

II.

ROSSLYN CASTLE, ITS BUILDINGS PAST AND PRESENT. By
ANDREW KERR, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATES XXI.-XXIV.)

It appears from various notices and traditions that a castle must have existed at Rosslyn as early as the twelfth century, although there is no description of its form or extent, nor any remains of the building which can be traced with certainty.¹ Wherever it was situated, it appears to have been occupied until about the year 1302 by the St Clairs, a branch of the Anglo-Norman family of Saint Clair who came into Scotland in the reign of David I., who granted to Sir William St Clair, the first of the name, the barony of Rosslyn, afterwards held by his successors, who were intimately associated with the kings of Scotland in many important national events, and became connected by marriage with the leading nobility of the kingdom. Sir William St Clair, son of the Sir William already noticed, was succeeded by his son Sir Henry, who was succeeded by his son, also named Sir Henry St Clair. His son and successor, Sir William, took the side of Bruce in the contest for the crown; and in 1307 and 1308 letters were addressed by Edward I. of England to him and other friends in Scotland, calling upon them to assist in suppressing "the Rebels." It is therefore not probable that Sir William was engaged at the battle of Rosslyn,² although an English gentleman may have resided

¹ The site is still pointed out, upon the south bank of the Esk, opposite to the ruins of the present Castle. A doubt has, however, been expressed regarding this site, and some of the old people about Rosslyn state that they have heard that the old castle stood near the Collegiate Church.

² Father Hay, in his "Genealogy of the Saint Claires of Rosslyn," states that "he (Sir William) built a portion of the present Castle, upon the suggestion of an English prisoner, carried with him from the battle of Rosslyn, which was fought in the year 1302. He is described as a man of no small estimation in England, whom Sir William Saint Claire entertained so well, that whilst he remained with him all things that might any way turn to the best advantage he gave him counsel in, as well amongst the rest, because he saw the Castle of Rosslyn not to be strong enough, he advised him to build it on the rock, where it now standeth: which counsel he embraced and builded the Wall Tower, with other buildings, and there he dwelt."

with him and advised the building of the castle on its present site. Considering the mode of warfare practised at that period, the new site was much superior to either of the two ascribed to the older building, being upon a narrow high ridge of rock surrounded on three sides by low, flat ground, bounded by the river Esk, and on the fourth protected by a trench and drawbridge. (See Ground Plans, Plate XXI.)

It is probable that at this time a lake extended along the north-west side of the castle, as the lynn must formerly have been a more distinct feature than it now is, seeing that the name of the locality is derived from it,—Rosslyn being composed of two Gaelic words, *ross* signifying a promontory, and *lynn* a waterfall. If the ridge of rock extended across the Esk at the height indicated on each side, the lynn would be deep and the water above would be confined to such an extent as to cover the low ground for a considerable distance. The rocky barrier being worn down in the course of years, the level of the water above would become gradually lower and form a marsh, such as is afterwards noticed as the “Stanks of Rosslyn.”¹

The corner tower on the south-east side of the entrance, now known as the lantern or lamp tower, along with some of the buildings behind it, is supposed to be the portion of the castle which was first erected. In its general appearance and limited accommodation the castle would thus be similar to the peel towers still remaining in several districts of the country. The lower masonry of this corner tower, with the adjoining south-east wall, is evidently the oldest in the existing castle, and has the appearance of having been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century. The surface of the court-yard immediately behind is formed over deep vaults, the entrance to which is now covered up.

On the face of the rock, towards the garden, there are indications of the supports of a stair, but these appear to have been connected rather with a terrace than with the old building. The position in which the wall or lamp tower was placed suggests the probability of the idea being entertained from the first of erecting a more extensive building, such as was then common in France, and such as Rosslyn by additions at different periods ultimately became. (See Plates XXII. and XXIII.)

¹ Upon this flat ground a spot is still pointed out bearing the name of the “Goos Mound” upon which the birds used to rest.

