

EXTRACTS  
FROM THE  
**R E P O R T**

MADE BY

HENRY JARDINE, ESQUIRE, HIS MAJESTY'S REMEMBRANCER  
IN EXCHEQUER,

RELATIVE TO THE

*TOMB OF KING ROBERT BRUCE,*

AND THE

CHURCH OF DUNFERMLINE.

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*Communicated to the Society on the 10th Dec. 1821.*

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It was known that King Robert the Bruce was buried in the church of Dunfermline ; but, owing to the length of time since that event, and the ruinous state of the building since the Reformation, the precise place was unknown. Though it appears that an elegant tomb, which was made at Paris, was set over his grave, yet it had been destroyed, or entirely removed, and no traces of it were known to exist.

The remains of the church, which had continued to serve as the place of public worship for the parish, came at last to be in such a decayed state, that the heritors of the parish of Dunferm-

line, and the Magistrates of the burgh, resolved to rebuild it; and got a plan and design from Mr Burn, architect, which are most creditable to that gentleman's talents.

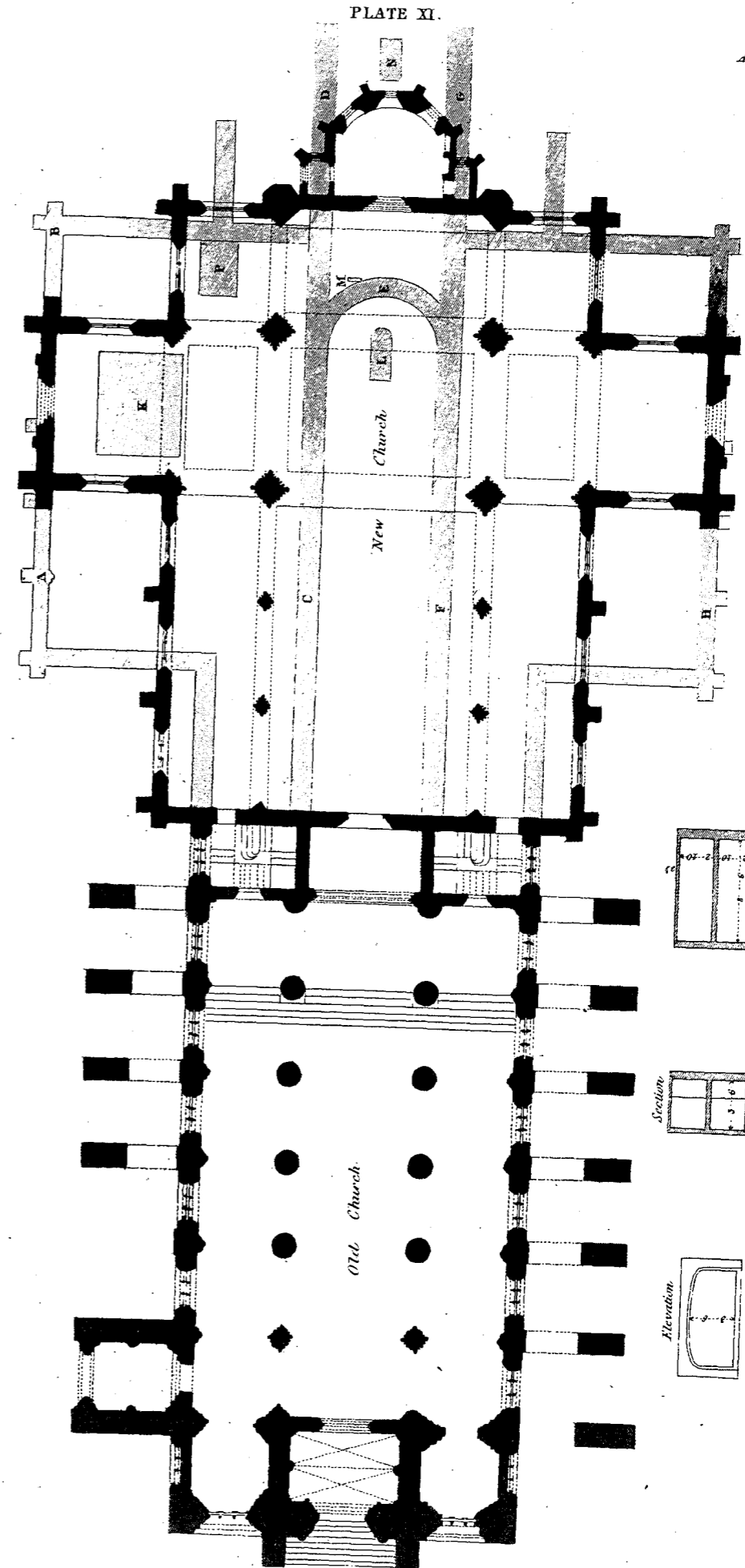
As the King is patron of the parish, the approbation of the Barons of the Exchequer was necessary for executing the plan, who shewed a most laudable anxiety to prevent any damage being done to some stones, universally supposed to be the sepulchral monuments of the Kings of Scotland from Malcolm III. till Robert Bruce; and which they would not allow to be removed. They were, therefore, included within the walls of the new church.

It is thought proper to communicate to the public, in this collection, the substance of the Report made by his Majesty's Remembrancer in Exchequer to the Barons, so far as respects the tomb of King Robert Bruce.

This Report states, that "Mr Burn, in the course of his preparations for the building of the new church, has been enabled to make out a very interesting ground-plan of the ancient cathedral, taken from the remains of the old walls which he discovered in the course of the work; and a copy of which he has obligingly furnished me with, by which the exact situation of the ancient tombs is better explained than by any description, and to which I beg to refer.—See Plate XI.

