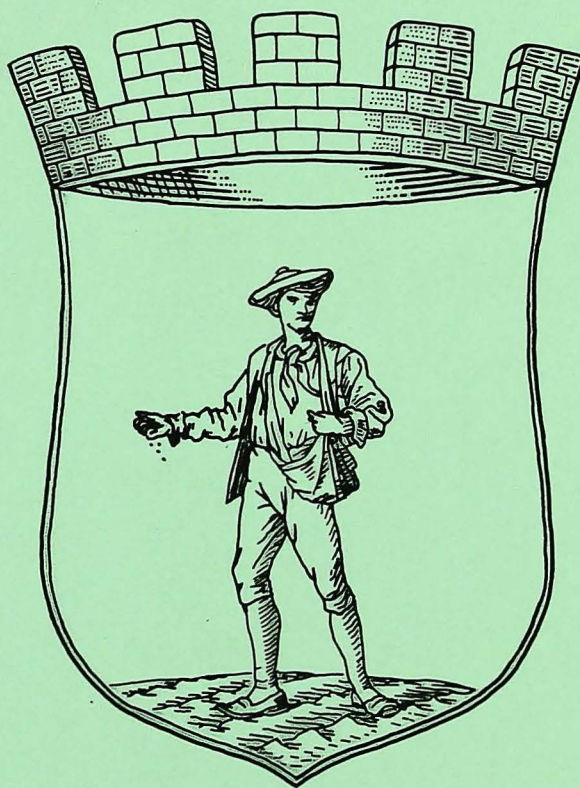


Historic

AUCHTERMUCHTY

the archaeological implications
of development



Anne Turner Simpson
Sylvia Stevenson

Scottish Burgh Survey
1981



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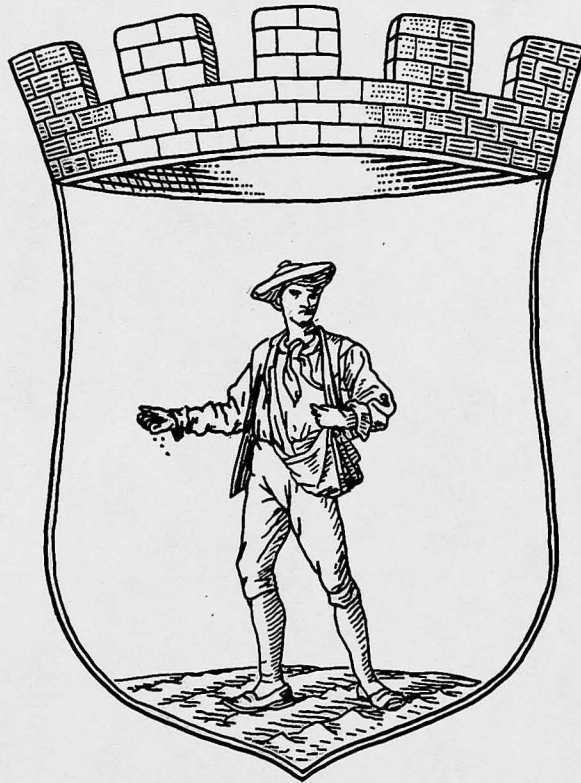
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Anne Turner Simpson
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Scottish Burgh Survey
1981

Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow

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PREFACE

This report of the history and archaeology of the former burgh of Auchtermuchty is one of a series of such reports on the historic towns of Scotland. The reports have been commissioned by the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Scottish Development Department with a view to providing the necessary background information upon which to base a policy for urban research in the future. They are also aimed at providing local authority planning departments with the historical and archaeological information necessary to enable them to assess the archaeological implications of any planning applications.

Each report contains an historical report compiled by Anne Turner Simpson with an archaeological report and a series of illustrative plans compiled by Sylvia Stevenson and drawn by Derek Shaw. The reports attempt to identify those areas within the burghs which were developed at various periods of their history up to approximately 1800, and to locate within those areas sites which are of particular historical importance. Areas of 19th century growth and modern suburbs have not been examined.

The survey team would like to acknowledge the help and support of Fife District Council: Mr. P.G. Hutchinson, Director of Physical Planning and members of his staff, specifically Mr. J. Hanson; the staff of the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh; and the Historic Buildings Branch of the Scottish Development Department. The survey team would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Professor Leslie Alcock and Mr. Eric Talbot who supervised the project at Glasgow University.

Note:- The views expressed herein are those of the survey team, freely given, and do not necessarily represent official policy.

Cover:- The Coat of Arms of the Burgh of Auchtermuchty as depicted in Bute, MacPhail and Lonsdale, 1897, 20.

History

'Except for the fact that no English tongue can pronounce its name aright, this village has little else to be proud of' (Anon).

INTRODUCTION

Site: Auchtermuchty has developed as a natural centre at the crossing point of the main roads connecting Kirkcaldy with Perth, Stirling with St. Andrews. The area of the medieval town lies on higher ground rising to the west of the Glassart Burn, along which industries developed. Auchtermuchty and Falkland both lie along the edge of the great plain, the Howe of Fife, the centre of which was occupied until the eighteenth century by the Loch of Rossie and extensive heaths and marshes. With the draining of the Loch in the 1740s and 1800s, new centres of population grew up such as Ladybank (Cant, 1965, 4). Calsayburn, which has also been known as Loverspool, divides the town into two halves. James VI is alleged to have remarked to a courtier who raved about the bridges over the Thames that he should go to Auchtermuchty and there find bridges more worthy than those which spanned the Thames. By the end of the eighteenth century inundations of the burn had swept the bridges away, forcing residents to revert to its fords (Wilkie, 1938, 31).

