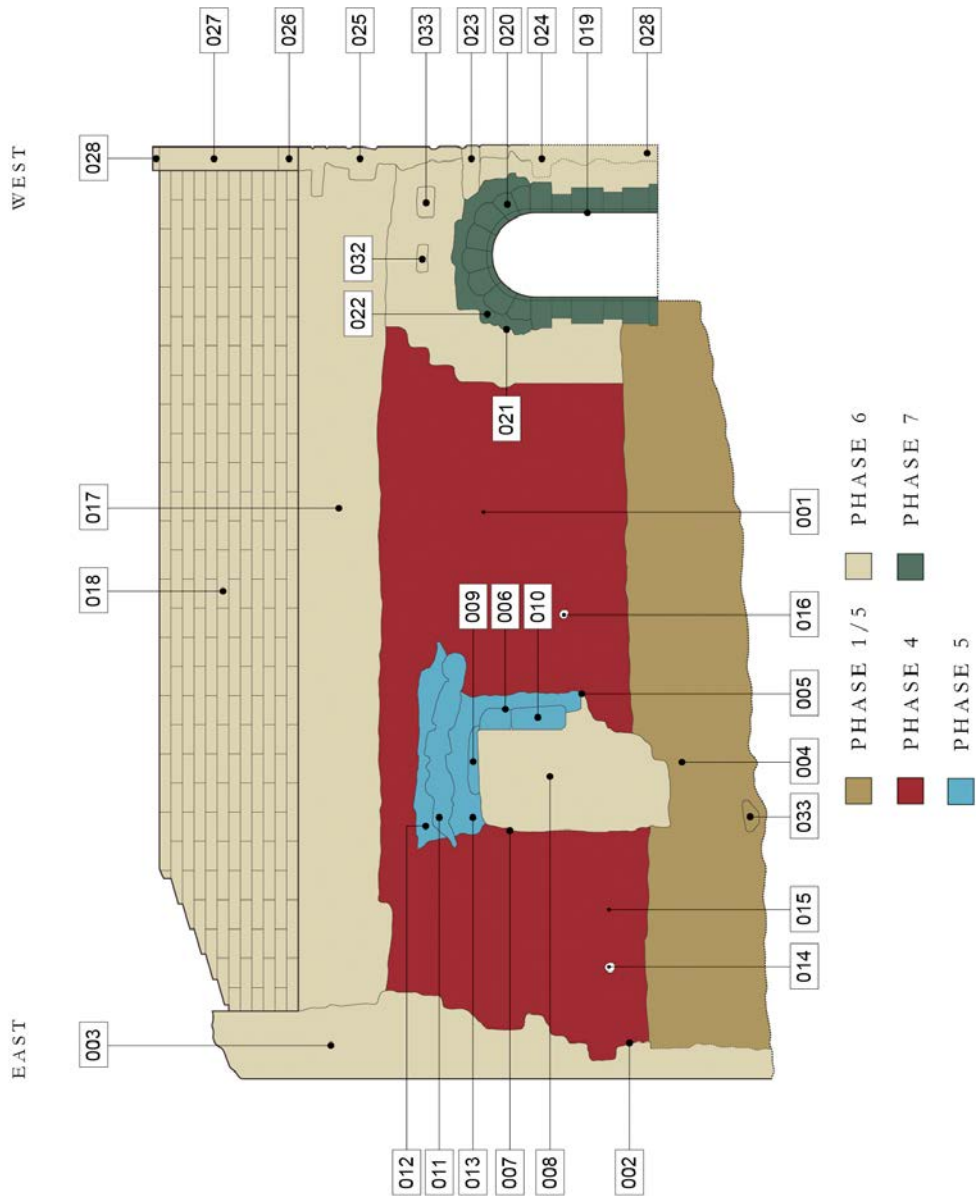


Figure 7: North external elevation, with phasing (not to scale).

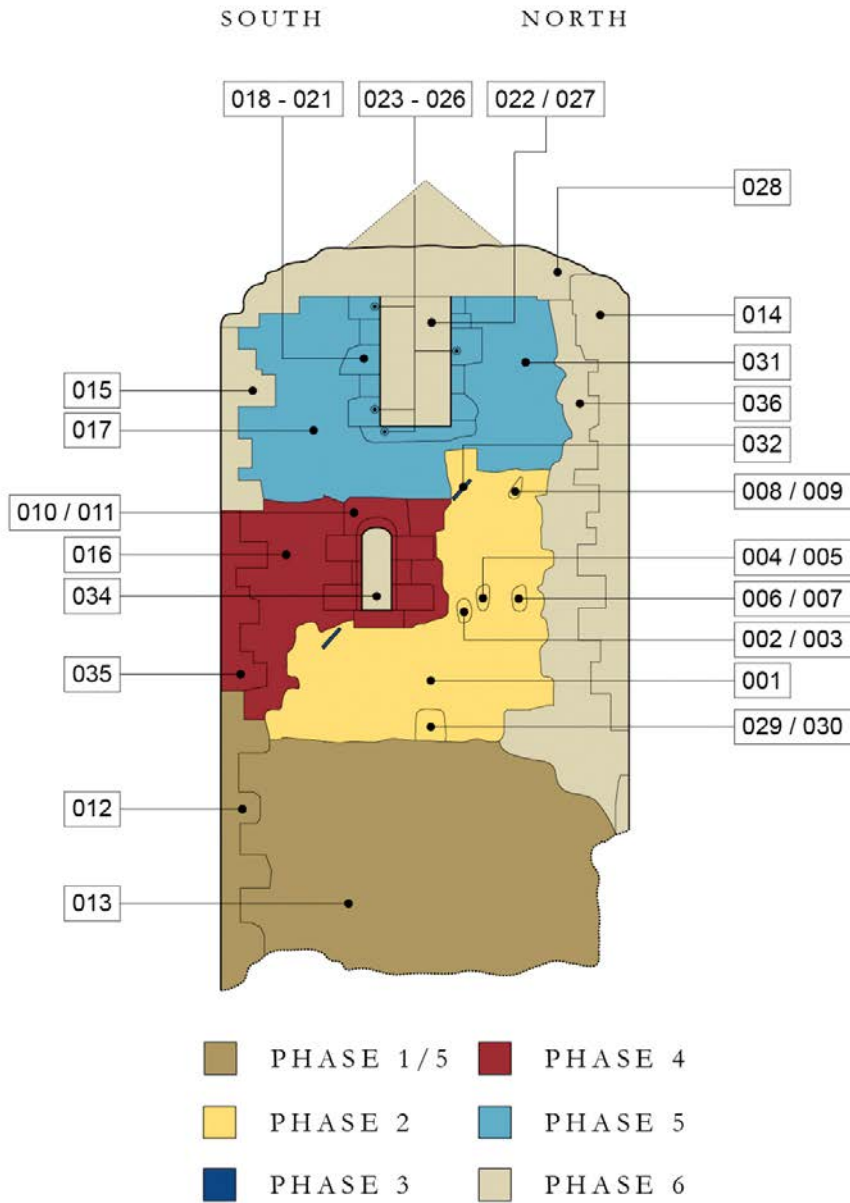


Figure 8: East external elevation, with phasing (not to scale).