"In the progress of these operations, the workmen, on the 17th February 1818, came by accident upon a vault, in a line with the very centre of the ancient cathedral, which was covered with two large flat stones of different sizes; the one on the west forming the head stone of the vault, which measured in breadth 28½ inches, and in length 18 inches, the lower one six feet in length, and 28½ inches in breadth. The head stone was entire,

*Plan of the Old and New Church presently erecting at Dunfermline. Shewing also the Burial Places of the Kings of Scotland and the Foundations of the Old Abbey Church as far as it has been possible to trace them.*



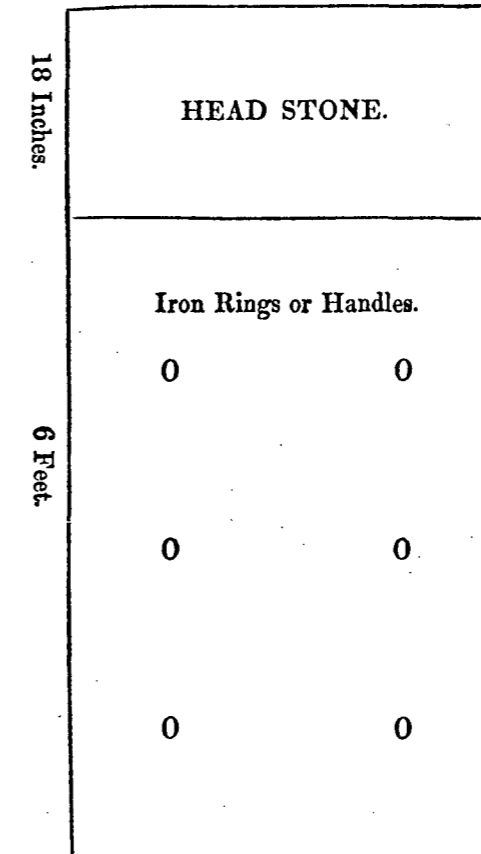
*ARCDEFGHI. Represents the walls of the old Abbey Church in so far as it has been possible to trace them.  
K Burial Place of the Kings of Scotland.  
L Tomb of King Robert the Bruce.  
M Small vaulted bar discovered in digging the foundations of the New Church.  
N Tomb of St. Margaret.  
P The ancient vaults which were opened, and the remains removed by the Earl of Rigo.*

*Plan of ancient vault marked P on Plan and discovered the 17th April 1818. These vaults were constructed entirely of polished stone remarkably well & carefully finished.*

but the lower one was fractured into several pieces, probably by the fall of the ruins of the cathedral.

“ In the lower one there were six iron rings, or rather handles, which had been fixed in with lead. The stones are of a soft gritty sand-stone, and very easily fractured.

28½ inches.



“ Those stones being removed, a body was found lying in the vault, inclosed in lead, with an embroidered linen cloth over it, much decayed.—The lead appeared quite entire, except at the feet, and at one of the knees, where it was decayed, through which the bones of the skeleton appeared; and over the head



the lead was formed into the shape of a rude crown. Mr Burn, having luckily been on the spot at the time, prevented any further investigation, and ordered the spot to be carefully watched, till your Lordships' orders should be given as to any farther investigation; and immediate notice having been sent to me of the discovery, I was directed by your Lordships to order the Sheriff to secure the vault from all further inspection, until a more complete investigation of this interesting spot could take place; which, from its situation, there could be no doubt, must have been the Tomb of King Robert Bruce. Directions were accordingly given, through the Sheriff, to secure it in every possible way from idle curiosity; and particularly to place large stones upon the top of the vault, in place of those which had been removed, and to fix them together with strong iron bars. Directions were at the same time given to secure the other six tombs on the north side in a similar manner; and all these orders were immediately executed.

“Your Lordships afterwards resolved, that so soon as the walls of the church should be completed, and the whole roofed in, an accurate investigation, at the sight of, and with the assistance of gentlemen of science and knowledge of such subjects, should take place, in order to ascertain the exact situation of this ancient vault, and of the Royal remains that were deposited in it.

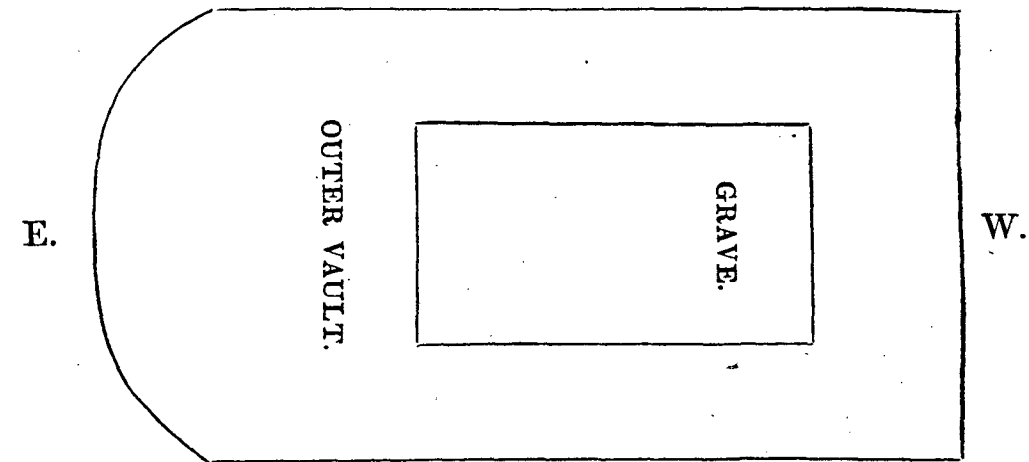
“Accordingly, upon the 5th November 1819, the new building being in a state of forwardness, I went to Dunfermline, agreeably to your Lordships' directions, to prepare for the opening and inspection of the vault, with the assistance of Mr Burn, who had previously made the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