Place Name: In a letter, Professor Nicolaisen wrote that Auchtermuchty is derived from the gaelic as upland place of pigs. It occurred early in the tenth century as Uchtermukethin.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Burgh Status: There is evidence that James IV intended to make Auchtermuchty into a royal burgh, but was prevented in doing so by his untimely death at Flodden. By a charter of 25 May 1517, James V created the 'lands of Uchtermuchty, viz., the South Quarter, the North Quarter, Bondhal, Gervisland, Mavisland, the lot lands, and Smydd lands' into a free royal burgh granting power to make burgesses, elect bailies, build a tolbooth and market cross, hold a weekly market day, and run an annual fair from the 8th of July for eight days (Millar, 1895, i, 250). Like its neighbour Falkland, however, it was never represented in Parliament and never attended the Convention of Royal Burghs (Pryde, 1965, 26).

Conventional History: Although there is reputed to have been a Roman camp in the vicinity of Auchtermuchty (Duncan, 1975, 27), the later

burgh never played a major role in national affairs. The lands of Auchtermuchty in the middle ages formed a portion of the extensive lands of the Earls of Fife and were later conveyed by marriage to Robert, Duke of Albany. On the forfeiture of his son, Duke Murdoch, they reverted to the Crown, and for a time after 1425 the tenants of the 'villa de Oughtermukti' held their feus direct from the king, and their rents were accounted for in the royal exchequer. From early documents it appears that the estate was divided into two parts, namely the South and North Quarters, terms which lasted until the sixteenth century (Millar, 1895, i, 21).

One reason for the growth of Auchtermuchty which may have led to it being granted royal burgh status (however inactive that proved to be) was that it was at the crossroads of two major routes. The resulting traffic would have led to a rise in trade, an expansion of its markets and development of industry. In 1655, alarmed at the rising popularity of markets and fairs at Auchtermuchty 'and utheris unfree places', Kirkcaldy magistrates lodged a complaint in the Convention of Royal Burghs (RCRB, iii, 400). Later in the following century, it appears that Cupar burgesses had held a keen interest in Auchtermuchty's markets, and in the year 1777 we find their Dean of Guild renouncing their jurisdiction over the weights and measures used in the markets and fairs of Auchtermuchty as well as the customs and tolls of the said markets.

The burn which cut through Auchtermuchty would no doubt have produced an excellent source of power in promoting the linen industry which was its chief manufacture in the late eighteenth century. The reporter in the Statistical Account was in fact very optimistic about the state of the parish in the late eighteenth century in many respects. Population had apparently doubled since the 1730s, and there was a wide variety of tradesmen and professionals in the town. In addition to 205 linen manufacturers, there were twenty tailors, six merchants, ten shopkeepers, as well as butchers, surgeons, a barber and a hairdresser who occasionally acted as a player, shoemakers, wrights, coopers, blacksmiths and one writer (lawyer) (OSA, 1793, vi, 341). There was a demand for housing which was being fulfilled and the promise of a new tambour manufactory would contribute 'much to the prosperity of the town, as thereby a number of children who at present can be of no service either to themselves or their parents will find employment' (OSA, 1793, vi, 344). One of his final comments regarded the income of the town - £106 14s 6d - which arose from the customs of fairs, rents of the mills, etc. Within thirty years

Auchtermuchty was bankrupt and its creditors sold off town lands, the mills, even the pews of the parish church. Although the town was allowed to keep its tolbooth and jail, some of the magistrates were thrown into it (Lang, 1951, 19).

BURGH MORPHOLOGY

Street Layout: It has already been remarked that Auchtermuchty stands at the crossroads of two important medieval routes. As a result the town has 'a confused and irregular appearance'. One old woman, a resident of Newburgh, aptly described Auchtermuchty as a funny sort of place, 'the houses all clappit doun any how and there was no proper street ava' (Turnbull, 1911). There are in fact a few principal streets including High Street, Gledgate, Kirk Wynd and Pitmedden Wynd and many lanes with the Cross forming the heart of the burgh. A claim that there had been once a village green has not been substantiated (Wilkie, 1938, 32). It was also observed that although at the crossroads of two main routes, because of its uphill situation, the town proper misses much traffic congestion which skirts and avoids its civic centre (Snoddy, 1966, 55).

Market Area: The charter of 1517 gave the burgh the right to hold a weekly market and conduct one yearly fair. By the late eighteenth century, the market had fallen into abeyance, although the fair, held in July, was 'now one of the most considerable in Fife for the sale of black cattle, horses, sheep and wool (OSA, 1793, vi, 345). The width of the Cross implies that it was the market area for the burgh, and remains at NO 2380 1175 attest to the fact that the burgh did boast a market cross (Ordnance Survey, Record Cards, Reference NO 21 SW 3).

