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**Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey**

Report No. 1430

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0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 A comprehensive standing building survey was carried out at the Town House, High Street, Dunbar between March 2007 and January 2008 on behalf of East Lothian Council. The building survey was carried out to record the external elevations prior to covering the exterior with a new wet-dash render. The original harling was removed during the 1920s and since then the building has undergone severe erosion. This has prompted East Lothian Council to arrest this process through a detailed programme of repair, conservation and re-harling.
- 0.2 The Town House is one of the most important buildings in Dunbar and is considered to be of early 16th-century date. It is a Grade A Listed Structure owing to its architectural character, and still forms an imposing structure within the High Street. Based on the results from dendrochronology, the primary construction is likely to have been sometime during the early 16th century which is in accord with documentary evidence which first mentions the presence of a tollbooth in Dunbar. The building has an interesting history and was formerly the town gaol and council chambers. The building is currently used as the town museum and council offices and still performs a civil function for occasional weddings. Historical research has shown a protracted history of modification and repair throughout the life of the building.
- 0.3 This report provides a detailed inventory of the external fabric. A range of recording techniques have been implemented including a stone-by-stone record using a laser scanner, photographic and standard building survey. A comprehensive review of surviving historical documents by a historian has also been undertaken in line with the requirements of East Lothian Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a standing building survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between March 2007 and January 2008 at the Town House, Dunbar, East Lothian (NGR NT 67931 78951, Fig 1). The project is based on a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by East Lothian Council. A collection of architectural elevations and plans of the building was received in a digital format from Gray, Marshall and Associates acting on behalf of East Lothian Council. The proposed scheme of works has included extensive repair of the roof, stonework, wall preparation prior to harling, and lime-washing.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 Located on Dunbar High Street and the corner of Silver Street, the late 16th-century Town House or Tolbooth, once acted as the administrative centre of the town. During the 19th century, the Town Council had their chambers on the top floor of the building, while the police office was on the ground floor. Until 1860, there were two small cells on the first floor, one kept for debtors and the other for petty criminals. Between 1911 and 1913 the white lime harling was removed, exposing the stone beneath. The building became redundant following local government reorganisation. Today, the old council chamber is used for occasional meetings of the East Lothian Council, community meetings and civil weddings. The building houses important painted wooden panels depicting the arms of the Union.
- 1.2.2 The town house is an A-listed building (HB No.24790). It is rectangular on plan and has two storeys and a dormered attic with a semi-hexagonal stair-tower capped by a slated pined roof with crow-step gables. On top of the hexagonal stair rests a lead-covered, oval-vented spire that projects from the west wall. The projecting base and two string-courses of the tower suggest a date after 1650. The building masonry is old red sandstone with moulded dressings. A sympathetic late 19th-century building with crenellated porch and shop frontage adjoins the building's north elevation. The south gable fronts Silver Street and Historic Scotland's Statutory List mentions two ground floor windows and 'various early alterations'.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 In line with Simpson and Connolly (2006), the aims of the building survey were as follows:
- to carry out an examination of historical documentation pertaining to the Town House in order fully to establish the building work which has been carried out previously;
 - to carry out a comprehensive building survey of the exterior of the Town House;
 - to carry out an internal rectified photographic survey to provide a record of the interior of the out-shot building as it stands.
 - based on the survey results, to establish the phase development history of the Town House;
 - to produce an illustrated building report to bring together the results of the internal and external survey.
 - based on the survey results, to make recommendations for mitigation where appropriate.

1.4 Layout of the report

- 1.4.1 Section 2 of this report outlines the methods used and the sources examined during the desk-based assessment, building recording, and dendrochronological analysis. Section 3 presents the results of the desk-based assessment. Section 4 presents the results of historical research for Dunbar Town House up to 1930. Section 5 presents the results of external building survey on the three main elevations and the results of internal recording on the rear out-shot building. Section 6 presents the results from dendrochronological analysis. Section 7 presents a discussion on the results of the survey in context with what is known from previous work and other similar buildings. Section 8 concludes the report. Section 9 provides recommendations. Section 10 lists the sources examined.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 CFA follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey as appropriate.

2.2 Desk-based Survey

- 2.2.1 An examination of desk-based sources was carried out in order to fully establish the work which has been carried out previously, to identify any gaps and which elevations had not been recorded. The archive assessment provided background information on the developmental history of the building prior to the site visit. The photographs that were examined at RCAHMS are listed in Appendix 2.

2.3 Building recording

- 2.3.1 A Historic Building Appraisal was carried out according to the specification of Simpson and Connolly (2006). A site evaluation was carried out on 21 December 2006 to assess the character, extent and significance of the building and to provide an informed and coherent report as a basis for further work if necessary.
- 2.3.2 A photographic record was maintained during the project using digital and 35mm photography. A catalogue of 35mm frames is included in Appendix 1.
- 2.3.3 An industry standard Electronic Distance Measurement Theodolite (REDM) was used to obtain a wireframe outline of all key features such as openings, roof and wall lines. This provided a reliable framework to underpin the photographic, radar and architectural surveys that were carried out.
- 2.3.4 Off-set hand recording was confined to the rear of the building when the scaffolding had been erected and the harling had been removed. Each section of the wall was drawn when the harling was removed. No radar survey was carried out on the rear of the building.
- 2.3.5 Laser Scanning was carried out by Mason's Land Survey and was surveyed using a Leica HDS3600 ScanStation terrestrial laser scanner. The scans were taken from five different positions and were 'tied' together by including a number of spheres mounted on survey tripods. The resultant point cloud amounted to some 16 million points. The results of this work are shown in Figs 3. To manipulate the generated data, CFA used a plug-in for AutoCAD (Leica Cyclone Cloudworks 3.2.1) and output from CAD Layouts at set scales. In Cyclone Cloudworks the data was viewed on specific set planes using clipping boxes to generate standard building elevation views. Output from AutoCAD was then interpreted and drawn up in Adobe Illustrator at 1:50 scale.

2.4 Dendrochronological analysis

- 2.4.1 Three individual pieces of timber were found within the stonework of the south elevation (samples 1-3, positions are shown in red Fig 6a). The methodology employed in this programme of work is provided in Section 6.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The results of the detailed examination of historical accounts held within the National Archive are described in the following section.

3.2 NMRS, SMR and Statutory List

- 3.2.1 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) holds record NT67NE 5 for the Town House and provides an architectural description of the building along with supporting bibliography. The Town House was drawn by RCAHMS for their *Tolbooths and Town-Houses* publication (RCAHMS 1996). The ground floor and a roof plan of the tower (Fig 2), a series of phased floor plans, the west elevation and a section drawing of the tower were produced. The collection also includes a selection of architectural photographs dating between 1970 and 1990. An earlier collection of historical photographs dates between 1880 and 1900. A full list of all the material examined is included in Appendix 3.
- 3.2.2 The Sites and Monuments Record held by East Lothian Council (SMR No 1546) describes the layout of the Town House and includes the Historic Scotland Listed Building description and bibliographic sources.
- 3.2.3 The Town House is a Category A Listed Building (Historic Scotland Statutory List HB No. 24790). The list describes the building in detail and is supported by relevant bibliographic sources.
- 3.2.4 A search of the on-line database of the National Archive of Scotland did not identify any plans or documents relating to the Town House.

3.3 Cartographic Sources

- 3.3.1 The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 7. The most useful historical maps showing the position of the Town House in any detail are those drawn by Roy (1747-1755) (Fig 2a) and John Wood's town map (Fig 2b) of 1830 showing the names of the owners of the properties along Dunbar High Street. At the site of the Town House, the map depicts two rectangular buildings on the corner of Silver Street and a rectangular building at the rear. The property extends eastwards as far as Castle Street. The land and buildings are labelled *Town Property*.
- 3.3.2 The 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Town House in block plan but is of too small a scale to provide any other useful information. The 1894 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a similar layout to Wood's plan but the rectangular building to the rear of the buildings fronting the High Street had gone by this date. The 1904 Ordnance Survey map shows the same detail as the previous map but now the property is depicted as *Town House*.
- 3.3.3 Four architects plans entitled *Burgh of Dunbar Proposed Public Office additions to Town House* dated to 1927 depict drawings and elevations of the Town House. They are useful in providing evidence on the building layout that year. Subsequent alterations undertaken during the later 20th century can be assessed in relation to the plans.

3.4 Historical Photographs

- 3.4.1 The on-line SCRAN database has a collection of useful photographs of the Town House within its street-scape setting (Plates 1-3). The most useful photographs are two that were taken before 1900. Both show the building with white-washed harling. Importantly, two small booths with a pitched slate roof occupy the base of the clock tower (Plate 1). An earlier photograph taken in 1880 by George Washington Wilson shows an enlarged version of the same buildings. The northern booth was rented by a watch maker and the southern booth was used as a police office.

3.5 Documentary information

- 3.5.1 MacGibbon and Ross (1887-92) included the Town House in their study of castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland. They ascribed a 16th-century date to the building and mention that the capped crow-steps on the gables are not very common features and are contemporary with the aforementioned date. Their sketch of the west-facing elevation depicts barred windows on the first floor showing that it was used as a prison. The original entrance led through into the turret. Through the same door, a passage still leads into the rear courtyard, but access is currently blocked. The writers assumed that the building was at one time much larger and to have extended southwards where some bond-stones can still be seen protruding from the rough-cast wall.
- 3.5.2 A review of the general historical and architectural importance of Town Houses in Scotland has been produced by Stell (1982). Stell mentions that the Tollbooth or *tolleneum* literally means the booth, stall or office at which tolls, duties and customs were collected; it was, in other words, the office of the tax or customs-collector. By the 16th century such buildings served as offices for the local council chamber, the burgh court and prisons. As the town's principal building it was afforded a high degree of architectural embellishment and the principal functions of the building were expressed architecturally by three major components: the tower or steeple, the council chamber block and the common prison. Stell (ibid) states that Neild in 1812 found two cells '*in the filthiest state imaginable*'.
- 3.5.3 The Scottish Burgh Survey (Dennison et al 2006) provides the most succinct account on the historic development and archaeological background of Dunbar. In relation to the Town House, the authors mention that architectural features still visible on the south gable suggest that another building once stood on Silver Street, perhaps with a pend roof. The survey will show that evidence for this is slight and open to question.

4. HISTORICAL REPORT ON DUNBAR TOWN HOUSE UP TO 1930

Alistair Ross

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section presents the result of analyses of available Town House records and other relevant sources to provide an insight into the various historical events that have affected the building. The Dunbar town records are fairly extensive and comprise over 900 volumes of mostly post-1650 material including council minute books, harbour reports, and common good fund accounts. Though wide-ranging, there are still some prominent gaps in these town records, particularly in relation to the detailed accounts of the burgh treasurers. Some of this material seems to have been lost in the last 100 years since earlier local historians and antiquarians clearly had access to earlier pre-1600 material that can no longer be traced. It is in these antiquarian records that the earliest references to Dunbar town house and tollbooth can be found. It would have been impossible to complete a desk-based assessment of all the Dunbar town records with the timescale allowed for this project. Instead, records have been selectively sampled according to where the researcher thought the best material relating to the town house might lie. Advice from members of the local Dunbar history society was also helpful in this respect.

4.2 Early evidence

- 4.2.1 According to Historic Scotland, the current fabric of Dunbar town house is early 17th-century in date. This could be correct but there are earlier historical references to a town tollbooth that first occur in 1539, and again in 1545, where the town court was held.¹ Unfortunately, the original documents from which these references were extracted seem to have been lost and transcriptions only survive in a notebook that belonged to a prominent local historian. Nevertheless, where the information he recorded can be checked against other primary evidence, it does seem to be accurate so there is no immediate reason to doubt the veracity of his transcriptions.

4.3 Post-1600 repairs and alterations to the town house

- 4.3.1 Two main groups of burgh records were consulted for this information: the main council records and the burgh treasurer's accounts. Even when used in combination these can be frustrating sources of information as they have clearly survived as fair copies and/or summaries of accounts and invoices. This very often means that the fine details of annual repairs and alterations to buildings within the burgh have been lost as the official burgh accounts only list a series of payments to contractors rather than specifying the actual works they were employed to undertake. It now seems unlikely that the fine detail connected with repairing the town house will be recovered because it is known that the council destroyed some of its financial records in May 1882 in order to clear out the old jail cells in the town house where they had previously been stored.² Nevertheless, the impression gained from this type of generalised information is that the council tried to maintain every building in its care on an annual basis, taking care to ensure that the work was done to proper standards.
- 4.3.2 Occasionally during the 17th-century, and with increasing frequency thereafter, however, the town house and its constituent parts do appear in the records and it seems likely that these occurrences coincide with phases of major refurbishment and/or alteration rather than annual maintenance.

¹ National Archives of Scotland, GD1/413/15.

² NAS, B18/13/15.

4.4 The Steeple

- 4.4.1 One of the best examples of major refurbishment occurred in spring 1677 and is connected to the 'theiking of the steeple with leid' from the top of the spire to the base of the windows.³ The impression gained from this account is that the steeple had not been leaded before this date and had instead been covered by another material. In any event, problems must have been encountered during this operation, as the scaffolding needed to be repaired in March of the same year. It is unknown whether this was due to either human error or to bad weather. In any event, the repairs to the scaffolding must have been successfully completed as a report states that the steeple had been fully leaded by 19 April 1677.
- 4.4.2 The spire was not specifically named again in repair accounts until the beginning of the 19th-century. In August 1816 the council requested that it be repaired and it was evidently in need of more work in March 1882 when a council meeting was convened to discuss the matter.⁴ The following year Alexander Manderson, a joiner, submitted a bill to the council for £5 13s 2d for repairs to the spire and his account was accompanied by a bill for 15s for repairs undertaken on the same structure from a blacksmith called J. Miller.⁵ Unfortunately, on neither occasion does it specify what repairs were undertaken although the fact that a joiner submitted the largest account would suggest that the repair work had been internal. Around the same time, a separate bill for £5 12s 1d was submitted to the council by Andrew Melville for slating the spire and it must be presumed that this related to the section immediately below the leaded area. The final occasion that the town house spire is specifically mentioned in the burgh records before 1930 occurs in 1913. During April of that year a new window was inserted into the east side of the spire.⁶

4.5 The Steeple Clock

- 4.5.1 References to the town clock can also be found in 16th-century material but it is not until the late 17th century that a clearer picture can be built up about the annual costs of maintaining this piece of machinery. It is obvious that this was an expensive mechanism to maintain and it appears as though it required work on an annual basis.
- 4.5.2 On 18 November 1678 a clock smith from Haddington, Robert Wallace, entered into a contract to maintain Dunbar's town clock. There are no further details of this contract but the following year on 24 February the town council passed an act to the effect that both Robert and George Wallace (the latter surely either a brother or son of Robert) would be paid £5 12s Scots yearly to maintain the town clock. In 1686 the clock was then coloured though it is not clear which colour was chosen.⁷
- 4.5.3 It was noted that the town clock needed repairing again in 1721 but, since most of the town's detailed financial records are missing for this century, it is not until the nineteenth century that a clearer picture of the town clock can be constructed. By this time, for example, the town council employed a clock keeper whose salary appears to have been £2 2s in 1877, rising to £3 3s in 1885. It seems to have stayed at this level until WW1 but had risen to £5 5s by 1923, by which time the annual

³ NAS, B18/13/1.

⁴ NAS, B18/13/7.

⁵ NAS, B18/33/3.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ NAS, B18/13/1.

contract had been granted to W.H. McNie, watchmaker, to wind, regulate and oil the clock.⁸

- 4.5.4 The clock seems to have been replaced during the 1860s. A number of repairs to the town clock were required during the period 1855-61, including repairing the pendulum for which John Cairns was paid 6s 2d.⁹ Following this, in 1862, an extraordinary amount of money was expended on the town clock, a total of £101 4s 9.5d. Much of this amount, £86 4s, was paid in two instalments to an ex-provost, Thomas Gardner, 'on account for the town clock' and, given the size of this bill, it seems likely that this was for the new clock. The other accounts that accompanied this account show that some work to the structure of the tower must also have been simultaneously undertaken and part of this included fitting the new clock with gas pipes, presumably for illumination at nighttime:¹⁰

Tradesman	Craft	Amount paid
John Cairns	Joinery	£3 15s 6d
James Robertson	Smith	£2 19s 2d
Angus Denholm	Mason	£5 10s
Andrew Melville	Plumber and slater (for fitting gas pipes)	£2 14s 7.5d
Thomas Easton	Painter	9s
Alexander Wood	Merchant? (for a bottle of sperm whale oil for the clock)	1s 8d

Table 1 Account records for repairs to Dunbar Town House

- 4.5.5 If a new town clock was put into the tower in 1862 it quickly required maintenance. By 1868 the town council had received a bill relating to metalwork, joinery and painting for the clock and it required further repairs in 1883, 1886, and 1887.¹¹ After the clock had been repaired again in August 1894 a glass case was made for it, the implication being that it had not been protected from the elements before this date.¹² Although W. Anderson was paid £10 7s 6d for overhauling and repairing the clock in 1895, the protection of it by a glass case seems to have had a positive effect. In March 1916 the council minutes note that it had been twenty years since the town clock had last been cleaned and its timekeeping adjusted. On this occasion, Messrs Ritchie & Son, watchmakers from Edinburgh, were invited to examine the clock and report on what work might be needed to the town council.¹³

4.6 The Interior of the Town House

- 4.6.1 The first reference found to work being carried out within the town house occurs on 12 February 1686 when an unnamed painter was commissioned to paint the king's armorial on a board behind the council table.¹⁴ Presumably, this is one of the armorials that can still be seen today in the old council chamber. Four years later, some of the contents of the tollbooth directly below the council chamber were listed. The various items of ironmongery included a copper 'phain' (possibly a weathercock), iron shackles, an iron ladder, and a 'fug' stoup (possibly a wooden pillar of some kind).¹⁵

⁸ NAS, B18/16/37.

