

National Monuments
Record of Scotland
Report 1972-74

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EDINBURGH 1975

Preface

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland was set up in 1945 to make a record of all ancient and historical monuments in the country earlier than 1746, and to specify those which seem to be now worthy of preservation. Since 1948 the listing date has been relaxed, and present policy is to include selected examples of later buildings down to the middle of the 19th century. To date the inventory has been prepared on a county basis, and the volumes listed at the foot of the page have been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The earlier volumes were, however, in its majority in a process, and only those marked with an asterisk are still in print. Volumes currently in preparation are *Leith and Linlithgow* (Historic and Roman monuments), *Argyll & Inverclyde* (Mills, Iron Age, Celtic and Thistle), and *Argyll & Bute* and *Islands*.

The National Monuments Record of Scotland, a branch of the Commission, is the successor of the Scottish National Buildings Record, which was set up in 1941, as a private body, to make and preserve records of historically important buildings or monuments of their possible destruction by enemy action. In 1954 the Buildings Record was taken over by the then Ministry of Works, and in 1956 it was transferred to the Commission, and extended, under its revised title, to cover structures of all periods. The objects of the Monuments Record are twofold: to make a record of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are threatened with destruction, and which cannot yet be published in the Commission's inventories; and to establish a central archive of material relating to ancient monuments, and historic buildings throughout Scotland. Special features of the archive are the large collection of drawings, designs, and the Records Room and Library, which are designed to provide for architectural historians working on Scottish buildings. Further for research not obtainable elsewhere. The archive is housed in the Commission's premises at 14, Minto Street, Edinburgh, and is open to the public during office hours.

The first report of the Monuments Record covered the years 1956-71. The second report takes the account of its work down to September 1974.

WILLIAM GIBSON
 K. A. BROWN, Secretary

National Monuments Record of Scotland Report 1972-74

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Preface

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland was set up in 1908 to make a record of all ancient and historical monuments in the country earlier than 1707, and to specify those which seem to be most worthy of preservation. Since 1948 the limiting date has been relaxed, and present policy is to include selected examples of later buildings down to the middle of the 19th century. To date the Inventory has been prepared on a county basis, and the volumes listed at the foot of the page have been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The earlier volumes tend, however, to be summary in approach, and only those marked with an asterisk are still in print. Volumes currently in preparation are Lanarkshire 1 (Prehistoric and Roman monuments), Argyll 3 (Northern Argyll, Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree), and Argyll 4 (Islay and Jura).

The National Monuments Record of Scotland, a branch of the Commission, is the successor of the Scottish National Buildings Record, which was set up in 1941, as a private body, to make and preserve records of historically important buildings in anticipation of their possible destruction by enemy action. In 1954 the Buildings Record was taken over by the then Ministry of Works, and in 1966 it was transferred to the Commission, and extended, under its revised title, to cover structures of all periods. The objects of the Monuments Record are twofold: to make surveys of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are threatened with destruction, and which are not yet published in the Commission's Inventories; and to establish a central archive of material relating to ancient monuments and historic buildings throughout Scotland. Special features of the archive are the large collection of architects' drawings, and the Reading Room and Library, which are designed to provide for architectural historians working on Scottish buildings facilities for research not obtainable elsewhere. The archive is housed in the Commission's premises at 54, Melville Street, Edinburgh, and is open to the public during normal office hours.

The first report of the Monuments Record covered the years 1966-71. This second report takes the account of its work down to September 1974.

WEMYSS, *Chairman*

K. A. STEER, *Secretary*

Sutherland (1911), Caithness (1911), Wigtownshire (1912), Kirkcudbrightshire (1914), Berwickshire (revised edition, 1915), Dumfriesshire (1920), East Lothian (1924), the Outer Hebrides (with Skye and the Small Isles, 1928), Midlothian and West Lothian (1929), Fife (with Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire, 1933), Orkney and Shetland (1946), the City of Edinburgh (1951), Roxburghshire (1956),* Selkirkshire (1957),* Stirlingshire (1963),* Peeblesshire (1967),* Argyll 1 (Kintyre, 1971),* Argyll 2 (Lorn, 1975).*

Emergency Surveys

This descriptive list comprises the more important emergency cases that have been dealt with during the three years under review. The majority of these were recorded in advance of proposed works involving their demolition, alteration or conversion to other uses.

When compared with that of the 1966–71 Report, the present list contains proportionately fewer first- and second-grade buildings for which demolition has been officially authorised, an indication of the increased effectiveness of recent planning legislation and statutory listing. However, to judge from the information received by the Commission, there are numerous cases in which no final decision has yet been reached, and only a small proportion of these are included in this Report. Another effect of the slight but none the less perceptible trend towards preservation can be seen in the more careful consideration that is now given to the possibility of adapting historic buildings to modern conditions, and there has thus been a corresponding increase in the numbers of buildings recorded—usually on a non-statutory basis—prior to works of alteration. These records have proved especially valuable in those cases where the conversion necessarily involved the re-arrangement of internal layouts, the removal or displacement of original features and the demolition of later additions. Detailed investigation of interiors can often provide architectural evidence of organic growth and phases of reconstruction that are not otherwise apparent, and the continuing numbers of discoveries of this nature, especially when added to those of the first Report, serve to underline the importance of this aspect of emergency recording.

Attention continues to be paid to buildings that are under less immediate threat but, because of the pressing demands of emergency cases and the limitations of available resources, it is not always possible to undertake recording in anticipation of the loss of architectural features through the effects of progressive decay, accident, or vandalism, especially in redundant buildings. The list also includes a few buildings of a rather more secure condition and assured future, where restoration or maintenance work offered the opportunity of recording hitherto unknown features.

The Commission has no information about what has happened to the majority of the buildings since the surveys were made, but it is known that in some instances the threat of destruction has been averted, and that in others no final decision has yet been reached. When, however, it has come to notice that demolition or restoration has taken place, this is stated.

ABERDEENSHIRE

St Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen. Transepts and crossing of a late 12th-century church of aisled cruciform plan rebuilt in the later medieval and post-Reformation periods. Fragments of this building recovered from a shelter in Duthie Park were also recorded. (*Shelter demolished*).

23½ Virginia Street, Aberdeen (Pl. 1). Small detached town-house with applied Classical details and some internal plasterwork, c. 1760.

Craigievar Castle (Pls. 2-3). Magnificent L-plan tower-house of turreted profile completed by William Forbes, 1610-26. Windows and lofts at E end of hall represent remodelling of a late 16th-century arrangement. (*Re-harled*).

ANGUS

Dun House. William Adam, architect, c. 1730. Well-proportioned country mansion erected by David Erskine, Lord Dun. Richly decorated interiors with panelling, stucco-work and two 16th-century timber medallions in re-use.

Dudhope Museum Building, Dundee. Officers' barracks erected by the Board of Ordnance, possibly under the superintendence of Samuel Bell, architect, 1799. (*Demolished*).

Crane, Victoria Dock, Dundee. James Taylor & Co., engineers, 1874. Large rotary steam-crane with jib of sheerlegs type. (*Demolished*).

Flemington Tower. L-plan tower-house of late 16th- or early 17th-century date. The residence of the Reverend John Ochterlony, the last Episcopalian minister of the parish of Aberlemno.

AYRSHIRE

Carnell. William Burn, architect, 1843, with later alterations and additions. Large country mansion incorporating buildings of 16th-century date. Four-storeyed tower-house of oblong plan probably erected by Hew Wallace in 1576.

Old Manse, Dalry. Three-storeyed dwelling of rectangular plan. Possibly of late 17th-century origin.

30 Kirkwynd, Maybole. Two-storeyed dwelling incorporating part of an early 17th-century town-house. (*Demolished*).

BERWICKSHIRE

Chester House, Eyemouth. Late 18th-century town-house set within walled forecourt. Some original panelled interiors.

Thirlestane Castle. Large 16th-century castle erected by John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland; enlarged and remodelled for the Duke of Lauderdale by Sir William Bruce, architect, c. 1670-77. Elaborate plaster ceilings.

CAITHNESS

Castlehill House. Three-storeyed mansion erected by James Traill, c. 1790. (*Demolished*).

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Kennet House. (Addition to 1966-71 Report). Thomas Harrison, architect, 1793-4. Three-storeyed mansion with linked pavilions. (*Demolished*).

DUMFRIESSHIRE

East Cluden Mill (Pls. 4-5). Late 18th-century water-powered grain-mill complete with gearing and some equipment. Pair of large under-shot water-wheels. (*Restored; kiln demolished*).