“We proceeded to the church at nine o'clock in the morning,

and having removed the large stones which had been placed over the vault in 1818, we laid the whole open; and, after carefully covering it over with boards, waited the arrival of the Lord Chief Baron and Mr Baron Clerk Rattray; Mr Baron Adam having been prevented by indisposition from attending, which was deeply regretted, as he had taken a great interest in the matter, and much trouble in making the previous arrangements for this interesting investigation.

“Their Lordships arrived at eleven o'clock, when, with the Magistrates—a considerable number of the heritors and gentlemen of the county, and of the principal inhabitants of the town of Dunfermline—Dr Gregory, His Majesty's first physician for Scotland—Dr Monro, the professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh—and other gentlemen of science, we proceeded to the examination of the vault. The boards previously laid over the vault being removed, it was minutely examined. The vault was formed of regular built masonry, of a soft gritty sand-stone, perfectly smooth, each stone about a foot square, and having a particular and *distinct mark* or figure cut upon its surface, supposed to be the private mark of the operative mason who had executed the work; the vault was seven feet long, twenty-two and one half inches in breadth, and eighteen inches in depth, originally covered with the large flat stones with the iron rings, which had been removed in 1818. The bottom was paved with large stones of similar construction with the sides; but in which there was a fracture or opening through the whole length of about two inches in breadth. This vault or grave was situated in a larger vault of an oblong form, with a circular end towards the east, also built of regular masonry; but

the west end I was not able to trace minutely, though I am disposed to think it was of a square form.



“ In the smaller vault, or grave, a human skeleton was found, wrapt up in lead, but in a state of greater decay than it was represented to have been at the first opening of the vault in February 1818, as there were several holes in the lead, through which the bones of the skeleton were quite apparent, of a brownish colour. At the bottom there was a considerable quantity of rubbish, to the depth of about two or three inches, which, upon examination, was found to consist of the remains of a wooden coffin, apparently of oak, in a very damp state:—None of the pieces of wood were larger than two or three inches, and quite decayed and soft. I carefully examined the whole of this rubbish, and particularly under the hands, in expectation of being able to discover any rings that might have been upon the fingers, but without success, having only found two or three iron nails with very broad heads, which had certainly been in the wooden coffin. The building on the south side of the vault was carefully taken down, in order to enable us to thrust under the body



Fig. 1.

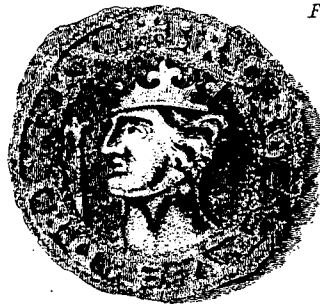
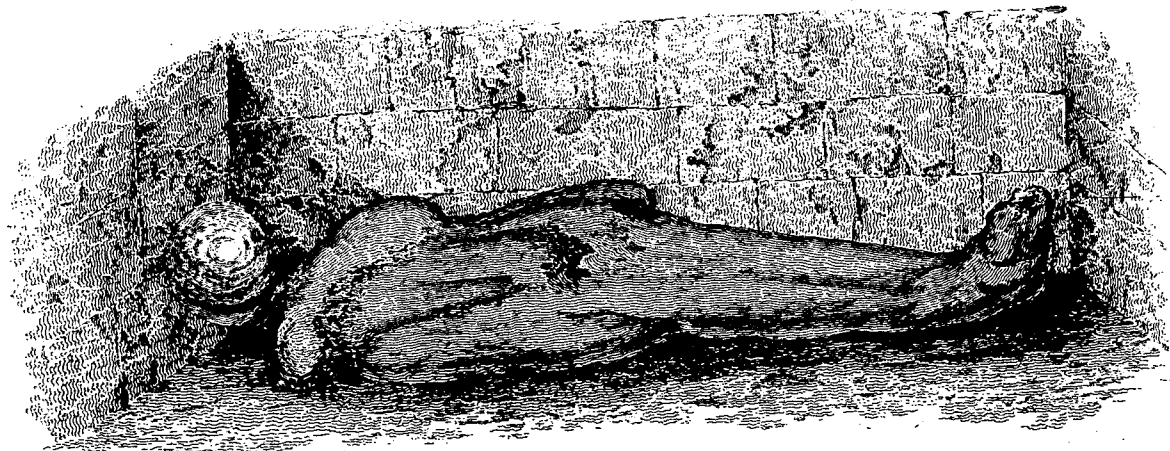
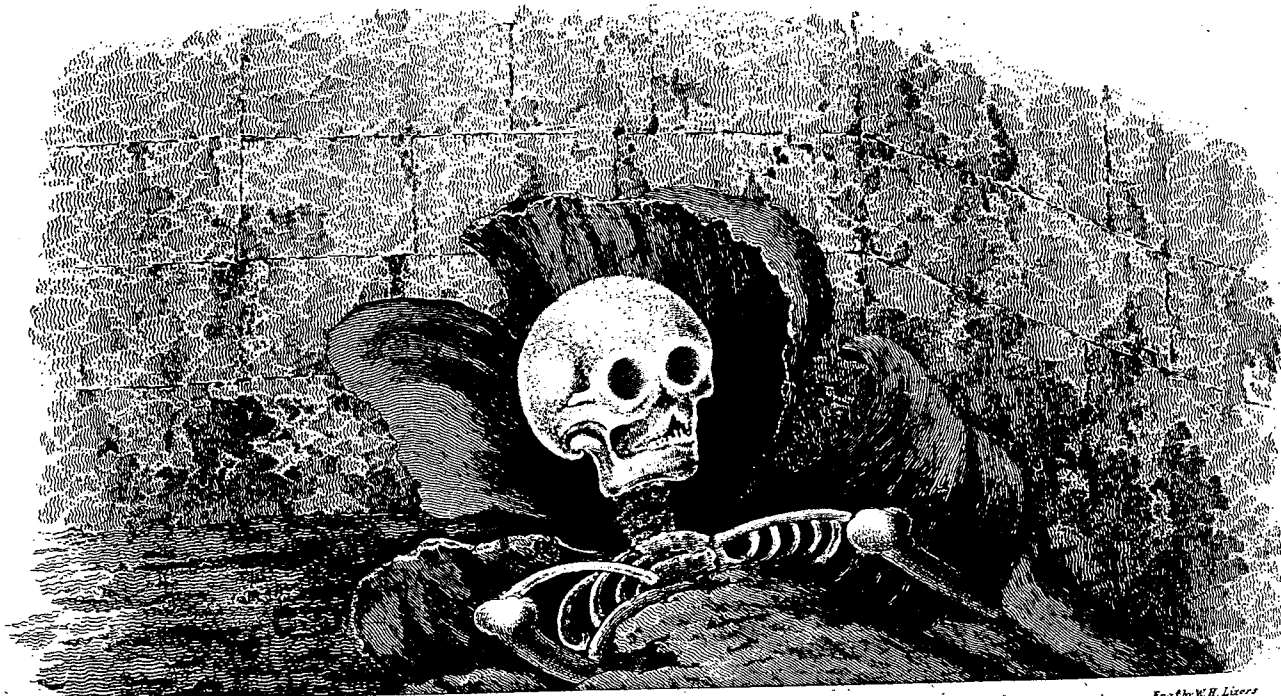