⁹ NAS, B18/16/22A.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ NAS, B18/33/3.

¹² NAS, B18/13/15.

¹³ NAS, B18/33/3; B18/13/17.

¹⁴ NAS, B18/13/1.

¹⁵ NAS, B18/13/2.

- 4.6.2 It appears that by the 18th-century the council was contemplating holding public events in the council chambers because it was noted on 25 September 1755 that the chamber was not then suitable for public entertainment. This was because the chamber was divided down the middle by a timber rail or bar. Unfortunately, it does not specify whether this railing ran across the length or breadth of the room. In any event, the solution that was given formal approval was to mount the railing on castors that would fall back towards the west window of the chamber whenever it was needed for ‘company’.¹⁶ Although this is expressly referred to as a rail or bar, it might be questioned whether this was actually some form of internal dividing panel.
- 4.6.3 The next extant accounts relating to the interior of the town house all date to the middle of the 19th century when in November 1853 the council noted that the interior of the town house needed cleaning and that locks needed to be put on the press (cupboard) doors, the total cost not to exceed £3 10s.¹⁷ Jane Knox was paid 2s for washing the town hall floor and the sudden inclusion of this account might suggest that this was not a regular council expense.¹⁸ Three months later, on 11 January 1856, Mrs Kinnach was paid £3 18s 6d for painting the town hall.¹⁹
- 4.6.4 By this time gas lighting had already been installed in the town house. Unfortunately, it is not clear whether gas piping had been installed on all three floors of the building and the tower before this date since new gas fittings were installed in February 1860, some of which required repairing in March 1861.²⁰ Around this time the annual gas bill of the town house amounted to £6 2s 3d though in some years (1885) it rose to £15 12s 6d.²¹
- 4.6.5 It was also frequently noted that the council chamber roof needed plastering and the walls painted and many of these bills unsurprisingly coincide with periods when the building roof had either been repaired or re-slatted.²² Occasional repairs were also made to the town hall staircase. For example, on 9 September 1857 M. Ormiston was paid 9s 3d for this purpose.²³ There also seem to have been a number of changes made to the wooden fittings and panelling in the council chamber between 1922 and 1929. During these years the moulding, mitres, and ends all seem to have been replaced in ‘redwood’ and a number of ‘fake panels’ were fitted in the chamber ‘where necessary’. Unfortunately, no further details about these ‘fake panels’ seem to be available in the sources consulted for this report.²⁴

4.7 The Exterior of the Town House

- 4.7.1 Since there appears to have been a schoolhouse associated with the town house from an early period, it may be that the 1675 record relating to the building of a staircase and chimney for the town schoolhouse may relate to a structure in the vicinity of the town house.²⁵ Moving into the 18th century, specific accounts relating to the fabric of the town house are rare since most of the accounts only talk in generalisations. One

¹⁶ NAS, B18/13/5.

¹⁷ NAS, B18/13/10.

¹⁸ NAS, B18/16/22A.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ NAS, B18/33/2; B18/33/3.

²² NAS, B18/16/22A; B18/16/23; B18/33/2.

²³ NAS, B18/16/22A.

²⁴ NAS, B18/13/18.

²⁵ NAS, B18/13/1.

exception is the entry relating to 4 October 1723 when timber was purchased for the three new sash windows that were going to be built into the town house.²⁶

- 4.7.2 By the early 19th century, however, it is clear that the town council was dissatisfied with the town house and a plan to build new chambers was mooted. On 21 November 1818 a plan was approved for new council chambers that would contain a school and assembly rooms. This plan never came to fruition: by June 1819 it was instead decided to rebuild the existing town house and build an entirely new school elsewhere.²⁷ The impression gained from the records for much of the 19th century is that Dunbar town council was continually struggling to raise sufficient funds to pay for proposed municipal projects.
- 4.7.3 Twenty-one years later, plans to alter the internal structure of the town house were approved by the council on 28 August 1840 and, as part of the plan to provide vaulted ceilings for the prison cells, it was decided to provide a new floor for the council chamber and a new roof for the building. However, these developments seem to have been largely founded on gaining both permission and funding from the Prison Board. Neither was forthcoming so this plan was abandoned.²⁸ However, this failed plan is valuable for another reason because it also described an outbuilding that was used as a coal house at the rear of the town house. This outbuilding must have been at least two stories high since it was planned to reduce it in height so that windows could be built into the back wall of the town house. According to the report, this would allow natural light into the jail cells.²⁹
- 4.7.4 A new door was also cut into the exterior fabric of the town house in August 1831, though rather frustratingly we are not informed where, and a larger batch of further fabric improvements commenced in March 1859 and ran until June 1862.³⁰ During this period the town house ‘spouts’ were repaired, for which A. Manderson was paid 14s 2d; Robert Kennon was paid a total of £2 12s 2d for repairing the town house back buildings and putting three ‘pans’ (horizontal roof timbers) into the jail stair, and John Page was paid £7 9s 2d for repairing the roof of the town house and for plastering and roughcasting there.³¹ On 6 June 1862 Page received a further £40 from the council in payment for roughcasting the entire building.³²
- 4.7.5 By 13 June 1877, however, the roof of the town house was again reported to be in a dangerous condition and in July of that year the council invited tenders to replace the entire roof.³³ The work was approved and the following tradesmen were paid after completing the work:³⁴

Tradesman	Craft	Amount paid
Andrew Paterson	Slater	£34 10s
W. & G. Cunningham	Joiner	£25 18s 7d
James Denholm	Mason	£6 15s 0.5d
Andrew Melville and sons	Plumbers	£6 15s 5d
Archibald Aitkin	Plasterer	£6 14s 6d

Table 2 Trade accounts for 1877

²⁶ NAS, B18/13/3.

²⁷ NAS, B18/13/8.

²⁸ NAS, B18/13/9; B18/13/10.

²⁹ NAS, B18/13/9.

³⁰ NAS, B18/13/12.

³¹ NAS, B18/16/22/A.

³² NAS, B18/13/14.

³³ NAS, B18/13/15.

³⁴ NAS, B18/33/2.

- 4.7.7 However, in either December 1878 or January 1879 the town council seems to have received news that Queen Victoria was going to be visiting the area in 1879 and they promptly embarked on a second round of improvements to the town house. The following tradesmen received payment for various repairs:³⁵

Tradesman	Craft	Amount paid
Cathie & Paterson	Slaters	£16 8s 8d
Alexander Manderson	Joiner	£1 3s 10d
James Denholm	Mason	8s 5d
Andrew Melville and sons	Plumbers	£14 6s 8d, less 12s for lead
Archibald Aitkin	Plasterer	9s 6d
Lockhart-Dobie	Painters	£9 12s 3d
Thomas McGrow	Whitewasher	£2 10s

Table 3 Craftsmen and sums for repair for the royal visit

- 4.7.8 One of the most intriguing aspects of these accounts is the large sums paid out for slating over a period under two years. Assuming that Andrew Paterson slated the entire roof of the town house in 1877, why was such a large sum required for slating one year later? In any event, and unfortunately for the council, some of the repairs they made did not last long. Three years later, 14 October 1881 the chimney stack of the neighbouring tenement, occupied by Mr Kinnach but owned by a restaurant keeper residing in Edinburgh called Mr Dobie, fell during a storm and damaged the roof of the town house. On 8 February 1882 an account for the damage was sent to Dobie's solicitors, Messrs Tods, Murray & Jamieson, and this appears to have been settled.³⁶
- 4.7.9 From the late 1880s onwards the town house seems to have been whitewashed every two years, the price of which seems to have averaged around £5. However, different colours were occasionally used: in 1908, for example, a light buff colouring was chosen.³⁷ This regular lime washing ceased around April 1911, when it was decided to strip the roughcasting off the town house and point the stonework instead. At this time the town council also asked the directors of the Commercial Bank to return the old market cross to the burgh.³⁸
- 4.7.10 In the autumn of 1911 an architect employed by the burgh wrote a letter to the council which contained his opinion of the town house. It is worth quoting this at length since it contains an appreciation of the historic value of the building:

24 October 1911
Dunbar old town house

Dear Sir,
Following our conversation today, upon an inspection of the old building, I should advise you to carefully preserve the ancient parts of this interesting building and to have the work carried out in the most careful manner under proper advice [...] the police office and the small shop which are quite modern additions should be removed at the earliest opportunity so as to expose the ancient building more completely. This would greatly add to the dignity of the building as it would reveal its original proportions. The old stonework which you have now exposed should be repointed

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ NAS, B18/13/15.

³⁷ NAS, B18/13/16; B18/33/3.

³⁸ NAS, B18/13/17.

under proper supervision so as not to cover up the old stones with mortar or cement. Certain parts of the stone mouldings and dressings would have to be replaced by new stones, the original contour of the moulding etc, being closely followed wherever this can be done. Where original windows have been filled in with rubble, or altered into small grated windows these might be restored to their original dimensions. [...]
*Yours faithfully, Mr Oldgrieve.*³⁹

- 4.7.11 Much of this advice about preservation appears to have been heeded although some new and remedial works were undertaken in 1913. In May of that year a new window was inserted on the first floor of the town house and its location was described as ‘to the south of the tower’. Following this, in September, the council approved the pointing of the front and gable ends only of the town house and decided that the rear of the building should again be roughcast. Mr John Gillies was employed to complete the rough-casting and Mr George Cunningham undertook the pointing.⁴⁰ These accounts would indicate that the town house had lain unpointed and un-roughcast for two years between 1911 and 1913.
- 4.7.12 Concerns over the state of the town house fabric arose again in the 1920s. On 12 October 1921 concerns were raised about the chimney head at the south end gable of the property. After inspection, during which it was decided that the head was in no danger of falling down, the council approved expenditure for it to be picked and pointed, and for the chimney can to be plumbed.⁴¹
- 4.7.13 The final large phase of works at the site commenced prior to 1927 when the council decided that it wanted to demolish and re-develop the site of Dobie’s tenement, which it had originally condemned on 9 February 1898,⁴² and build new council offices on the site. The first tender for the project was received on 4 August 1927 at a projected cost of £7080 10s. The council thought this too expensive and instructed their architect, Mr George Simpson, to find ways to lower the price. An adjusted tender was submitted on 14 September 1927 and the total cost, which still included the special wood panellings, new windows, new plasterwork, and a new oak floor for the original council chambers came in at £4791 15s 2d.
- 4.7.14 The council still thought that they could not afford to pay for the project so the architect was instructed to prepare new plans for Dobie’s tenement that comprised a simple shop at ground level with two flats above. On 28 September this was costed at approximately £3000 and the council felt they could afford this if they borrowed £3500, repayable over thirty years at 5% interest and the plan received the full backing of the council at a meeting on 8 February 1928.

The following tradesmen were involved in the project:

Tradesman	Craft	Amount paid
G. Cunningham, Dunbar	Masonry and brick work	£1132 4s 5d
J.D. Horsburgh & son	Joiners	£723 11d
Brown and Glegg Ltd	Steel and smith work	£264 5s 9d
D. Templeton & Sons	Plumbers	£329 18s 2d
R.L. Donaldson, Dunbar	Plasterer and cement work	£259 5s 10d
John Gillies	Slating and harling	£113 17s
Dickson and Walker	Glaziers	£84 2s 10d

Table 4 Trade accounts for 1928

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ NAS, B18/13/18.

⁴² NAS, B18/13/16.

4.7.15 This construction work also had some repercussions for the older town house building. For example, it was noticed that the crow's steps were badly worn and in a general state of disrepair. Mr Simpson, however, refused to contemplate removing them as, according to him, they were in keeping with the general character of the building. Instead, he suggested that they should be renovated. The building work on the old site of Dobie's tenement seems to have been either finished or nearing completion around April 1929 when the council instructed that a plaque inscribed with the date '1929' and two thistles should be set into the fabric of the new council building. At this time, the old notice board that had previously stood inside the old council chambers was dismantled and fixed on a 'standard inside the new enclosure'. Some final work remained to be undertaken and, on 23 August 1929, all of the windows in the old town house were painted. One month later, on 23 September, the council decided to place ornamental electric lamps (rated at 60W) outside the old town house, at a charge of £3 3s per annum.⁴³

⁴³ NAS, B18/13/18; B18/16/37.

5. STANDING BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The results of the laser scanner survey are shown as Fig 3 and comprise point cloud images showing a high degree of detail not normally recorded using normal photography. The data resulted in a more textured appearance, especially on eroded fabric, particularly on the edges of the quoins that appear serrated.
- 5.1.2 The exterior walls of the Town House are described starting from the front of the building, the west-facing elevation (fronting the High Street), followed by the south elevation (gable end) and finally the east elevation or rear of the building. For ease of description, the principal architectural features are numbered in parentheses. The tower numbers are prefixed by the letter T. All features are described in an architectural inventory (Appendix 1).

5.2 West-facing elevation (Fig 4, Plates 1-3)

- 5.2.1 The Town House is a three-storey structure constructed of red sandstone rubble (1) with sandstone quoins (24). A low stone wall fronts the building (20, 49) which supports a wrought-iron rail and ornate gate in front of the tower entrance.
- 5.2.2 On the ground floor two 12-paned sash and frame windows (3, 23) sit within moulded surrounds, between which is situated the central tower (described below). To the immediate right of the north ground floor window is a blocked doorway with relieving arch (4) and dressed surrounds. The blocking work comprises an assortment of rubble and a very large stone at the top (5). The principal entrance into the building is through a large, more recent ashlar portico leading into the main council office stair (not shown).
- 5.2.3 On the first floor a mullioned window (6, 7) with moulded architrave rests on a corbelled sill. The rybat, mullion and corbel profiles are shown in Fig 5. There are 12 panes within each window panel. This window has been inserted. On the south side of the tower, there are two square windows that sit uncomfortably together. The lower window has window bars (26), a reminder of when the building housed the town gaol and police station. The six-paned window above (30) appears to be a more recent insert, judging by the tooled lintel above (29). On the right hand side of the aforementioned window is a blocked window with vestigial traces of its outline – the remains of a relieving arch are present (32). Above the blocked window, and visible from below the eaves, the RCAHMS recorded a possible roof raggle (labelled Fig 3), the apex of which appeared to cut the sill of the adjacent dormer window. A blocked opening was also recorded (labelled on Fig 3).
- 5.2.4 Two pedimented arched dormer windows (12 and 34) with 12-paned sash and case windows light the council chamber that occupies the attic. There are blocked oval openings on each pediment (10 and 36). The window surrounds are chamfer-moulded ashlar (8, 33). Iron brackets (13) support the cast-iron gutter (14) that feeds two cast-iron drain-pipes (15). The roof is slated (16), but the chimney stacks have thackstones at their bases, confirming the roof was originally thatched. The gables are crow-stepped with gabled coping-stones resting above (38, 39). The chimney stacks appear to have been repaired extensively using both coursed sandstone (17) and random rubble (40). The stack at the north end has a single terracotta chimney pot (19) secured with cement haunching (18). At the south end, cement haunching (41) secures three terracotta chimney pots (42).