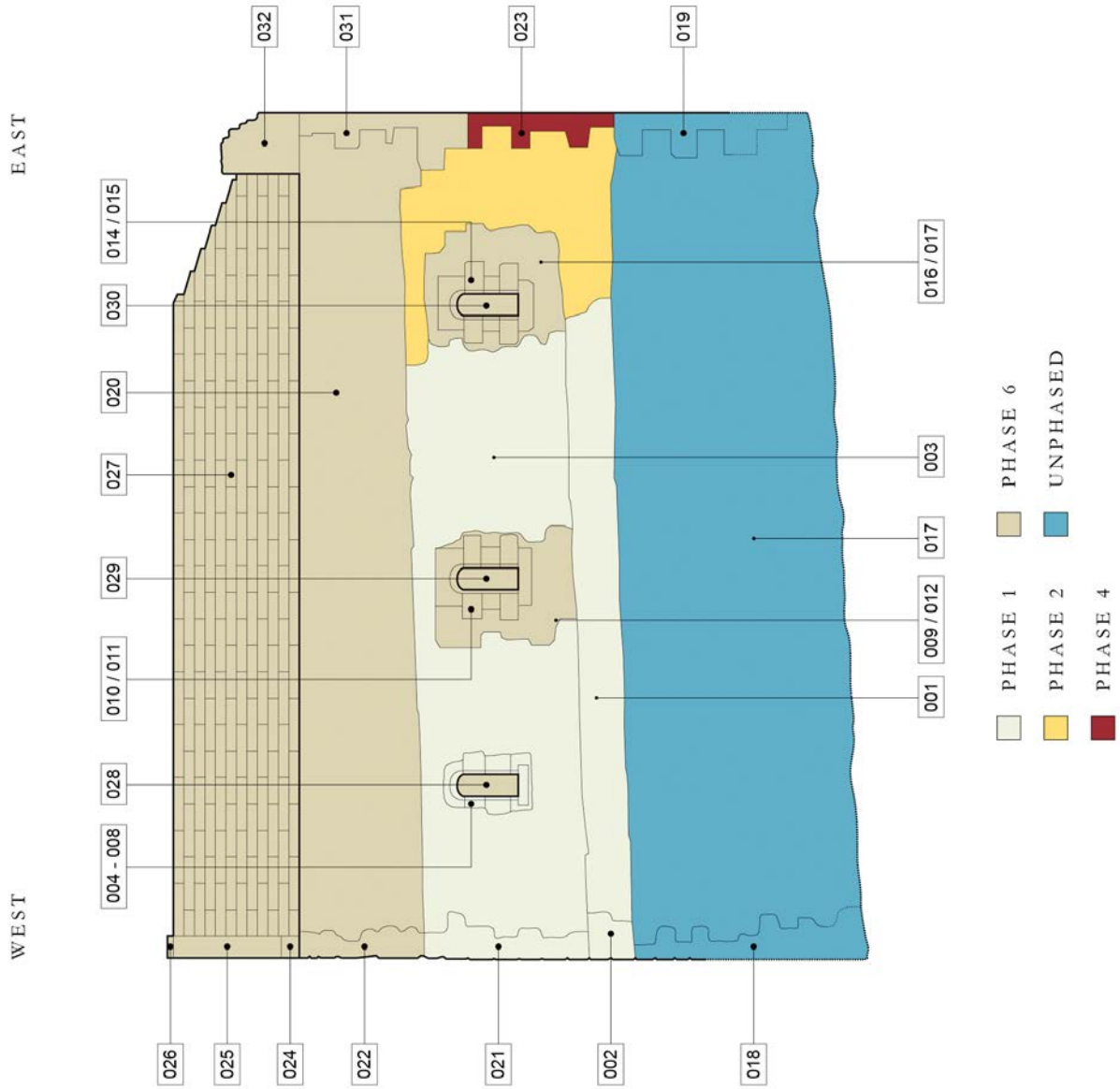


Figure 9: South external elevation, with phasing (not to scale).



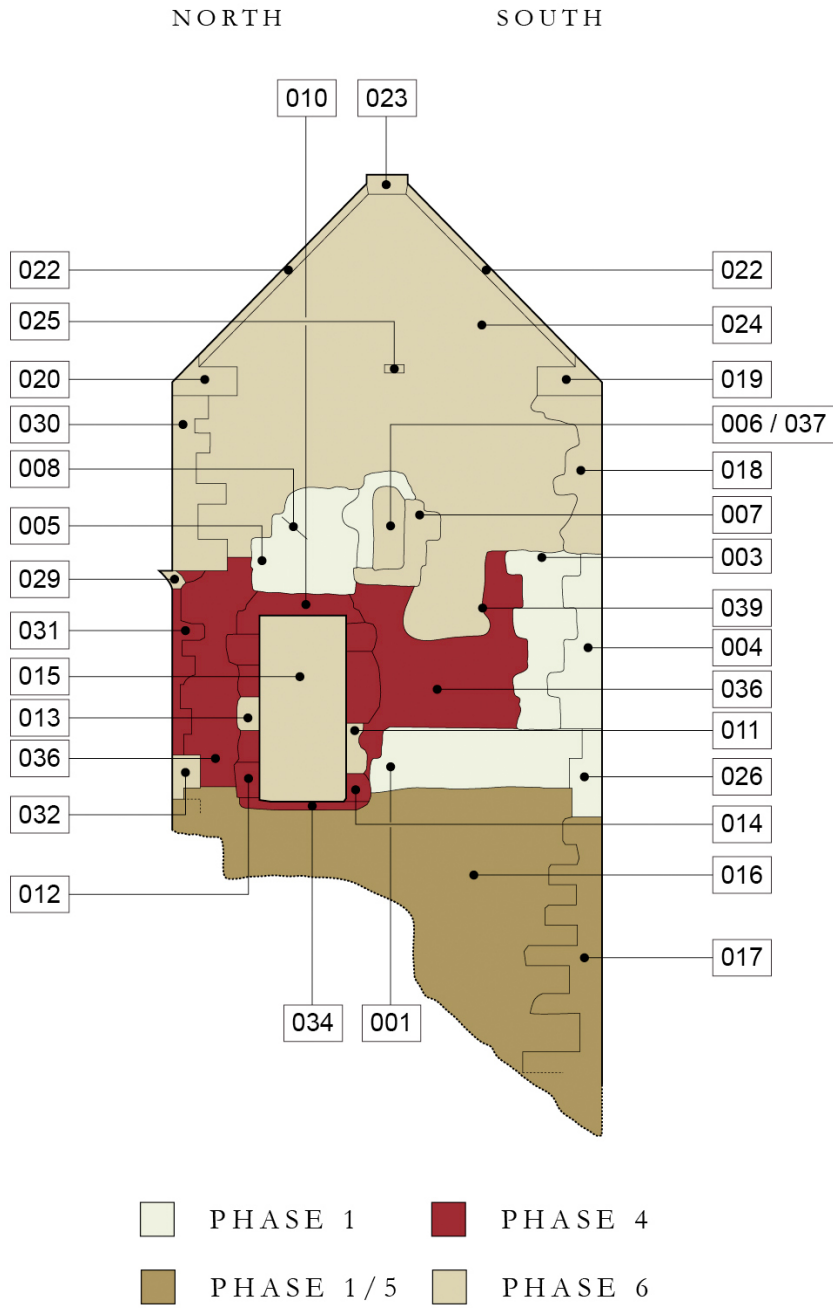


Figure 10: West external elevation, with phasing (not to scale).