Fig. 2.



*Body of King Robert Bruce before the leaden covering was removed.*

Fig. 3.



*Body of King Robert Bruce after removing the leaden covering.*

*Eng. by W. H. Lizars*

and wrapper of lead, a wooden board of 18 inches in breadth, and made very thin at the edge, by which the whole was raised up, disturbing the skeleton as little as possible, and was carefully placed upon the edge of the vault, in order to enable us to inspect it more minutely.

“ The lead consisted of two separate and distinct coverings, which had been wrapped round the body like a sear-cloth, each about the eighth of an inch thick; the upper coat of lead was much decayed and corroded, but the inner one was in better preservation. Both coats were broken in many places, and were much depressed over the abdomen. That part of it over the head was so firm and entire, that we were obliged to saw it off to get at the skull; but there were no remains of the rude crown which had been observed at the first opening, it having probably been carried off at that time by some of the spectators. The whole being removed from over the body by folding it back, the skull was taken up, and found in a most perfect state; the os hyoides was entire; and several cartilages of the larynx were visible, from having, it is supposed, been ossified; but all the other cartilages of the body, the ligaments, tendons, and other softer parts, were entirely gone. I found a considerable quantity of water, upon thrusting my finger into the foramen magnum, arising from the dampness of the place. The whole teeth in the under-jaw were entire and in their places, but there were four or five in the upper jaw wanting, with a considerable fracture of the jaw-bone in front, evidently occasioned by a blow, which the King is supposed to have received in one of those many extraordinary adventures to which he was exposed in the early part of his life.

“ The skull, after being prepared, was given to Mr Scoular, an artist of talent brought for the purpose, who proceeded to make

a cast of it in Paris plaster, which he executed with great skill, as your Lordships will perceive upon examining it.