Sir William St Clair, who founded the castle, though at first favouring Baliol, afterwards became the attached friend of King Robert the Bruce, and was engaged at the battle of Bannockburn. He accompanied Sir James Douglas and Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig when they set out for Palestine with the heart of the Bruce, but was slain in 1330, while fighting against the Moors in Spain, along with the King of Leon and Castile. He was succeeded by his son, also named Sir William, who is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Malise Earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney. Their son Sir Henry thus obtained the title of Earl of Orkney, which was held under the kings of Norway by jarls, or earls, who, though subject to Norway, were practically almost independent princes. His son Henry, who had the guardianship of James I. during his minority, succeeded him as Earl of Orkney, and married a daughter of Sir William Douglas of Nithsdale. "He builded the great dungeon (or keep) of Rosslyn and other walls thereabout, together with parks for red and fallow deer." This dungeon (or keep) of Rosslyn is the south-west corner tower, sometimes called the clock tower, and also the bell tower.¹

Its walls are nine feet thick, and the ground floor was covered by a semi-circular arch of solid masonry, a portion of which still remains. "The other walls thereabout" may have been the strong walls situated at the top and bottom of the slope, extending along the entire north-west side of the castle, portions of which can still be traced.

Sir Henry St Clair was succeeded about 1417 by his son Sir William, the last Earl of Orkney, who lived in the reigns of James I., II., and III. of Scotland. He married Margaret or Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and afterwards Duke of Touraine in France. She died about 1452, leaving one son, named William, and four daughters. Sir William's second wife was Lady Marjorie Sutherland, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had four sons—Oliver of Rosslyn, William Earl of Caithness, and two others. He is described as having been given to building of castles, palaces, and churches. He was married to his first wife in St Matthew's Church at

¹ A tradition is preserved by the Rosslyn villagers that it was by means of a bell-rope suspended in this tower that Sir William Sinclair's chaplain escaped when the castle was accidentally burned about 1452.

Rosslyn, and during his life made large additions to the castle. The Collegiate Church of Rosslyn, now known as Rosslyn Chapel, was founded by him in 1450, "when age was creeping upon him." His death took place about 1484.

It will be observed that St Matthew's Church, situated in the burying ground (the site of which is noted on the Ordnance Survey maps), being then the only church in Rosslyn, must therefore have been the one in which the earl's first marriage was solemnised. Its foundations are occasionally exposed by the grave-digger, and several ancient slabs with incised crosses and swords have been found, one of which, inscribed "William de Saincler," is preserved above the entrance to the chapel grounds, another in the adjoining garden, and a third was dug up about two years ago, but it is now much defaced and used as a gravestone. (See Plate XXIV.)

The foundations of the old church are not far below the surface, but there is no record of the area having been carefully examined. The position of the east gable is marked by some building at the root of an old elm tree, and that of the west wall by two rubble buttresses which had subsequently been erected against it. The plain surfaces formed in building against the old wall indicate that the south-west corner had leaned outward.

It is probable that the building, being in an unsatisfactory condition, was partially taken down about the time that the collegiate church was completed.¹ Outside the west wall of the burying ground is "St Matthew's Well," fed by a copious spring which affords the chief water supply to the inhabitants of Rosslyn.

The additions made to the castle at this time are thus described by Father Hay:—"He (William St Clair) builded the church walls of Rosslyn, having rounds with fair chambers and galleries thereon: he builded also the fore-work that looks to the north-east; he builded also the bridge under the castle, and sundrie office houses. In the south-east side thereof, over against the chapel wall, he made plain the rock on which the castle is builded for the more strength thereof." This portion of the building extends from the keep, or south-west tower, northward, turning along the north-east front to the original wall tower, which was built about 1304, and is readily

¹ Some old dressed stones have been found built in the openings at the west end but portions of the old gables remained until about 1831.

recognised from the elevations being built in polished stone. The area of these buildings is also found to be supported to a considerable extent upon vaults, the top of one having been opened by some workmen when cutting a track for a waterpipe a few years ago. Nearly the whole of the north-west outside wall, with its "rounds" still remains, but that towards the court-yard has been destroyed, and the foundations taken up. In doing so it was found that the foundation course throughout was laid upon a bed of prepared clay, three inches thick.