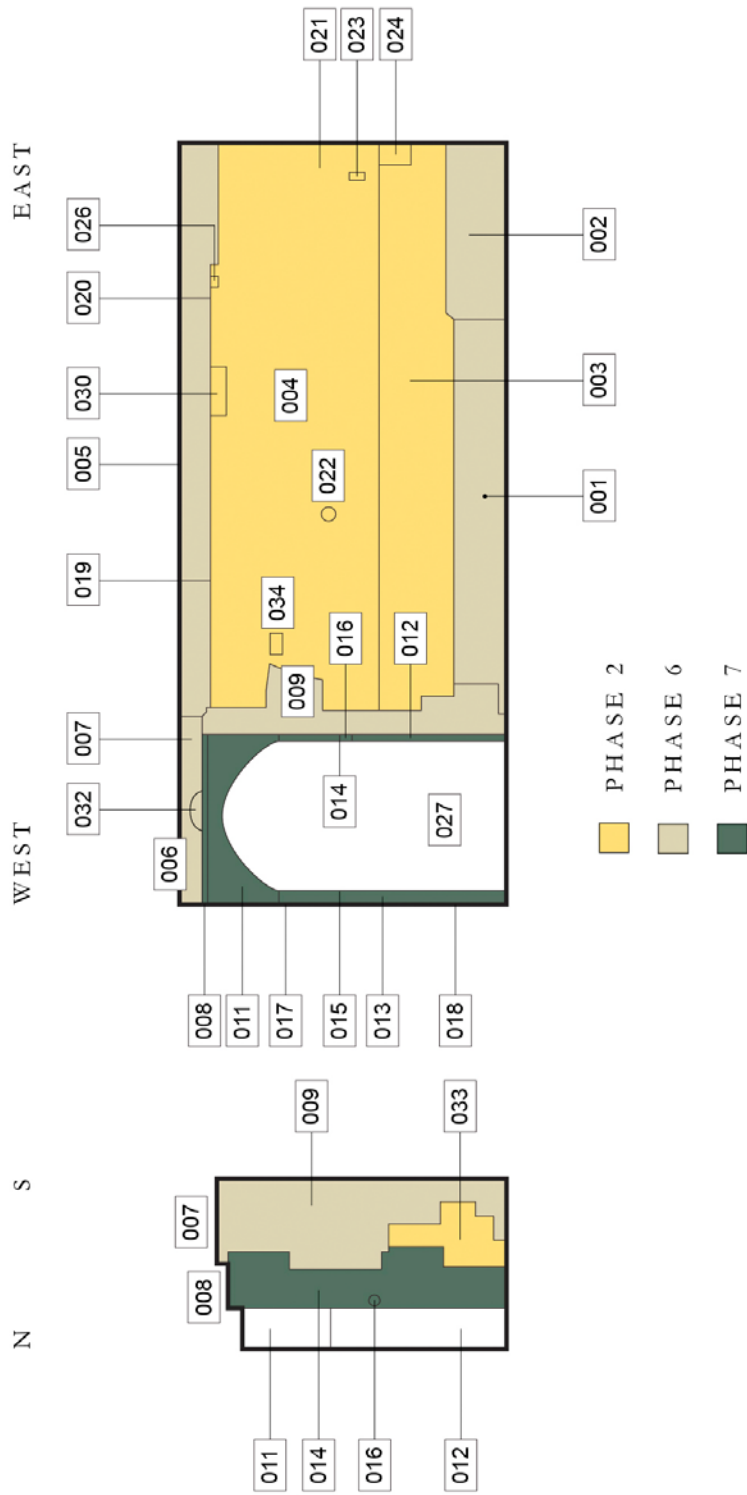


Figure 11. North elevation of the nave (right), with eastern reveal of doorway. With phasing (not to scale).

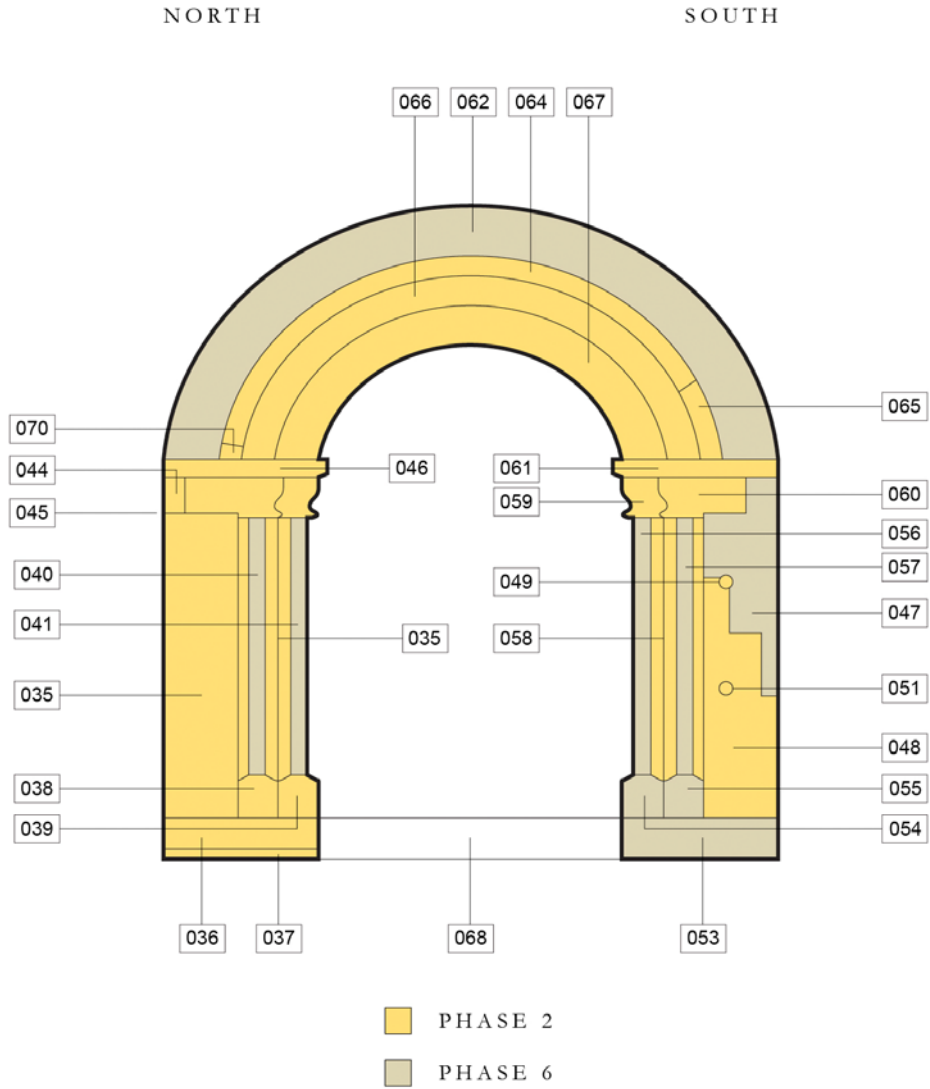


Figure 12: East elevation of the nave, with phasing (not to scale).