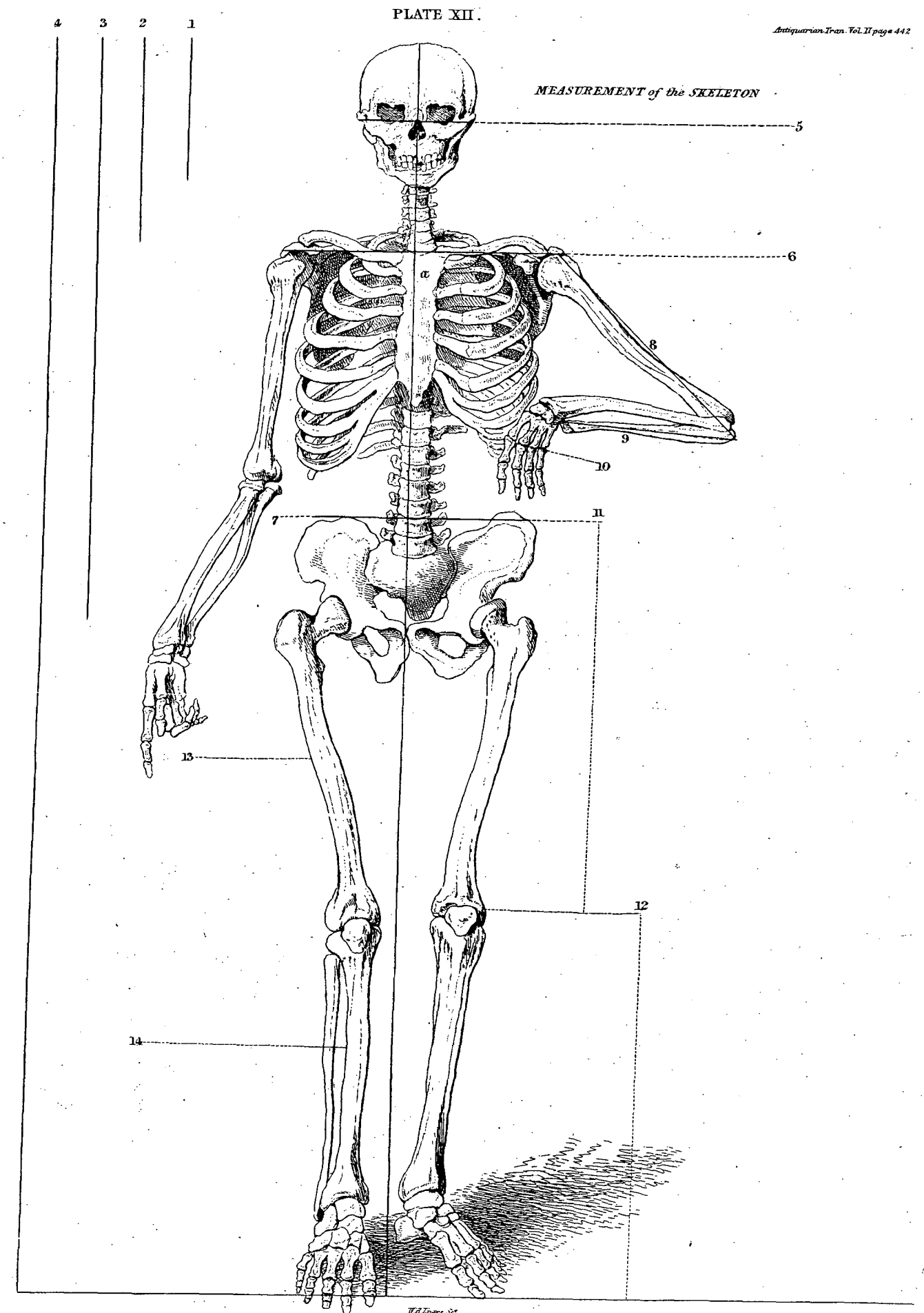
“ The formation of this skull has many peculiarities, which are explained in some remarks in the Appendix by an able anatomist. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

“ We then proceeded to examine the other bones of the skeleton, which we found in a perfect state, in their natural position; one of the vertebræ only being separated from the corresponding one about the distance of an inch. The whole were minutely examined, and found in an entire and perfect state; and being accurately measured, the proportions were as in the annexed plate XII. from which it appears pretty clearly, that King Robert was a man of about 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet in stature.

“ But the most remarkable circumstance which we observed, upon examining the skeleton, was the state of the *sternum*, which we found had been sawed asunder longitudinally from top to bottom,\*—the most satisfactory evidence that it was the body of King Robert Bruce; as it proved beyond a doubt that it had taken place previous to his interment, in order to get at the heart, which he had directed to be carried by Douglas to the Holy Land, and which the ignorance of the anatomists of those days had made them perform, in order to enable them to comply with their Sovereign’s last commands.

“ Upon the lead we found the fragments of the embroidered *linen* cloth already mentioned, which was now entirely reduced to fragments of not more than a few inches in size, and so decayed that it could hardly be touched without mouldering into dust. It had apparently been thrown loosely over the lead as a shroud,

\* *Vide Plate XII.*



after the body had been deposited in the coffin. I took some of these fragments out, and have preserved them, by placing them betwixt two pieces of glass, closely secured at the edges, which will give some faint idea of what the cloth once was.

“ This cloth or shroud was evidently of fine linen, interwoven with threads of gold, and not of silk ; as has been ascertained from burning a small fragment of it, which had not the slightest smell of burnt silk, or any other animal substance, and most probably was of the same kind of cloth which, in our old records, is called *Toldour*, *Toldore*, and *Twoldere*—most likely, as Dr Jamieson remarks, a corruption of French *toile d'or*, or cloth of gold.

“ From the state of this cloth, and indeed of the lead, it is clear that a very rapid decay of these had arisen from the time it was first opened in 1818, though it is not likely that any change had taken place on the skeleton.

“ After this minute examination, the skeleton was carefully wrapped up again in the lead covering, all the bones being placed in their natural position, and ready to be deposited in a large leaden coffin which had been prepared to receive it. This coffin was formed of strong sheet lead of half an inch thick, seven feet long, two feet five inches broad, and two feet in depth, and was placed close by the vault.

“ Into this coffin was first poured melted pitch, to the depth of about four inches, and then the following articles were deposited :

Barbour's Life of Bruce, in black letter, 4to edition of 1714,  
given for the purpose by the Rev. Dr Jamieson.

Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kerr's History of the Reign of King Robert, 2 vols. 8vo. 1811.





The History of Dunfermline, by the Rev. John Fernie, 8vo. 1815.