5.3 The Tower (Figs 4, 6a-b)

- 5.3.1 The semi-hexagonal central tower rises above the wall head of the main elevation just described. The main build is random coursed rubble sandstone utilising both cream-coloured sandstone and Old Red Sandstone (T1). The cream-coloured stones are situated on the lower portion of the structure forming the quoins on the outer edge of the tower. A central peined entrance leads through to the rear of the property and up into the tower. The entrance is surrounded by large blocks of rough-dressed sandstone (T3) with a moulded arch above (T4). A series of chamfer-moulded string-courses (T2, T8, T11) divide the upper stages of the tower. There are four windows on the west-facing elevation that light the internal stairs (T6, T9, T27, T29). There are three more on the south elevation (T31, T34, and T39). Two clock-faces (Plate 8-9) with 20th-century white synthetic fascia and Roman numerals are situated on the north and south elevations (T36-37). In Statutory List, the clocks are described as 19th-century dials with an electric movement. The clock is a 19th-century replacement for a clock that had a smaller face seated within a rectangular surround. The surround has been severely damaged when the new clock was placed within the rebated surround. This feature survives best on the north-west facing elevation. The rectangular surround on the south-facing elevation is severely eroded. A c.10cm rim of cement has been used to hold the present clock in place and this has been painted with black paint to mask the cement grouting enclosing the cast iron rim.
- 5.3.2 Two stone sundials (Plate 10-11) with copper and iron gnomons (T16 and T26) face north-west and south-west respectively. The north-west facing dial is the smaller of the two; it measures 0.80m by 0.60m and consists of a single slab of sandstone 0.06m thick. The copper gnomon is a replacement for an earlier iron blade of which only the impression of its hold-fasts survive. A border has been incised around the edge of the stone and vertical lines have corresponding numbers at each end (numbers 2-8). The top 3-8 numbers are upside down whilst the bottom set of numbers are correct. This appears to have been an error when the numbers were carved. The present copper gnomon is held in place by copper screws and appears to be of 19th- or 20th-century date.
- 5.3.3 Measuring 0.90m by 0.76m the south-west facing dial has weathered badly. The numerals at the bottom and right hand side are eroding. The gnomon is iron and has been repaired using two copper plates. This feature has residues of gilding present on its surface. In the top left corner an incised circle is connected to radial lines pointing to the numerals. Its face was painted black, of which there are several layers. Presumably the face was painted so that the shadow cast by the dial could be read more easily, although it is difficult to see how the numbers could be seen from the ground.
- 5.3.4 A softwood eaves-board (Plate 12) runs around the base of the tower (T17). The spire has a fluted base which has been covered with Welsh slate (T18). The margins of the slate-covered spire base are surmounted by ornate lead flashing (T19). A distinct margin is present between the slate-covered base and the lead-covered spire. Oval louvred lucarnes (T20, T21) are present on the lower half of the spire (T22). A fine wrought-iron weather cock sits on top of the spire (T23-25).

5.4 Rear, east-facing elevation of the Tower (Fig 7)

- 5.4.1 The rear, east-facing elevation is hidden by the Town House roof and was subjected to a photographic survey only. The walls are less weathered due to heavy pointing with cement mortar. The junction between the slate saddle roof and the wall is sealed

with a haunch of cement mortar. Above this roof-line is an earlier incised raggle, forming a deep scar where an earlier roof adjoined the tower (Plate 5). The position of this indicates that it was much broader than the apex than the present slate roof (Plate 6). The spire is flat on this side of the building, which is in contrast to the hexagonal shape fronting the High Street.

5.4 South-facing elevation (Fig 6a, Plate 4)

- 5.4.1 The south elevation faces onto Silver Street and its principal features include the tower, the main Town House gable and the gable of the rear out-shot building. The main features on the tower have been described. The main build is random rubble (59) with quoins (50) of varying length, ranging from 0.25m to 0.5m. The gable crowsteps include triangular copings on the west side (38) whereas on the east, these are plane blocks. The stone used is cream sandstone which is in contrast to the rest of the elevation which is dominated by red sandstone.
- 5.4.2 The elevation has a foundation course (43) that slopes outwards and is approximately 0.8m high at the east end. It comprises an assortment of large to medium sized boulders. An iron tethering-ring (44) is present just above the pavement and the amount of wear behind the ring suggests it is of some antiquity. On the ground floor there are two square-headed windows (46, 48). The western window is 12-paned and the one to the east contains two large panes. The latter has rough-dressed surrounds (45) whilst the former has smaller blocks of sandstone surrounding it (47). The gable quoins range from massive to medium-sized blocks, two of which project out from the gable. The central stack is flanked by gablet crow-steps on the west and 13 crow-steps that surmount a moulded skew stone at the wall head. A cast-iron rainwater pipe is present slightly off-centre down the gable (69). Running up the wall on the east is a large linear patch of cement (51) which hides a gas pipe.
- 5.4.2 A rubble built boundary wall (53) is incorporated into the two-storey projecting outshot building (54) with a pent roof. Its gable (61) is also crow stepped, with projecting skewput (58) and a square chimney stack has a thackstone present at its base showing that this was at one time a thatched building. The lower part of the chimney stack has a brick levelling layer (62) with harled rubble on the lower half (63) whilst the upper part is brick built (64). A concrete coping stone (65) and single terracotta chimney pot (66) are present on the top.

5.5 East-facing elevation (Fig 7, Plate 5)

- 5.5.1 The principal feature on the east elevation is the two-storey projecting outshot building with a slated pentice roof. The building is constructed of rubble sandstone (82) and has been rendered with pebble-dash. A small area of brick repair work (87) is present to the north, below the eaves. The two-storey structure is flanked by another projecting wing of the Council office building. On the ground floor there is an opening which leads through a pend to the main entrance of the tower. On the south side of the opening there is a doorway which accessed a small toilet (86). At the centre of the elevation there is a blocked window (84) with raised margins (83). The roof (79) is slated with Welsh slate.
- 5.5.2 The wall between the outshot building and the Council Offices contains two segmented arches (73, 74), probably relating to the position of two small windows. The upper window has a sill present with infill blocking work. The outline of the lower window is difficult to make out due to heavy pointing work towards the base of the wall. Above the outshot roof there is a single dormer window (78) with ashlar surrounds (77). The main roof is off Welsh slate.

5.6 Internal survey of the outshot building

- 5.6.1 Prior to the insertion of a temporary floor by the building contractor, a photographic survey was conducted in order to record any important features before their modification during the stabilisation works. External repairs to the east elevation meant that internal wall reinforcement was required and would therefore allow new access into an area that had previously been inaccessible due to the lack of a floor. The introduction of a temporary floor provided a unique opportunity to survey a number of unrecorded features, including the main rear wall of the Town House and features associated with the occupation of the outshot building. The work was confined to a basic annotated photographic survey.

North-facing elevation (fig 8a)

- 5.6.2 The north-facing gable measures 4.5m at its highest point and 2m at its widest and is constructed of random coursed rubble bonded with pale-cream mortar. The principal features include a large fireplace measuring by 1.6m high and 1.5m wide with a large stone lintel that has been dressed to form a pointed margin. The lintel measures 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep and its upper section has been plastered. The fire surrounds are crudely dressed and appear to have been re-used. The interior of the fireplace is blocked with rubble and this has been plastered over. Another, smaller, fireplace has been inserted below. This has dressed sandstone surrounds and measures 0.84m by 0.79m. At the rear of this fireplace the fire-back has been built using bricks and has a cement render. The imprint of a cast-iron grate can be seen. The fire-surrounds are soot blackened. Higher up towards the roof, the stonework is rather crude comprising angular blocks within a pale cream lime mortar. Above this is a much more block-like construction within a coarser lime mortar. The junction between the two represents a break in build.

East-facing elevation (masked rear wall of the Town House) (Fig 8b)

- 5.6.3 The east-facing elevation represents a large section of the rear wall of the Town House and this includes a number of interesting architectural features. As with all the elevations recorded, the construction is random rubble with lime mortar. The elevation measures 5.52m in length and 4.86m from the suspended floor to the wooden roof joists. Approximately 50% of the lower half is covered in lime plaster which ends abruptly and measures 2.48m long by 2.34m high. This plasterwork represents a later phase of internal alteration to a small chamber. At the junction between the plaster and the rubble wall there is a distinct line of sockets marking the position of a suspended ceiling. Above the plasterwork the wall is featureless. Towards the north-end of the elevation there are two segmented relieving arches. The lower arch spans the width of the ground floor passage that runs through the building to the tower. A large stone lintel rests below the arch and relates to a moulded passage doorway. The void between the lintel and the segmented arch (or vault line) has been infilled with brick rubble repair work. Above the lower segmented arch, the upper arch is very crude and has 11 segments of large rectangular blocks of sandstone. The void between the two arches has been infilled with rubble that is contemporary with its construction. Approximately 2m above the upper arch are seven blocks of sandstone forming the position of a small relieving arch. There is now evidence that this is supporting a blocked window and it may well relate to a press that is not visible on the interior of the building. At the wall head, there two large sandstone corbels with a third occupying the corner of the south-facing gable. The latter is very crude and masked behind the stonework of the gable. The corbels are red sandstone and measure c. 0.35 by 0.25m. These carry the wooden rafter beam across the wall head.

South-facing elevation (Fig 8c)

- 5.6.4 The south-facing elevation measures 4.8m high and 1.72m wide and is constructed of random rubble and coursed sandstone bonded by lime mortar. The principal feature is a blocked doorway measuring 2.5m high and 0.9m wide. The interior blocking is modern (2006) with a depth of 0.27m. That this is a doorway, there can be little doubt as an iron door hanger is present in the top left corner. The doorway is surmounted by a single sandstone lintel. Above the lintel to the slope of the wall head, the construction contains coursed sandstone blocks. To the right of the doorway, the upper portion of the wall is covered with plaster. Below this, the wall is crude with occasional large blocks of stone in a random build.

West-facing elevation (Fig 8d)

- 5.6.5 The west facing elevation measures 5.28m long and 3.05m high. At the north end of the elevation, approximately 0.4m above the floor, is a segmented arch measuring 1.9m wide with blocks of sandstone measuring c.0.25m long. Below the arch are four courses of brickwork. Above the arch, the wall is largely featureless, comprising random rubble, traces of original plaster and more recent repair (2006). Occupying more or less the centre of the wall, is a blocked window measuring 1.6m high and 1.2m wide. The interior blocking work is modern, as is the concrete lintel that is also a recent insert. Above the blocked window there is a large sandstone block which appears to be part of the primary build. To the right of the blocked window there is a large area of plasterwork which butts up against a line of dressed sandstone blocks that forms a distinct break in build. The stonework has a rebate on the interior edge, similar to the blocked doorway on the south-facing elevation. The stonework is 0.6m wide.

Phase development

- 5.6.6 RCAHMS has ascribed a date of the late 17th or early 18th century for the construction of the outshot building. The precise date is difficult to ascertain but a late 17th-century date would appear to be in keeping with the architectural features present within the interior. If we accept that the earliest fireplace is contemporary with the primary construction then it is feasible that this would have effectively heated such a high interior as well as providing a place to cook. We have no way of knowing how long this fireplace was in use. Later, during the re-modelling of the interior, a false ceiling was introduced to create a much smaller room within. This alteration may have been contemporary with the blocking of the large fireplace and the insertion of the fireplace below. At the opposite end of the room, a doorway allowed access out of the building. This must have required either wooden steps or a stone-built forestair, of which there are no traces on the external elevations. The earlier photographic survey recorded a wooden sash and case window still in situ. Brick blocking work was present on the outside of the window frame. This was later blocked up from the inside during recent (2007) consolidation works. The window is most certainly contemporary with the later use of the room when it was reduced in size to a chamber.
- 5.6.7 The photographic survey also recorded a large section of masonry in front of the fireplace that is approximately 1m wide. This represents a substantial piece of building work that corresponds with a more massive build below. The reason for this is not clear.
- 5.6.8 The following broad phases are proposed for the development of the outshot building:

Phase 1 – Late 17th century: there was a large fireplace to heat the room. The room was lit by the window on the west-facing elevation and accessed by a door on the north gable.

Phase 2 – Mid 18th century: a suspended ceiling was introduced and a smaller fireplace constructed. The window and doorway were still in use. The room continued in use until the early 20th century as the chimney stack appears to have been heightened during this period.

Phase 3 – Early 20th century: the room went out of use and both the window and doorway were blocked up and the floor removed.

Potential use of the outshot building

- 5.6.9 It is surmised that throughout its life this part of the building was in domestic use. It seems possible that the room was used by a gaoler when the Town House was a prison. Access the cells would have been through the passage and up the tower steps. The requirement for a person to accept prisoners both night and day would have necessitated provision of adequate domestic quarters as part of this position. Conversely, the outshot building could have been used as living quarters for debtors, who may have been afforded better conditions while incarcerated. Debtors were considered to be aristocrats among prisoners and were given salubrious accommodation. Debtors' cells tended to be less damp because they had fireplaces and windows and the occupants were free to come and go as they wished (MacGreggor 2003). It was noted in 1792 that a new building had been added to the rear of Linlithgow Toolbooth, the upper part of which was designed for 'debtors who have hitherto had no place but the common prison' (MacGreggor *ibid*). Owing to the lack of historical records citing the use of the building, it remains a matter of conjecture if it was used to house prisoners. We do know that the room was reduced in size with the introduction of the smaller fireplace for a coal fire. Precisely when the room no longer functioned as domestic quarters and went out of use is unknown, but an early 20th century date seems probable, most likely when the building ceased to function as a police station during the 1920s.

6. RESULTS OF DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Anne Crone

- 6.1 Three oak joists (Fig 6, Plate 13) retrieved from the south gable wall were submitted for dendrochronological analysis. The timbers were all squared heart baulks, the pith being present on all of them. The outer surfaces were heavily decayed and no sapwood had survived. However, on DTH3 the curvature of the outer surface indicates that this is on, or very near, the heartwood/sapwood boundary (h/s).
- 6.2 The surfaces were finely sanded to enhance the ring-pattern. The ring-pattern was measured using *Dendro for Windows* (Tyers 1999).
- 6.3 All three timbers produced relatively long, sensitive ring-patterns (Table 5).

Timber	No. rings	h/s	Calendar date
DTH1	121	/	/
DTH2	91	/	1360 - 1450 AD
DTH3	140	h/s	1370 - 1509 AD

Table 5. Dendrochronological data

- 6.4 The sequences were initially compared with each other but did not produce any significant correlations. They were then compared against a suite of Scottish, English and Scandinavian site and master chronologies. DTH2 produced significant and consistent correlations against a group of Scottish ‘import’ chronologies and Scandinavian chronologies (Table 6) indicating a date of 1360 – 1450 AD. DTH3 produced fewer and weaker, but nevertheless consistent, correlations within the same group, indicating a date of 1370–1509 AD. When DTH2 and DTH3 were combined at the indicated dates to form a site master, DTHMNx2, the signal was greatly enhanced, as reflected in the strength of the correlations (Table 6), indicating that, despite the poor correlation between the two components ($t = 3.33$ at the position of match), the sequences are correctly positioned vis-à-vis each other (Table 7). DTH1 could not be dated.

SCOTTISH 'IMPORT' CHRONOLOGIES	DTH2	DTH3	DTHMNx2
FTMAS2 (1318-1572 AD) Fenton Tower, East Lothian	7.07	4.67	7.75
EDINCAS2 (1358-1509 AD) Edinburgh Castle	7.67	3.87	7.33
BRECHIN1 (1359-1470 AD) 68-74 High St, Brechin	5.93	/	6.21
PANLKL39 (1366-1569 AD) NMS, Edinburgh	5.47	/	5.75
QMBH01mn (1423-1550 AD) Queen Mary's Bathhouse, Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh	4.60	4.07	5.57
DUNTARVIE (1385-1529 AD) Duntarvie Castle, West Lothian	4.79	3.82	5.39
375HSMNx2 (1338-1570 AD) 375, High St, Edinburgh	4.42	3.99	5.29
EP21505 (1355-1505 AD) Stirling Palace, Stirling	4.85	/	4.98
OCHMN (1373-1563 AD) Old Craighouse, Edinburgh	/	3.67	4.64
GAROOF2 (1350-1458 AD) Guthrie Aisle, Angus	4.24	/	4.62
GAROOF1 (1348-1464 AD) Guthrie Aisle, Angus	4.14	4.11	4.56
MIDHOPEx2 (1265-1505 AD) Midhope Castle, West Lothian	3.50	/	4.21
<i>Regional chronologies</i>			
SNORWAY2i (1305-1771 AD) South Norway	6.34	5.20	7.42
2X900001 (830-1997 AD) Sealand, Denmark	4.89	3.59	5.65
SM100001 (1310-1539 AD) Ystad, Sweden	5.11	/	5.36
00800009 (1301-1561 AD) Halmstad, Sweden	4.60	/	5.09
81M00004 (1350-1480 AD) N Jutland, Denmark	4.08	/	5.03
JUTLAND6 (846-1793 AD) Jutland, Denmark	3.67	/	4.43

Table 6: Correlations with Scottish ‘import’ chronologies and Scandinavian regional chronologies.