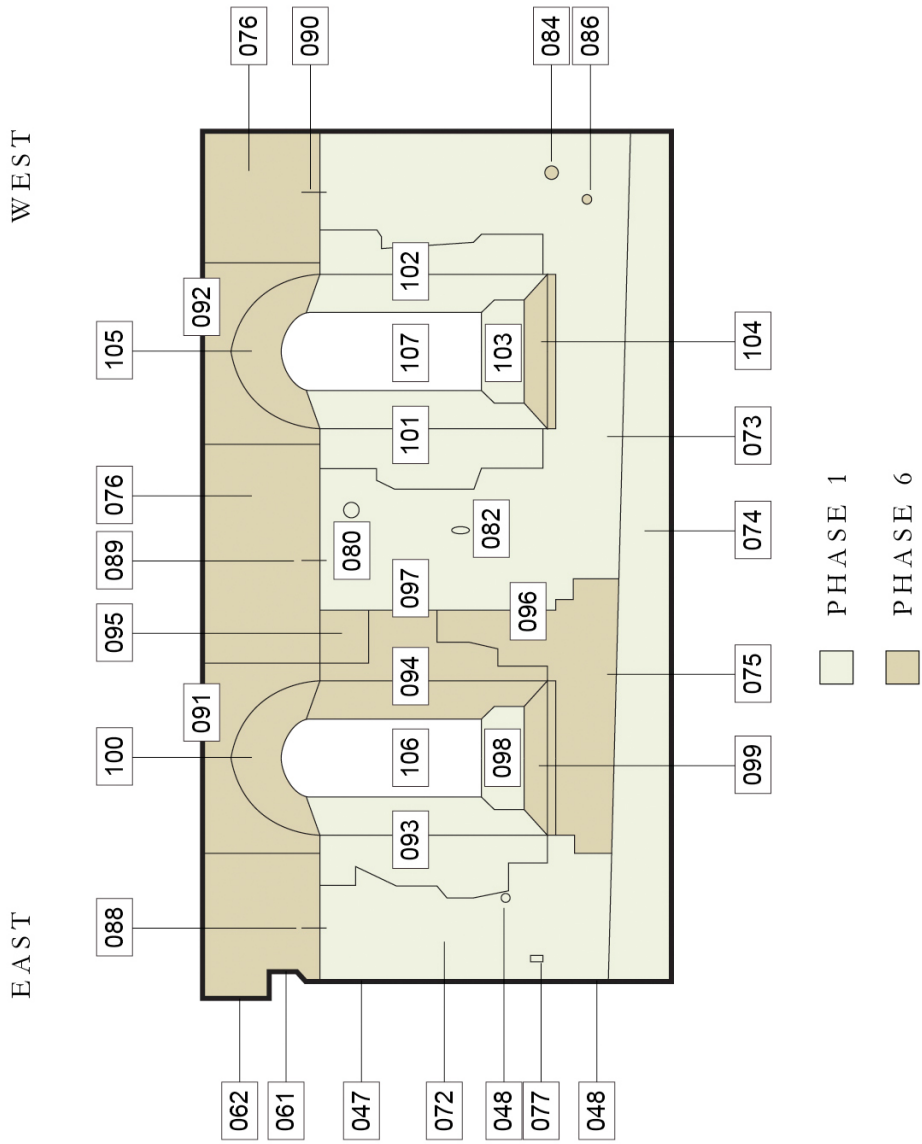


Figure 13: South elevation of the nave, with phasing (not to scale).

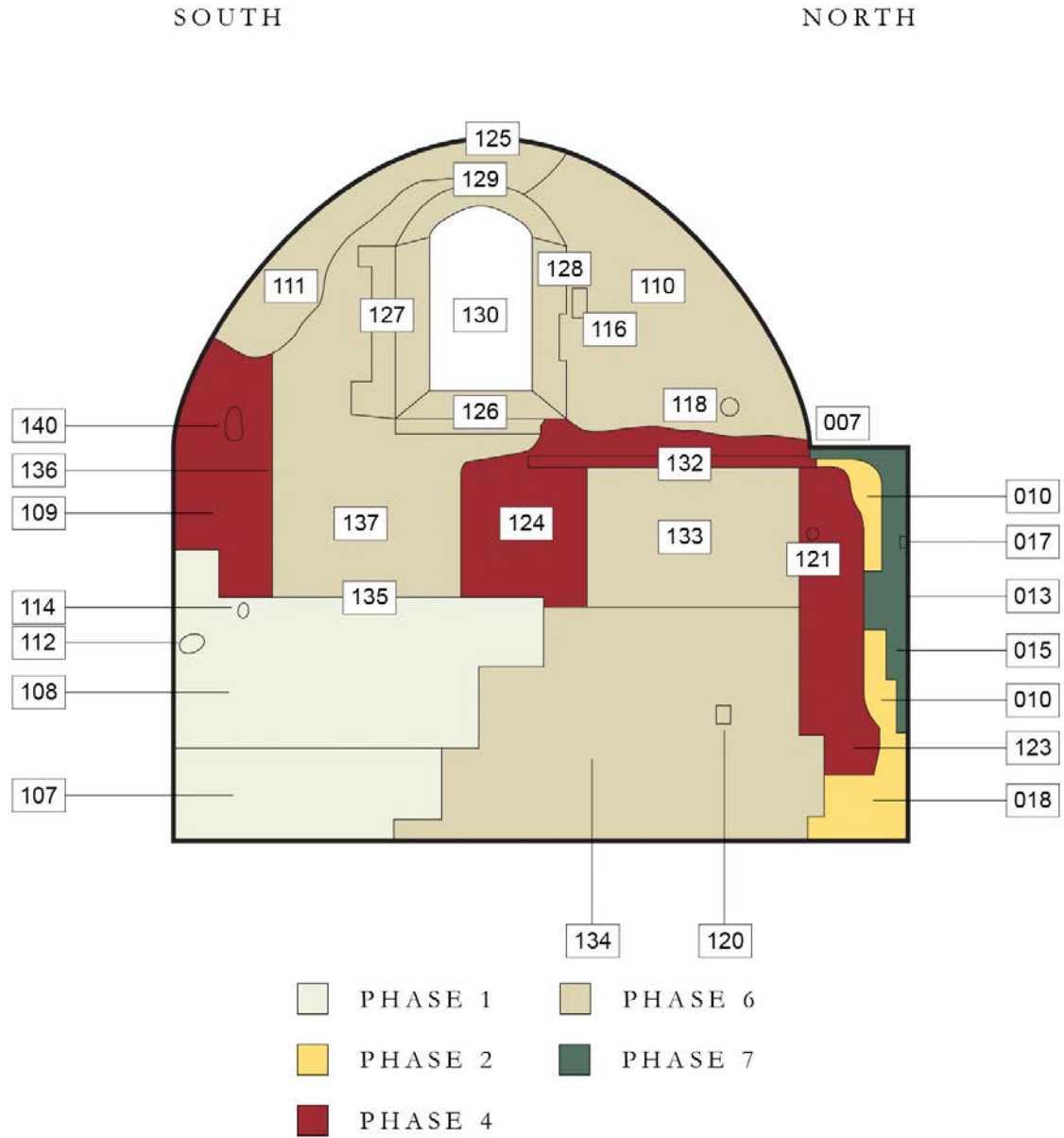


Figure 14: West elevation of the nave, with phasing (not to scale).