The Edinburgh Almanack and Directory for 1819, with a variety of the Edinburgh Newspapers of the day. Together with the following Coins of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third:—

## GOLD.

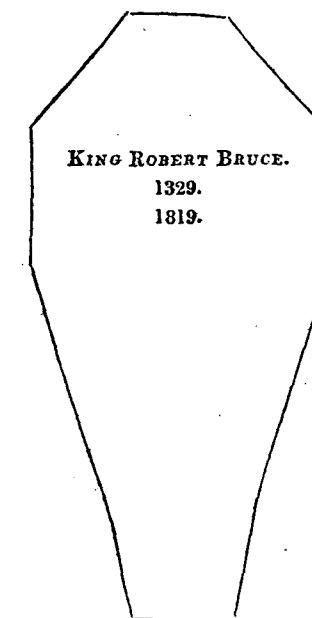
1. One Guinea, 1798.
2. One Half do. 1791.
3. One do. do. 1802.
4. One Sovereign, 1817.
5. One Half do. 1817.
6. One Seven Shilling piece, 1810.
7. One Quarter Guinea.

## SILVER.

1. One Crown Piece, 1819.
2. One Half Crown, 1816.
3. One do. do. 1819.
4. One Shilling, 1816.
5. One do. 1819.
6. One do. 1787.
7. One Sixpence, 1787.
8. One do. 1816.
9. One do. 1819.

The coins were first put into a small copper box, and then inclosed in one of lead; and all the other articles were inclosed in leaden boxes closely secured.

“ The skeleton was then placed upon the top of the leaden coffin, resting upon the wooden board by which it had been raised; and, in order to gratify the curiosity of an immense crowd of people, who were assembled on the outside of the church, the south and north doors of the church were thrown open, and the people were allowed to enter by the south door, passing along the side of the vault, and retiring by the north; which they did in the most decent and orderly manner. As soon as the public curiosity was gratified, the vault was levelled to the floor, which was also taken up and laid level, and upon the top of it was placed a bed of bricks, laid in mortar, on which, and in the exact situation in which the skeleton was found, the leaden coffin was placed, and the body carefully deposited in it. It was then filled up within two inches of the top with the melted pitch, and the top soldered on; upon which was cast, in raised letters, the following inscription, denoting the year of the King's death, and of his re-interment.



“ The sides of the vault were then built up with bricks, the whole arched over, and a strong stone wall, 18 inches thick, was built all round the brick arch.

“ In the course of clearing out the rubbish of the large outer vault, the workmen came upon a small leaden box, 2 feet 6 inches in length, 9 inches in breadth, and 5 inches in depth, lying about 11 feet 6 inches distant from the east end of the outer vault, in a north-east direction from the tomb. This we carefully examined, and found in it a considerable quantity of a substance resembling lime, and a small substance, from 6 to 8 inches in length, and 4 inches in breadth, and about half an inch thick, of a tough and firm texture, apparently of animal substance. It was most probably the bowels of some person of consideration, who had been buried in the church; but not likely those of King Robert, as it was found at so great a distance from his tomb, and not even within the outer vault already described; but it was judged proper to deposit it in the large leaden coffin, along with the skeleton.

“ I have thus endeavoured to describe, perhaps with too great minuteness, the circumstances attending the discovery of the tomb of King Robert Bruce; from which it does not appear that any doubt can exist that they were the remains of that illustrious Prince which were then discovered; but a circumstance afterwards occurred, which puts the matter beyond the possibility of doubt.

“ The workmen, in the course of their operations, a few days afterwards (10th November) found a plate of copper,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and 4 in breadth, and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with holes at each corner for fixing it on the coffin, bearing this inscription, “ *Robertus Scotorum Rex;*” the letters



## FAC SIMILE

of the Inscription, and general appearance of the  
PLATE of COPPER, belonging to THE COFFIN

OF  
King Robert the Bruce.

Whose remains were deposited at Dunfermline, in the year 1329,  
and found on opening his Grave, 5<sup>th</sup> November 1819.



The Plate was deposited with the  
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland  
by Order of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
The Barons of Exchequer.

W. H. Lizars Sculp<sup>t</sup>

resemble those on the coins of this King. A cross is placed under the inscription, with a mullet or star in each angle, with the crown, precisely of the form in those coins. It was found among the rubbish which had been removed on the 5th, close to the vault on the east side, and most probably had been adhering to one of the stones of the vault, and had thus escaped our notice at the time.

“ Immediately upon this important fragment being found, the chief magistrate, Provost Wilson, very obligingly sent it to me; and, by your Lordships’ directions, it has been deposited in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries; and an engraving has since been made of it from a very accurate drawing by James Skene, Esq. (*Vide Plate XIII.*)

“ That no expence has been spared to render this tomb worthy of receiving the earthly remains of the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, is sufficiently proved from the inspection of the Chamberlain Rolls, where various items of the expenditure are mentioned, and from which it appears, that the monument had been ordered by the King himself during his long and tedious illness: that it was made in Paris, and brought to this country by the way of Bruges. I subjoin a few extracts taken from the record of these different expenses. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

“ Unfortunately no trace of its form now remains; but that it had been extremely splendid there can be no doubt; and, from being of foreign workmanship, it was probably beyond the skill of the Scottish artists at that period. It must either have been pillaged at the time of the Reformation, or destroyed by the falling ruins of the church:—from the few fragments that have been found, it appears to have been formed of fine white and black marble, with various ornaments cut in stone. A few of these

have escaped the ravages of time, but so very few, that from them no idea can be formed of the shape or size of the monument. Directions were given, that the fragments should be carefully preserved at Dunfermline; but two small pieces of the marble ornaments have been deposited in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, together with a small head, cut in soft stone, which appears to have been intended to represent the head of the King. The face is unfortunately destroyed, but the crown on the head, and the hair under it, are precisely of the form and style represented in the coins. These pieces of marble still bear the marks of the gilding, of which so profuse a use was made, from the quantity mentioned in the Chamberlain Rolls, and said to have been brought from Newcastle and York.