The notices regarding the church walls, such as: "The church walls having rounds with fair chambers and galleries thereon;" and again, "In the north-east side of the castle, over against the chapel wall, he made plain the rock," show that there was a chapel within the castle. The rounds are still attached to the north west wall, and the surface of the rock on the south-east side, towards the garden, is carefully hewn to a uniform face. The windows which are between the rounds are small and near the ground, with recesses at the side for receiving strong projecting shutters. As there was a high screen wall on the outside a short distance from them, they could not have been intended entirely for the purpose of lighting the lower apartments, which may occasionally have been used for keeping cattle, when they could not readily be got from without; and in that case the windows, or openings, would be used for admitting air and communicating with the area inside the screen wall, for feeding purposes.

The apartments above have evidently been lighted from the court-yard. Some of these were accidentally burned about 1452 by a bed having caught fire, "the flames of which passed to the ceiling of the great chamber in which the princess was, whereat she, with all who were with her in the dungeon, were compelled to fly." The damage must have been immediately repaired, as Sir William appears to have resided there while engaged in erecting the collegiate church, which was not completed at the time of his death, about 1484. The site of the "sundrie office houses" erected by him cannot now be ascertained, although they must have been of considerable extent to provide the accommodation necessary for his numerous attendants.¹

¹ Foundations of buildings appear in the orchard, to the east of the Collegiate Church, but they are not sufficiently exposed to enable an opinion to be formed of their extent, or the purpose for which they had been erected.

The additions made to the castle at this time exhibit many French features, such as the galleries already described, with the projecting chambers and turrets, forming a communication round the top, and occasionally connecting the flat roofs with the towers or higher parts of the buildings. This is accounted for by the fact that Sir William St Clair and his lady resided for some time in France, under circumstances which led to their being intimately associated with the court and nobility of that country. They thus had ample opportunity for observation, and doubtless acquired a taste which originated much that was afterwards done at Rosslyn, both as regards their domestic arrangements and the buildings erected during their lifetime. A considerable extent of the external north-west wall had no cross divisions connecting it with the one towards the court; and the "rounds" of solid masonry, which are confined to this portion, were therefore necessary to secure its stability. It also appears, from the remains of the corbelled tower at the top, to have been built much higher than the roof adjoining, perhaps to prevent the court-yard being overlooked, or to protect it from the effects of the northern blasts.

The bridge below the castle formed a continuation of the low road across the Esk to its south bank. The middle of the arch was destroyed about 1700; but the abutments, with about eight feet of the masonry at each end, remained projecting over the river until about nine years ago, when that on the south side fell; the other, however, still remains. About 1445 an order was issued by Parliament that no subject be allowed to build castles or strongholds unless that in time of war they belonged to the king.

In 1455 James II. gave to Sir William St Clair the earldom of Caithness, in exchange for that of Nithsdale, and afterwards conferred upon him, in consideration of the elegant buildings that he had erected, the dignity of "Grand Master Mason of Scotland." This title remained in the family until 1736, when it was given over to the Scottish Masonic craft, who instituted "The Grand Lodge of Scotland" as a representative body, with power to elect the Grand Master annually.

The family possessions and honours became separated about 1450. In that year William St Clair, son of Lady Margaret or Elizabeth Douglas, received from his father the lands of Newburgh in Aberdeenshire. In 1470 his father also resigned the earldom of Orkney to James III., and

was afterwards styled Earl of Caithness. This title he gave up in 1476 to his son, Sir William St Clair, by his second marriage with Marjorie Sutherland. His other son by the same marriage, Sir Oliver St Clair, received the lands of Rosslyn and other large estates. This settlement being disputed by William St Clair of Newburgh, Sir Oliver relinquished to him the lands of Cowsland, Mid-Lothian, with the barony of Dysart, and castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, also the lands of Dubbo, Carberry, and Wilston adjacent thereto. These had been bestowed upon their father when he resigned the earldom of Orkney. On the other hand, William St Clair of Newburgh and his son Henry renounced all title to the barony of Rosslyn, by instrument dated 9th February 1482. This son Henry became Lord St Clair in 1489, which title descended through several generations, until his family was represented by an only daughter, the Hon. Catherine Sinclair, who married John St Clair, younger of Hermandston, Haddingtonshire, on the 14th April 1659. Their son Henry succeeded to the title as eighth Lord St Clair; but was created anew to the same title, with the former precedency, by Charles II. in 1677. The St Clairs of Hermandston came into Scotland in the twelfth century. The families of Lord St Clair of Newburgh and St Clair of Hermandston being thus united, the title was continued to their descendants. The Hon. James St Clair acquired the lands of Rosslyn by purchase about 1736 from William Sinclair, who died in 1778, aged 78 years, being the last of the direct male line of Rosslyn by the marriage of Marjorie Sutherland.