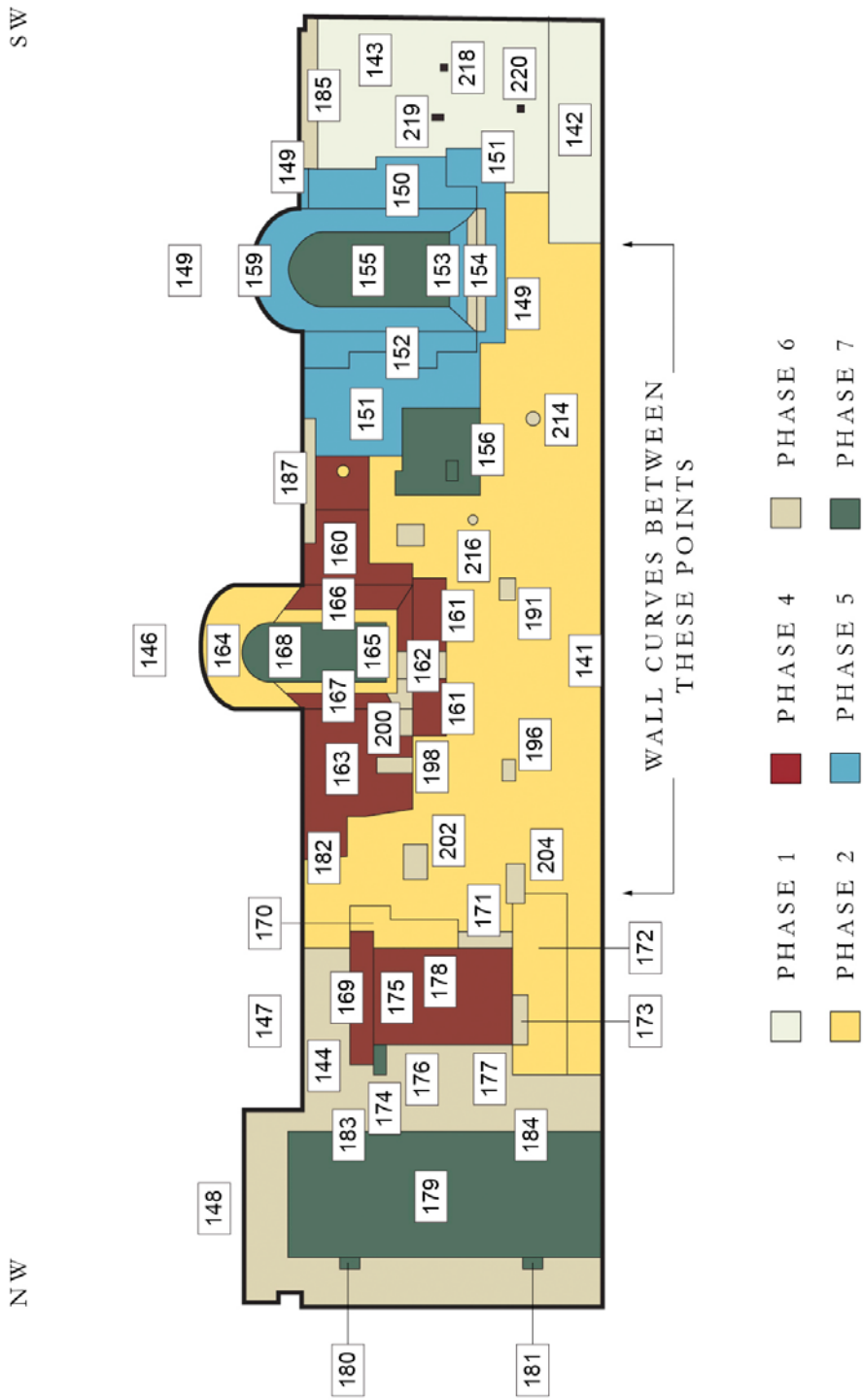


Figure 14: East elevation of the apse, with phasing (not to scale).

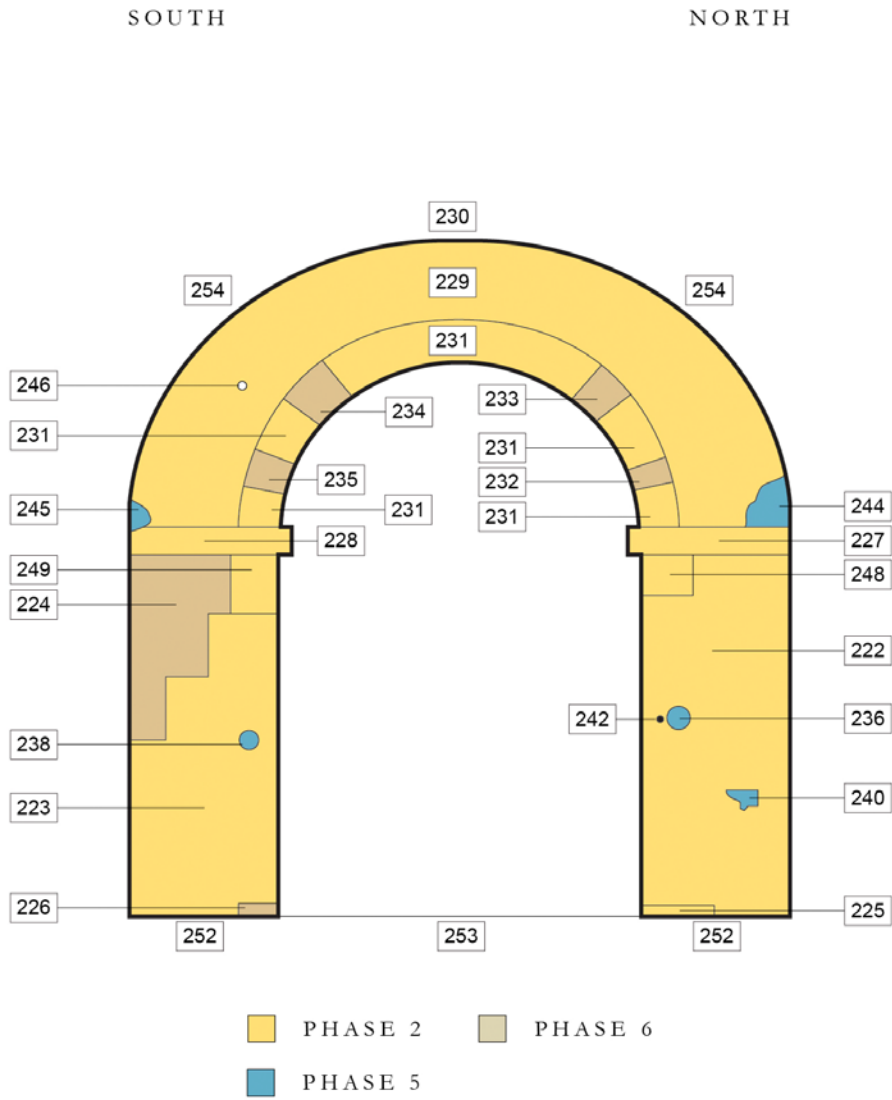


Figure 15: West elevation of the apse, with phasing (not to scale).

## LIST OF CONTEXTS

### North Exterior Elevation

Context	Description
001	Principal build of roughly-coursed sandstone rubble with pinnars.
002	Cut through 001 and 004 (removal of Garrison Chapel).
003	Replaced corner masonry within 002.
004	Lower rubble masonry build.
005	Cut through 001 to insert window 006.
006	Window aperture.
007	East side of door aperture.
008	Masonry blocking of door/window.
009	Lintel of window 006.
010	West jamb of window 006.
011	Relieving arch over 006/007.
012	Infill of 005 above 011.
013	Infill of 005 below 011.
014	Scar on 001.
015	Scar on 001.
016	Scar on 001.
017	Upper rubble build.
018	Roof tiles.
019	Arched door aperture.
020	Modern moulded sandstone surround of 019.
021	Cut to insert 020.
022	Blocking between 020 and 021.
023	Clawed-back stone.
024	Lower west quoins.
025	Upper west quoins.
026	Masonry block holding roof ridge.
027	Masonry roof ridge.
028	Masonry block crowning west gable.
029	Replacement blocks within 024.
030	Wooden door in aperture 019.
031	Scar of projecting moulded door surround (removed).
032	Clawed-back tusing which held removed door surround.
033	Sandstone block below 004.

### East Exterior Elevation

Context	Description
001	Masonry build of bluish grey sandstone.
002	Rectangular cut on 001.
003	Fill of 002.
004	Rectangular cut on 001.
005	Fill of 004.
006	Rectangular cut on 001.
007	Fill of 006.
008	Possible cut on 001.
009	Fill of 008.
010	Window aperture.
011	Replacement masonry surround of 010.
012	Lower south quoins of build 013.
013	Masonry underpinning.



Context	Description
014	Replacement north quoins.
015	Upper south quoins.
016	Masonry build south of 010.
017	Upper masonry build.
018	Door aperture within 017.
019	Sill of 018.
020	South jamb of 018.
021	North jamb of 018.
022	Blocking of 018.
023	Upper scar on 020.
024	Lower scar on 020.
025	Scar on 019.
026	Scar on 021.
027	Vent aperture in 022.
028	Masonry capping at top of gable.
029	Square cut through 001.
030	Fill of 029.
031	Repointing on east gable.
032	Roof scar on 001.
033	Bedrock.
034	Glass in window aperture 010.