“Several years ago, a monument had been erected to the memory of the late Earl of Elgin (who died in 1771) in the immediate vicinity of the tomb of King Robert Bruce, and which, upon its interfering with the plan of the new church, was, by the orders of the present Earl, removed to another part of the church-yard; and the workmen, in the course of their operations, came upon a stone vault, part of which I saw in February 1818. Its appearance was very similar in its construction to King Robert's, but of smaller dimensions. In this, I was told, the remains of a human skeleton were found; and it has even been asserted, that it was ascertained to be that of a female. From the situation of this vault, being within a few feet of the outer one already described, I am inclined to think it contained the remains of King Robert's Queen, who, as Fordun says, was placed *juata sponsum suum*; but the skeleton was removed from the place before I had an opportunity of seeing it. A plan and section of it is delineated in plate XI.

“I cannot conclude this report without humbly suggesting to your Lordships that, in order to preserve these very interesting remains of antiquity, a proper monument should be erected over the grave of King Robert;—that an inscription should be placed on the wall of the transept, enumerating the different sovereigns who were interred in that place;—and that some monument or inscription should be erected over the tomb of King Malcom and Queen Margaret, to whose pious zeal this ancient fabric owed its origin.

“I have been the more induced to submit this suggestion to your Lordships' consideration, that, in order to designate the church as covering the grave of our Patriot King, the heritors and magistrates directed the architect, Mr Burn, to consider how this could be marked externally;—and notwithstanding the great cost of the building, they left it to him, without restraint, to devise the manner of finishing the centre tower, in order to attain so desirable an end. He has accordingly, with great taste and genius, topped the pinnacles of the tower with royal crowns; and, in place of an ordinary ballustrade of Gothic architecture, he has contrived to introduce the four words *King Robert the Bruce* on the four sides, in large letters, capable of being read at a considerable distance, yet with perfect symmetry, and good architectural effect.

“The heritors and magistrates farther intend to obtain from Mr Burn a design for a pulpit, calculated to adorn, and not to obscure or interfere with the grave or sarcophagus which may be erected over it, and which will no doubt be submitted to your Lordships' consideration.

Upon the whole, I cannot but observe, that the attention and liberality which has been shewn by this parish to the preserva-

tion and decoration of this interesting spot, merits encouragement, and deserves much praise."

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APPENDIX A.

ANATOMICAL REMARKS on the SKULL, by ROBERT LISTON, Esq., Surgeon.

The division of the cranium behind the meatus auditorius is large in proportion to that situated before it. The skull is also remarkably wide and capacious in that part; whereas the forehead is rather depressed. The marks made by the origins of the muscles on the sides of the head, as well as by their insertions into the lower jaw, are remarkably strong. The superior transverse ridge of the occiput is also large, and such as is found only in subjects who have employed great exertions with the muscles of the back and neck. The other processes of the bones are also well marked. The ossa malæ, or cheek bones, are particularly strong and prominent. The zygoma, or arch, under which the temporal muscle passes, is wide; and by this circumstance we are assured (as in examining the heads of carnivorous animals) of the great strength and bulk of this mass of flesh. There is a kind of mark on the right side of the sagittal suture, most probably the consequence of a severe injury, and of subsequent exfoliation. The four incisors of the upper jaw are wanting; and the loss of the left central, and two right ones, seems to have been attended with considerable fracture of the sockets. The left lateral one appears to have dropped out at a later period, as part of the alveolar process is unabsorbed.

The lower jaw is remarkably strong and deep. This has always been considered as a mark of strength; and hence the ancient sculptors, in their imaginary figures of the divinities, have combined depth of this bone along with the shortness peculiar to youth. The ramus rises almost perpendicularly from the base of the bone.

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APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS from the CHAMBERLAIN ROLLS.

Clericus Liberationis, m.ccc.xxix.

Compotum Johannis de Dunfermlin, Clerici liberationis domus Domini nostri regis, redditum apud Sconam.

Et Johanni de Lithcu pro expensis faciendis circa sepulturam regis, xix li. de quibus respondebit.

Idem onerat se de xxiii petris et dimidio cere de Camerario, quas liberavit Johanni de Lithcu, et sic eque.

Memorandum, quod de Cindone et libris aureis liberatis per Camerarium, receptis per empcionem, liberantur Johanni de Lithcu, v begynis cindonis, et v libri foliorum aureorum, pro luminari et apparatu sepulture regis: Et Thomæ Armoure, xxiiii begynis et dimidium ulne: Et totum residuum circa herciam et vestamenta circa altare, preter novem beginis et tres libros aureos remanentes penes sacristam de Donfermlin.

Computat in solutione facta pro vestimentis et cofris, et uno co-opertorio lecti ad opus domini regis, viii li. viii d. Et Thome

de Carnoto pro tumbis domini regis faciendis apud Parisios, lxvi li. xiii s. iiii d. de quibus respondebit.

Johanni Apotecario de dono regis, xiiii li. xiii s. iiii d. Et eidem pro feodo suo xviii li.

Johanni Apotecario de mandato regis, lxvi s. viii d. Et eidem pro una roba, xxvi s. viii d.

Cimentario tumbarum pro vadiis suis, et curialitate sibi facta per Custodem, per certum computum habitum cum Domino Waltero de Twynham, xxxviii li. xii s.

Et Ricardo Barber de anno precedente, pro dictis tumbis, xiii li. vi s. viii d.

Et operario tumbarum pro nauulo dictarum tumbarum, et pro expensis suis de Parisiis usque Bruges, et in Anglia, et alibi, usque Donfermelin, xii li. x s.