Sir Oliver St Clair of Rosslyn, eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded his father Sir William (founder of the collegiate church) in the Rosslyn possessions, and terminated the building operations without completing the design of the church. He was married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth Borthwick, and his second Isabella Livingstone. His eldest son George married Agnes Crichton, but leaving no issue, the estate fell to his brother Sir William, who married Alison Hume, and was succeeded by his son, also named Sir William, who espoused Lindesay, daughter of the laird of Egle.¹

¹ " He was made Lord Justice General of Scotland by Queen Mary in 1559. On an occasion of his returning from Edinburgh to Rosslyn, he delivered an Egyptian from the gibbet on the Burgh-muir, on account of which these grateful creatures assembled long afterwards at Rosslyn, yearly, in the months of May and June, an

In 1544 the castle of Rosslyn was burned by the English forces of Henry VIII., under the command of the Earl of Hertford, the building being almost totally destroyed. The effect of this burning may still be seen upon the surface of the stones of the lower part of the north-west wall, which are much calcined.

Edward St Clair, son of the last named Sir William, having no issue, interdicted himself in 1580, and infest his brother-german Sir William in the estate, who "married Jean Edminston, daughter to the laird of Edminston in the Mers. He built the vaults and great turnpike of Rosslyn, and upon the last his name and arms, along with the arms of his wife, are to be seen. He builded one of the arches of the drawbridge, a fine house by the mill, and the tower of the dungeon where the clock was kept. The initial letters of his name were graven on a stone above the dial, with the date 1596, which designs the year wherein that work was finished." The vaults and turnpike thus referred to by Father Hay exist upon the south-east side, and consist of three floors below the level of the court-yard, or principal floor, lighted from the south-east side. A portion of the first floor down is still occupied by the keeper; the large kitchen is in the second floor down; and the remainder of the apartments, along with those on the lower floor, appear to have been used as store cellars. In the side of the passage of the second floor, there are square recesses opposite to the doors and windows of the apartments, which appear to have been made for placing lamps in at night. There are similar recesses in the lower chapel and entrance to the collegiate church, evidently for the same purpose.

The "great turnpike" is a well constructed "scale and plat" stone stair, fully four feet wide, situated about the middle of the building, and extending from the lowest vaults to the bedrooms above the principal floor, the latter being level with the court-yard. This stair also communicates throughout with the several apartments on the respective floors. Openings for a lift three feet square have also been formed in the front landings of this stair, erving the apartments on the three lower floors and the great hall on the

acted several plays. Two towers were allowed them for residence, one named "Robin Hood" and the other "Little John," both of which are supposed to have been situated at the bottom of the steep bank on the north west side of the Castle.—Father Hay's "Genealogy of the St Clairs."

principal floor. A portion of the latter has been converted into a kitchen, and the remainder, now roofless, occupies the space over the vaults southward from the staircase.

The hall has originally been about 50 feet long, by 23 feet wide, with an ante-room at the south corner, from which a circular stone stair descends to the floor below. It has been lofty and well lighted by large windows in the south-east side and towards the court-yard ; also by two at the south-west end, placed at each side of what appears to have been a dais or state seat, projecting into the apartment. The fire-place is in the side, and is of a Gothic character, having upon a shield, in the centre of the moulded shelf, the arms of Sir William Sinclair and his lady Jean Edminston impaled, with their initials in the upper corners, and the date, 1597 (see Plate XXIV.) This is probably the coat of arms referred to by Father Hay as being in the great turnpike. In the jamb of the window, opposite to the fire-place, there is a small recess, having a neat Gothic moulding and ornaments, connected with a waterspout outside, which possibly may have served the same purpose as a washing place for glasses, &c., in a modern butler's pantry. The portion over the vaults eastward from the great staircase was erected in 1622. The elevation towards the court-yard is of dressed stone, but the others are built in plain rubble work.