DUNBARTONSHIRE

Hill House, Helensburgh. Charles Rennie Mackintosh, architect, for the publisher, W W Blackie, 1902–4. Dignified town mansion with homogeneous scheme of interior decoration and furnishings.

Ross Priory. James Gillespie Graham, architect, 1812. 18th-century mansion reconstructed in ecclesiastical Gothic style.

EDINBURGH

11–14 George Square (Pl. 8). Michael Nasmyth, builder, c. 1766–70. Surviving portion of earliest and simplest frontages of Edinburgh's southern 'New Town'. Internal features include original door-surrounds and some fireplaces. No. 13 occupied from 1770 by the celebrated judge, Lord Braxfield.

33–49 Lauriston Place. Early 19th-century terraced row of two main storeys and sunk basement. (*Demolished*).

The Tron Church, High Street (Pl. 6). John Mylne, mason-architect, 1637–47. Large T-plan church erected on incompletely demolished remains of earlier structures and Marlin's Wynd. Considerably reduced in size by John Baxter, architect, 1788, and upper stages of steeple rebuilt to design of R & R Dickson, architects, 1828. (*In course of restoration*).

Martello Tower, Leith (Pl. 7). Two-storeyed fortlet of circular plan erected by Board of Ordnance, c. 1809. Sited on off-shore reef to protect shipping in Leith Roads. The first of the three examples of this type of coastal defence known to have been built in Scotland.

59–65 Bernard Street, Leith. Flatted tenement-building of late 17th-century date. Scale-and-platt stair and panelled interiors.

Portobello Pottery. Established c. 1770 and under ownership of A W Buchan & Company from 1867. Two bottle-kilns dated 1906 and 1909. One of last remaining industrial potteries in Scotland. (*Demolished except for kilns*).

FIFE

1–3 Harbour Place, Burntisland. Late 17th-century town-house of two main storeys and attic. Original moulded chimney-pieces. (*Later wing demolished*).

Old Parish-church, Forgan. Rectangular church of 13th-century origin. W end fore-shortened and N aisle added to form T-plan in late 16th or early 17th century.

Forth and Clyde Ropery, Kirkcaldy. Founded by Thomas Renton, a local boat-builder, in 1850, and later extended. Pantiled rope-walk, 374 m in length, complete with three sets of rope-making equipment.

GLASGOW

37–39 Cathcart Road. Alexander Thomson, architect, c. 1857. Four-storeyed tenement-building linked in a unified design with the former Caledonia Road Church. (*Demolished*).

Glasgow Cathedral. Cathedral-church of the medieval diocese of Glasgow. Examination of nave roof revealed that one late medieval roof-truss had survived the early 20th-century reconstruction. (*Guardianship monument*).

169–85 High Street (Pl. 9). James Adam, architect, 1793–5, with later alterations and additions. Pair of four-storeyed domestic buildings of neo-Classical design erected as staff-residences for the Old College of the University of Glasgow. (*Partly demolished*).
Martyrs' Public School, 11 Barony Street (Pls. 10–12). Charles Rennie Mackintosh (Honeyman and Keppie), architect, 1895. Roof-trusses of idiosyncratic design.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

Achculin, Abriachan. Early 19th-century rural township with many traditional building features including cruck frameworks, stave-and-wattle partitions, and canopied chimney-hoods.

Cruck-framed building, Corrimony Grange. Large, hip-roofed farm building with impressive range of cruck trusses. (See Hay, G D, *The cruck-building at Corrimony, Scottish Studies*, 17 (1973), 127–133).

Dairy, Guisachan (Pls. 13–14). Small ornamental dairy erected by Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, afterwards Baron Tweedmouth of Edington, c. 1870. Decorative interior complete with fountain, coloured terrazzo paving and stained-glass windows.

Foot-bridges, Ness Islands, Inverness. Two suspension foot-bridges constructed to a patented design of James Dredge, engineer, 1854.

Muckrach Castle. Late 16th- or early 17th-century tower-house erected by Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus. Circular angle stair-tower and remains of associated out-buildings.

Cruck-framed cottage, Tomatin. Traditional single-storeyed thatched cottage on or near site of earlier township. Roof construction of base-cruck type. (*Demolished*).

KINCARDINESHIRE

Old Parish-church, Fetteresso. Oblong church of medieval origin. N aisle added 1720 to form T-plan; belfry dated 1737.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Barmagachan Farm-house. Laird's house of rectangular plan erected by Ephraim MacLellan before 1737. Original roof-structure and some architectural fragments of earlier date in re-use. (*In course of restoration*).

LANARKSHIRE

Greenhill. Late 17th- or early 18th-century laird's house of rectangular plan. Original stone scale-and-platt stair.

The New Institution for the Formation of Character, New Lanark. Large public building erected and formally opened by Robert Owen, 1 January 1816. Engine-house added 1881–2.

The School, New Lanark (Pl. 15). Large three-storeyed 'School for Children' built by Robert Owen and completed before 1819. First-floor galleries with cast-iron columns and balustrades of delicate design.

MIDLOTHIAN

Mavisbank House (Pl. 16). Small Classical mansion with linked pavilions designed and built by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in collaboration with William Adam, architect, 1723–7.

MORAY

36 South College Street, Elgin. Single-storeyed town-residence of 17th-century origin, possibly incorporating a portion of the medieval precinct-wall of Elgin Cathedral.

PERTSHIRE

Byre-dwelling, Camserney Farm. Cruck-framed building of linear plan, probably of late 18th-century origin. Bed-outshot, pair of canopied chimney-hoods and sill-beam of former wattle partition.

Castle Menzies. Impressive and well-detailed Z-plan tower-house erected by James Menzies, c. 1571–7. Later alterations and additions, principally by William Burn, architect, 1840. (*Rear extensions demolished*).

Carved fragments, Longforgan Parish-church. Fragments of a richly carved octagonal font of late medieval date in churchyard.

RENFREWSHIRE

Atlantic and Pacific Mills, Anchor Mills, Paisley. A pair of five-storeyed cotton-mills of brick with internal timber floors erected by Messrs Clark, thread manufacturers, 1871–5. Linked by a seven-storeyed central tower with internal framework of fireproof construction, 1882–3. (*Demolished*).

1, 3, 4 and 5 Mills, Ferguslie Mills, Paisley. Four-storeyed cotton-mills and associated engine-houses in an extensive L-shaped lay-out completed before 1858. The original production unit of the Ferguslie Thread Works of Messrs J & P Coats.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

Military bridge, Little Garve. Two-arched bridge on the route of the Contin–Poolewe military road constructed after 1762.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

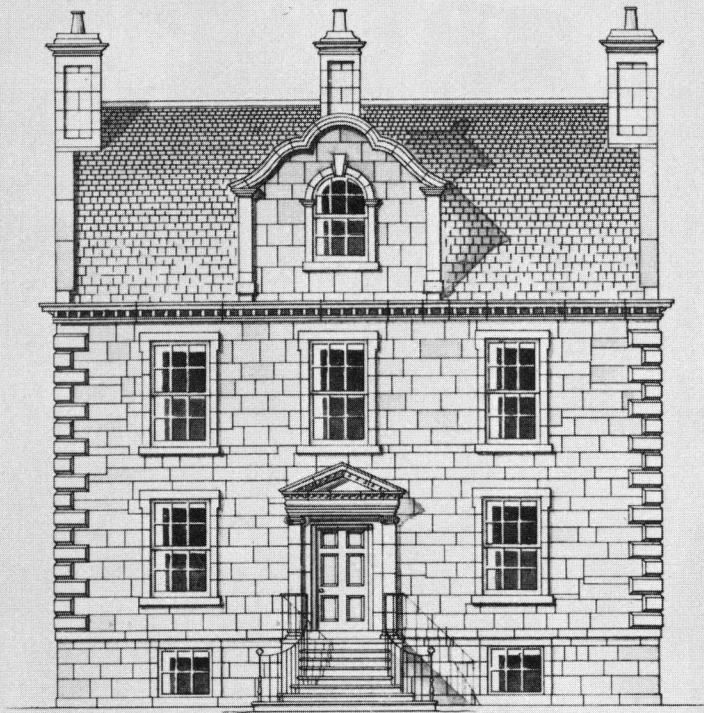
Makerstoun House. Country mansion of the Macdougalls of Makerstoun incorporating the remains of a large 16th-century structure at ground-floor level. Different designs for additions to an existing house prepared by Alexander McGill (1714) and William Adam, architects. (*Later additions demolished*).