Et in empcione duorum equorum pro lectisternio portando, x li. xiii s. iiii d. Et pro bordis de Estlandia emptis pro capella facta super corpus domini regis, die sepulture sue, xl s.

Et Domino David de Berclay, pro expensis suis apud Donfermelin, tempore quo fuit Provisor circa sepulturam domini regis, xxviii li.

Et Abbati de Donfermelin, pro oblatione, die sepulture regis, per finem factum, lxvi li. xiii s. iiii d.

Et Rectori ecclesie de Cardros, pro oblatione ipsum contingente de sepultura domini regis, xx li.

Idem computat in solutione facta Henrico de Driden pro anima regis, in partem recompensationis dampnorum que sustinuit ratione feodi sui centum solidorum de multuris molendinorum de Munros subtractis per Dominum David de Graham, c s. Et Brymbill ex elemosina pro anima regis, vi s. viii d.

Et in empcione mille centum foliorum aureorum emptorum

apud Novum Castrum et Eboracum.—Sexies centum foliorum aureorum bipartitorum, cum papiro, et una cista pro eisdem imponendis.—Septem Begynis et quinque ulnis Cindonis, una cum expensis factis circa eadem, pro sepultura domini regis, vii li. xvi s. iii d.

Et in empcione quatuor peciarum Cindonis, mille quingentorum foliorum aureorum liberatorum Taskyno Armatori, pro sepultura domini regis, vi li. vi s. vii d.

Et Johanni de Lithqu per literam circa sepulturam domini regis, iiii<sup>c</sup> lxxviii petrae, et iiii librae: Et eidem ob eandem causam, iiii<sup>xx</sup> iiii petrae et i libra. Cera.

#### Compota Camerarii, m.ccc.xxx.

Computum Domini Malcolmi Fleming Senescalli domus domini regis, a 27 Februarij 1329, and 10 Januarij sequentem.

Et pro vestura Senescalli et sociorum suorum ad funus domini Panni. regis, i peciam (panni).

Militibus pro vestura circa funus regis, iii surtunicas, et ii ca- Bugetum. pucia de nigro bugeto.

Johanni de Lessyduyn pro roba sua conventionata, pro factura ferrorum circa tumbam regis, xx s.

Et in factura ferrorum circa tumbam domini nostri regis defuncti, preter unam robam alibi allocatam, xxi li. viii s. ii d.

Et pro uno dolio vini empto et dato Fratribus predicatoribus de Perth, pro anima regis, lxvi s. viii d.

#### Computum 25 Junii 1330.

Et pro quibusdam expensis circa funus domini nostri regis, factis apud Donypas et Cambuskynneth, de quibus expensis Vicecomes de Strivelin habet reddere rationem, xiiii li. xiii s. iiii d.

Farina.      Et septem pauperibus pro anima regis, per unum (annum) finitum ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, vii celdre, ix bolle, et tercia pars unius bolle.

Compotum 12 Marcij 1330.

Fruventi.      Et Domino Malcolmo Flemyng ad obsequia domini regis, v bolle, iii firlote.

Clericus Coquine.

Multones.      Domino Malcolmo Fleming ad obsequia domini regis apud Dunfermlin, lx (multones).

Compotum redditum 14 Marcii 1330.

Et Abbati de Dunfermelin, pro pecunia sibi debita ratione funeris domini regis defuncti, lxvi li. xiii s. iiii d.

Et Fratibus predicatoribus de Berwic, ex consideratione auditorum compotorum, pro anima regis defuncti, pro una celdra frumenti, et una celdra brasei, iiii li.

Compotum Camerarii, 14 Dec. m.ccc.xxxi.

Farina.      Et septem pauperibus pro anima regis, de anno hujus compoti finito ad festum Sancti Petri, quod dicitur ad Vincula, proxime futurum, vi celdre, ix bolle, et iii pars unius bolle.

EXPLANATION OF THE ANNEXED PLATE, XII.

*Vertical Measurements.*

	Ft.	In.
1. Vertical distance from the vertex of the Head to the Symphysis of the Chin,	0	9
2. ——— distance from the vertex of the Head to the top of the Sternum, .....	1	0
3. ——— distance from the vertex of the Head to the Symphysis of the Os Pubis, .....	3	0
4. Length of the whole figure, .....	5	11

*Transverse Measurements.*

5. Transverse diameter of the Face between the Cheek Bones, .....	0	5½
6. ——— diameter between the heads of the Ossa Humeri, .....	1	4½
7. ——— superior diameter of the Pelvis between the crests of the Ossa Ilium, .....	0	11½

*Measurements of Extremities.*

8. Length from the Acromial Process of the Scapula to the Olecranon of the Ulna, .....	1	2
9. ——— from the Olecranon to the extremity of the Carpal Bones, .....	0	10½
10. ——— of Metacarpal Bones, .....	0	3
11. ——— from the Crest of the Os Ilium to the top of the Patella, .....	1	7½
12. ——— from the top of the Patella to the concave side of the Metatarsal Arch, .....	1	6½

*Measurements of separate Bones.*

13. ——— Os Femoris, .....	1	5½
14. ——— Os Tibiæ, .....	1	3½
15. ——— longest Rib, .....	0	10
(a) The Sternum, or Breast Bone, sawed through longitudinally, as described at page 37.		

NOTE.—The engraving is to be considered as a diagram, intended to illustrate the measurements stated above, which were accurately taken from the real Skeleton, and not as a correct representation of the dimensions of the skeleton of KING ROBERT BRUCE.