Although the entrance to the castle is described as a drawbridge, it does not appear to have been used as such after 1597. The first arch was erected about 1440, and "the rock made plain." The second, which is in the south-east side, is evidently the one erected by the husband of Lady Jean Edminston.

The fine house near the mill, with the mill itself, have long since disappeared, but the water course, neatly cut in the rock, may still be seen at the linn upon the Esk, a little south from the castle. The clock tower upon the donjon or keep at the south-west corner of the court was also built and completed in 1596, a year prior to the date in the large hall ; but the stone described as recording the date and initials upon the tower cannot be found. It may yet, however, be discovered, if the large pile of stones which now cover the greater part of the site should at any time be removed.

Sir William Sinclair of Pentland succeeded his father Sir William of Rosslyn, and about 1610 married Anna Spotswood, daughter of

the Archbishop of St Andrews. He continued the building of the south-east side of the court eastward from the great staircase, consisting of the dining room in the principal floor, and the bedrooms above, which are still occasionally occupied. His initials, and the date 1622, are cut upon the lintel of the door leading to the great staircase. The ceiling of the dining-room is of plaster, and remains entire. It is divided into nine panels, the whole being richly decorated with hunting and hawking scenes, serpents charming birds, and a considerable variety of floral ornament. The central panel is filled with the arms of Rosslyn proper, viz., the shield with engrailed cross, dexter supporter a mermaid with a comb in one hand and a bunch of sea-wrack in the other, the sinister a griffon, the crest a dove, and the motto, *Credo*, nearly obliterated; but the date 1622 is quite distinct. There are two dormer windows with moulded heads, the one towards the court containing the Rosslyn shield, and the letters W. S. (William Sinclair). The other at the back is covered with neatly cut curved lines of a fanciful design.

At no period of its history does the castle appear to have been in a more complete state than at this time, the portions formerly destroyed having been rebuilt, and those recently in progress finished. A stone lintel, apparently of a large richly moulded window, much defaced, may be seen used as a cope stone to the parapet of the bridge at the entrance. An inscription has been cut along one of the mouldings, and in the centre there are the remains of a shield having a portion of the arms of Rosslyn and Spottiswood impaled, with the date 1622. The partial reconstruction and erection of these buildings required a very large expenditure, which pressed heavily upon the family, and involved them in considerable trouble.

Sir William Sinclair died in 1650, and was interred in the chapel on the 3d September of that year. The eldest son, also Sir William, having died in France, his second son John succeeded, and held the castle in the same year by a commission from Charles II. against General Monck, who with a party of 600 men battered down almost the entire north-west side, took the castle by force, plundered it of everything valuable, and sent the proprietor a prisoner to Tynemouth Castle. The site of Monck's battery is still pointed out upon an artificial square mound to the north of the orchard. It commanded the entire length of the castle, and thus readily accomplished the destruction above described, leaving a part of the

south side comparatively little injured ; yet so great was the destruction of the building that no attempt was afterwards made towards its complete restoration. It may be worthy of notice that one of the workmen employed in removing building materials from the castle a few years ago remarked that they had all been previously turned over, as not a vestige of any article of furnishing had been discovered. Mr John Sinclair returned from Tynemouth, and died at Rosslyn in 1690.

James Sinclair, the proprietor's younger brother, redeemed or rather purchased the estate from his brother's creditors, and married Mrs Jean Spotswood, widow of Mr George Hay, who was the father of Richard Augustine Hay, author of the work entitled "The Genealogie of the St Clairs of Rosslyn." "He built a wall about the garden towards the linn and the forepart of the castle on the left hand entering the drawbridge, upon which his arms, conjointly with those of his wife, were engraven upon a stone. He also builded the legions (parapets) of the bridge on the water of the Esk, under the castle, with a gate to stop passengers, and brought water in leaden pipes to the inner court of the castle of Rosslyn and to the lower vaults." The latter work was carried out by a person named Bruce, who was also employed to bring water to the several fountains of Edinburgh.

This was the last attempt to restore any portion of the castle buildings. On the 11th December 1688 it was attacked, plundered, and defaced by a mob, said to consist of parties from Edinburgh, but chiefly of the inhabitants and tenants of the district, and it has remained much in the same state in which they left it. On the same night about ten o'clock they defaced some portions of the chapel, but not to any considerable extent.