Minto House. (Correction of previous entry in 1966–71 Report). Archibald Elliot, architect, 1814. Country mansion of elongated V-plan form incorporating the structural remains of an 18th-century mansion and a 16th-century tower-house.

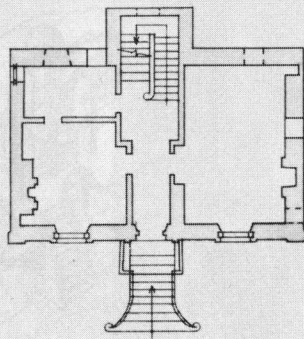
STIRLINGSHIRE

Port Street bastion, Stirling. Small 16th-century fortification of roughly circular plan formerly associated with the SE section of the burgh wall. Subterranean pit-prison.

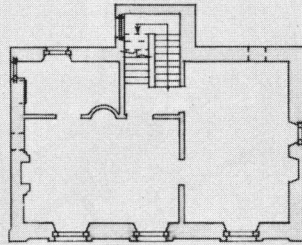
The Great Hall, Stirling Castle. Impressive detached hall-block erected within the royal castle by King James IV, c. 1500. Later subdivided to provide barrack accommodation. Previously unknown features revealed by current restoration work. (*Guardianship monument*).



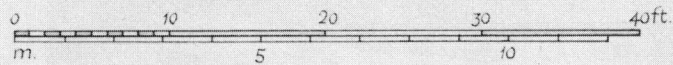
south elevation



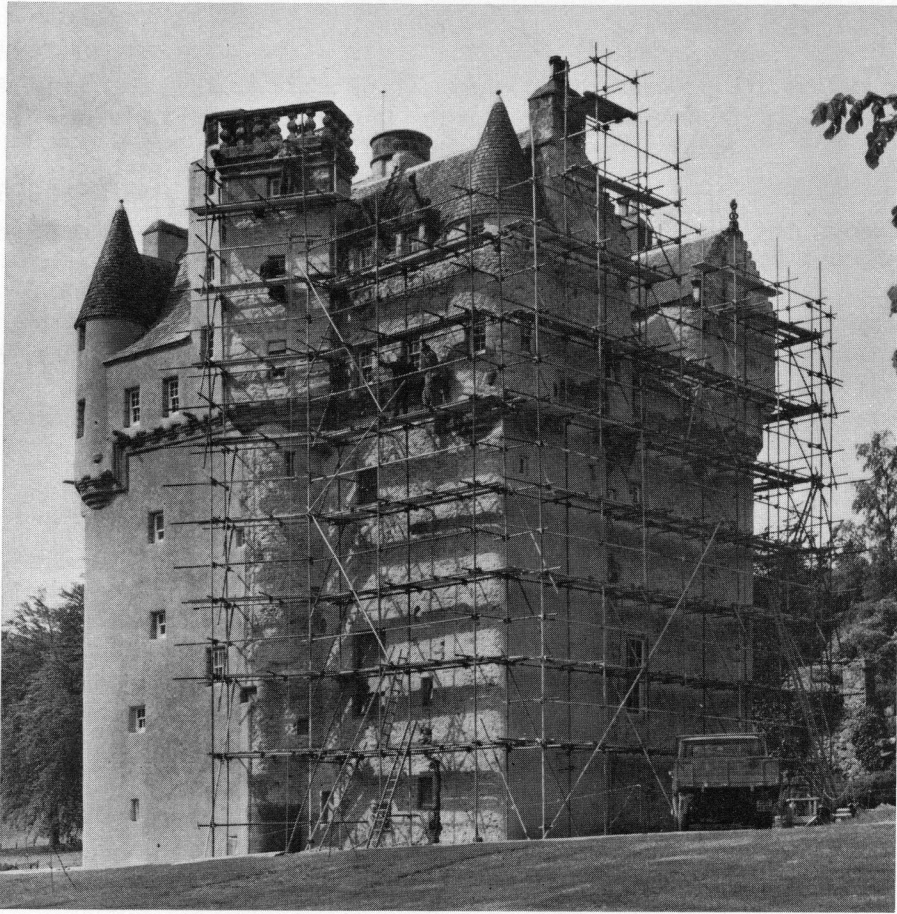
principal floor plan



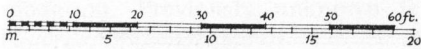
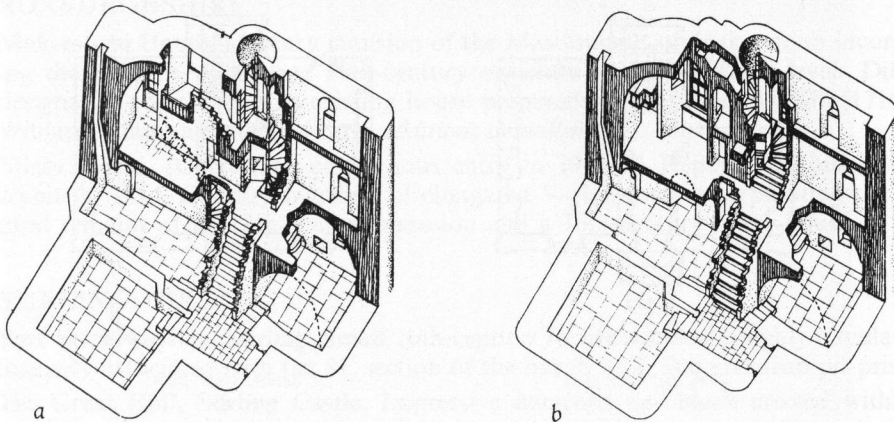
second floor-plan



1 23½ VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN. Main elevation and plans.
Future uncertain
B

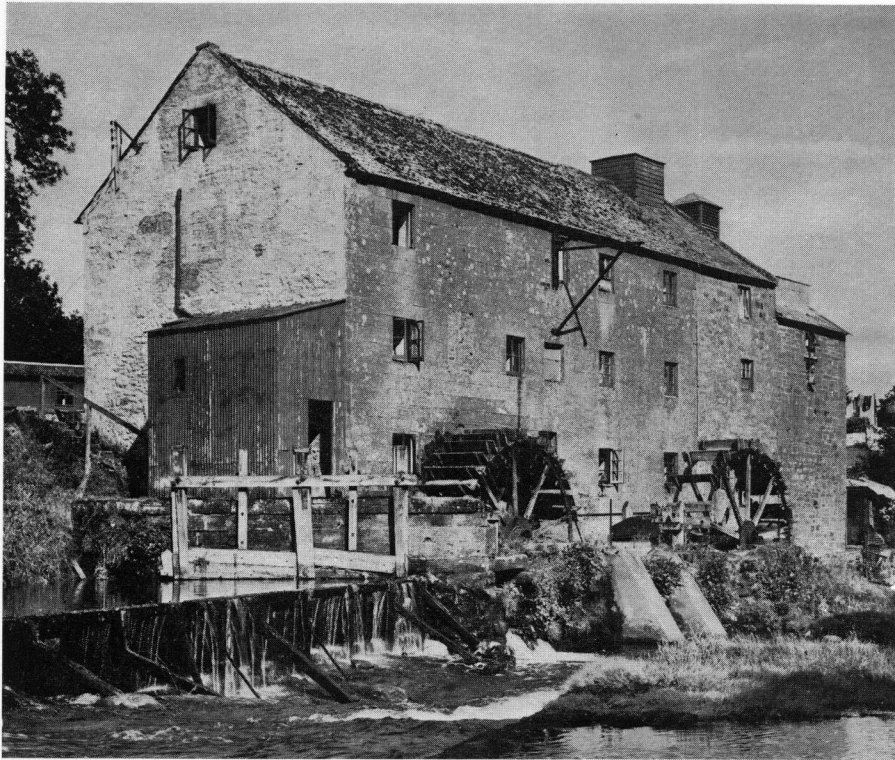


2 General view from NE during process of re-harling, 1973

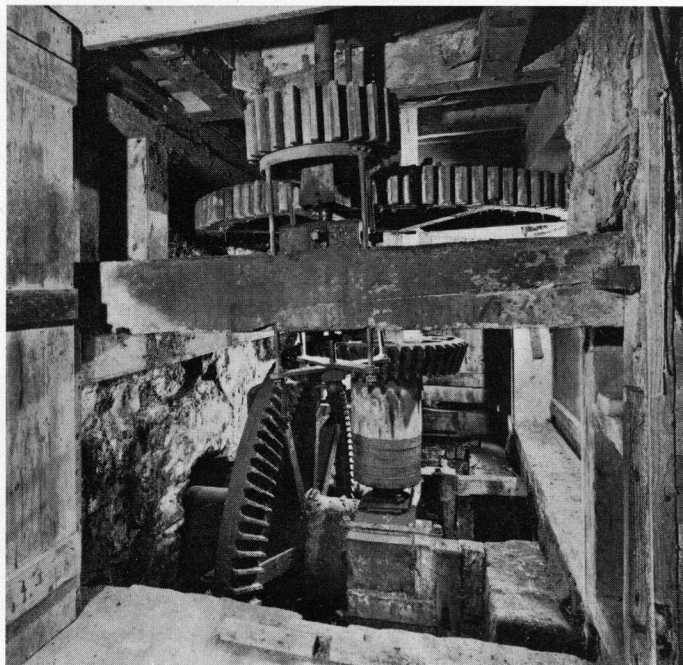


3 Axonometric projection of lower levels of E wall;
a—original arrangement, b—as existing

CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.
Restored and maintained by National Trust for Scotland