BUILDINGS

Church: One of the earliest references to the church of Auchtermuchty occurs in 1350 when it was granted to Lindores Abbey (Millar, 1895, i, 254). At the Reformation the parish was placed in the care of a reader and did not get its first minister until 1574. One of the earliest ministers proved to be unpopular with church authorities for he was found to be 'ane frequent hunter with dogs, ane player at cards and a runner of horses upon courses' and for this he was 'gravelie rebuikit and expressly inhibite to frequent any of the former games in tyme coming' (Millar, 1895, i, 254-255). The parish church was prominently situated in Kirk Wynd, near the cross and was rebuilt in 1780, quite probably on the site of the earlier foundation.

Tolbooth: The charter of 1517 gave permission for the burgesses of the town to erect a tolbooth and there conduct council meetings. The tolbooth which stands today at the Cross was built in 1728. It comprises a two-storey building and a central building with a balustrade and a stone spire in the traditional Fife pattern (Anon, 1975, n.p.). Alterations were carried out on the building in the age of Victoria, and recently the building was stone cleaned. On the ground floor are the cells which held the town council members in 1818.

School: Little is known about early schooling in the burgh, although the reporter in the Statistical Account spoke of the lack of both a schoolhouse and proper schoolmaster. He blamed this on the miserable £5 11s salary 'it can never be expected that a man of merit will devote his time for such trifle'. It is worthy of remark the contributor continued that 'the youth in the place have been, and now are ruined with bad schoolmasters; and to this may be attributed in a great degree the narrow and uncharitable disposition of the inhabitants (OSA, 1793, vi, 346).

Houses: MacDuff House situated on the west side of the Cross is undoubtedly the oldest occupied building in Auchtermuchty. Its alleged to largely date from the last decade of the sixteenth century (Cant, 1965, 13) and among many of its features are an arched entrance gateway into a courtyard crowned with a sundial, a skewport chimney, a panel in the gable for a coat of arms and a dovecot in the garden (Anon, n.d., 14-15); MacGibbon and Ross, 1892, v, 44). Throughout the town, in the High Street, along Pitmedden Wynd and in Gladgate there are eighteenth century dwellings, some with thatched roofs. The prevalence of reed thatching in this part of Fife is due to the proximity of the reed beds of the Tay and is being currently exploited again due to the shortage of thatching material in England (Anon, 1975, n.p.). Early dwellings of the town may have been thatched timber cottages, for the charter of erection is alleged to have mentioned the timber-built houses which have been erected in the burgh and full power was given to increase the number (Millar, 1895, i, 250).

Mills: A mill at Auchtermuchty was apparently mentioned in a 1293 rental of the Earls of Fife in 1293, and by the end of the eighteenth century, exploiting the power of the Glassart Burn, there was a flour mill, a corn mill, and two lint mills (OSA, 1793, vi, 345).

Archaeology

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The basic parallel street plan of Auchtermuchty has remained unchanged during the last hundred years. Backland properties have not undergone the infill development characteristic of many expanding Scottish towns, and although building replacement has taken place on the north of Burnside, recent housing development has been confined to previously undeveloped areas on the north of Back Dykes and to the north and south of High Road.

For the future, the Auchtermuchty Local Plan formulated in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act of 1972, (superceding the Auchtermuchty town map, part of the North East Fife Area Development Plan of 1956), was formally adopted by the north-east Fife District Council in 1978, and will be implemented over a period of approximately fifteen years.

The historic centre has been secured for the future by designation as a conservation area, and future plans here will be limited to sympathetic infill development. Future planning proposals for the town, as defined by the local plan, include housing development and a relief/access road to the west of Madras Road and the north of High Road.

A new primary school and recreation facilities to the north of Back Dykes and industrial development to the west of Station Road to the south of the town, and a new telephone exchange off Low Road, are also proposed. A new by-pass is planned to replace the present trunk road through the burgh (see map 2). The route is at present provisional and may be altered subject to future consultation (N.E.F.D.C. 1978).

None of the above proposals will affect the archaeology of the historic centre, though the primary school development and the presently proposed route of the by-pass will cross the defences of the Roman temporary camp (see page 7).

Future Investigation

Current knowledge of the early history and development of Auchtermuchty is extremely limited. The policies outlined below, are not listed in order of importance, but are intended to provide guide lines for future research as opportunities arise through renovation and redevelopment (see page 9 ff for full discussion).

1. To attempt, through selective excavation, to establish the earliest possible date for the initial settlement of the burgh, and to establish the extent of this early settlement.
2. To establish the chronological development of the street plan and any fluctuation in street width and alignment.
3. To determine the physical nature, plan and usage of town buildings prior to the eighteenth century, assisted by further documentary research, and to establish the site and nature of early industrial activity.
4. To establish the limits of the pre-eighteenth-century church and determine the sequence of any pre-fourteenth-century churches on the site.

Areas of Archaeological Priority

There is no material or structural evidence from Auchtermuchty capable of providing the most basic guide to those areas which would prove to be of the greatest value archaeologically. The currently researched documentary evidence is useful in setting the burgh in its historical context, but gives little insight into the structural, economic and social conditions prevailing in earlier periods of burgh and pre-burgh settlement. Much of this information can only be achieved through further documentary research into the burgh records, and through archaeological investigation as opportunities arise. It is impossible on the basis of present evidence to make value judgements on the potential of one site or area of the burgh over another, but an attempt is made below to identify those areas of the town which may, potentially provide the most useful information.