Mr James Sinclair had two sons, James and Alexander. James died young ; and Alexander, the second son, born 30th November 1672, succeeded to the estate. He was married to a daughter of Lady Semple, was served heir to his father in the lands of Rosslyn on 5th April 1699, and died in 1706. William Sinclair, their son, commonly known as the last Rosslyn, was served heir to his father on the 4th of August 1727. He married Cordelia, daughter of Sir George Wishart of Clifton Hall, and died 24th January 1778, aged seventy-eight. He resigned the office of Hereditary Grand Master Mason of Scotland to the Scottish Freemasons

in 1736, and about the same period sold the estate of Rosslyn to the Hon. James St Clair, second son of Lord Sinclair of Hermandston. By the marriage already mentioned, namely, that of the Hon. Catherine Sinclair in April 1659, he represented the line of William St Clair of Newburgh, eldest son of William third earl of Orkney and Elizabeth or Margaret Douglas. He was a general in the army, and from his brother being attainted in 1715, he succeeded as ninth Lord Sinclair, but did not assume the title, which continued in the Hermandston family after his decease. He took much interest in the Rosslyn estate, causing considerable repairs to be executed upon the chapel, and died in 1762 without issue. Colonel James Paterson, his nephew, succeeded him, and assumed the name of St Clair. He was the son of the general's eldest sister, the Hon. Grissel St Clair, and John Paterson, Esq. of Preston Hall. Colonel Paterson died unmarried in 1789. The St Clair property then devolved on Sir James Erskine, Baronet, second Earl of Rosslyn, and grandson of the Hon. Catherine St Clair, the general's second eldest sister, who married Sir John Erskine of Alva, Baronet.

The title of Earl of Rosslyn was conferred in 1801 upon Alexander Wedderburn, Lord High Chancellor of England, who did not possess the Rosslyn estate, but contributed largely to the preservation of the chapel.

Sir James Erskine, Bart., succeeded his uncle as second Earl of Rosslyn in 1806. He was the son of Sir Henry Erskine of Alva and Janet Wedderburn, sister of Alexander first Earl of Rosslyn. He married Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie.

James Alexander St Clair Erskine, third Earl of Rosslyn, succeeded his father in 1837, married Francis, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wemys. Francis Robert St Clair Erskine, fourth and present Earl of Rosslyn, who succeeded his father in 1866, married Blanche Adeliza, second daughter of Henry Fitz Roy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn in Northamptonshire, and widow of the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard.

Much care has been bestowed during a long series of years, both by the late and present Earl of Rosslyn, in preserving the ancient buildings, and also in having extensive works carried out under the direction of Mr Bryce, architect, Edinburgh, in reinstating the dilapidations of the chapel and other interesting architectural remains.

On carefully examining the ruins of the castle, no loopholes or other

defensive openings are to be found in the north-west and north-east sides, while in those of the south-east side, small round eyelets are placed below almost every window. Although the purposes of the castle were kept in view from the first, arrangements for domestic comfort have not been overlooked. As society became settled, the restorations and additions assumed less of the appearance of a castle and more of a domestic residence.

A considerable extent of decorative features have existed upon the elevations towards the court-yard. The doorway forming the entrance to the chapel grounds is said to have been removed from it,—the style of which, with that of several carved stones still to be seen at the castle, is of a Renaissance character, inclining to Gothic.