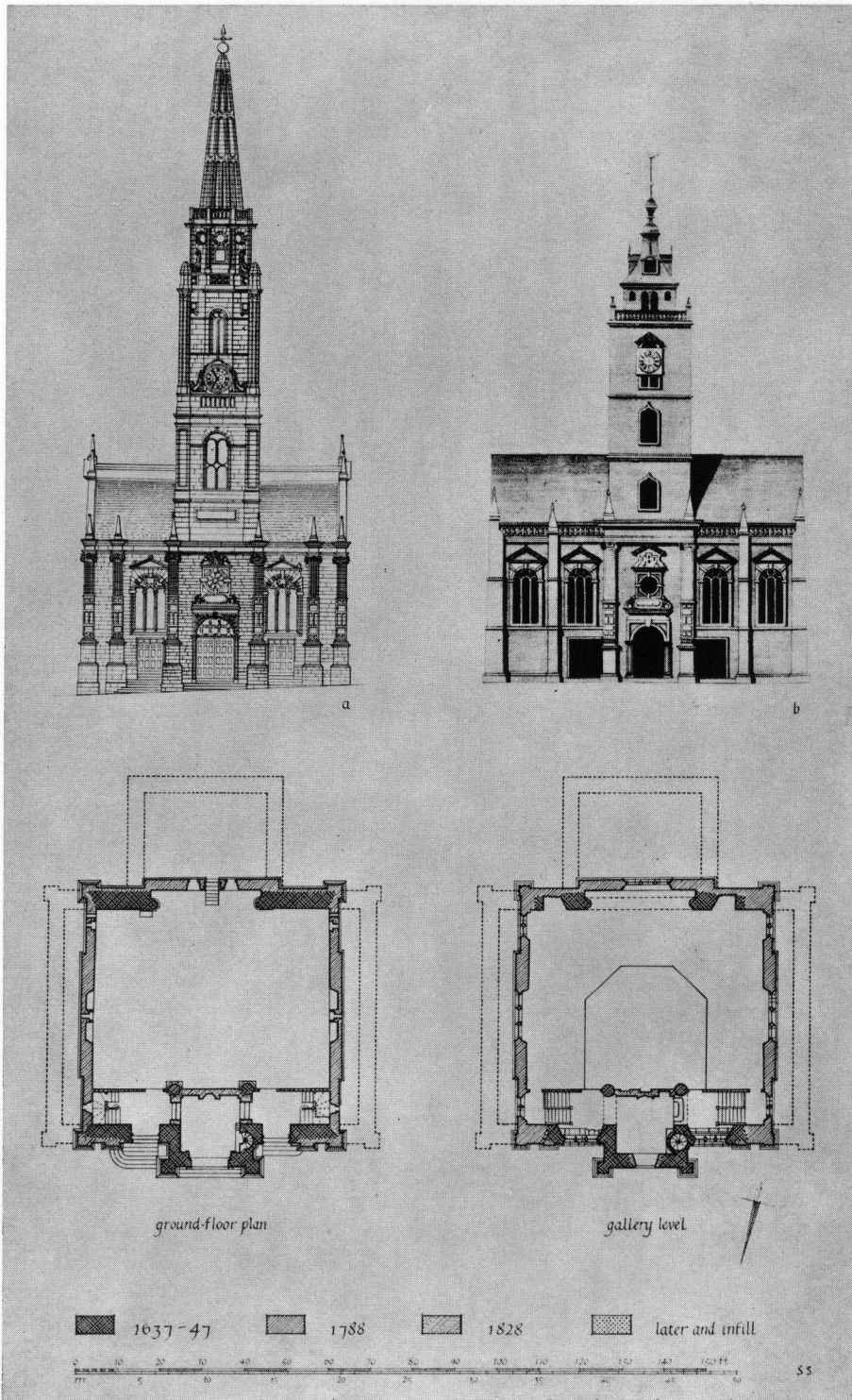


4 Exterior from NW

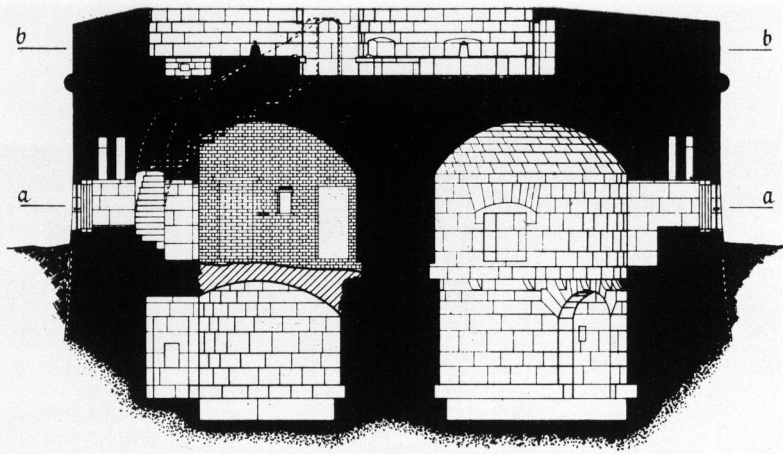


5 Gear cupboard

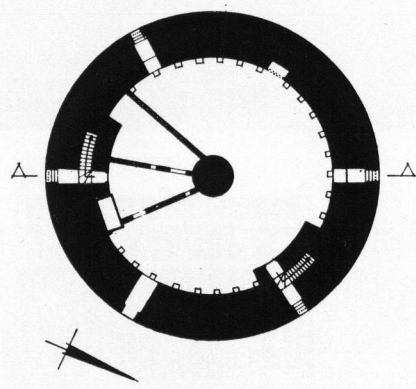
EAST CLUDEN MILL, DUMFRIESSHIRE. *Restored as dwelling 1973-4;
kiln demolished*



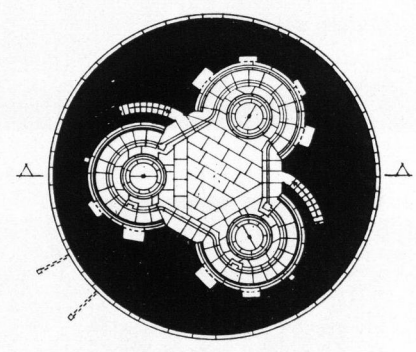
6 THE TRON CHURCH, HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH. Plans and N elevation; a—as existing, b—c. 1753 (from Maitland, W, *History of Edinburgh*).
In course of restoration



section

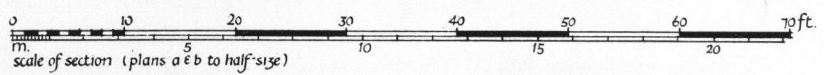


plan at 'a'