1. Area one is enclosed by Back Dykes, property boundaries to the west of Madras Road, Pitmedden Wynd and Low Road to the south, and in other words reflects the approximate limits of the burgh in the early nineteenth century. The sites of greatest known antiquity in the area, are that of the church (NO 2390 1170), the present building dates from 1780, but earlier structures are thought to have stood on the site, the tolbooth (NO 2380 1174) which also dates from the eighteenth century, (a sixteenth-century building is thought to have previously stood here), and McDuff House (NO 2374 1174), parts of which date from the late sixteenth century. Visible cellarage is limited on the High Street

though some buildings have been cut into the south and north-east slopes which may have affected underlying deposits. The comparative narrowness of the High Street and its associated wynds, together with the position of McDuff House, suggests that the present street frontages occupy much the same position as in the sixteenth century. The backlands associated with the High Street properties remain undeveloped, though the property boundaries are rather more irregular than in other towns, probably a result of the parallel street development disrupting earlier boundaries. The burgages may well, however, provide evidence of early backland development and industrial use. The late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map (O.S. 25" XII, 6, 1895) shows the presence of a mill race running parallel with the Auchtermuchty burn, and this has now presumably been either culverted beneath Bowiehill or infilled. The race appears to have been used by the corn mill which stood in the early nineteenth century (Jackson, 1823) at NO 2374 1189, and the Flour Mill which formerly stood at NO 2387 1180.

2. Area two (see map 2) lies to the north of Back Dykes and is scheduled for development at some unspecified future date with a primary school and recreational facilities. The significance of this area lies in that it is partly on the defences of, and within the Roman temporary camp (St. Joseph 1965, 82; St. Joseph 1969, 116). The line of the defences of this site crosses Back Dykes at NO 2400 1180 and on north-westwards through Bogyards, and it is the ditch which may provide some dating material for the site. Under normal circumstances, a marching army created a ditch with a bank of stacked turves on the inside to which was added spoil from the ditch, surmounted by fixed palisade stakes, producing a primitive overnight defence. Internal structures within the enclosure are not likely to be identified, as tents carried by the army were utilized for shelter, and the ephemeral nature of the camp negates the possibility of permanent buildings. The section across the south-east line of the defences revealed only traces of a ditch, and the site is not tracable on the ground.
3. Area three lies slightly to the east of the town, at a point where the proposed by-pass crosses the line of the defences of the Roman temporary camp. It should be noted, however, that the new road has not as yet been subjected to detailed design and its precise alignment may be subject to detailed modifications throughout its proposed length. There is no date as yet for the commencement of this project.

Recommendations

The historic centre of Auchtermuchty lies within a conservation area and consideration is being given to the further expansion of this boundary. The present main trunk road lies to the south of the High Street and future planning proposals for the burgh include the development of a new by-pass to the south of the burgh. There is, therefore, no current traffic congestion in the town, and no currently proposed road improvements. Future planning proposals as laid out in the local plan are peripheral to the historic centre, and opportunities to examine underlying archaeological deposits are therefore limited. However, the need to repair and replace existing structures and services within the conservation area may lead to soil disturbance of which the archaeologist can take advantage, and the following recommendations are made in the hope that they will enable the maximum amount of information to be extracted from the minimum amount of disturbance.

- a. Further research into the burgh records may provide information regarding the development of the burgh than has at present been published.
- b. Selective trial trenching along street frontages to establish the sequence of building replacement and the physical nature and usage of earlier town buildings, together with examination of undeveloped burgages in advance of any future proposed improvement and development in the historic centre, would be advantageous.
- c. The renovation of any older town buildings could usefully be monitored, especially where structural alteration involves soil disturbance. The possibility of earlier structural remains concealed behind a later facade should be borne in mind.
- d. Any proposed road improvements, repairs to, and extension of, existing services such as gas, electricity and water could be profitably monitored.
- e. Proposals in the Local Plan to carry out development across and within the line of defences and interior of the Roman temporary camp, merit a watching brief, if not a geophysical survey of the area likely to be affected.

PREVIOUS WORK

No recorded archaeological excavation has been carried out in the

historic centre of Auchtermuchty and there are no known artifactual finds from the burgh.

To the north and east of the town, a large Roman temporary camp was identified in the course of aerial reconnaissance in the early 1960s, (name centred NO 242 118). The complete south-east side of the camp, with a central gate, and sections of the remaining three sides were recorded. The axial dimensions measured 1,300' (466.3m) by 2,000' (609.6m), and the total area enclosed by the defences was circa 63 acres (25.5 hectares). An investigative section dug across the south-east line of the camp defences, revealed a ditch with a typically Roman V profile, 9' (2.7m) wide by 5' (1.5m) deep to the bottom of its drainage channel. No dating evidence was apparently forthcoming at this time, and it was not until 1969 when a further thirteen examples of this 63 acre (25.5m hectares) camp were known, that St. Joseph securely identified the group as Severan (St. Joseph, 1965, 82; St. Joseph, 1969, 116).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Early Settlement

There are a number of sites of known antiquity in the parish of Auchtermuchty. Aerial reconnaissance to the south of the town in the late 1970s identified a number of undated enclosures (O.S. Record Card No. 21 SW 23); the most impressive and relevant result of aerial survey was, however, forthcoming in the early 1960s, when a Roman temporary camp was identified partly on the north-east corner of the burgh (see above).