### South Exterior Elevation

Context	Description
001	Two courses of original pinkish sandstone build.
002	Pinkish sandstone quoins of build 001.
003	Secondary build 7 – 9 courses of bluish grey sandstone.
004	Western window aperture.
005	Sill of 004.
006	West jamb of 004.
007	East jamb of 004.
008	Arched head of 004.
009	Cut through build 003 for 011.
010	Window aperture (central).
011	Modern moulded sandstone surround of 010.
012	Blocking between 009 and 011.
013	Cut through build 003 for 015.
014	Eastern window aperture.
015	Modern moulded sandstone surround of 014.
016	Blocking between 013 and 015.
017	Masonry underpinning.
018	Western quoins of build 017.
019	Eastern quoins of build 017.
020	Un-coursed upper rubble build.
021	Western quoins of build 003.
022	Eastern quoins of build 020.
023	Section of thin horizontal sandstone quoins above 019.
024	Masonry block holding roof ridge.
025	Masonry roof ridge.
026	Masonry block crowning the west gable.
027	Roof tiles.
028	Stained glass in 004.

Context	Description
029	Stained glass in 010.
030	Stained glass in 014.
031	Upper eastern quoins.
032	Masonry capping of east gable.

### West Exterior Elevation

Context	Description
001	Original masonry build in pinkish sandstone.
002	Truncated limit of 001.
003	Secondary masonry build over 001 bluish/grey sandstone.
004	Quoins of masonry build 003 bluish/grey sandstone.
005	Possible patch of secondary build 003.
006	Window aperture.
007	Rebuilt southern quoins and sill of 006.
008	Roof scar on 005.
009	Door aperture.
010	Lintel over 009.
011	Southern jambs of 009.
012	Northern jambs of 009.
013	Replacement masonry on 012.
014	Replacement masonry on 011.
015	Blocking of 009.
016	Masonry underpinning.
017	Quoins of 016.
018	Southern quoins of build 024.
019	Masonry block holding south side of roof ridge.
020	Masonry block holding north side of roof ridge.
021	Northern roof ridge.
022	Southern roof ridge.
023	Masonry crown on west gable.
024	Upper mixed masonry build.
025	Vent aperture.
026	Pinkish sandstone quoins of build 001.
027	Wall abutting build 016.
028	Bedrock.
029	Clawed back stone on northern quoins 031.
030	Upper northern quoins.
031	Lower northern quoins.
032	Replacement blocks in 031
033	Repointing on west gable.
034	Sill of door 009.
035	Cut to insert door aperture 009.
036	Masonry infill between cut 035 and door 009.
037	Glass in window aperture 006.

### Interior Elevations (Nave and Apse)

Context	Description
001	Build forming base of north wall, well shaped sandstone blocks.
002	Build at east end of 001, top slightly higher than 001.
003	Build above 001/002, dark reddish/purple well shaped sandstone blocks.
004	Build above 003, pale yellow well shaped sandstone blocks.
005	Build above 004, start of roof arch.
006	Door aperture at west end of wall.
007	Inner lintel to 006.
008	Middle lintel to 006.
009	Inner east margin to 006.
010	Inner west margin to 006.
011	Outer arched lintel to 006.
012	Outer east margin to 006.
013	Outer west margin to 006.
014	Middle east margin to 006.
015	Middle west margin to 006.
016	Iron fitting in 012.
017	Upper iron hinge in 015.
018	Lower iron hinge in 010.
019	Electric cable running vertically up west end of 005.
020	Electric cable running vertically up east end of 005.
021	Electric cable running horizontally along 004.
022	Small cut within 004, infill obscured by 028.
023	Small rectangular cut within 004, infill obscured by 028.
024	Infill of 025.
025	Possible cut at east end of 003.
026	Small cut at top of 004.
027	Wooden door in 006.
028	General number for cement repointing.
029	General number for white paint over 028.
030	Fill of 031.
031	Cut just below 065.
032	Damage to south face of 007.
033	Possible early east margin to 006.
034	Rectangular cut in 004, just to east of 006, infill obscured by 028.
035	N end of east wall below arch over 068.
036	Moulded plinth below 035.
037	Basal course below 036.
038	Column base to 040.
039	Column base to 041.
040	Column (replacement) to the north.
041	Column (replacement) to the south.
042	Column capital to 040.
043	Column capital to 041.
044	Infill of 045.
045	Possible cut at top of 035.
046	Moulded plinth above 042/043.
047	Upper build of south end of east wall below arch.
048	Lower build of south end of east wall below arch.
049	Infill of 050.
050	Dook hole in junction of 047/048.
051	Infill of 052.
052	Dook hole in 048.

Context	Description
053	Moulded plinth (replacement) below 048.
054	Column base (replacement) to 056.
055	Column base (replacement) to 057.
056	Column (replacement) to the north.
057	Column (replacement) to the south.
058	Replacement masonry behind 056/057.
059	Column capital to 056.
060	Column capital to 057.
061	Moulded plinth above 059/060.
062	Masonry (replacement) of east wall above arch.
063	Outer order of decorated arch, diamond patterns.
064	Damage to keystone of 063.
065	Different (geologically and also in terms of pattern?) stone at base of south end of 063.
066	Middle order of decorated arch, chevrons on underside and south face.
067	Inner order of decorated arch, chevrons on underside and south face.
068	Door aperture in east wall.
069	Compass point dots on 042, 043, 059 and 060.
070	Linear scratching (marking out chevrons) on underside of 067.
071	Damage to moulding at base of north end of 066.
072	Build at east end of south wall, well dressed yellow sandstone blocks, same as 073.
073	Build at west end of south wall, well dressed yellow sandstone blocks, same as 072.
074	Basal two courses of south wall, well dressed reddish/purple sandstone blocks.
075	Rebuild of south wall below window 091.
076	Upper build of south wall, start of arched roof.
077	Empty vertical dook hole in 072.
078	Infill of 079 (stone).
079	Dook hole in 072.
080	Infill of 081 (mortar).
081	Upper dook hole in east end of 073.
082	Infill of 083 (mortar).
083	Lower dook hole in east end of 073.
084	Infill of 085 (stone).
085	Upper dook hole in west end of 073.
086	Infill of 087 (mortar).
087	Lower dook hole in west end of 073.
088	Cable and light at east end of south wall.
089	Cable and light in middle of south wall.
090	Cable and light at west end of south wall.
091	Window aperture at east end of south wall.
092	Window aperture at west end of south wall.
093	East (original?) margin of 091.
094	West (replacement) margin of 091.
095	Upper build in cut 097 (one stone).
096	Lower build in cut 097 (three stones).
097	Cut for 094 – 096.
098	Original sill to 091.
099	Replacement sill to 091.
100	Replacement lintel to 091.
101	East margin of 092.
102	West margin of 092.
103	Original sill of 092.
104	Replacement sill to 092.
105	Replacement lintel to 092.
106	Score marks across south wall.

Context	Description
107	Basal two courses at south end of west wall; well dressed reddish/purple sandstone blocks.
108	Three courses above 107, well dressed pale-grey sandstone blocks.
109	Upper build of south end of west wall.
110	Upper build of north end of west wall.
111	Plaster over 109 and 129.
112	Infill of 113 (stone).
113	Lower dook hole in 108.
114	Infill of 115 (stone).
115	Possible dook hole in 108.
116	Infill of 117 (brick).
117	Vertical rectangular dook hole in 110/128.
118	Infill of 119 (mortar).
119	Circular dook hole in 110.
120	Empty square dook hole in 134.
121	Infill of 122 (mortar).
122	Dook hole in 123.
123	Build at north end of west wall. Margin of doors 006 and 131.
124	Build of central part of west wall.
125	Open window aperture in west wall.
126	Sill to 125.
127	South margin of 125.
128	North margin of 125.
129	Lintel to 125.
130	Stained glass in 125.
131	Blocked door at north end of west wall.
132	Wooden lintel to 131.
133	Upper blocking to 131.
134	Lower blocking to 131.
135	Blocked window aperture in west wall.
136	Plaster on south side of 135, trapped behind 137.
137	Blocking of 135, contemporary with 125.
138	Traces of blackish paint over arch 068 (east wall).
139	Scraps of fine white plaster over build 009 (west wall).
140	Dark grey paint over 139.
141	Main curving build of east wall.
142	Single course of reddish purple stones at the base of the south-west end of the wall.
143	Pale yellow blocks above 142.
144	Build at north-west end of wall, forms margins and lintel to 148 and the west margin of 147.
145	Window in south side of apse.
146	Window in east side of apse.
147	Aumbry in north side of apse.
148	Cupboard in north side of apse.
149	Cut for the insertion/alteration of 145.
150	West (replacement) margin to 145,
151	Infill of 149, rectangular sandstone blocks.
152	East (replacement) margin to 145.
153	Inner (early) sill to 145.
154	Outer (replacement) sill to 145.
155	Glass in 145.
156	Cut for the insertion of 158.
157	Infill of 156, well dressed sandstone blocks.
158	Stone piscina.
159	Arched lintel to 145.