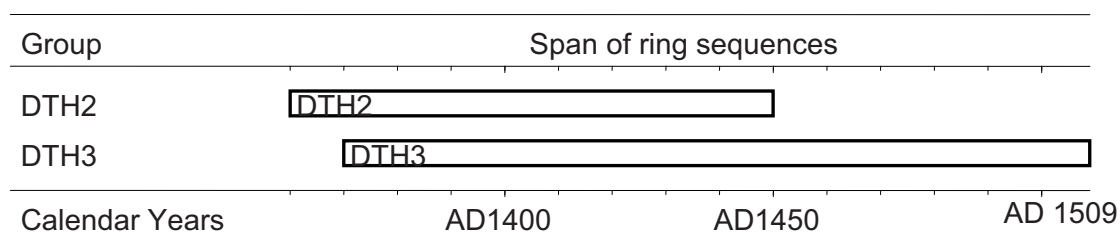


Table 7. Chronological relationship between DTH2 and DTH3

Discussion

- 6.5 As with the bulk of timber found in 16th-century buildings in Scotland, the timbers used in the Old Town House were imported from Scandinavia (Crone & Mills 2002; Crone & Watson 2002). The site chronology displays the greatest correlations with the Norwegian regional chronology and with two of the Scottish ‘import’ chronologies thought to have come from Norway, those from Edinburgh Castle (Crone & Gallagher in press) and Fenton Tower (Crone 2002). The correlations are not sufficiently high to state with certainty that Norway is the source of the timber but the results do fit into an emerging pattern of buildings, almost all in the Lothians, in which Norwegian timber has been provisionally identified.
- 6.6 Norway has long been assumed to be the source of most imported timber in Scotland, not least because of the ease and cheapness with which timber could be shipped from Norwegian fjords in contrast to the difficulties of extracting timber from a remote highland glen (Lythe 1960, 147). Moreover, from the late 15th century Norway, together with Sweden and Denmark, is frequently mentioned in contemporary Scottish documentation as a source of timber (ie *TA* Vol IV, 289), while in parts of Norway, the timber trade, particularly during the period from the mid 16th century to the early 18th century, was traditionally called the ‘Scottish Trade’, reflecting the dominance of the Scots in this trade (Lillehammer 1986, 97). Thus, we might expect to encounter Norwegian timber in the tree-ring record of buildings of 15th/16th-century date.
- 6.7 The date of the outermost ring in the chronology, AD 1509, lies on DTH3, on or very near the heartwood/sapwood boundary. A few heartwood rings may have decayed away but the curvature of the outer surface indicates that it is very close to the boundary. It is therefore possible to add an estimate for the number of sapwood rings that have been lost in order to calculate a felling range for the timber. As the timber originated in Scandinavia a sapwood estimate of 15-30 years is used (Niels Bonde, pers comm). Thus, the timber is likely to have been felled sometime between AD 1524 and AD 1539.
- 6.8 The Old Town House has been ascribed an early 17th-century date on the basis of the external appearance of the building (Stell 1982, 451). As the timbers are mid 16th-century at latest, they have either been re-used in the building or the core of the building is earlier than previously supposed.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Tollbooths as administrative buildings

- 7.1.1 Geoffrey Stell's paper on the earliest tollbooths provides an inventory and succinct account on the evolution of Scottish tollbooths and the role that they played within the municipal running of the burgh. The following discussion is drawn from this paper and is presented to place the Dunbar Town House in its wider context as a place of administration and incarceration.
- 7.1.2 Within Scotland's Historic Burghs, municipal architecture is best represented by the tollbooth or town house which, being the hub of the public life of the burgh, tended to epitomise the wealth, the self-esteem and the organisation of the community it served (Stell 1982). The vast majority of town houses are of 18th-century and later date. Stell recorded that there are now only just over 20 surviving tollbooths that date either wholly or in part from the period prior to the Union of Parliaments in 1707. Tollbooth or tolloneum *sensu stricto* means the booth, stall or office at which tolls, duties and customs were collected. Stell also mentions that the vernacular term first seems to appear in the late medieval period, and by the 16th century the tollbooth had also adsorbed the meaning of the term *pretorium*, a council chamber or justice-seat. By this period the building had become the focus of the burgh court as well as doing service as the burgh prison.
- 7.1.3 Civic pride and the importance of the building usually meant that the building occupied a central position within the main burgh street or adjacent to the market square. The market or mercat cross would normally have been close by. Fine embellishments including tall spires, sun dials (as a precursor to the town clock) and gilded coats of arms or armorial plaques, (examples include the tollbooths at Dalkeith, Dysart, Crail and West Wemyss). However elaborate these buildings appeared, the tollbooth was a functioning building and specific public requirements governed its design and layout. Essentially three components are common throughout the typology of Scottish tollbooths and these include the tower or steeple, the council chamber or block, and the common prison. The latter gathered considerable importance from the late 16th century onwards until this burden was lifted with the instigation of the Prisons Act of 1839, which vested powers and duties in a General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland with the assistance of local County Boards (Stell *ibid*) .
- 7.1.4 The Dunbar Town House served as the burgh gaol, having two cells on the first floor. The windows to the cells were small and barred. Above the cells are the ornate oak panelled walls of the Council Chamber. The outshot building appears to have been associated with a gaoler's domestic quarters, with the room below serving as a coal house. When serving as the town prison, in all probability a full time gaoler lived on the premises. His room may well have been the outshot structure on the rear of the building. The plaster and scars from a small compartment built within the interior of a much larger space and the presence of a large fireplace suggest that this was sufficient to serve as either a permanent or semi-permanent living quarters.

7.2 Historical versus archaeological record

- 7.2.1 Dr Alistair Ross has shown that there are large gaps in the documentation relating to repair-work history. There is a much better record of repair work surviving in the 19th century, which is probably a reflection of the fact that repairs were better documented during this period than the previous centuries. The reference above (in

Section 4.4.1) to ‘theiking of the stipple with leid’ in 1677 is interesting as the leadwork currently covering the steeple appears to be much more recent and would suggest that it had again been covered during the mid 19th century. References to the town clock in the 16th century are intriguing as the present clock is a 19th-century replacement which resulted in the removal of a rectangular clock that sat within the dressed fascias recorded above and below the present circular clock faces. The earlier clock seems to have needed much repair up until its replacement. The new clock appears to have been problematic also, requiring much expenditure at that time (see section 4.5.4).

- 7.2.3 Inspection of the present roof confirms that this is probably the roof that was rebuilt in 1877 (Section 4.7.5) and up until this period it seems very likely that the earlier roof was associated with the earlier roof line exposed on the rear of the tower (east-facing elevation).

7.3 Phase development

- 7.3.1 The earliest historical reference to a town tollbooth in 1539 and the felling date of the dendrochronology samples between AD 1524 and AD 1539 is significant. The felling date is based on a 15-30 year estimate and could arguably be slightly earlier than 1539, raising the possibility that it was inserted into the building as a floor joist member as either green or seasoned wood during primary construction. The Statutory List ascribed a date of circa 1620 for the construction of the Town House, this date has to be revised in the light of the dendrochronological and survey results.

- 7.3.2 The phase-development ground plan established earlier by RCAHMS has been modified based on the results of the building survey (Fig 9). These results can be broadly summarised as follows:

- Phase 1 Early 16th century – Main elevations of the Town House with barrel vaulted chambers.
- Phase 2 Late 17th or early 18th century – Construction of the rear outshot building including alterations and additions to the fenestration
- Phase 3 17th Century – Mainly alterations to the second floor Council Chamber, with new fireplaces and fenestration
- Phase 4 20th century – Addition of new entrance to the Council offices adjoining Dunbar Town House, boundary wall and railings on the west-facing elevation and the toilet on the ground-floor of the outshot building.

- 7.3.3 MacGibbon and Ross (ibid) have ascribed a 16th-century date to the building and mention that the capped crow-steps on the gables are not very common features and are contemporary with the aforementioned date. Early documentary sources referring to a town tollbooth first occur in 1539, and again in 1545, where the town court was held. These are transcriptions that only survive in a notebook that belonged to a prominent local historian, the original documents having been lost. Dendrochronological analysis points to either re-use of timber, or the core of the building dating from the mid-16th century. The stylistic character, incorporating crow-stepped gables and the use of massive quoins on the south and west-facing elevations fit comfortably with a mid 16th- century date. Internal archaeological investigation would be needed to determine the date, nature and extent of any structures pre-dating the present town house.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 All the objectives have been fulfilled and the building survey has provided a detailed architectural inventory of the external features at Dunbar Town House prior to its repair and covering with new weatherproof harling. The survey has also brought to light hitherto unrecorded features, these include the three oak timbers recovered from the south gable. The interior of the outshot has also been recorded and has provided new evidence for interior modifications to this enigmatic part of the building. Access to the roof space has confirmed a late 19th-century date that is in accord with the historical documentation.
- 8.2 Analysis of the historical documents by Dr Alistair Ross has provided an in depth record of the major repairs that have been undertaken. This has also provided useful corroborating information alongside the architectural record.
- 8.3 Dr Anne Crone's results obtained from dendrochronological analysis have provided direct evidence for the use of Scandinavian timber and this now places Dunbar Town House firmly on the map in terms of the Scottish 'import' dendrochronologies that provide a positive link to other important 16th-century high status buildings (Table 6 above). Of most significance is the fact that the dendrochronological results combined with the stylistic evidence attained from the standing building survey push back the construction of Dunbar Town House to the mid 16th century, some hundred years earlier than the date ascribed by RCAHMS and the Statutory List.
- 8.4 A full analytical record of the fabric visible on the external elevations provide a permanent archaeological record prior to re-harling the exterior of the building. No further external recording work is required.
- 8.5 The proposal for new drainage works around the base of the Town House to a depth of 0.5m raises the potential for the recovery of archaeological remains relating to modifications that have occurred around or close to the present building (see Figs 2a-b). This is particularly important for the rear of the building where the potential for the preservation of *in-situ* building remains is very high. East Lothian Council require a watching brief to monitor the new service trenching work in this area in order to record any features of archaeological significance.

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APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

No.	Summary description
	<i>West-facing (High Street) elevation</i>
1	Main random rubble build using both red and cream coloured sandstone.
2	Square-headed window, chamfer-moulded ashlar surrounds.
3	12-paned wooden sash and case window measuring 2.2m long and 1.2m wide.
4	Sandstone relieving arch comprising 10 units measuring 0.5m in length.
5	Blocking work of doorway comprising massive blocks of sandstone measuring on average 0.5m and smaller units on average 0.3m long.
6	Moulded window surrounds, (6a) moulded lintel (6b) sill-stones (6c) resting on square corbels (6d) (see Fig 5).
7	Two sets of 12-paned glazed wooden window frames set within ornate moulded rybats with a mullion (see MP1). The two sill stones are supported by corbels. The mullion is a replacement and some of the rybats are contemporary replacements.
8	Pedimented dormer window surrounds, dressed sandstone.
9	Pediment above window.
10	Ocular blocked opening, 0.35m deep.
11	Sandstone coping stones on top of the pediment dormer window.
12	12-paned glazed wooden window frame.
13	Ornate cast-iron guttering brackets (modern).
14	Gutter (modern) box cast-iron trough-type supported by brackets (13).
15	Cast-iron drain pipe (recent).
16	Welsh slate roof surmounted by cast iron ridge.
17	Chimney stack with ashlar surrounds infilling coursed stone block work.
18	Chimney stack haunching, modern cement.
19	Cylindrical terracotta chimney pot with rolled top.
20	Ornate wrought-iron railing surmounted on a low stone wall. The rail points are forged with lancet heads fixed on two rails. The lower rail has a greater number of bars present.
21	Wrought-iron gate with scroll-work with plaque (Town House Museum).
22	Ashlar window surrounds and lintel 2.2m high by 1.2m wide.
23	12-paned glazed wooden sash-and-case window.
24	Corner quoins comprising sandstone blocks using mainly ORS.
25	Dressed sandstone window surrounds.
26	Window bars for the gaol window.
27	Window bars of wrought iron fixed by lead plugs to the window surrounds.
28	6-paned glazed sash-and-case window within stone surrounds. Iron bars present in front of the window from when this lit the gaol.
29	Dressed sandstone lintel for window 28, broken at south end.
30	6-paned glazed wooden window.
31	Vestigial hint of blocking work below the segment arch (32).
32	Six, possibly seven, stones representing a relieving arch for a former blocked window.
33	Pedimented dormer window surround, sandstone with chamfer-moulded edges.
34	12-paned glazed sash and case window.
35	Sandstone pediment above window (34)
36	Blocked ocular opening, blocking comprises three stones bonded with cement.
37	Sandstone ridge copings on the dormer.
38	Crow-step gable with five triangular copings resting on three blocks of sandstone. The copings are cream-coloured sandstone.
39	Three courses of sandstone masonry capped by triangular copings on the crow-steps.
40	Chimney stack, comprising rough-dressed quoins with rubble breastwork.
41	Haunching cement on top of the chimneystack.
42	Cylindrical terracotta chimney pots held in place by the cement haunching (41).
	<i>South-facing (Silver Street) elevation</i>
43	Foundation course comprising courses of randomly laid rubble, rising from 0.15m at the west end to 0.66m at the east end. The foundation course projects 0.35m out from the line of the gable.
44	Forged-iron tethering ring with a diameter of 0.14m situated above the pavement. The ring is

	fixed to the stonework by a U-shaped iron bracket. The ring is of some antiquity judging by the wear to the stone it is fixed to.
45	Rough dressed window surrounds, ORS and very eroded measuring 1.15m by 0.67m.. The stone lintel and sill is broken. The side stones are very eroded.
46	2-paned glazed window frame..
47	Square headed window with rough-dressed sandstone surrounds measuring 1.45m.
48	12-paned wooden window inserted in (47).
49	Low stone wall, rough dressed coursed sandstone with copings, supports wrought iron railings.
50	Rough-dressed sandstone quoins located on the west side of the elevation, variable sizes with occasional larger blocks.
51	Modern cement render covering an iron gas pipe. The render is very hard. This feature rises from the pavement up to the base of the outshot chimneystack.
52	Triangular infill lime mortar bonded rubble forming a levelling layer below the cement-capped wall head.
53	Lower random rubble build of the outshot building. This wall projects out c. 0.35m out from the alignment of the gable and carries on downslope on line with the main boundary wall.
54	Upper main random-rubble build of the outshot building. An assortment of sub-rounded boulders with packing fillets and smaller irregular stones held in a lime-mortar bond with a sea shell and sand temper.
55	Cast iron street sign (SILVER STREET) 1.29m long an 0.19m wide. Letters in relief and painted gold on a black background.
56	Large sandstone block projecting out from the main gable, 0.90m long and 0.18m thick, projecting off the gable at about 0.20m.
57	Quoins on the east corner of the outshot building, comprising well-dressed blocks of ORS. Variable in size but regular ranging from 0.4m to 0.85m long and rather more uniform in depth at c. 0.3m.
58	Projecting moulded sandstone skewput at the base of the crowstep gable.
59	Patch cement repairs comprising red cement (dyed) to match stonework, wet finish, repair patches of recent age.
60	Two large blocks of stone projecting out from the gable for no apparent reason, measuring 0.22 x 0.18m.
61	Crow-steps on the out-shot gable, regular blocks of cream-coloured sandstone.
62	Line of bricks at the base of the chimney stack, possibly forming a levelling layer
63	Chimney stack base carried over to the E elevation. Harled with wet-dash render masking what lays beneath.
64	Upper section of the chimney stack with recent (20th-century) brickwork and cement bond.
65	Concrete haunching supporting chimney pot.
66	Single cylindrical terracotta chimney pot.
67	Crowsteps on the east side of the main S-facing elevation. 13 cream-coloured sandstone blocks in regular fashion, with a skewput at the base of the crowsteps.
68	Two wooden battens fixed on cross-pieces with screws. The position suggest it held an earlier street sign.
69	Cast-iron rain pipe in seven sections carried through the foundation layer.
70	Patch of harling at the base of the out-shot building at the east end of the gable.
	<i>External tower on the west elevation</i>
T1	Main construction build of tower comprising random-rubble build bonded with lime mortar.
T2	Chamfer-moulded stringcourse, broken in places.
T3	Large rough-dressed and moulded door surrounds around the entrance to the tower.
T4	Lintel stones above T3.
T5	Quoins at the corner of the tower, comprising cream-coloured and ORS. The cream-coloured sandstone has eroded considerably.
T6	Small square-headed window with sandstone lintel and cill. This window lights the staircase.
T7	Small six-paned glazed window in wooden frame within T6.
T8	Middle tower string-course, continuous on all sides of the tower.
T9	Small square-headed window with rough-dressed sandstone surrounds, windowsill, lintel and surrounds.
T10	Four-paned wooden glazed window frame.