Records of a permanent settlement here do not appear before the thirteenth century. In 1293, Walter of Cambhou rendered an account of the issues (or rents) of the lands and tenements belonging to Duncan, Earl of Fyfe in Auchtermuchty (Laing, 1876, 452). This account provides evidence of a small agricultural settlement with a mill, brewhouses and a smith's shop. Some insight into the social structure of the settlement at the end of the thirteenth century is suggested by mention made of the 'xiiij cottaries' (a cottar occupied a cottage with between one and nine acres of land attached), and the 'viiij Gresmen' (tenants of cottages with no land attached, but grazing rights on the common grassland) (op.cit).

The Cambhou accounts also imply the payment of wages for cutting, turning and carrying hay on the meadow of 'Utermokerdy' suggesting that

feudal serfdom was by this time giving way to the employment of free labourers.

Further mentions of the 'villa de Oughtermukti' in the fourteenth century are found in the charter conveying the church of Auchtermuchty to the Benedictine Abbey of Lindores (Laing, 1876, 97). The size of the town at this date is not certain, though by the fifteenth century, Millar (1895, 250) claims that it had increased considerably in extent. It was sufficiently important by the early sixteenth century to achieve erection into a royal burgh by James V.

As to the factors which provided the initial stimuli for settlement. The usual criteria of a hamlet developing in the environs of a fortification of religious house, do not seem to apply here. However in the absence of other evidence, it could be argued that a need for labour on the lands of the Earl of Fife, in conjunction with the immediate proximity of the junction of two important medieval routeways and the fertility of the surrounding land created an initial stimulus which led by the seventeenth century to the town developing into an important market and industrial centre.

In view of the paucity of artifactual and documentary evidence relating to the early history of a settlement at Auchtermuchty, future investigation should be directed towards establishing the nature and extent of the early town.

Street Plan

Auchtermuchty has the distinctive parallel street plan which is found chiefly in Eastern Scotland in the vicinity of the Firths of Forth and Tay. Studies made by Whitehand and Alauddin (1969, 113) suggest that such developments are not the result of overall planning, but rather the culmination of subsequent additions to a basic single market street, as expansion became necessary. These later additions are not necessarily of medieval date. Present street names in Auchtermuchty reflect those medieval rural areas which gradually became absorbed in the later town plan.

Twentieth-century housing developments have opened up the old east and west perimeters of the town as defined in the early nineteenth century by Jackson (1823) by Back Dykes and Madras Road respectively. New access roads have been provided to these estates via the two aforementioned streets, but little real alteration in plan has taken place.

The chronological development of the town plan is not known, but it seems fairly certain that the present High Street was the primary development, with its attendant wynds such as Croft Wynd (NO 238 117) and Kilnheugh Wynd (NO 237 117) (part). The street width has remained consistent since the late sixteenth and early eighteenth centuries, as the positions of McDuff House and Cross House testify. The development along Burnside is equally difficult to establish chronologically. The majority of the houses here date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the spacious plan would certainly suggest a post medieval development. Some expansion seems to have taken place in the fifteenth century (Millar, 1895, 250) and at the time of erection into a royal burgh in 1517 (op.cit), the charter of erection providing for the increase of the number of buildings in the town. The Old Statistical Account (1793, 340) claimed that the number of inhabitants and houses within the town had increased by at least half since circa 1730, probably in connection with the flourishing weaving industry.

Within the historic centre, only two minor roads appear to have been inserted into the medieval plan in the nineteenth century. Neither Parliament Place (NO 236 117) or Cross Hills (NO 236 115) (part) appear on Jackson's plan (1823).

With such limited information available from which to reconstruct urban development, further documentary research, particularly into the burgh records would be valuable.

Early Buildings and Materials

The oldest extant building in Auchtermuchty is McDuff House (NO 2374 1174) parts of which probably date from 1597. Street fronts in the town appear to have undergone extensive redevelopment from the early eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth century. Almost nothing is known, therefore, of those buildings which existed before the early eighteenth century.

In the thirteenth century, the very low rent paid by Gresmen as recorded in the account of Walter de Cambhou, suggested that their accommodation was extremely basic. Domestic buildings were probably constructed in timber and other non durable materials at least until the late sixteenth century, though civic buildings, churches and the dwellings of some of the richer townsmen may have been built in stone. The charter of erection of the burgh in 1517, makes special reference to timber-built houses that had been erected in the burgh, and full

power was given to increase the number of these dwellings (Millar, 1895, 250). The remains of such buildings are likely to be insubstantial, and have probably not survived later development assuming as is probable that the street frontages on the High Street have remained consistent since the sixteenth century.