Context	Description
160	South (replacement) margin of 146.
161	Sill of 146.
162	Replaced stone in the centre of 161.
163	North (replacement) margin of 146.
164	Arched lintel to 146.
165	Inner (early) sill of 146.
166	Inner (early) south margin of 146.
167	Inner (early) north margin of 146.
168	Glass in 146.
169	Lintel of 147, curved at eastern end and inserted via cut 210.
170	East margin of 147.
171	Repair at the base of 170.
172	Sill of 147.
173	Repair in 172.
174	Repair under western end of 169.
175	Wooden door to 146.
176	Upper hinge on 175.
177	Lower hinge on 175.
178	Keyhole on 175.
179	Wooden door in 148.
180	Upper hinge on 179.
181	Lower hinge on 179.
182	Cut for the insertion/alteration of 146.
183	Upper keyhole in 179.
184	Lower keyhole in 179.
185	Fill of 186, thin horizontal sandstone blocks.
186	Thin linear cut at the top of the south-west end of the wall (cuts 143/150).
187	Fill of 188, thin horizontal sandstone blocks.
188	Thin linear cut at the top of the wall between 145 and 146 (cuts 151, 160 and 193).
189	Fill of 190, single squared yellow sandstone block.
190	Square cut to the south of 146.
191	Fill of 192, single reddish brown sandstone block.
192	Horizontal rectangular cut below south end of 146.
193	Wall to south of 146, single course of rectangular pale yellow sandstone blocks, fill of 182.
194	Mortar infill of 195.
195	Possible irregular dook hole in 193.
196	Fill of 197, single reddish brown sandstone block.
197	Horizontal rectangular cut below north end of 146.
198	Fill of 199, single reddish brown sandstone block.
199	Vertical rectangular cut to north of 146.
200	Fill of 201, single grey sandstone block, cut to match the splay of window 146.
201	Rectangular cut in 163.
202	Fill of 203, two squared sandstone blocks.
203	Large horizontal rectangular cut in north-west end of 141.
204	Fill of 205, single rectangular sandstone block.
205	Horizontal rectangular cut in north-west end of 141.
206	Cut for 162 (in window 146).
207	Cut for 171 (in aumbry 147).
208	Cut for 173 (in aumbry 147).
209	Cut for 174 (in aumbry 147).
210	Cut for the insertion of the east end of lintel 169 over aumbry 147.
211	Scraps of white paint/ lime wash over all walls.
212	White paint over the top of the wall and ceiling 254.
213	Wood and brass plaque set into 165.

Context	Description
214	Fill of 215, sandstone.
215	Cut in 141, below 156.
216	Fill of 217, mortar.
217	Small circular dook hole in 141.
218	Iron nail in 143.
219	Upper wooden dook in 143.
220	Lower wooden dook in 143.
221	Shallow groove cutting across 150, 151, 152 and 160.
222	North end of wall below 227.
223	Base of south end of wall. Same as 048.
224	Upper part of south wall, below 228. Same as 047.
225	Moulded stone at base of 222.
226	Moulded stone at base of 223.
227	Moulded plinth at top of 222. Same as 046.
228	Moulded plinth at top of 224. Same as 061.
229	Arched masonry above 230.
230	Door aperture.
231	Stones making up the arched roof to 230. Same as 207.
232	Replaced (?) stone in 231, second stone from the north.
233	Replaced (?) stone in 231, fourth stone from the north.
234	Replaced (?) stone in 231, second stone from the south.
235	Replaced (?) stone in 231, fourth stone from the south.
236	Wooden holder (for rope) in 237.
237	Cut for 236 (not seen).
238	Wooden holder (for rope) in 237.
239	Cut for 238 (not seen).
240	Mortar fill of 241.
241	Irregular area of damage to 222.
242	Small circular wood dook in 243.
243	Small circular cut in 222.
244	Area of damage above the north end of 227.
245	Area of damage above the north end of 228.
246	Small circular wood dook in 247.
247	Small circular cut in 229.
248	Stone capital at the top of 222.
249	Stone capital at the top of 224.
250	Cut for 226.
251	Scoring on the underside and east face of some of the stones of 230.
252	Slab floor.
253	Slab threshold in 230.
254	Vaulted roof.

## LIST OF DRAWINGS

No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Elevation	North, external.	NTS
2	Elevation	East, external.	NTS
3	Elevation	South, external.	NTS
4	Elevation	West, external.	NTS
5	Elevation	North side of nave, including door reveal.	NTS
6	Elevation	East end of nave.	NTS
7	Elevation	South side of nave.	NTS
8	Elevation	West end of nave.	NTS
9	Elevation	East wall of apse.	NTS
10	Elevation	West wall of apse.	NTS

## LIST OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

No.	Description	From	Date
1	General view of chapel south and west walls.	SW	17/04/2012
2	General view of chapel south and west walls.	SW	17/04/2012
3	General view of chapel south and west walls.	SW	17/04/2012
4	General view of chapel south wall.	S	17/04/2012
5	General view of chapel south wall.	S	17/04/2012
6	General view of chapel east wall.	E	17/04/2012
7	General view of chapel east wall.	E	17/04/2012
8	General view of chapel east wall, top.	E	17/04/2012
9	General view of chapel east wall, base.	E	17/04/2012
10	Detail of blocked aperture 018 in east wall.	E	17/04/2012
11	North wall of nave, west end.	S	17/04/2012
12	North wall of nave, west end.	S	17/04/2012
13	North wall of nave, east end.	S	17/04/2012
14	North wall of nave, east end.	S	17/04/2012
15	East wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
16	East wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
17	East wall of nave, detail of north end.	W	17/04/2012
18	East wall of nave, detail of north end.	W	17/04/2012
19	East wall of nave, detail of top.	W	17/04/2012
20	East wall of nave, detail of top.	W	17/04/2012
21	East wall of nave, detail of south end.	W	17/04/2012
22	East wall of nave, detail of south end.	W	17/04/2012
23	South wall of nave, east end.	N	17/04/2012
24	South wall of nave, east end.	N	17/04/2012
25	West wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
26	West wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
27	West wall of nave, detail of top.	E	17/04/2012
28	West wall of nave, detail of top.	E	17/04/2012
29	West wall of nave, detail of south end of base.	E	17/04/2012
30	West wall of nave, detail of south end of base.	E	17/04/2012
31	West wall of nave, detail of north end of base.	E	17/04/2012
32	West wall of nave, detail of north end of base.	E	17/04/2012
33	Detail of base of east margin of door 006 in north wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
34	Detail of top of east margin of door 006 in north wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
35	Detail of base of west margin of door 006 in north wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012