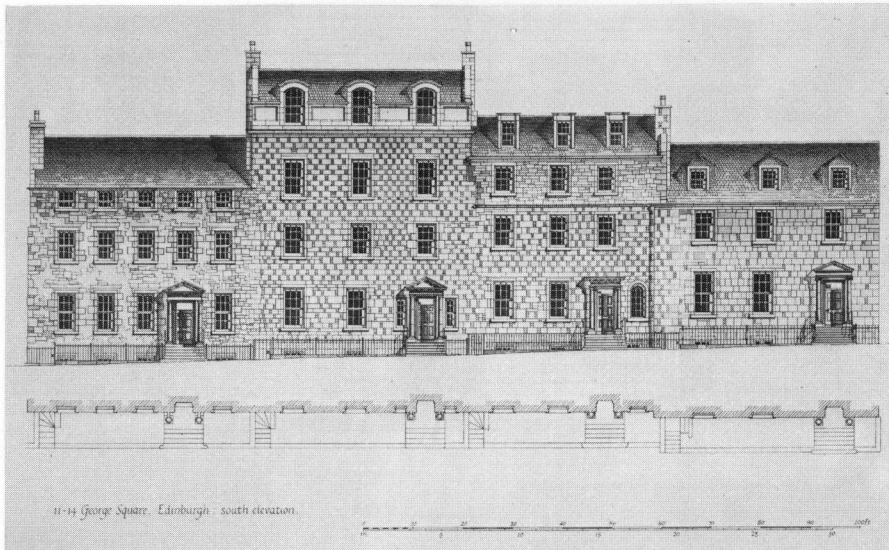


plan at 'b'

c. 1809
 later

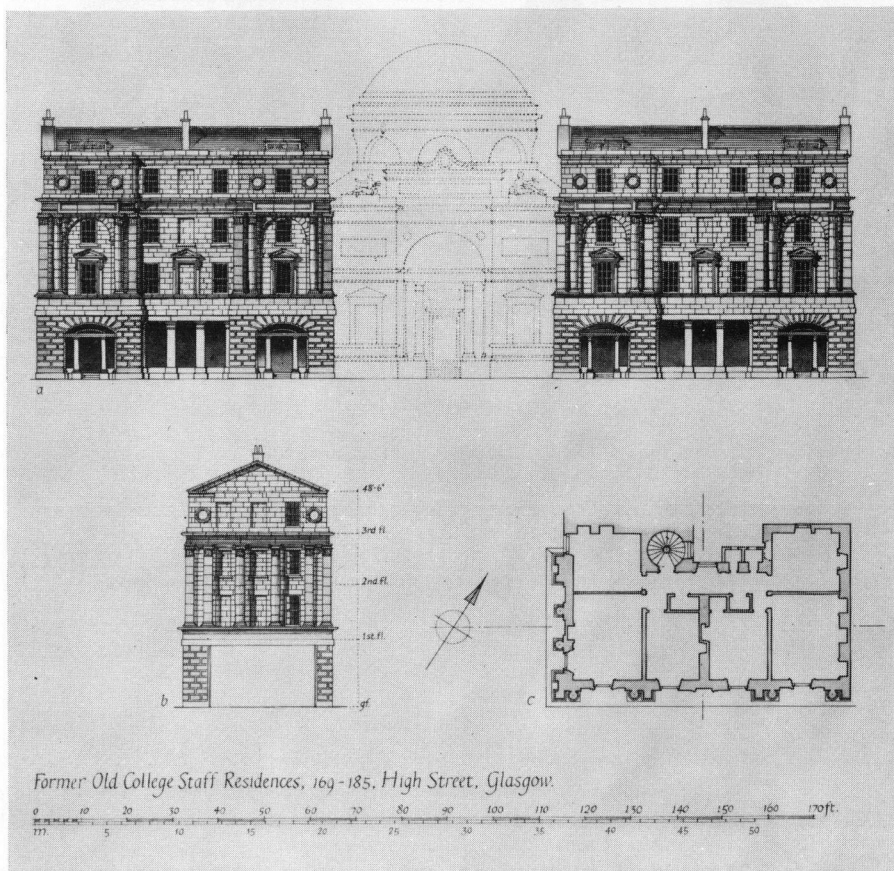


7 MARTELLO TOWER, LEITH, EDINBURGH. Section and plans.
Future uncertain



8 11-14 GEORGE SQUARE, EDINBURGH. S elevation.

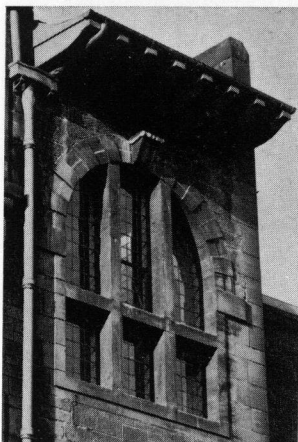
Future uncertain



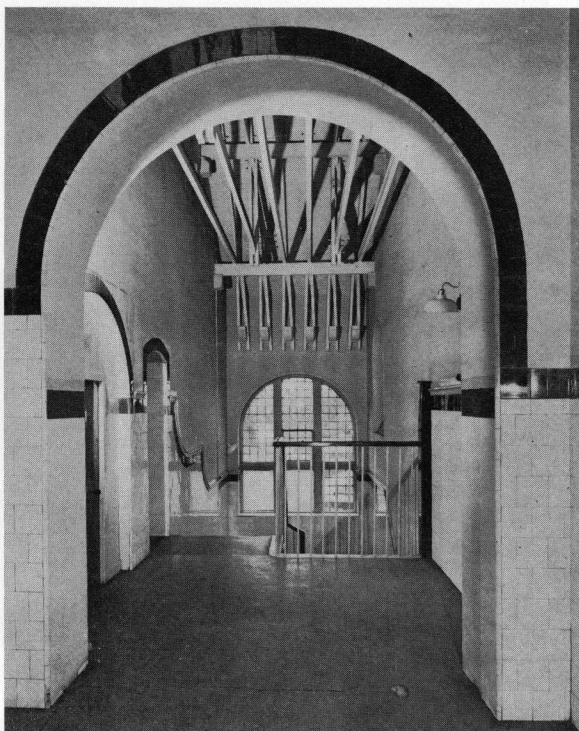
9 169-85 HIGH STREET, GLASGOW. a—reconstruction drawing based on contemporary design, showing proposed Corn Market; b and c—179-85 High Street, SW elevation and second-floor plan. *Partly demolished 1973*