With regard to town buildings other than domestic structures, the Cambhou account provides some insight by the mention of a mill, brew-houses and a smith's shop. The location of these buildings in 1293 is not known, but the requirement for water in the first two instances, would suggest that they were placed along the Auchtermuchty Burn. It is not until the Statistical Account for Scotland was published in 1793, that a clearer picture emerges of the economic life of the burgh. By the late eighteenth century, a flour mill, corn mill and two lint mills were established in the burgh, in addition to the flourishing weaving industry. Unfortunately, none of the known industrial pursuits are likely to have left traces in the archaeological record.

Further research into the burgh records and sasine registers than has been possible in the present study, together with selective trial trenching and the examination of undeveloped backland areas, may provide more detailed information regarding early town buildings and industry than is at present available.

The Church (NO 2390 1170)

The earliest mention of a church in Auchtermuchty occurs in the grant of the building by Duncan, Earl of Fife to the Abbey of Lindores in 1350. It seems from the confirmation of this charter that the church had been in the gift of the Earls of Fife for some considerable time, (Laing, 1876, 476), there is, however, no available evidence for the first church on this site. One of the earliest mentions of the town is in Walter de Cambhou's account (see page 9) of 1293. and it seems very probable that a church existed at this date. The present building dates from 1780, and neither the enclosing churchyard wall, or the church itself shows any sign of incorporated earlier fabric.

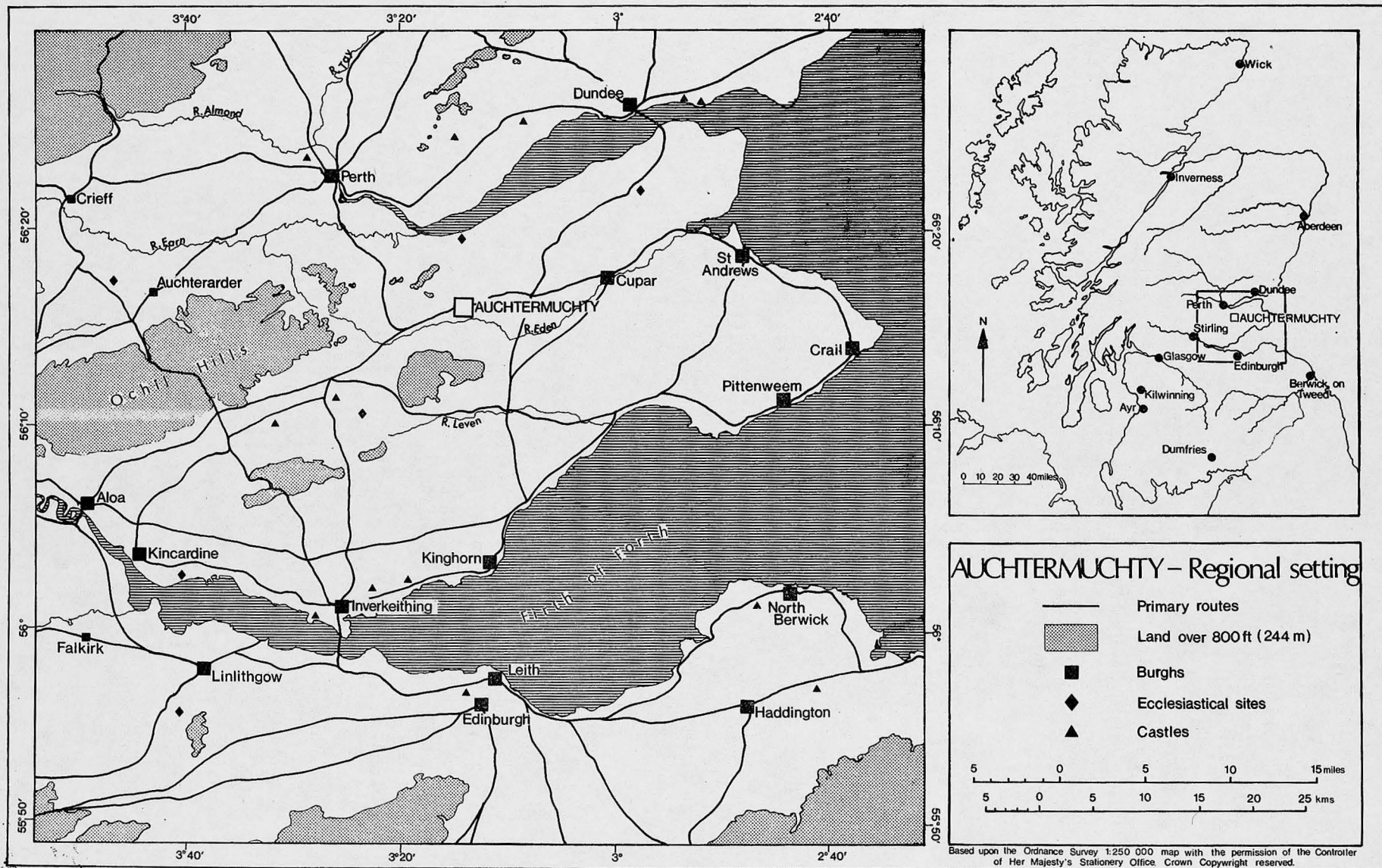
A number of problems therefore, face the archaeologist. It is generally assumed, though not proven, that the present church stands on the site of an earlier structure. Any future improvements in the church or churchyard could profitably be observed in an attempt to identify the site, dimensions, plan and sequence of pre-eighteenth-century churches.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