No.	Description	From	Date
36	Detail of top of west margin of door 006 in north wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
37	North wall of nave, west end.	S	17/04/2012
38	North wall of nave, west end.	S	17/04/2012
39	North wall of nave, middle.	S	17/04/2012
40	North wall of nave, middle.	S	17/04/2012
41	North wall of nave, east end.	S	17/04/2012
42	North wall of nave, east end.	S	17/04/2012
43	East wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
44	East wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
45	East wall of nave, detail of base of north end.	W	17/04/2012
46	East wall of nave, detail of base of north end.	W	17/04/2012
47	East wall of nave, detail of top of north end.	W	17/04/2012
48	East wall of nave, detail of top of north end.	W	17/04/2012
49	East wall of nave, detail of top of south end.	W	17/04/2012
50	East wall of nave, detail of top of south end.	W	17/04/2012
51	East wall of nave, detail of base of south end.	W	17/04/2012
52	East wall of nave, detail of base of south end.	W	17/04/2012
53	South wall of nave, east end.	N	17/04/2012
54	South wall of nave, east end.	N	17/04/2012
55	South wall of nave, middle.	N	17/04/2012
56	South wall of nave, middle.	N	17/04/2012
57	South wall of nave, west end.	N	17/04/2012
58	South wall of nave, west end.	N	17/04/2012
59	West wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
60	West wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
61	West wall of nave, base of south end.	E	17/04/2012
62	West wall of nave, base of south end.	E	17/04/2012
63	West wall of nave, base of north end.	E	17/04/2012
64	West wall of nave, base of north end.	E	17/04/2012
65	West wall of nave, top.	E	17/04/2012
66	West wall of nave, top.	E	17/04/2012
67	West wall of nave, door aperture 006.	SE	17/04/2012
68	Door 006, east margin.	NW	17/04/2012
69	Door 006, east margin.	NW	17/04/2012
70	East margin of window 091 in south wall of nave.	NW	17/04/2012
71	West margin of window 091 in south wall of nave.	NE	17/04/2012
72	East margin of window 092 in south wall of nave.	NW	17/04/2012
73	West margin of window 092 in south wall of nave.	NE	17/04/2012
74	Base of south margin of aperture 068, east wall.	S	17/04/2012
75	Top of south margin of aperture 068, east wall.	S	17/04/2012
76	South face of capital 043.	S	17/04/2012
77	Base of south margin of aperture 068.	W	17/04/2012
78	Top of south margin of aperture 068.	W	17/04/2012
79	North face of capital 068.	N	17/04/2012
80	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
81	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
82	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
83	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
84	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
85	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
86	Walls of curved apse, from NW/SW.	N/A	17/04/2012
87	West wall of apse, base.	E	17/04/2012
88	West wall of apse, top.	E	17/04/2012

No.	Description	From	Date
89	West wall of apse, base of south end.	E	17/04/2012
90	West wall of apse, top of south end.	E	17/04/2012
91	West wall of apse, top of middle section.	E	17/04/2012
92	West wall of apse, top of north end.	E	17/04/2012
93	West wall of large cupboard in north side of apse.	SE	17/04/2012
94	North wall of large cupboard in north side of apse.	S	17/04/2012
95	East wall of large cupboard in north side of apse.	SW	17/04/2012
96	North wall of small cupboard in north side of apse.	S	17/04/2012
97	North margin of east window in apse.	SW	17/04/2012
98	South margin of east window in apse.	SE	17/04/2012
99	East margin of south window in apse.	NW	17/04/2012
100	West margin of south window in apse.	NE	17/04/2012
101	Detail of carving 070 on underside of 067.	S	17/04/2012
102	Detail of carving 070 on underside of 067.	S	17/04/2012
103	Detail of compass marks 069 on 042.	S	17/04/2012
104	Roof of apse.	W	17/04/2012
105	Nave from apse.	E	17/04/2012
106	Apse from nave.	W	17/04/2012
107	Base of south end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
108	Base of centre of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
109	Base of north end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
110	Middle of south end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
111	Middle of centre of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
112	Middle of north end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
113	Top of south end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
114	Top of centre of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
115	Top of north end of west wall.	E	17/04/2012
116	Mortar 136 in window 135 in west wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
117	Mortar 136 in window 135 in west wall of nave.	E	17/04/2012
118	Plaster 139 and paint 140 over wall 109 (west wall).	E	17/04/2012
119	Plaster 139 and paint 140 over wall 109 (west wall).	E	17/04/2012
120	Plaster 139 and paint 140 over wall 109 (west wall).	E	17/04/2012
121	Detail of base of south end of arch 068, showing stone 065 and plinth 061.	W	17/04/2012
122	Detail of bottom of stone 065 in arch 068.	W	17/04/2012
123	Detail of top of stone 065 in arch 068.	W	17/04/2012
124	Detail of west face of capitals 042 and 043 at north end of east wall of nave.	W	17/04/2012
125	Detail of west face of capital 042, showing compass point dots 069.	W	17/04/2012
126	Detail of south face of capitals 043.	S	17/04/2012
127	Detail of south face of capital 042, showing compass point dots 069.	S	17/04/2012
128	Detail of south face of capital 043, showing compass point dots 069.	S	17/04/2012
129	Detail of south face of capital 043, showing compass point dots 069.	S	17/04/2012
130	Detail of west face of capitals 055 and 060.	W	17/04/2012
131	Detail of west face of capital 060.	W	17/04/2012
132	Detail of north face of capital 060, showing compass point dots 069.	N	17/04/2012
133	Detail of west face of capital 059, showing compass point dots 069.	W	17/04/2012
134	Detail of north face of capital 059, showing compass	N	17/04/2012

No.	Description	From	Date
	point dots 069.		
135	Detail of north face of capital 059, showing compass point dots 069.	N	17/04/2012
136	Detail of carving of south part of arches 066 and 067.	NW	17/04/2012
137	Detail of north end of arch over door 068, showing damage 071.	W	17/04/2012
138	Detail of north end of arch over door 068, showing damage 071.	W	17/04/2012
139	East wall of apse, north-west end.	S	
140	East wall of apse, moving clockwise from Photo 139.	SW	
141	East wall of apse, moving clockwise from Photo 140.	W	
142	East wall of apse, moving clockwise from Photo 141.	NW	
143	East wall of apse, moving clockwise from Photo 142.	N	
144	East wall of apse, moving clockwise from Photo 143.	N	
145	Detail of aumbry 147.	S	
146	Detail of the junction of masonry 141 with 142 and 143.	N	
147	Aumbry 147 with the door opened.	SW	
148	Aumbry 147, detail of the curved eastern end of lintel 169.	SW	
149	General view of Foog's Gate from the western end of the chapel.	N	
150	General view of the chapel's north side.	N	
151	Detail of plinth 228 and the south end of arch 231.	E	
152	Detail of plinth 228 and the S end of arch 231.	NE	
153	South face of plinth 227 and the underside of the south face of the north end of arch 231.	S	
154	North face of plinth 228 and the underside of the north face of the south end of arch 231.	N	
155	Underside of arch 231.	-	
156	Nave, viewed from the apse.	E	
157	Underside of the north end of arch 231, showing replaced (?) stones 232 and 233.	S	
158	Underside of the south end of arch 231, showing replaced (?) stones 234 and 235.	N	
159	Apse, viewed from the nave.	W	
160	Detail of the moulding on the east face of 228.	NW	
161	Detail of scoring 251 on the east face of the south stone of arch 231.	E	
162	Detail of the moulding on the east face of 227.	E	
163	Detail of scoring 251 on the east face of the third stone from the north of arch 231.	E	
164	Detail of broken (?) north end of plinth 227.	E	
165	Walling 223/224 and plinth 228.	NE	
166	Walling 222 and plinth 227.	SE	
167	General shot of arch 231.	SE	
168	Window 146 showing early sill 165 and margins 166 and 167.	W	