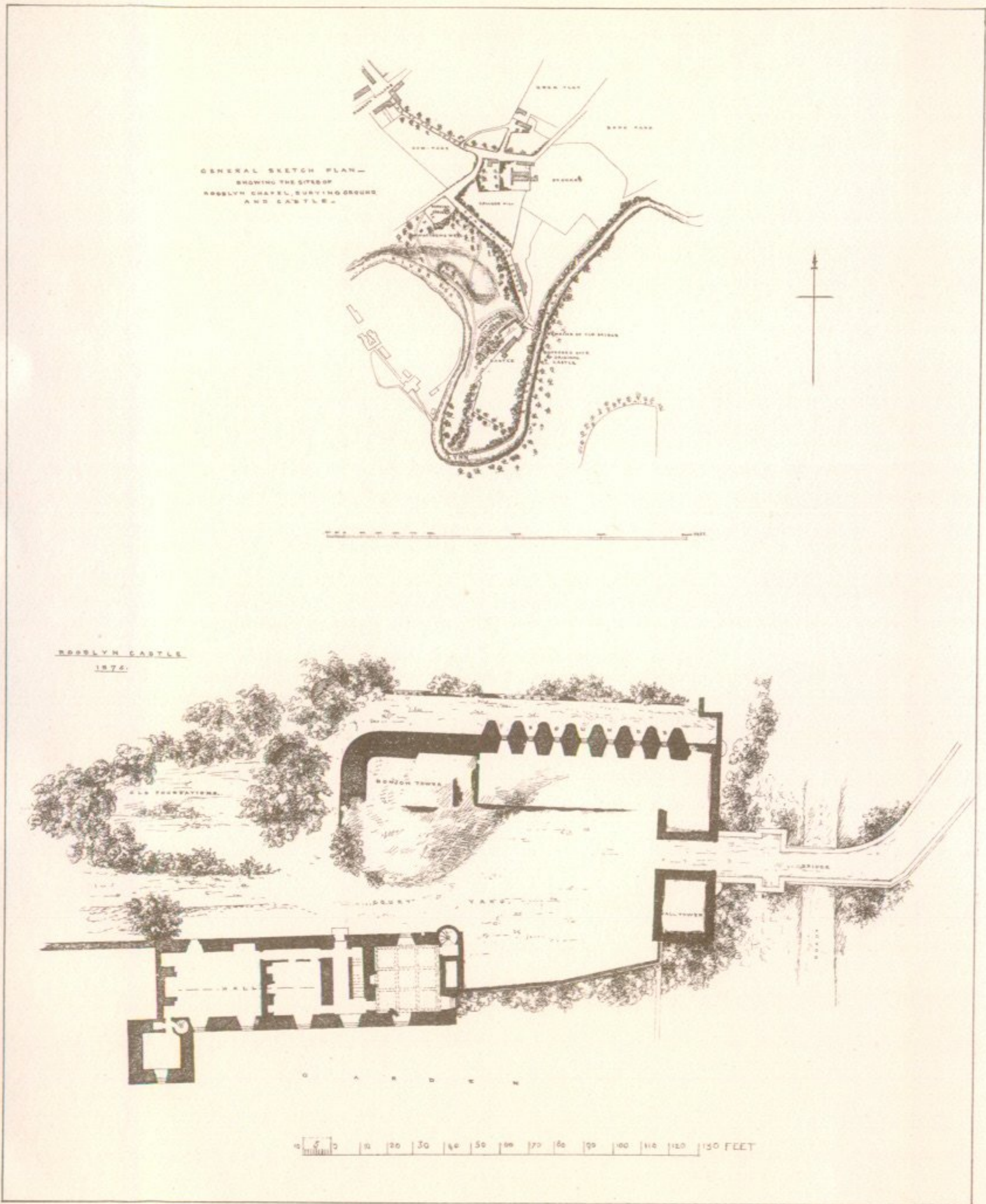
As already noticed, the tower at the north-east corner was first erected early in the fourteenth century, the donjon tower about 60 years later, the connecting buildings on the north-west side onward to the north-east corner about 1446, the south-east side to the level of the court-yard and the great hall in 1597, and the south-eastern part in 1622. Large portions of the castle have evidently been rebuilt from time to time upon the old foundations, after having been partially destroyed by the repeated assaults which it has sustained.

The existence of vaults below the court-yard was previously noticed, but they evidently extend farther westward, as in the first floor down, in the south-east side, there is a built-up entrance to them from the great staircase.¹