T11	Upper string-course, sandstone with chamfer moulding, continues around the tower.
T12	Upper window, square-headed, on the north-elevation of the tower.
T13	Rear quoins on the east-side of the tower, rough-dressed sandstone.
T14	Clock-face on north-elevation of the tower. Plastic face (shop-sign type) with roman numerals and metal hands (1.2m diameter).
T15	Cast-iron black painted moulded clock-face surround fixed to stonework.
T16	Diamond-shaped sun-dial with central vein.
T17	Wooden soft-wood barge board with lower wooden soft-wood bead immediately below. The barge board is painted black.
T18	Welsh slates covering the base of the spire.
T19	Fluted lead flashing surrounding the welsh slate.
T20	Large oval oculus with louvre vents, positioned on all four sides of the spire.
T21	Smaller row of oculus openings situated on all four sides of the spire.
T22	Lead covered spire with slate skirting roof, louver vented in oval leaded openings.
T23	Wrought iron support for the weather vane, scroll work.
T24	Weather vane, wrought iron.
T25	Weather cock, gold painted with wrought-iron scroll work.
T26	Sundile plinth, diamond shaped.
T27	Small square-headed window with dressed stone surrounds.
T28	Four-paned glazed wooden windowframe.
T29	Small square-headed window with irregular sized surrounds.
T30	Four-paned glazed wooden window frame.
T31	Ground floor window on the south elevation of the tower, irregular rubble surrounds.
T32	Four-paned wooden window frame.
T33	Quoins situated on the mid-section of the tower.
T34	Small rectangular window with sandstone surrounds.
T35	Brick used to block window T34 to deter pigeon nesting.
T36	Cast-iron clock face surround, painted black, roll-moulded.
T37	Clock-face on south-elevation of the tower. Synthetic face with roman numerals and metal hands, clock face 1.20m diameter.
T38	Rear quoins on the south-facing elevation, rough-dressed blocks of ORS.
T39	Small square window with irregular rough-dressed surrounds, lighting the clock room.
T40	Small square wooden 4-paned window.
T 41	Lighting conductor, copper measuring 3cm wide, on south facing elevation of the tower.
<i>External east-facing elevation (rear)</i>	
71	Main build comprising random rubble old red sandstone with lime mortar bond rich in sea-shell and sand.
72	Patch of cream coloured repair work.
73	Seven stones forming a relieving arch, no distinct break in build below indicating the position of a window or doorway.
74	Seven stones forming a relieving arch with fabric below marking the position of a small blocked window.
75	Square void, possible scaffold socket.
76	Welsh slate roof on the outshot building.
77	Dormer surrounds comprising dressed sandstone.
78	8-paned sash and case window.
79	Welsh slate covering outshot roof.
80	Thackstone at the base of the chimney stack, rough-dressed sandstone.
81	Chimney stack, harled at the time of the survey, rubble lower half brick upper.
82	Main build of the out-shot building comprising of random rubble construction.
83	Raised margins for a central square window measuring 1.5m by 1.5m.
84	Brick blocking work covered in harling.
85	Surrounds for a blocked doorway comprising large blocks of sandstone, rough-dressed.
86	Brick blocking work of the toilet doorway. The bricks were laid in a mortar bond.
87	Brick repair work to the corner of the building below the eaves.
88	Crow step gable stonework.
89	Crow step gable.
90	Cast-iron rain pipe and gutter.

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Digital Photographic Register

Folder/date	Description	Conditions	Taken From
<i>Folder 1</i>	<i>05/5/07</i>		
1-3	Roof Sarking and joist details, outshot roof	Bright	East
4	Sarking and gutter line, outshot roof	Bright	East
5-7	Sarking and joist detail, rear outshot roof	Bright	East
8	Hipped dormer and roof detail	Bright	North-east
9-17	Outshot, N elevation, fabric detail	Bright	North
18	Building recording on outshot	Bright	East
19-23	Mid-centre of the outshot wall, fabric detail	Bright	South-east
24-25	Door surround near coal house, ground floor under outshot	Bright	East
26-27	Entrance to coal house, in passage	Bright	West
28	Spoilt shot deleted	N/a	N/a
29	West elevation, coal house	Flash	West
30	Void in coal house west elevation, former blocked window	No Flash	West
31	Void in coal house west elevation, former blocked window	Flash	West
32-33	Segmented arch over the coal house door in outshot	Flash	South
34-36	Suspended floor with hook in outshot building	Flash	East/West
37-40	Blocked window with brick infill on Outshot E-facing elevation	Bright	East
41-51	Fabric detail following removal of the harling on the rear outshot building	Bright	East
<i>Folder 2</i>	<i>15/8/07</i>		
1-15	Consecutive shots of the outshot gable	Bright	South
16-18	Crowsteps on gable of the outshot	Bright	South
19	Dendro sample S1 on main gable	Bright	South
20	Dendro sample S2 on main gable	Bright	South
21	Dendro sample S3 on main gable	Bright	South
22-35	Fabric towards the street level on the outshot gable	Bright	South
36-57	Clock tower and fabric details, over exposed	Bright	South
58-59	Mid section of the towers south-facing elevation	Bright	South
60-62	Middle section of the south facing gable	Bright	West/East
63	Skewputs on outshot gable	Bright	East
64-65	Quoins on the south-facing gable	Bright	East
66-87	South elevation, outshot gable. Fabric details from scaffold	Bright	South
88-89	Roof interior, south gable, random rubble	Bright	North
90-91	Roof joist and sarking	Flash	North/NW
92-93	North end of roof	Dull	South
94	Ridge and joist junction	Dull	South
95	Clock tower clock detail	Bright	South
96	Clock tower detail	Bright	South
97	South elevation, west side detail	Bright	South
98	Tower spire	Bright	South
99-107	South facing gable of the rear outshot, reference shots	Bright	South
<i>Folder 3</i>	<i>8/10/08</i>		
1-2	Fabric at base of the outshot, E elevation	Bright	East
3-6	Fireplace details and floor, N-facing interior of the outshot	Flash	North
7-9	Segmented relieving arch, E-facing interior wall, outshot	Flash	East
10-12	Reliving arch, W-facing elevation, outshot	Flash	West

13	2007 repair to window in the coalhouse, outshot	Flash	West
14	Brick blocking work, interior W-facing elevation, outshot	Flash	North-west
15-17	Internal fireplace, N-facing elevation, outshot	Flash	North
<i>Folder 4</i>	<i>15/7/07</i>		
1	Brick blocking work and raised margin on E-facing elevation		East
2-3	Brickwork on blocked toilet		East
4	Quoins surrounding toilet opening		East
5-6	Lower section of blocking work		East
7-9	Uppers section of blocked toilet door on E-facing elevation		East
10-13	Quoins surrounding the toilet opening, e-elevation		
14-16	Void in blocked coal house window, E-facing elevation		East
17	Oblique shot of blocked toilet door		East
18	South side of blocked toilet door		North-east
19-20	Door surrounds, toilet door		East
<i>Folder 5</i>	<i>22/12/06</i>		
1-4	Waste ground in front of E-facing elevation		East
5-13	General shots of the E-facing elevation before scaffolding		East
14-18	Close up of ground at the base of the E-facing elevation		North
19-21	Oblique shots of the E-facing elevation		North-east
22-26	General shots of the tower, W-facing elevation		West
27-28	South side of the west-facing elevation, general details		West
29-30	Route for service trench, W-facing elevation		West
31-32	Tower entrance at street level		North-west
33	Lower south window, W-facing elevation		North-west
34	Paving in front of the W-facing elevation, south side		West
35	Looking up the tower, NW-facing		North-west
36	Pedimented dormer, W-facing elevation		West
37	Railing detail-W-facing elevation		West
38	S-facing gable, Silver Street level		South-west
39-40	General shots of the S-facing gable		South-west
41-42	Tethering ring on base of the S-facing gable		South
43-47	South-facing gable, general shots		South-east
48	Tower, S-facing elevation		South
49	Base of tower, S-facing		South
50-54	Rear out-shot and junction of gable		South-east
55	2-paned window on S-facing gables		South
56	Upper gable of E-facing outshot building		South
57-58	Interior shots of woodwork in the tower passages		Looking up
<i>Folder 6</i>	<i>28/2/08</i>		<i>West</i>
1	Right-hand rybat round window 7		West
2	Long-shot of window 7		South-west
3	Top-right rybat and lintel		South
4-6	Lower stone rebate below clock, NW-facing elevation		North-west
7-10	Sundial T16, gen shot		West
11-13	Sundial T26, gen shot		West
14-16	Close up of dial blade, T26 showing copper plate repair		North
17	Top left of clock recess with grout		North
18	Bottom left of clock recess with grout		North
19	Small opening to right of clock		North
20	Clock dial T26		North
21	Clockface on N elevation		North
22	Bottom right of clock face showing grout and rebate		North
23	Rear-E-facing elevation of the tower		East
24	Lower spire, rear E-facing elevation		East

25	Spire, E-facing elevation		East
26	Weather cock, gen shot		West
27	Rear of spire, E-facing elevation		East
28	Cross-roof junction with tower		South-east
29	Main town house roof ridge		South
30	Lucern louver in spire		West
31	Spire detail		West
32	Upper spire detail showing lucerns		West
33	Cross-roof and tower junction		South-east
34	Lower spire apron		East
35	Upper spire, gen shot		East
36-38	North side earlier roof raggie on rear, E-facing side of the tower		East
39-41	South side roof raggie on rear, E-facing side of the tower		East
42	Sundial T26		West
43-44	Sundial T16 blade		North
45	Sundial T26 Blade		North
46-48	South side roof raggie, rear E-facing side of tower		East

35mm Photographic Register

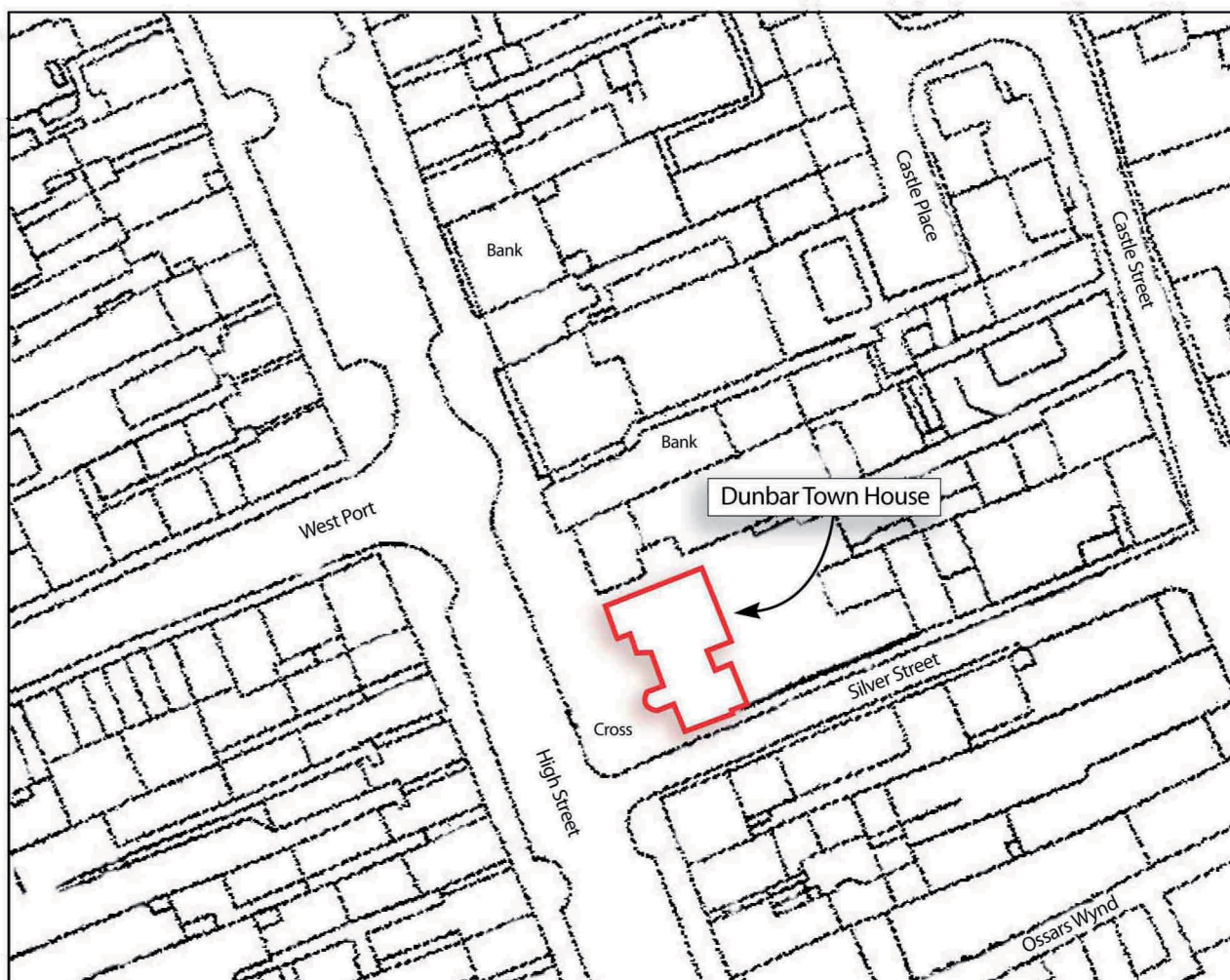
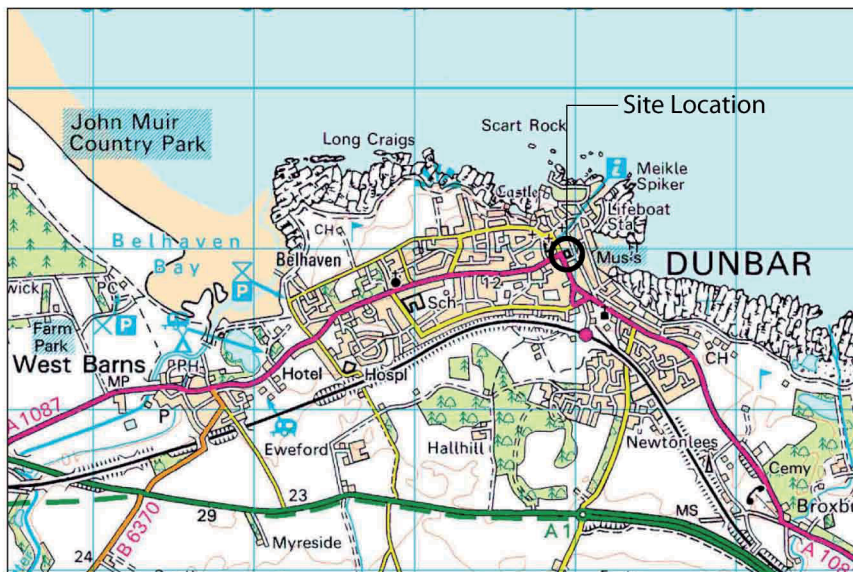
Film no	Frame No	Description	Conditions	Taken From
	0	Registration		
1	1-2	General shot of east elevation (rear)	Bright	East
	3-4	General shot of annex building at east elevation	Bright	East
	5-6	South elevation, general shot	Bright	South
	7-8	South elevation, general detail	Bright	South
	9-10	West elevation general detail	Bright	West
	11-12	West elevation, tower detail	Bright	West
	13-14	West elevation, general detail	Bright	West
2	0	Registration		
	1-2	Window 5, general shot	Bright	West
	3-6	Window 9, general shot	Bright	West
	6-7	Feature 12, 12 paned window	Bright	West
	8-12	Ornate cast-iron gutter brackets	Bright	North-west
	13-14	Chimney stack, south end	Bright	South
	15-17	Pedimented dormer window, above window 34	Bright	West
	18-23	Clock-face, south facing	Bright	South
	24-25	Main build on west elevation	Bright	West
	26-27	Tower construction below clock-face, south elevation	Bright	South
	28-29	General shot of tower construction between lower string course	Bright	South
3 (part)	21-22	Outshot interior, N-facing elevation	Flash	North
	23-24	Outshot interior, W-facing elevation	Flash	West
	25-26	Outshot interior, S-facing elevation	Flash	South
	27-30	Outshot interior, E-facing elevation	Flash	East
	31-32	Outshot interior, coal house W-facing elevation	Flash	West
	33-34	Outshot interior, coal house, E-facing elevation	Flash	East
	35-36	Outshot interior, doorway arch	Flash	South-west

APPENDIX 3 LIST OF DOCUMENTS HELD IN THE NMRS

NMRS Catalogue No.	Photograph description or title	Date
C32036	Council chamber, E. wall, detail of fireplace with Hannoverian heraldic plaque	Not known
252B1	Front elevations showing the tower	1960s
B39177	Front elevation	10/07/1990
B39183	Close up detail of tower and clock	10/07 1990
B39180	Detail of steeple, upper portion	10/07/1990
B38178/CN	View from the west	10/07/1990
B39184/CN	View from the west	10/07/1990
B391811/CN	Steeple detail, upper portion	10/07/1990
B39187/CN	Steeple and spire	10/07/1990
EL/1288	View from the west	29/5/1937
EL/1140a	View from the south west	1951
EL/1142b	View from the north west	1951
EL/1142c	High street, general view	1951
B58950	Town House	c.1970
EL/2711	Town house and chambers	1976
	Drawings	
C434636	Council chamber, gen. View from north west	1994
ELD 39/1	S Elevation measured by P. Holbourn and D.M Stewart	1994
ELD 39/2	Front elevation and plan at ground floor level. Plan of tower. Weather vane and steeple. Measured by P. Holbourn and D.M Stewart	1994
ELD 39/3	Front and S elevations, plans of tower, tower above intake and ground floor level.	1994
ELD 39/4	Front elevation and plan at gnd. fl. Level. Plan of tower, weather vane and steeple and S elevation.	1994
DC 29551	West elevation: Preparatory drawing for Tolbooths and Town-houses RCAHMS 1996, signed JB	c.1994
DC 29552	Plans: ground floor; first floor; second floor. Preparatory drawing for Tolbooths and Town-houses RCAHMS 1996, signed JB	1988
DC 29553	Survey drawing with annotations: Second floor plan, first floor plan; ground floor plan; section through stair tower; West elevation. Preparatory drawing for Tolbooths and Town-houses RCAHMS 1996, signed JB DRB	

APPENDIX 4 DES ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dunbar Town House/Toll Booth Historic Building Survey.
PROJECT CODE:	DUTO
PARISH:	Dunbar
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Buildings Appraisal
NMRS NO(S):	NT67NE 6
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 67931 78951
START DATE (this season)	March 2007
END DATE (this season)	June 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Cressey, M Town House Dunbar, Historic Building Appraisal, Report No. 1280 Unpublished CFA Report.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Dunbar town house was the town's tollbooth for civil administration and housed the town's gaol in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The building is rectangular on plan and has two storeys with two vaulted prison cells above which is a dormered attic. A semi-hexagonal stair tower is capped by a slated peined roof with lead-covered spire. The masonry is of local red sandstone and is built of rubble with cream coloured sandstone edging on the lower portions of the tower and crow-steps. The building was stripped of its harling in c.1920 leaving the fabric exposed to the elements, the results of which have resulted in serious erosion over much of the buildings exterior.</p> <p>A new survey of the building, including laser scanning and dendrochronological analysis has shed new information on the development of the building. Three floor joists have been subjected to dendrochronological dating and a felling date of sometime between AD 1524 and AD 1539 places the construction of the Town House shortly before the latter date which, is in accord with the earliest historical reference for the building for the same year (1539). The timber was imported from Scandinavia and correlates well with numerous other 'imported' timber chronologies within Edinburgh and the Lothians for this period. The Statutory List ascribes the building as an early 17th century building which can now be revised in the light of these results. Internal recording was confined to a rear outshot building recorded by RCAHMS as a late 17th or early 18th-century addition. There is no conclusive evidence to refute this.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching brief/additional building recording
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Lothian Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	mressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



Grey, Marshall & Associates, Chartered Architect. 23 Slateford Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7GJ.