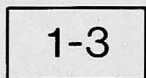
| | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| JACKSON, H. | 1823 | <u>Plan of the Property in Auchtermuchty and Neighbourhood belonging to the Burgh'</u> |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1895 | 25" Fifeshire, XII, 6. |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1895 | 25" Fifeshire XII, 7. |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1895 | 25" Fifeshire XII, 11. |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1969 | 1:2500, Plan NO 2411 - NO 2511. |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1969 | 1:250000, Firth of Forth, 7. |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY | 1970 | 1:2500, Plan No. 2211 - NO 2311. |



Map I

AUCHTERMUCHTY

Map 2



Areas of Archaeological Priority



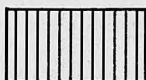
Sites effectively re-developed



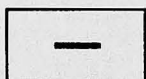
Sites proposed for re-development



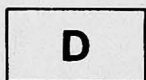
Demolished property



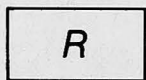
Car parks



Frontages with visible cellars



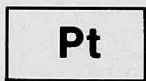
Derelict property



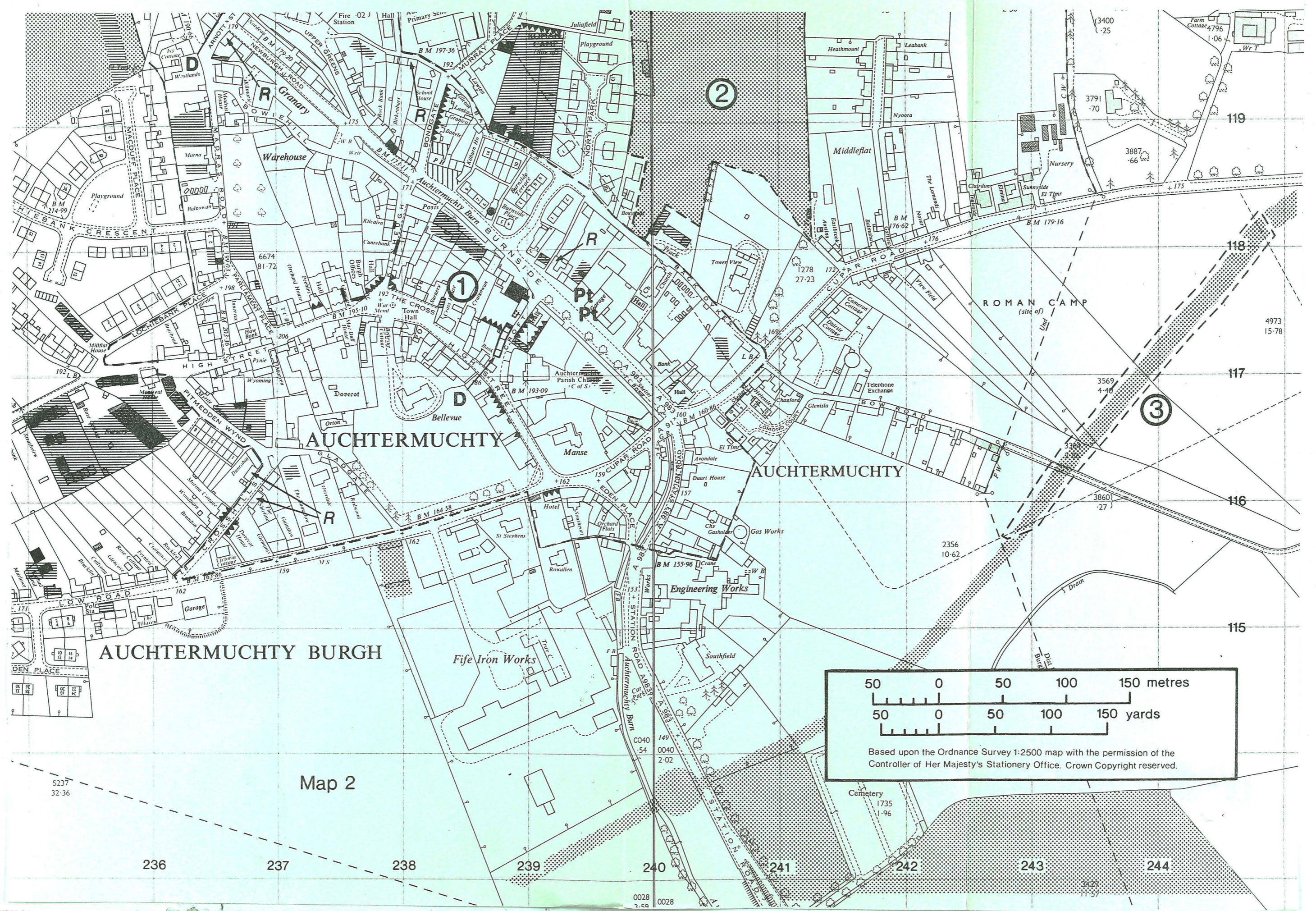
Renovated property



Buildings cut into sloping ground



Petrol tanks



Map 2

50 0 50 100 150 metres
 50 0 50 100 150 yards

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AUCHTERMUCHTY BURGH

AUCHTERMUCHTY

AUCHTERMUCHTY

Fife Iron Works

Engineering Works

ROMAN CAMP
(site of)