10 Exterior from SE

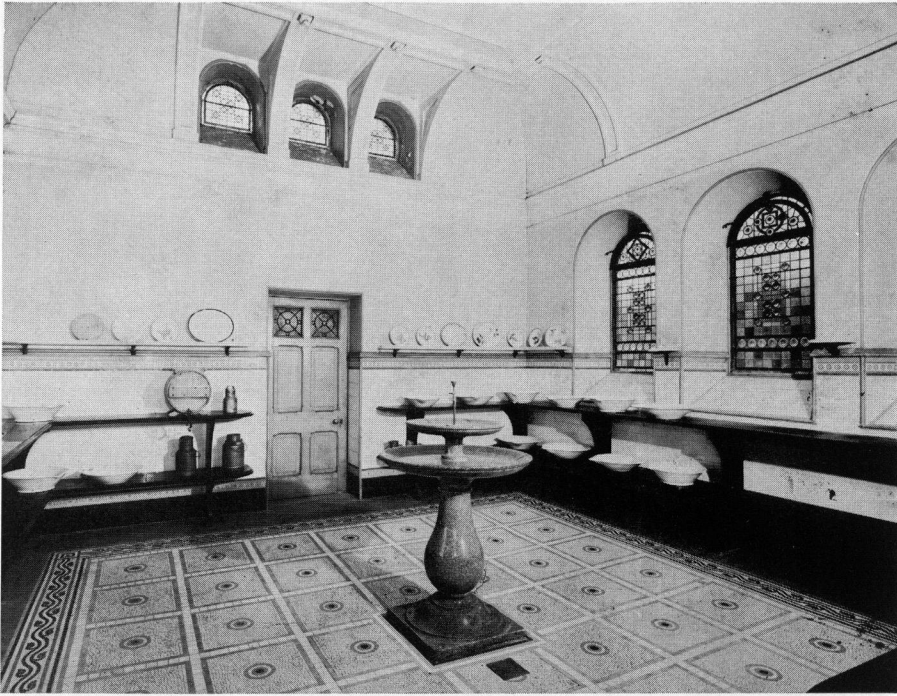


11 Upper window of E staircase



12 W staircase

MARTYRS' PUBLIC SCHOOL, BARONY STREET, GLASGOW.
Future uncertain

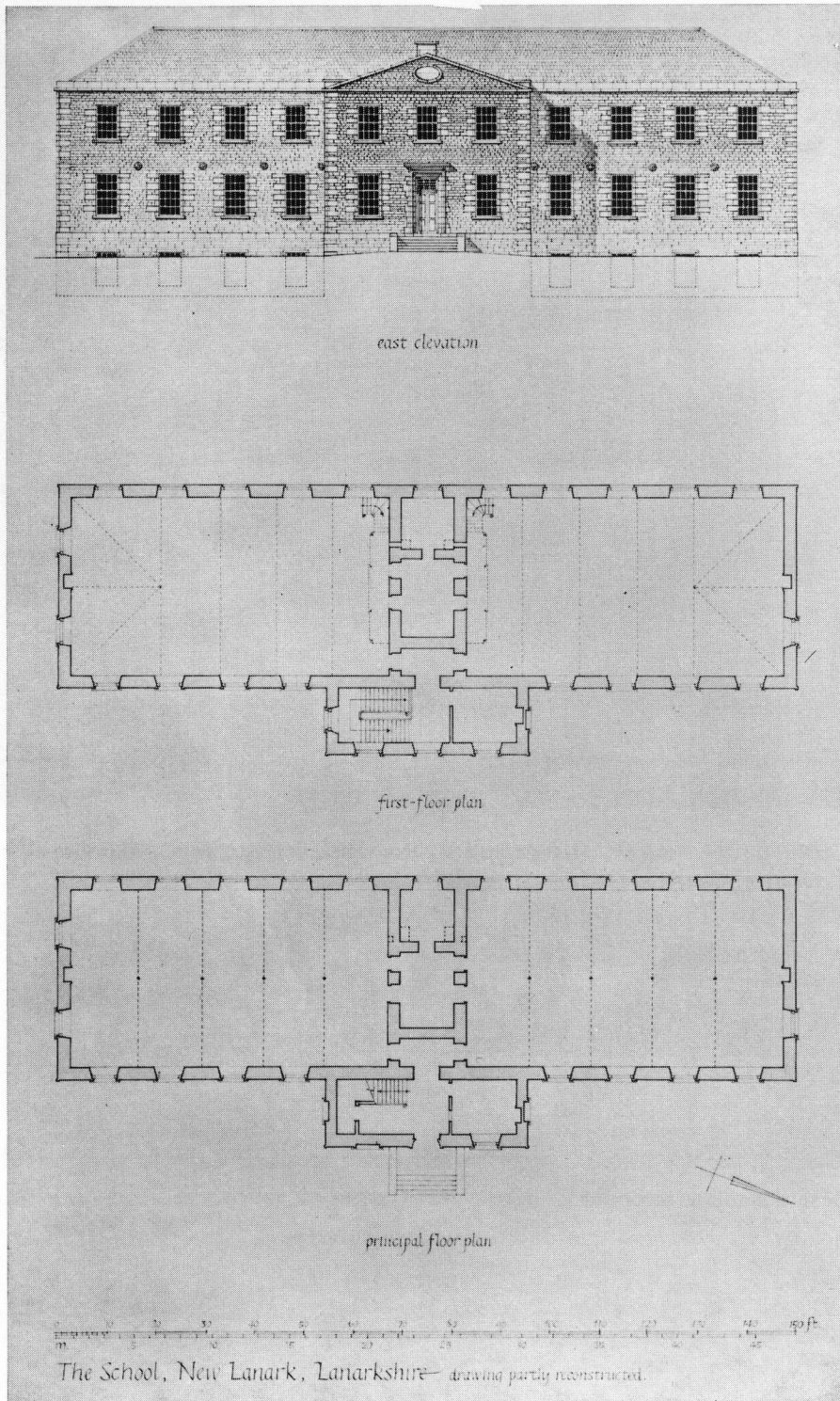


13 Interior

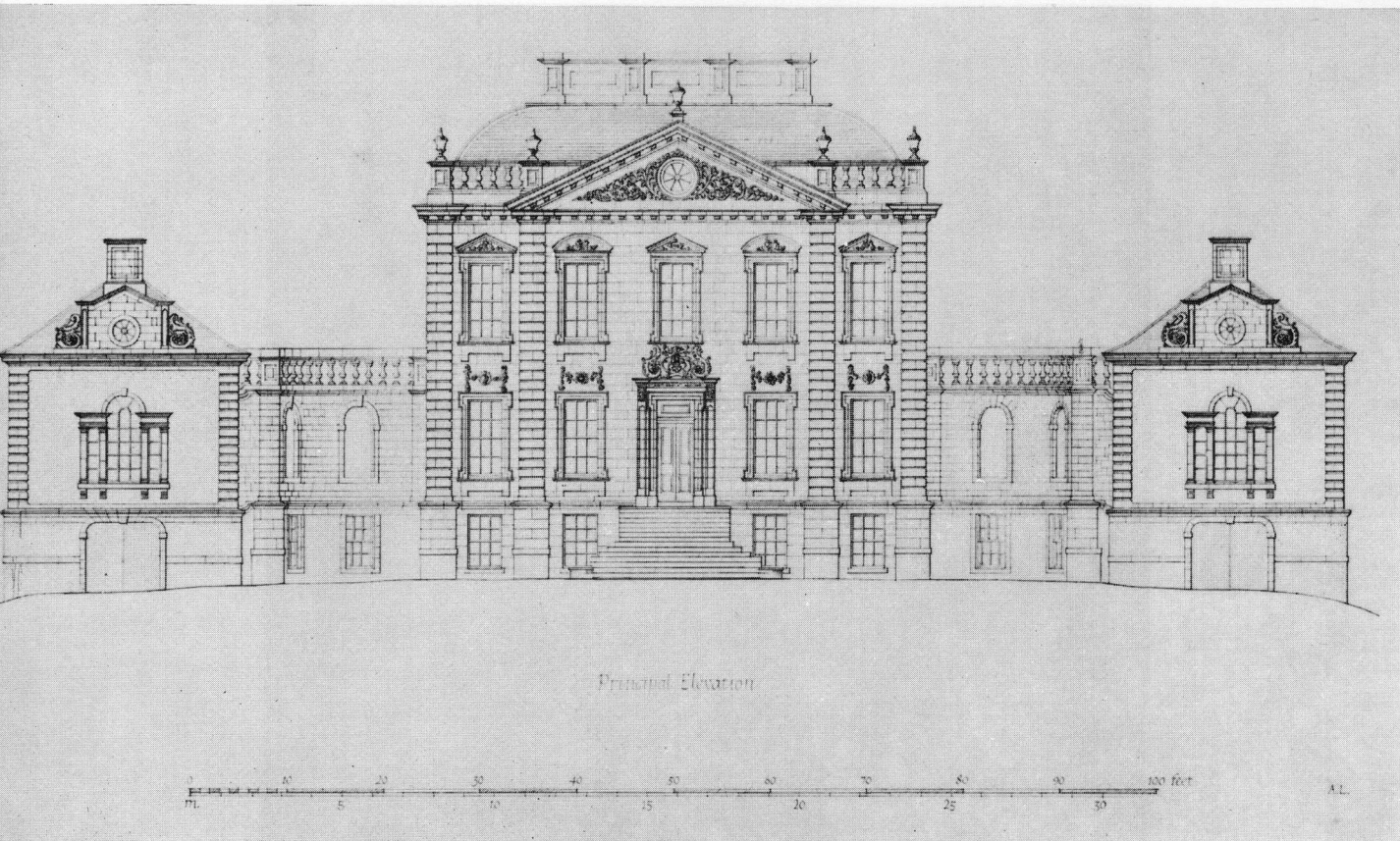


14 Exterior from S

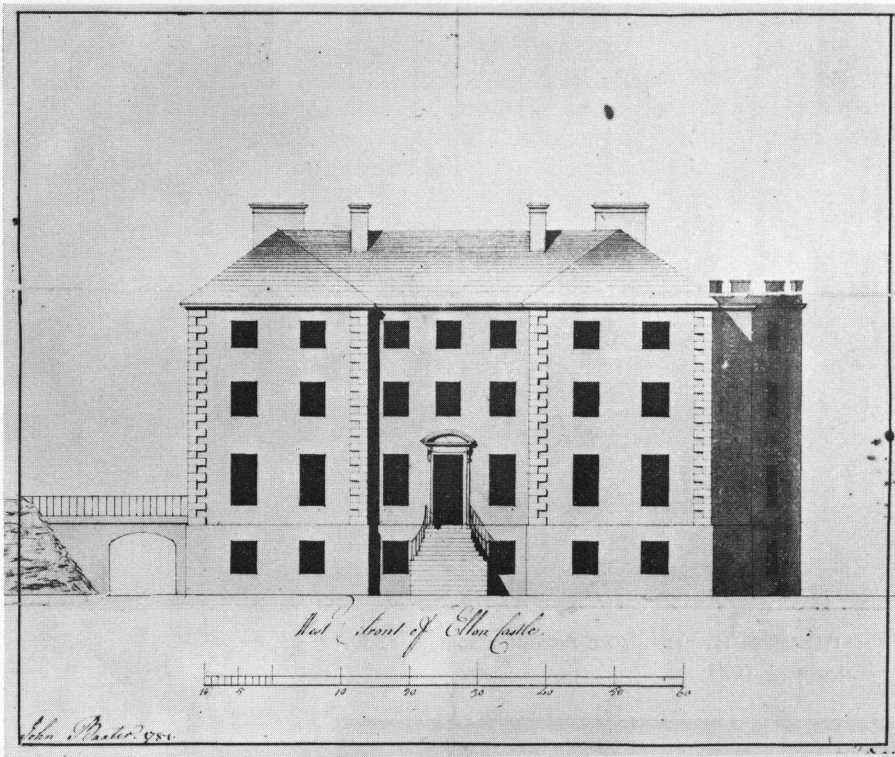
DAIRY, GUISACHAN, INVERNESS-SHIRE. *Proposed conversion to domestic use*



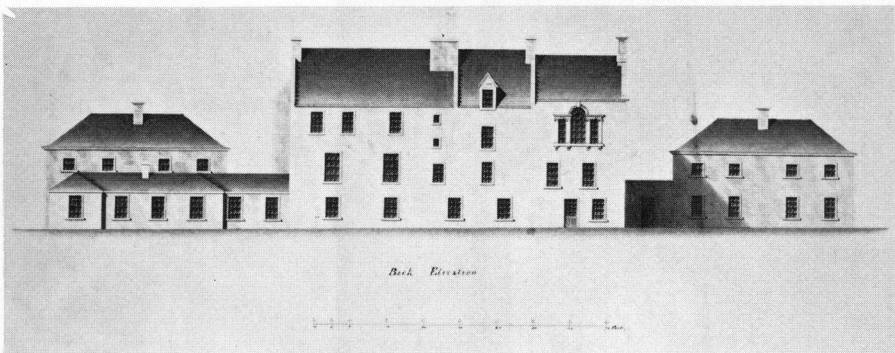
15 THE SCHOOL, NEW LANARK. Elevation and reconstructed plans of principal floors. *Future uncertain*



16 MAVISBANK HOUSE, MIDLOTHIAN. Reconstruction drawing of principal elevation. *Gutted by fire; future uncertain*



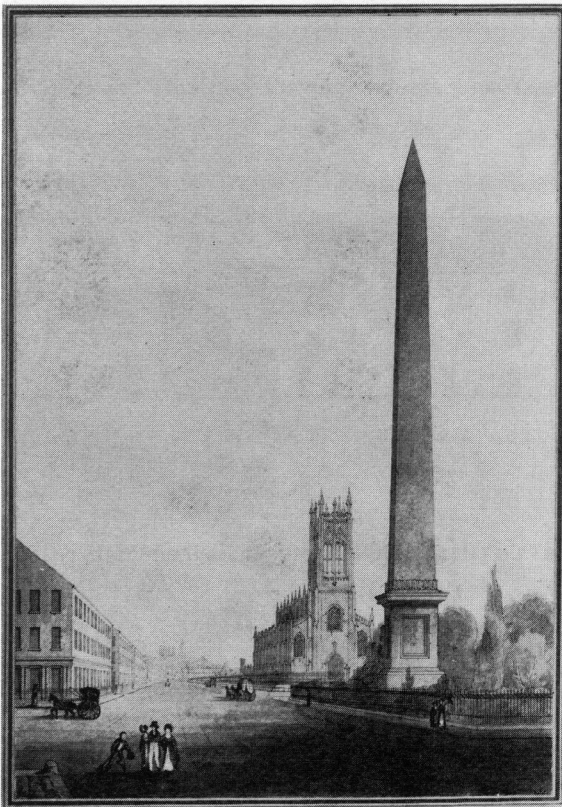
17 ELLON CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE. Design drawing by John Baxter, 1781.
 Acquired 1974



18 BALLENCRIEFF HOUSE, EAST LOTHIAN. Design for proposed addition, c. 1835.
 Acquired 1973



19 EDINBURGH. View from Arthur's Seat, c. 1830.
Acquired 1973



20 EDINBURGH. Design for an obelisk in Princes Street by W H Playfair, 1835.
Acquired 1972

WEST LOTHIAN

Hopetoun House. Sir William Bruce, architect, for Charles, 1st Earl of Hopetoun, 1699–1703; enlarged and remodelled after 1723 to the designs of William Adam and completed by his sons, John and Robert Adam. Distinguished country mansion with suite of outstanding interiors and furnishings.

The Archive

Since the publication of the first Report in 1972 further accommodation has been made available to the public by the reorganization of the Reading Room, while additional shelves have been installed both in the Reading Room and in the main Library to house the growing collection of printed books, which now numbers about 5000. The photographic library has also been enlarged by the opening of two newly-equipped rooms where some 140,000 prints are stored in box-files on open shelves, the collection being arranged topographically by counties. In the case of the drawings collection, accessions and deposits have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to obtain additional accommodation in nearby premises at Meldrum House, Drumsheugh Gardens, where about 30,000 items are now housed. Some delay in making these drawings available for inspection in the Reading Room is unavoidable and prospective readers are asked to give Record staff prior notice of their requirements whenever possible. The general card-index to the Record collections has been revised and work continues on the preparation of a subject-index.

Select List of Accessions 1972-4 (including material deposited on permanent loan)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Plan of *c.* 1835 showing proposed addition to Ballencrieff House, East Lothian (Pl. 18). (Trustees of the late Lord Elibank).