Key:

Fig. No:

1

Revision:

A

Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Location Map

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
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2A Roys Map 1747 - 1755



2B Woods 1830 Map of Dunbar - Inset shows later alteration to footprint of Dunbar Town House



Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:

2

Revision:

A

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East Lothian Council

Title:

Historical Maps showing Dunbar Town House

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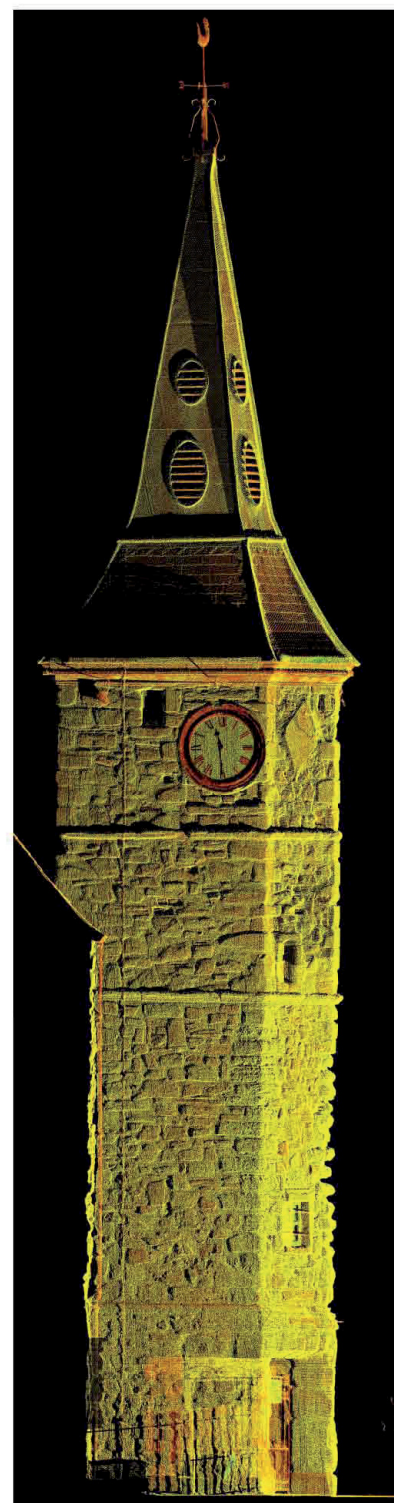


IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:



3a



3b



3c



Fig. No: **3 a-c** Revision:

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laser scanning

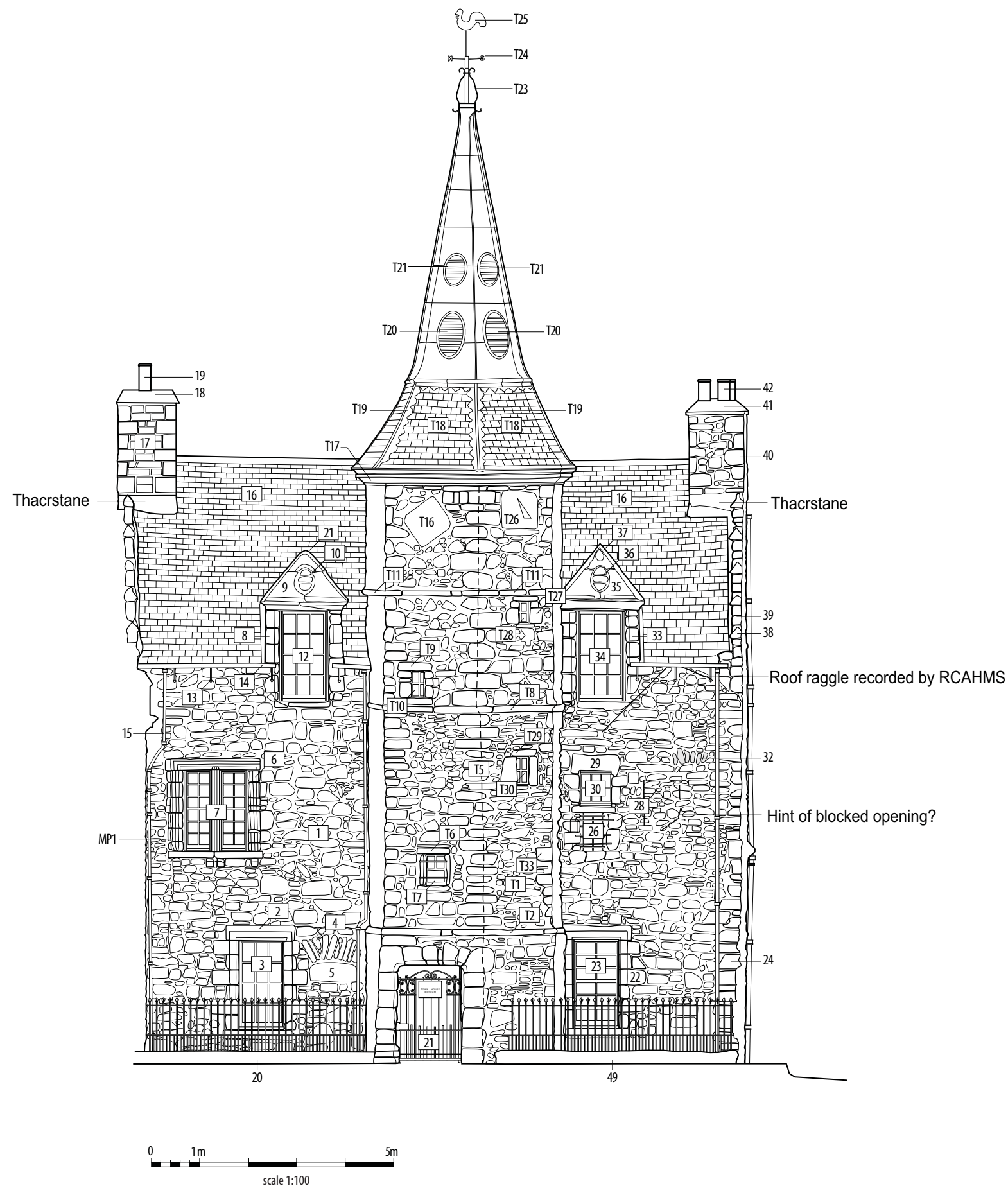
Project:
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Scale:

Client:
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Key:





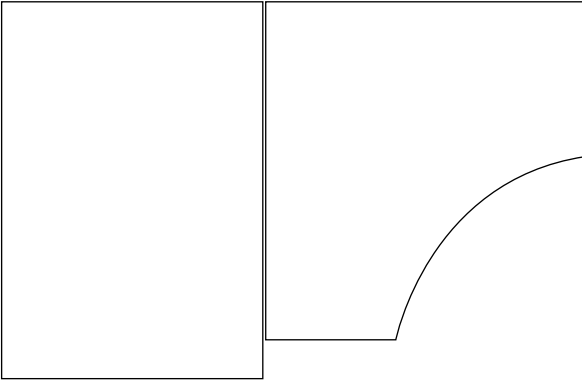
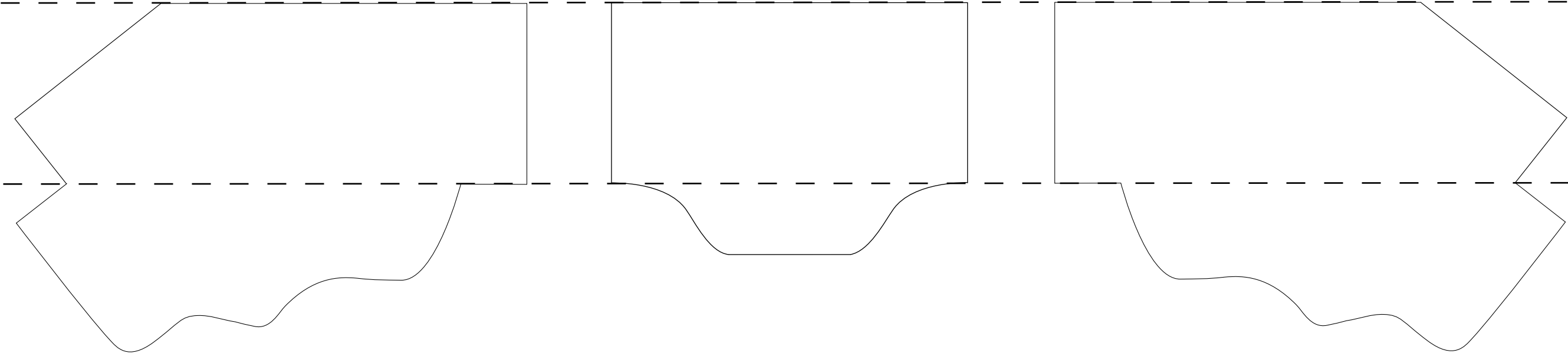
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Key:

Left Rybat

Mullion

Right Rybat



Profile of corbel supporting the window sill



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Fig. No:	5	Revision:
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Title:
Moulding profiles of window 7 on Figure 4

Project:
**Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey**

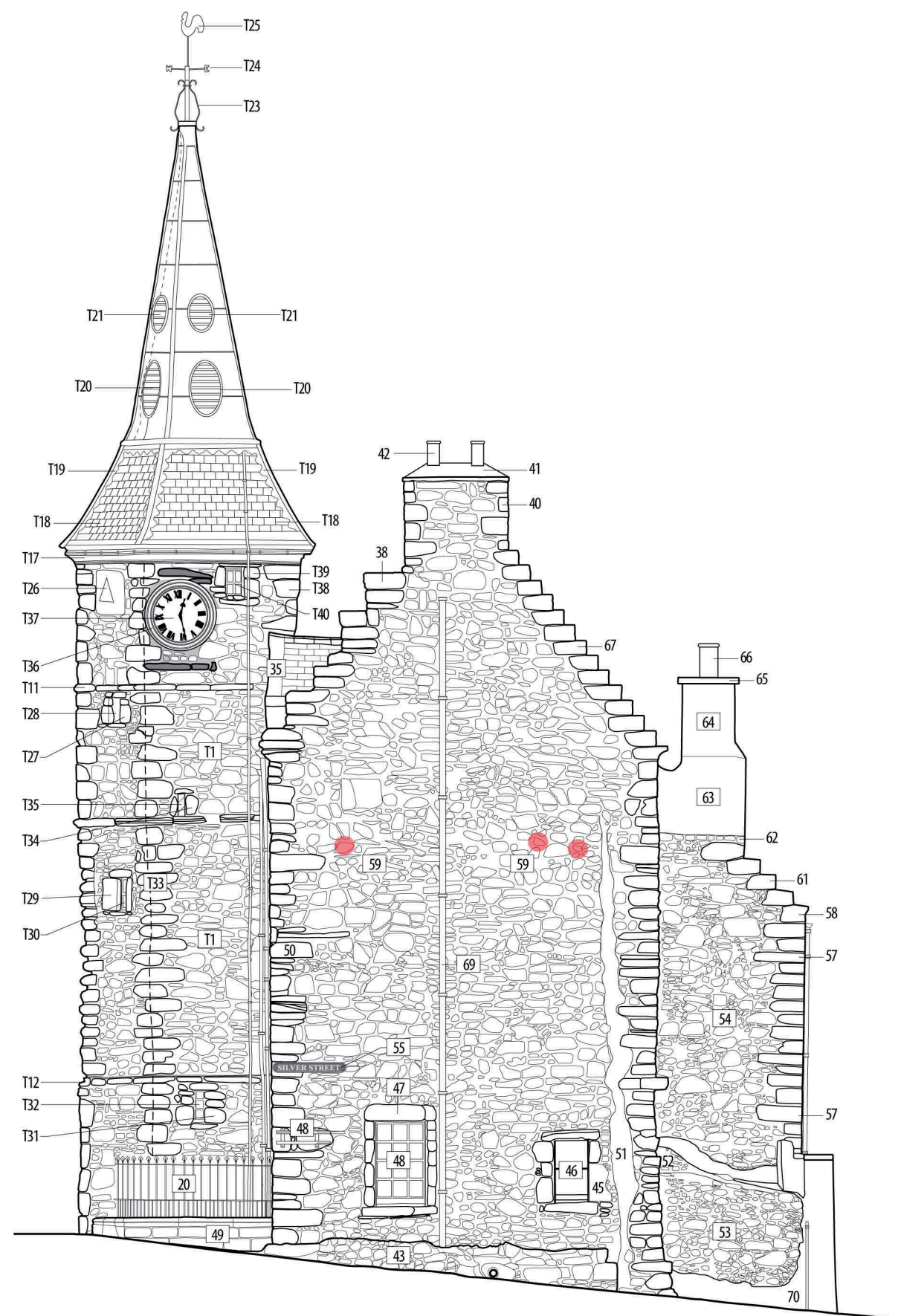
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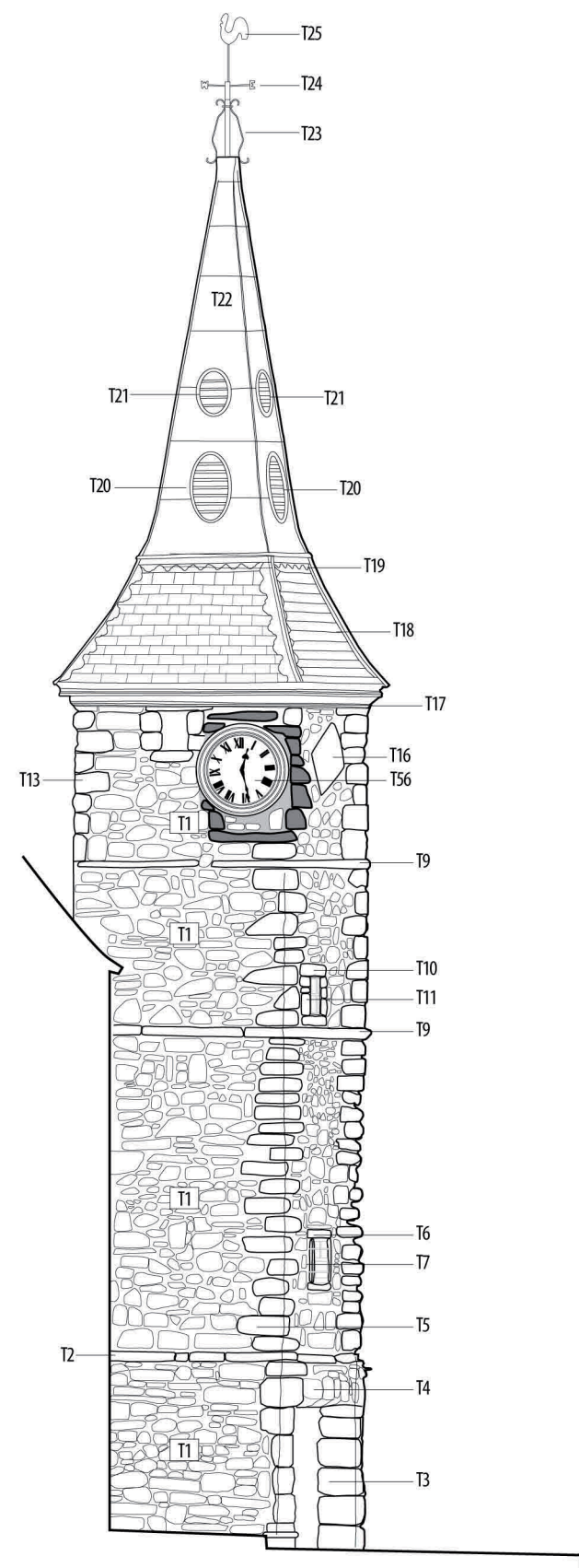
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Key:

● Samples 1 - 3 (Dendro)



6a - South Facing Elevation



6b - North-facing elevation of the tower



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Fig. No:	7	Revision:
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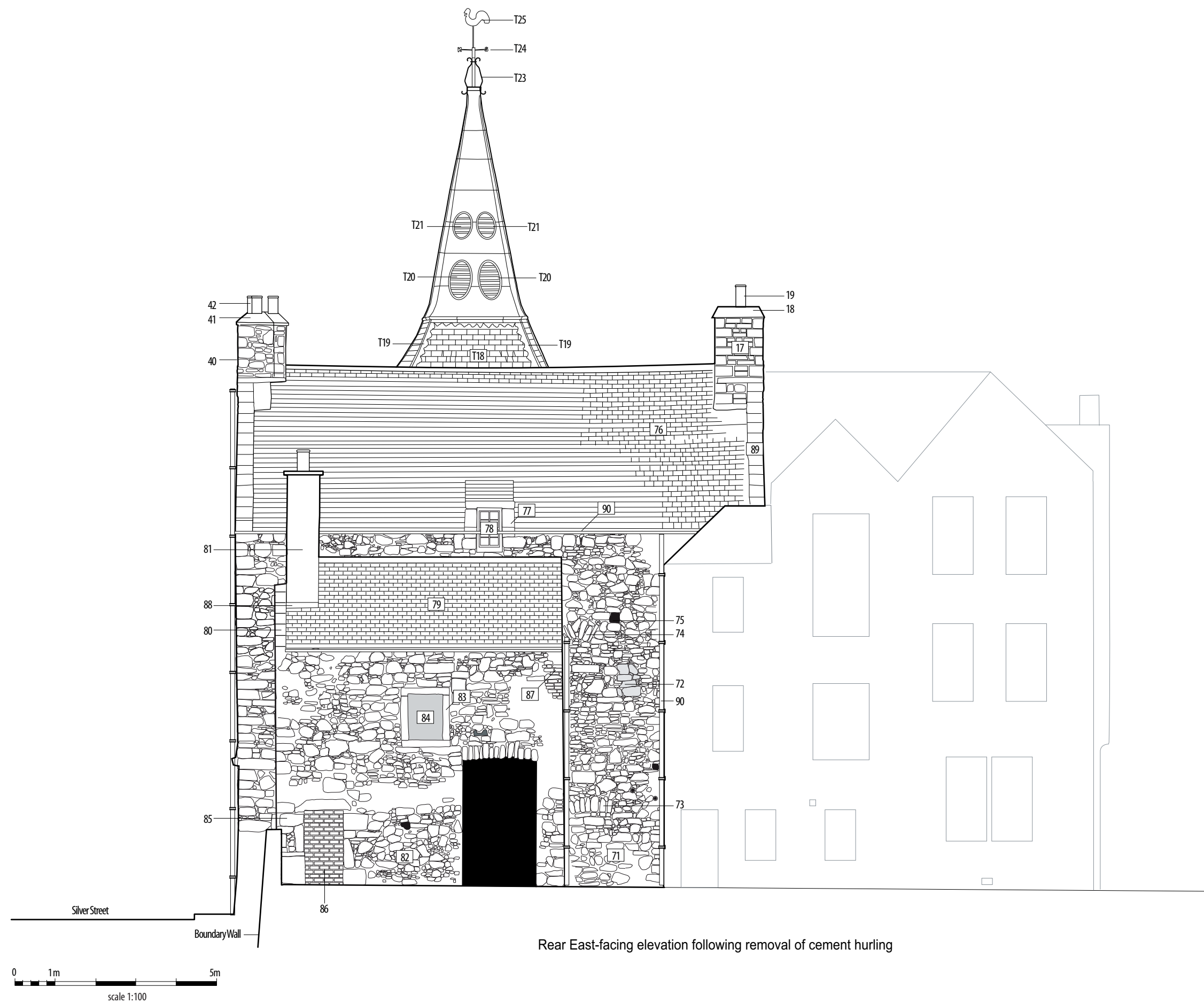
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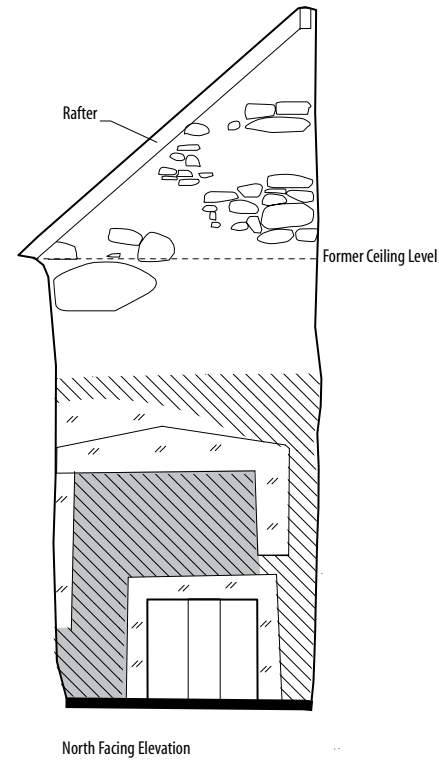
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**Town House, Dunbar
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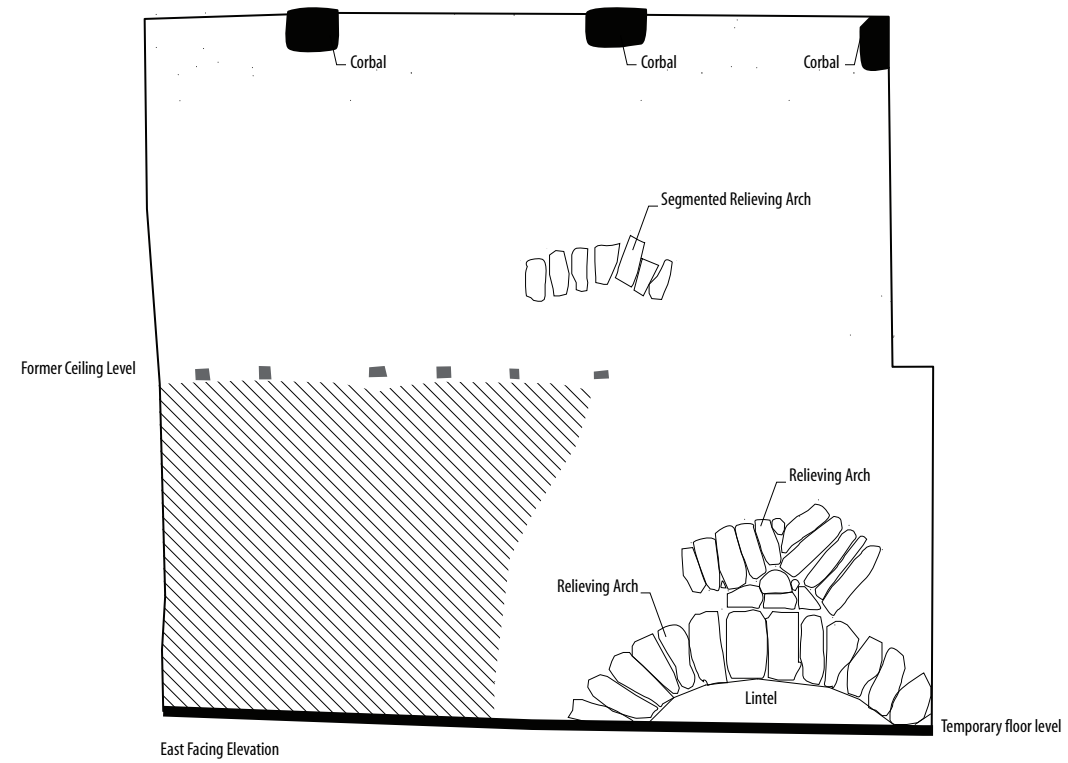
Client:
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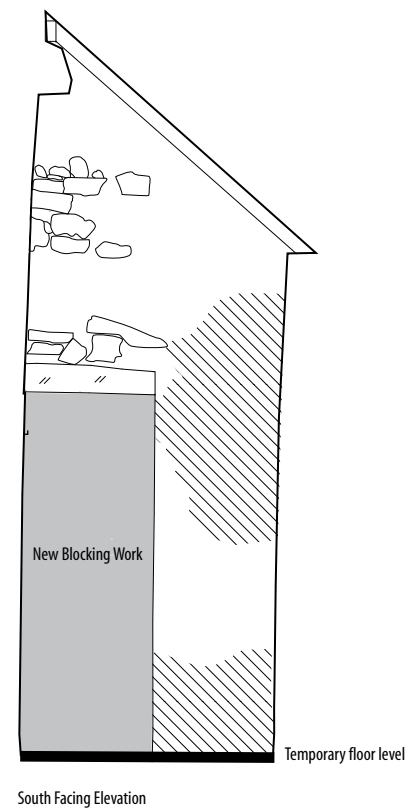




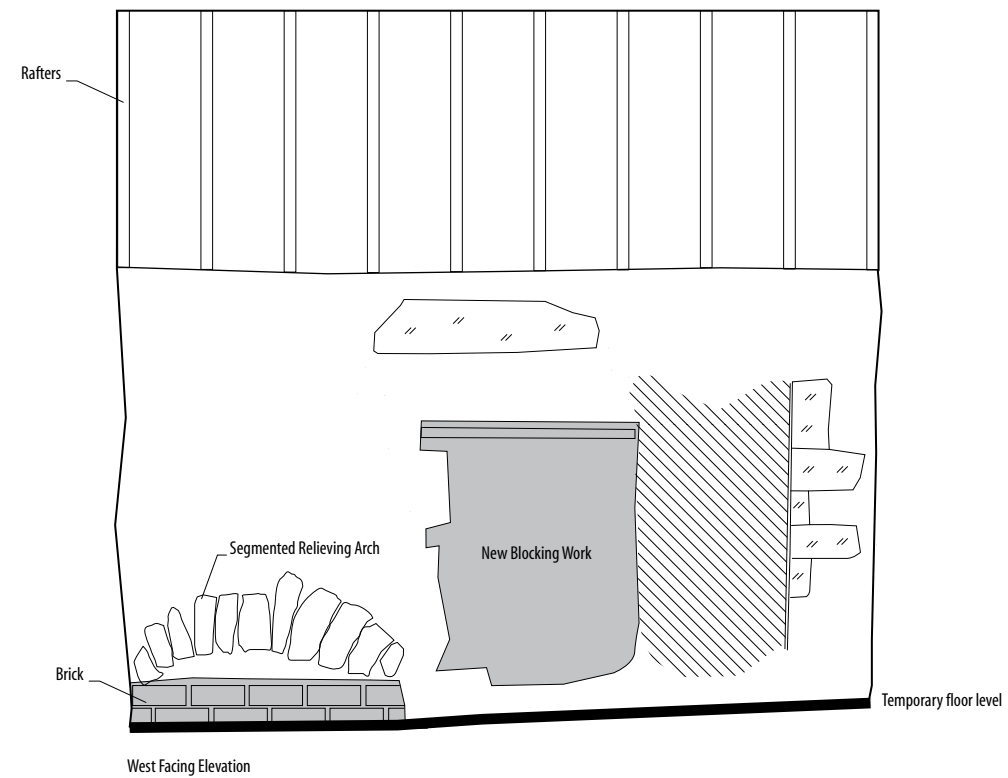
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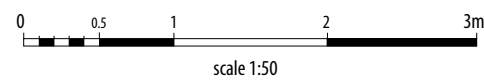
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8c



8d



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Key:

Plaster

Blocked Features



Fig. No: **8 a-d** Revision:

Title:
Store Internal Elevations

Project:
**Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey**

Scale:
1:50

Client:
East Lothian Council

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PR

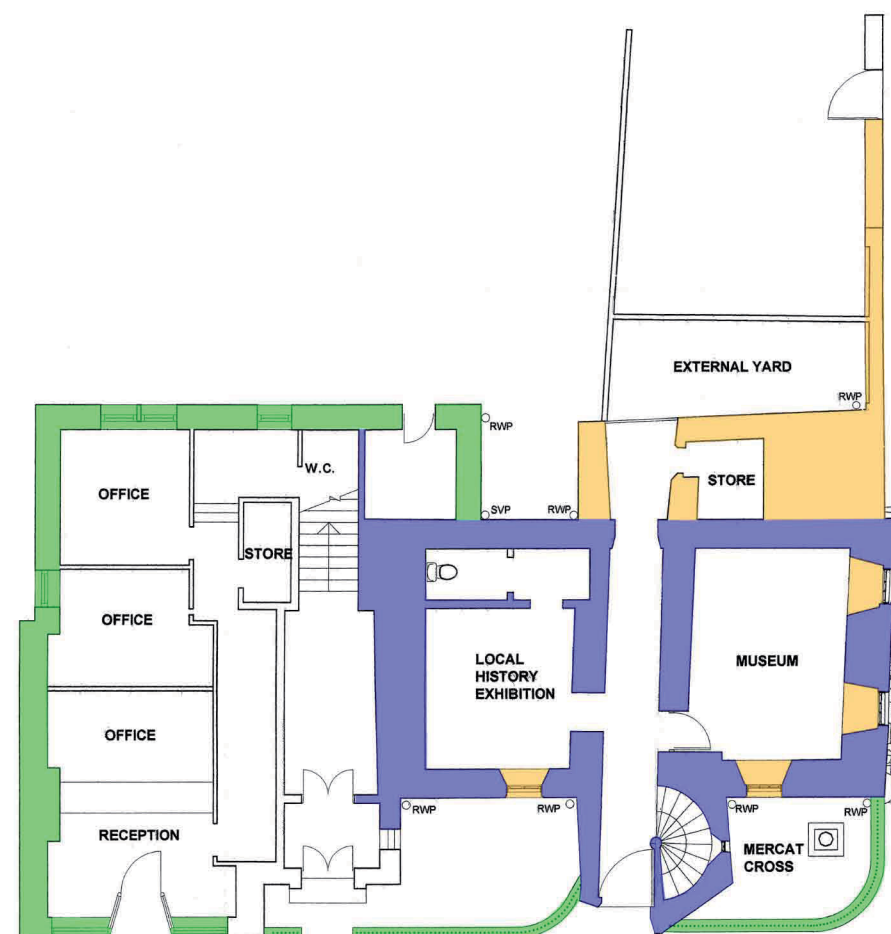
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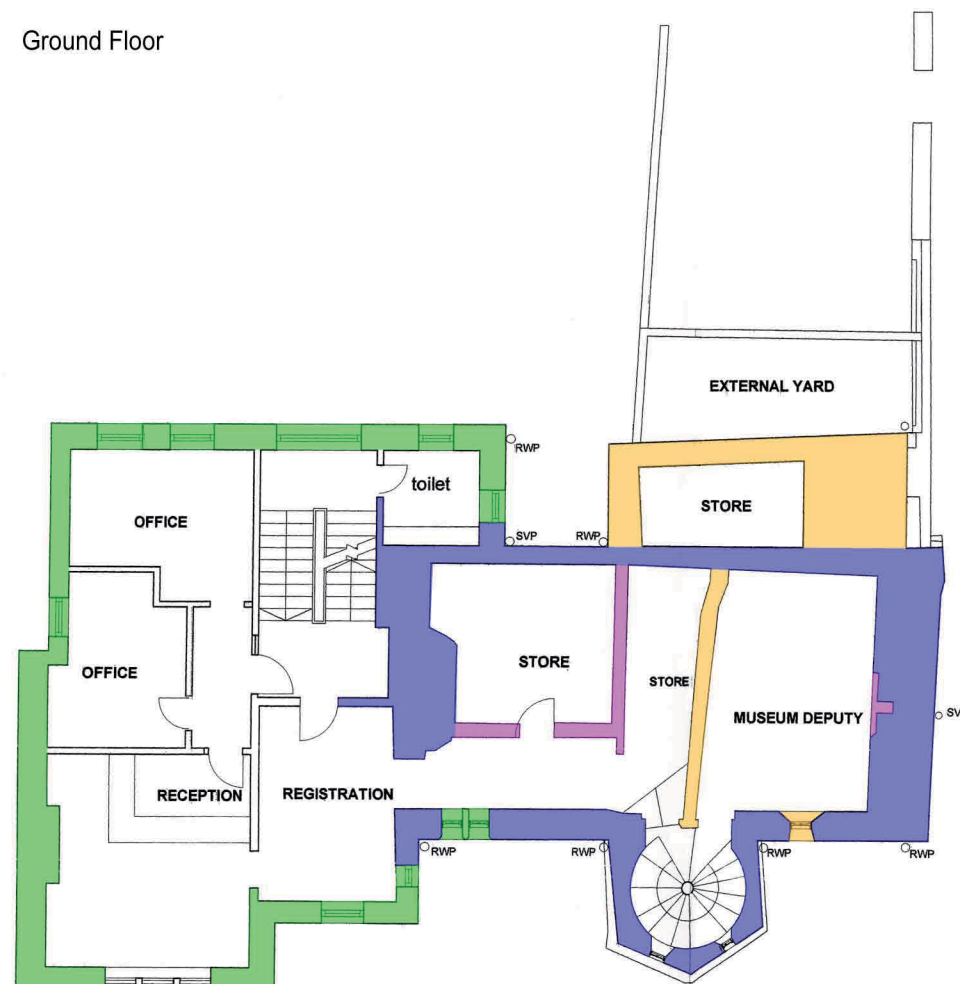
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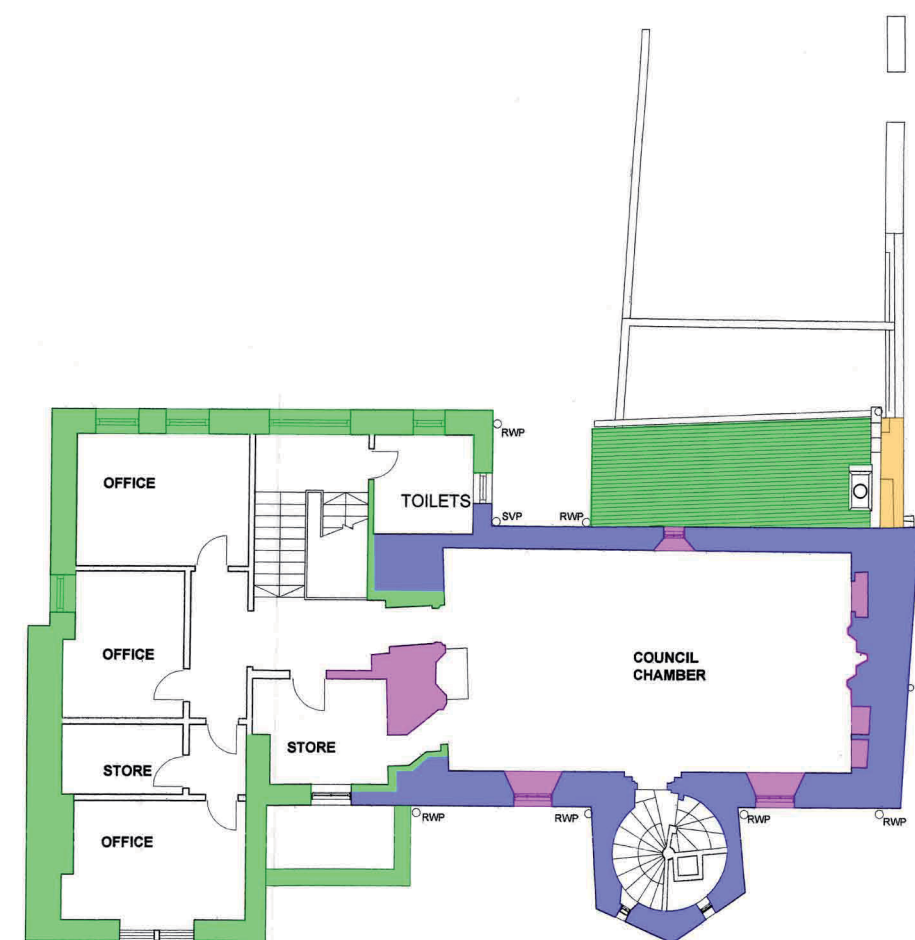
- Early 16th Century
- 17th Century
- Late 17th or Early 18th Century
- 20th Century



Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



Fig. No: 9 Revision:

Title:
Dunbar Town House Phase
Development after RCAHMS &
CFA survey

Project:
Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey

Scale:
1:50

Client:
East Lothian Council

Drawn by: PR Page No:



Plate 1 - Late 19C showing booths on the ground floor of the West Elevation

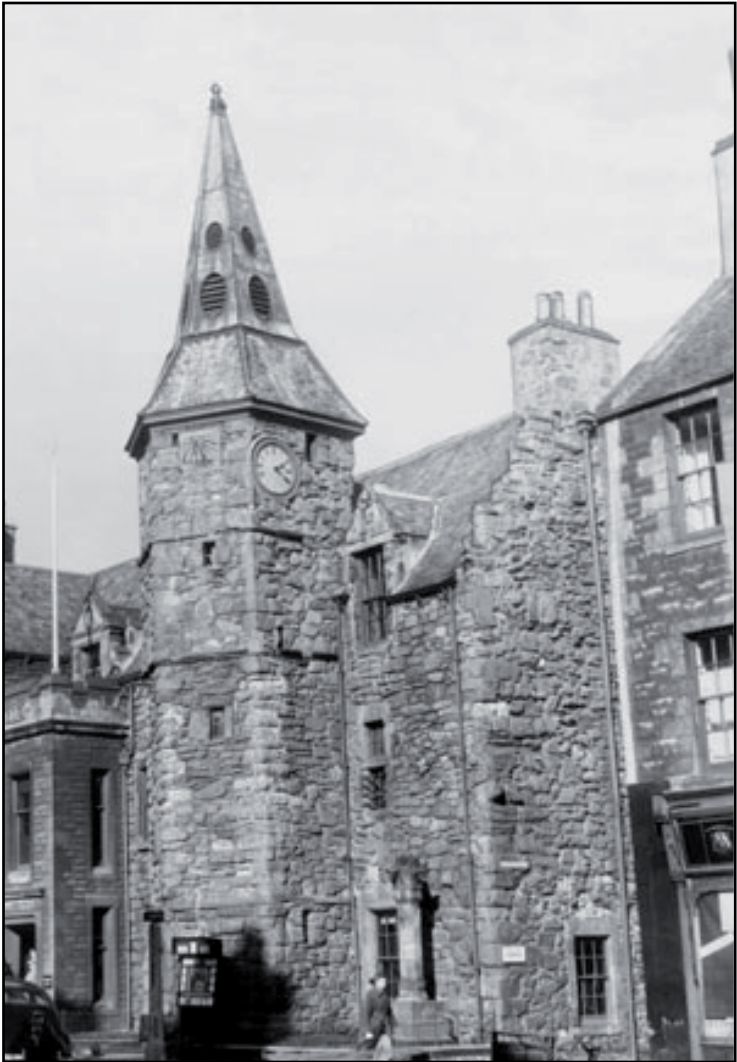


Plate 2 - Late 1950s

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:

Revision:

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Title:
Plates 1 & 2

Project:
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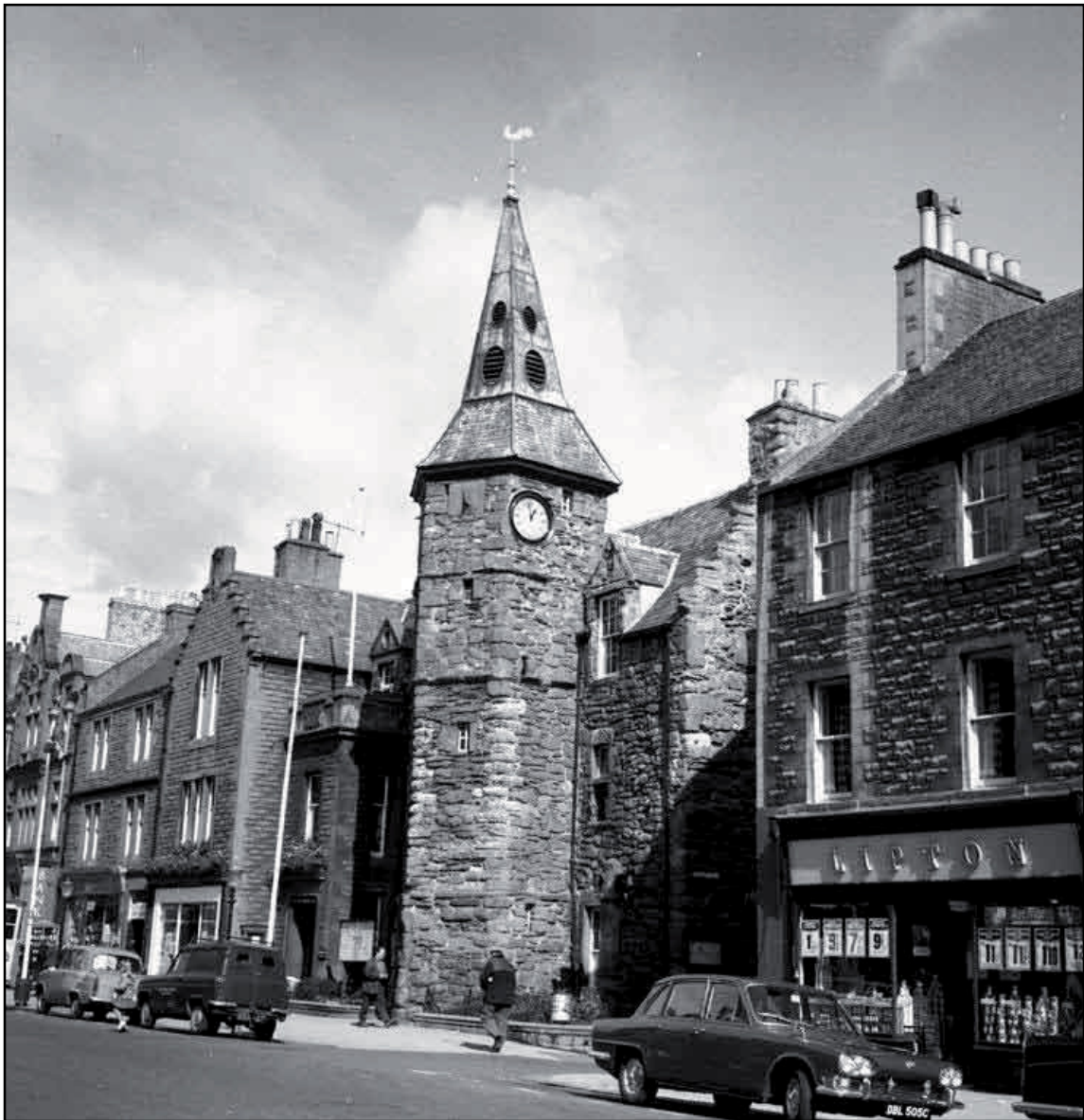


Plate 3 - Late 1960s, West Elevation


				 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>	
Key:	Fig. No:	Revision:	Client: East Lothian Council		
	Title: Plate 3				
	Project: Town House, Dunbar Historic Standing Building Survey				
Scale:				Drawn by: PR	Page No:



Plate 4 - South elevation, gable showing repair work



Plate 5 - East elevation showing the late 17th or early 18th C extension with harled walls


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: East Lothian Council	 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>	
	Title: Plates 4 & 5				
	Project: Town House, Dunbar Historic Standing Building Survey				
Scale:				Drawn by: PR	Page No:



Plate 6 - Rear view of the tower showing connecting saddle roof



Plate 7 - Showing the earlier roof line

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Scale:

Fig. No:

Revision:

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Plates 6 & 7

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Plate 8 - West-facing elevation, mullioned window, feature F6 and F7



Plate 9 - North-facing elevation, clock face and cast-iron surround sat within an earlier clock surround

Key:

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Fig. No:

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Plates 8 & 9

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Plate 10 - West-facing elevation, tower sundial, T16



Plate 11 - West-facing elevation, tower sundial, T17

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Plates 10 & 11

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Plate 12 - South-facing elevation, wooden eaves-board at the base of the spire



Plate 13 - Dendrochronology sample S3 shown before sampling

Key:

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Plates 12 & 13

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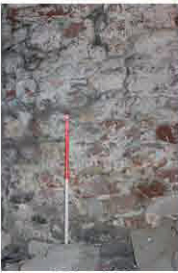
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Thumbnail Sheet 1

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51.jpg.JPG

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:

Title:

Project:

Revision:

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Client:

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Thumbnail Sheet 2

Town House, Dunbar
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August_15recording 063.jpg



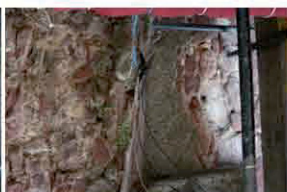
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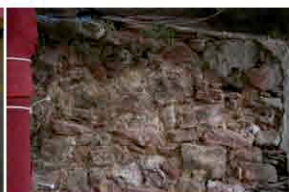
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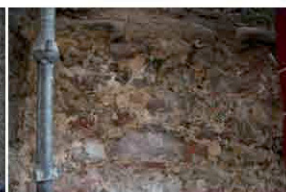
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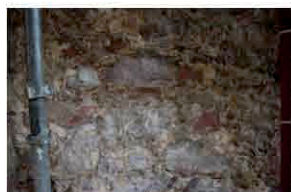
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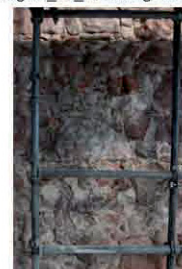
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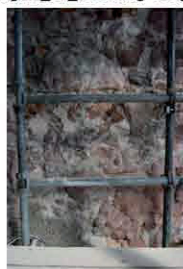
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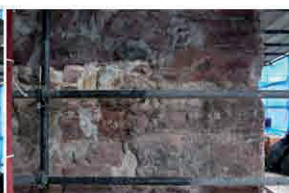
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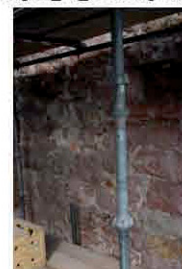
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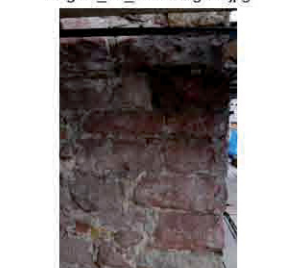
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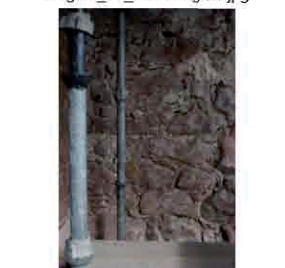
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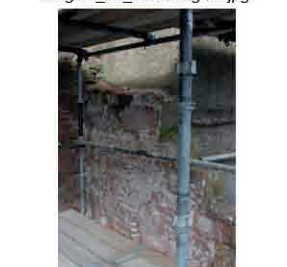
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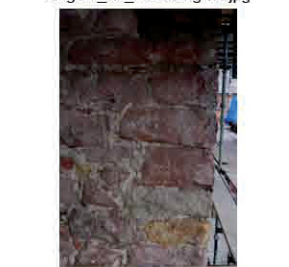
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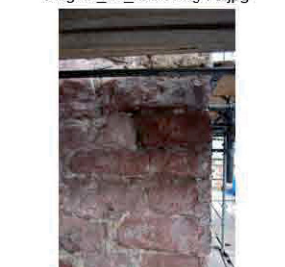
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Scale:

Fig. No:

Revision:

A

Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 3

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey



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The Old Engine House
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f: 0131 273 4381
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w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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PR

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August_24_recording 85.jpg



August_24_recording 86.jpg



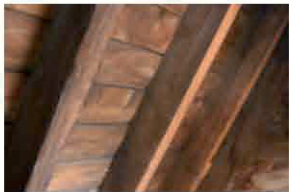
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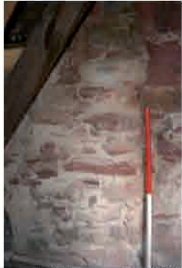
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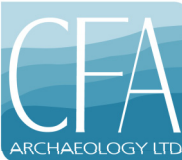
East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 4

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey



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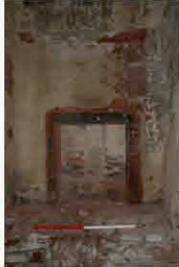
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Revision:

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Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 5

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
Historic Standing Building Survey



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Key:

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Fig. No:

Revision:

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Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 6

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
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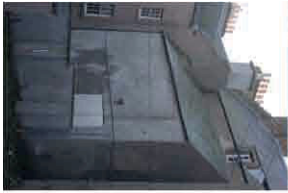
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Key:

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Fig. No:

Revision:

A

Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 7

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
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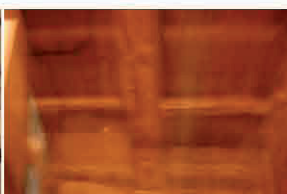
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Key:

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Fig. No:

Revision:

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Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 8

Project:

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DSCN021.jpg



DSCN022.jpg



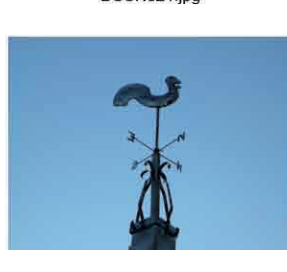
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Client:

East Lothian Council

Title:

Thumbnail Sheet 9

Project:

Town House, Dunbar
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DSCN029.jpg



DSCN030.jpg



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DSCN037.jpg



DSCN038.jpg



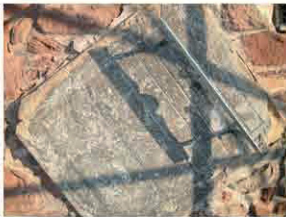
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Thumbnail Sheet 10

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