Bellevue

Manse

Auchtermuchty Parish Church
(C of S)

Middleflat

Warehouse

Granary

Juliafield

Playground

Heathmount

Leabank

Nyora

Nursery

Sunnyside

El Tjmr

The Lamonds

View Field

Common Cottage

Dairy Cottage

Telephone Exchange

Glenista

Bow Road

Avondale

Duart House

Chasford

Gas Works

Chs Gasholder

Crane

Southfield

St Stephens

Rowallen

Orchard Flats

Hotel

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Hotel

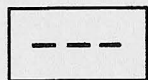
St Stephens

Rowallen

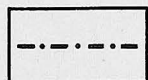
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AUCHTERMUCHTY

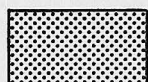
Map 3



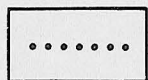
Present boundary of Conservation Area



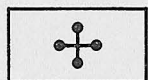
Proposed extension to Conservation Area



Listed buildings, all categories



Line of defences of Roman temporary camp



Site of Market Cross



Site of 14th century church



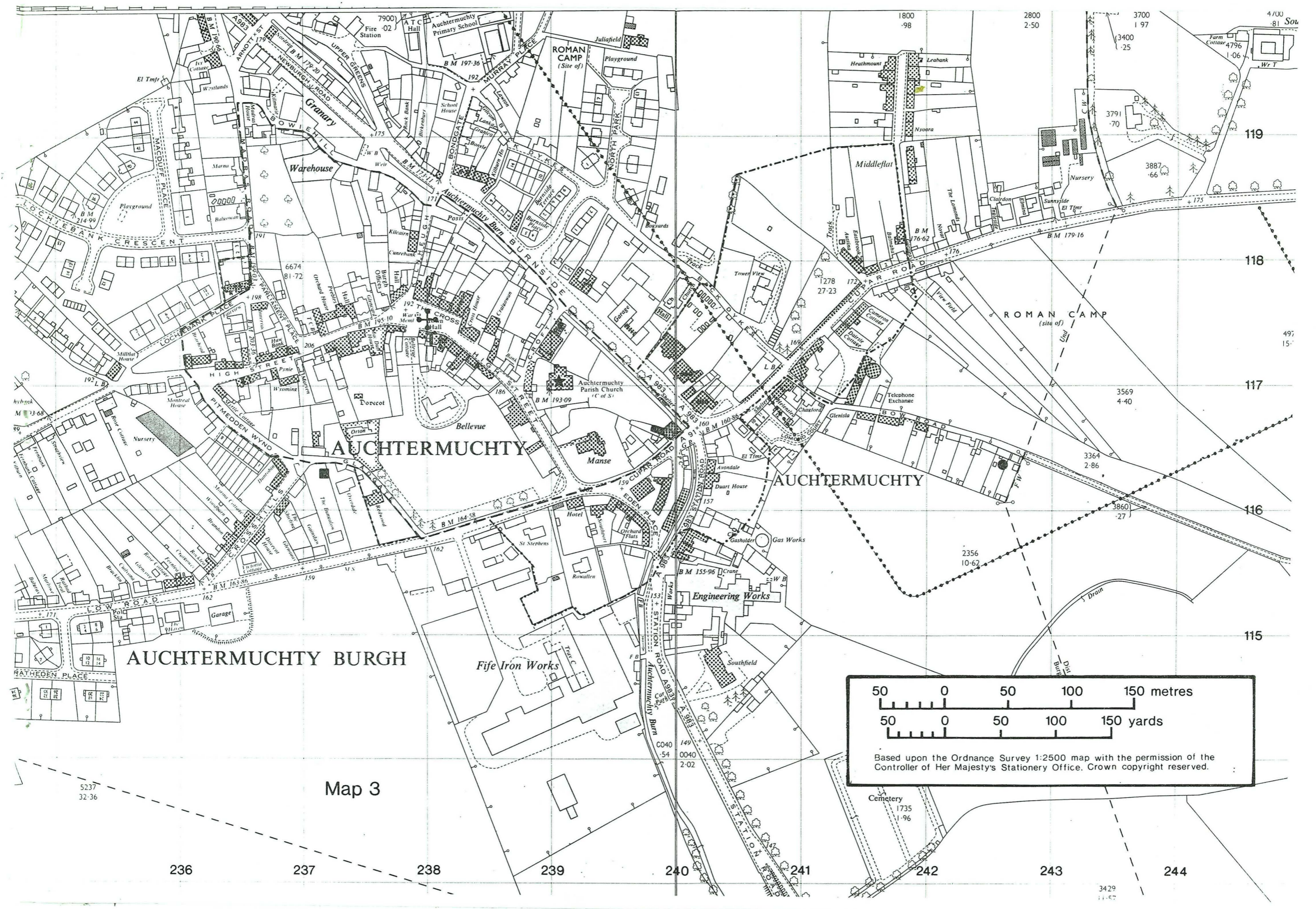
Site of dovecot



Site of well, 19th century or earlier



Town Hall



Map 3

50 0 50 100 150 metres
 50 0 50 100 150 yards

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236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244

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