Late 19th-century plans of buildings in Berwickshire and Selkirkshire, including a survey of Greenknowe Tower, from the office of J P Allison, Hawick. (Hawick Museum).

Miscellaneous collection of drawings, including late 18th-century plans and elevations of Mylne's Land, The Shore, Leith, and framed watercolours of the four crown-steeples of Newcastle, Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Edinburgh, *c.* 1890. (Purchased).

Design for an obelisk in Edinburgh by W H Playfair, 1835 (Pl. 20). (Purchased).

Measured surveys of Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 1910, and details of Dalmeny Church and Linlithgow Palace, by Ebenezer King. (Robert Hurd & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).

Design for additional accommodation for the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, by W P Burton, 1851. Perspective watercolour. (Purchased).

Working drawings for the restoration and conversion of Stenhouse Mansion, Edinburgh, by Ian G Lindsay, 1938-65. (Ian G Lindsay & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).

Elevations and plans of 25 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, dated 1908, showing building as existing and with additions. (Scottish Gas Board).

Plans and elevations for additions to Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, by John Baxter, 1781 (Pl. 17). (Miss J Gordon, Edinburgh).

Plans of Montgomerie (now Cleveland) Crescent, Glasgow, by John Burnet, Senr. (Dr Mary Stevenson, Aberdeen).

Working drawings for the restoration of the Abbey, Nunnery and Relig Oran, Iona, 1931, by Ian G Lindsay, the proposed restoration of the nave of Iona Abbey, 1891, and the Nunnery, 1917, by P Macgregor Chalmers, and drawings for the proposed restoration of the nave of Iona Abbey by Thomas Ross, 1902. (Ian G Lindsay & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).

Copies of plans of Rossie House, Fife, by George Paterson, 1753, and Logie House, Fife, c. 1750. (St Andrews University Library).

Collection of plans, dating from the early 20th century, from the office of Thomas McCrae, FRIAS, Edinburgh, including additions to many listed buildings in Edinburgh. (Mrs Barlow, Northwood, Middlesex).

Drawings from the office of Maclaren, Soutar & Salmon. (Mr Ian Imlach, Dundee).

Collection of 19th- and 20th-century plans by various architects of buildings erected by John Watherston & Sons (builders). (John Watherston & Sons, Edinburgh).

PHOTOGRAPHS, TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MANUSCRIPT NOTES ETC

Report, drawings and photographic prints of an excavation carried out in August 1973 on the souterrain at Ardeer, Stevenston, Ayrshire. (Mr J Hunter, Paisley Museum).

Bound book of photographs of Black Barony, Peeblesshire, 1926, and miscellaneous photographs of Murray of Elibank properties. (Trustees of the late Lord Elibank).

Prints of 19th-century photographs of buildings in Edinburgh and Glasgow. (Court-auld Institute of Art, London).

Unsigned pencil drawing of Edinburgh from the Calton Hill, c. 1828-30 (Pl. 19). (Purchased).

Late 19th-century photographs of the exterior and interior of Glamis Castle, Angus. (National Monuments Record, London).

Pre-1900 photographs of castles and mansions in Kincardineshire. (Anonymous per National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).

19th-century and early 20th-century negatives including Minto House, the Isle of Eigg and the Ruthwell Cross before its removal into the Parish Church in 1887. (Hawick Museum).

Negatives of excavations at Rough Castle Roman fort, Stirlingshire, 1904. (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).

Photographs and letterbooks (1920-41) recording the work of Alexander Carrick, sculptor. (Mrs Anne Scott, Melrose).

Collection of glass negatives of Scottish buildings dating from the early 20th century; part of the J H B Fletcher collection deposited in the West Sussex Record Office. (Per Mr Ian P Watson, University of Aberdeen).

Account books Nos. 247 and 300 covering the years 1815-21 kept by Moxon & Carfrae, decorators, Edinburgh. (Mr Daniel Shackleton, Edinburgh).

Late 19th-century and early 20th-century photographs of Scottish architecture in the Highlands used as publicity material by the railway companies. (British Rail Archives, Scottish Record Office).

Collection of photographs, negatives, manuscript notes and newspaper cuttings relating to Scottish abbeys and castles by the late Dr W D Simpson. (Department of the Environment).

Photographic copies of material in other collections

Plans for additions to Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, by J Russell Mackenzie, 1885, and George Truefitt, London. (The Earl of Aboyne per Robert Hurd & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).

Two mid-18th-century elevations of Auchinleck House, Ayrshire. (Auchinleck Boswell Society).

Collection of drawings from Balbirnie House, Fife, including plans for Balbirnie House by Richard Crichton, 1815, designs for Newtonhall House attributed to David Bryce, 1829, and drawings for additions to farms on Balbirnie Estate. (Scottish Record Office).

Bound book of plans of Balmoral Castle by William Smith, 1853. (Rowand Anderson, Kinnimonth & Paul, Architects).

Drawings for additions to Bowhill, Selkirkshire, by William Burn, 1831-2, and miscellaneous drawings for later alterations. (The Duke of Buccleuch per Scottish Record Office).

Plans of Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, comprising unexecuted designs for a new house by John Paterson, 1807 and 1811, and the drawings for the present house by Archibald Simpson, 1815. (The Lord Forbes).

Collection of drawings of Culzean Castle and ancillary buildings by Robert & James Adam, James Gillespie Graham and others, and designs for a New Town on the Citadel at Ayr by Alexander Stevens, 1799. (National Trust for Scotland).

Plans of the Montague Bridge, Dalkeith Palace, by Robert Adam, Dumfries New Bridge by Thomas Boyd and St Mary's Episcopal Church and the West Church in Dalkeith by William Burn and David Bryce, and miscellaneous plans of estate-buildings. (The Duke of Buccleuch).

Album of 19th-century photographs of Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire. (Lady Home).

Two watercolours entitled *The Athens of the North* by J Dick Peddie, 1866. (Dick Peddie & McKay, Architects, Edinburgh).

Sketch floor-plans of Cramond House, Edinburgh, dating from the late 18th or early 19th century. (Mr M. Colvin, Andover, per National Register of Archives of Scotland).

Plans of Fettes College, Edinburgh, comprising the designs by David Bryce, 1862-4, and for alterations and additions by Sir R Rowand Anderson, 1883. (Fettes College).

Drawings for Heriot Row, Edinburgh, by Robert Reid, 1803, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, by Thomas Bonnar, 1823, Douglas Crescent and Glencairn Crescent by John Chesser, 1872, and the plan of Leith Road designed by James Craig. (Heriot Trust per Mrs C Byrom and Mr T Watson).

Folio of lithographed plans of Edinburgh Improvements by David Cousin and John Lessels, 1866. (City Archivist, Edinburgh).

Photographs of Laverockdale House, Colinton, after completion of the house in 1914. (Mr Eric Ivory, Edinburgh).

- Drawings by Thomas Brown, David Cousin and Robert Morham, City Architects, for alterations to the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, and designs for Royal Crescent, Edinburgh, 1825. (City Architect's Department, Edinburgh).
- Plans for the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, 1913–27. (Department of the Environment, Rosyth).
- Plans for the addition to Floors Castle, Roxburghshire, by W H Playfair, including drawings for the castle as existing in 1837. (The Duke of Roxburgh per I G Lindsay & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).
- 18th-century designs for additions to Glamis Castle, Angus, by John Carr of York and Daniel Garrett, and plans for additions, including those by Brown and Wardrop of Edinburgh, 1865. (The Earl and Countess of Strathmore).
- Plans of buildings in Hawick, including alterations to the Wilton and Teviot Mills. (Hawick Museum).
- Collection of 18th-century plans of buildings for the Dukes of Argyll, including drawings for Inveraray Castle and Estate by Roger Morris and Robert Mylne, and an unexecuted design for the Inveraray Court House by Robert Reid, 1807. (The Duke of Argyll).
- 19th-century photographs of Inveraray Castle, prior to the fire in 1877, and Rosneath Castle. (Mr Peter Reid, London).
- Measured survey of Kellie Castle, Fife, by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1885, and miscellaneous designs for fabrics. (Mr Christopher Lorimer, Gibliston, Fife).
- Drawings by John Kinross exhibited in the RSA comprising the Tea Room at Manderston, Greyfriars Convent, Elgin, and his competition design for the Usher Hall and National Gallery, Edinburgh. (Tarbolton & Ochterlony, Architects, Edinburgh).
- Drawings for an addition to Millburn Tower, Midlothian, 1813. (Liston Collection, National Library of Scotland).
- Plans by William Burn, 1838, for an addition to the House of Monymusk and a plan for the improvement of Capefield for Alexander Grant. (Lady Grant of Monymusk).
- 18th-century plans of Old Ballikinrain House, Stirlingshire. (Mr W Cuthbert, Old Ballikinrain).
- Late 19th-century album of photographs of Overtoun House, Dunbartonshire. (Per Mr J G Keggie, Edinburgh).
- Plans of an unexecuted design for the County Buildings, Perth, by Robert Reid, 1806–14. (Perth Museum & Art Gallery).
- Late 19th- and 20th-century negatives of subjects in Perthshire taken by local photographers for use as postcards. (Wood Collection, Perth Museum & Art Gallery).
- Plans for an addition to Rednock House, Perthshire, by Robert Brown, 1821, designs for the stables by James Ramsay, 1797, and for the machinery in an oat and flour mill, 1846. (Major F G S Graham, Rednock House).
- 19th-century photographs, including work by D O Hill and John Adamson, of buildings in St Andrews. (St Andrews Preservation Trust).
- Photographs of Holy Trinity Church, St Andrews, before and during reconstruction in 1907. (Church Officer, Holy Trinity, St Andrews).

Plan and elevation of the mansion of Springhill, Berwickshire, by William Leitch, 1816. (Lord Home per National Register of Archives of Scotland).

Drawings of Stirling Sheriff Court House by Wardrop & Reid, 1872, Stirling High School by James Maclaren, 1889, and Falkirk Sheriff Court House by Brown & Wardrop, 1864. (Stirling County Architect's Department per Scottish Record Office).

Collection of drawings of Touch House, Stirlingshire, including plans and elevations of the 1747 addition, unexecuted designs for additions by James Gillespie Graham, 1809, and Sir William Burroughs, 1815, and a book of plans of the estate of Touch by John Leslie, 1810. (Mr P B Buchanan, Touch House).

Late 19th- and 20th-century negatives from the collection of Inglis & Co., Edinburgh. (Scottish Colorfoto Laboratories Ltd, Alexandria).

Collection of late 19th-century pen and ink sketches of Scottish architecture by H R Westwood. Early 20th-century photographs of Currie and district. (Mr John Tweedie, Currie).

Acknowledgement

The drawing of the N elevation of the Tron Church, High Street, Edinburgh (Pl. 6a), is based on a photogrammetric survey carried out by Meridian Airmaps Ltd and kindly supplied by Andrew Renton (Architects), Edinburgh.