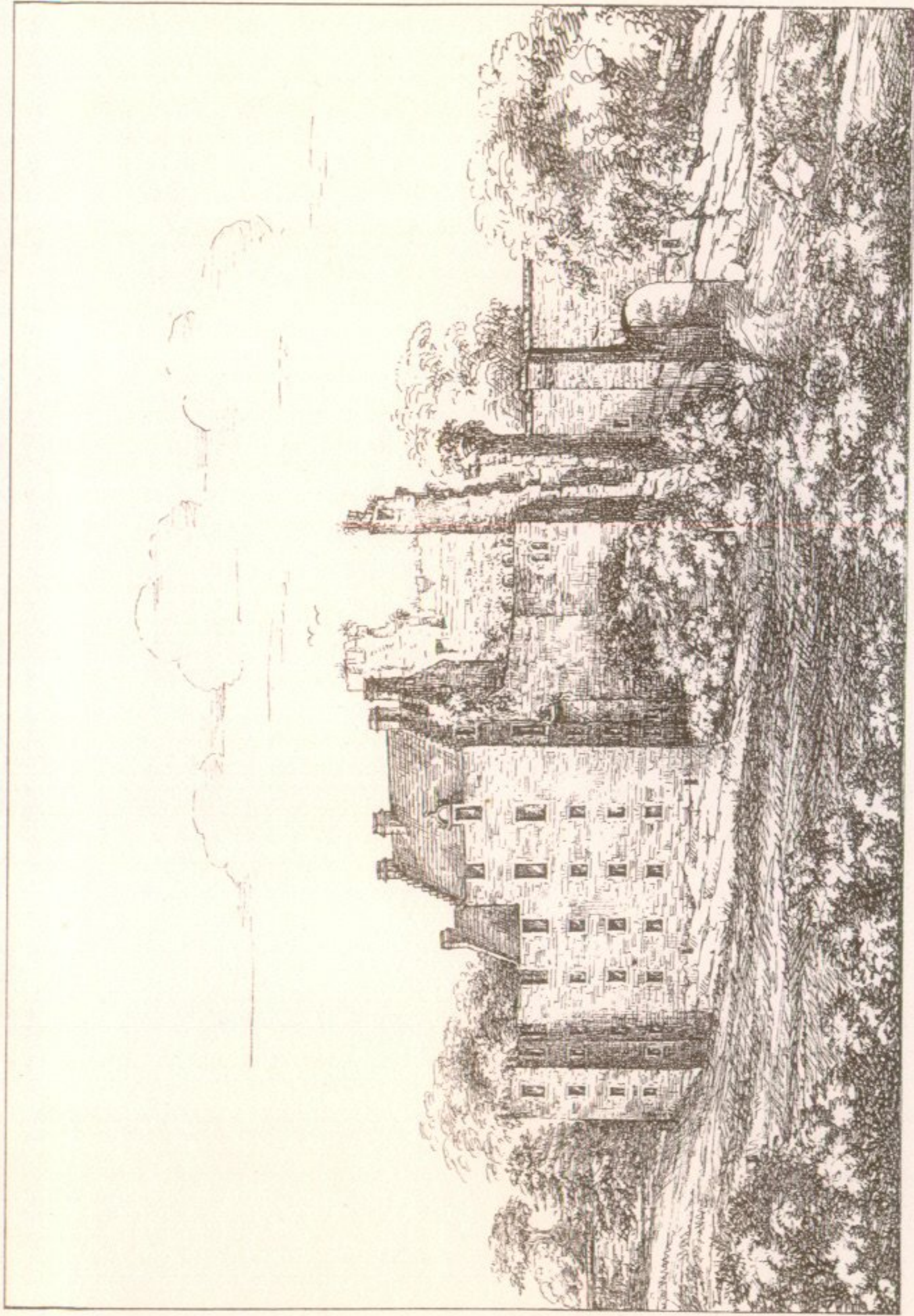
The history of the St Clair family has been introduced into this paper more extensively than was originally intended, but as it was so much interwoven with that of the castle it could not be avoided, especially in distinguishing the periods in which the different portions of the building were erected.

[Since this paper was printed it has been pointed out by the editor of the first volume of the Exchequer Rolls, just published (Pref. p. lxxvii.), that Sir William St Clair, who was slain in 1330, is incorrectly designed of Roslin, inasmuch as his father survived him.]

¹ Slezer, in his *Theatrum Scotiae*, published in 1693, says, "A great treasure, we are told, amounting to some millions, lies buried in one of the vaults. It is under the guardianship of a lady of the ancient house of St Clair, who, not very faithful to her trust, has been long in a dormant state. Awakened, however, by the sound of a trumpet, which must be heard in one of the lower apartments, she is to make her appearance, and to point out the spot where the treasure lies."

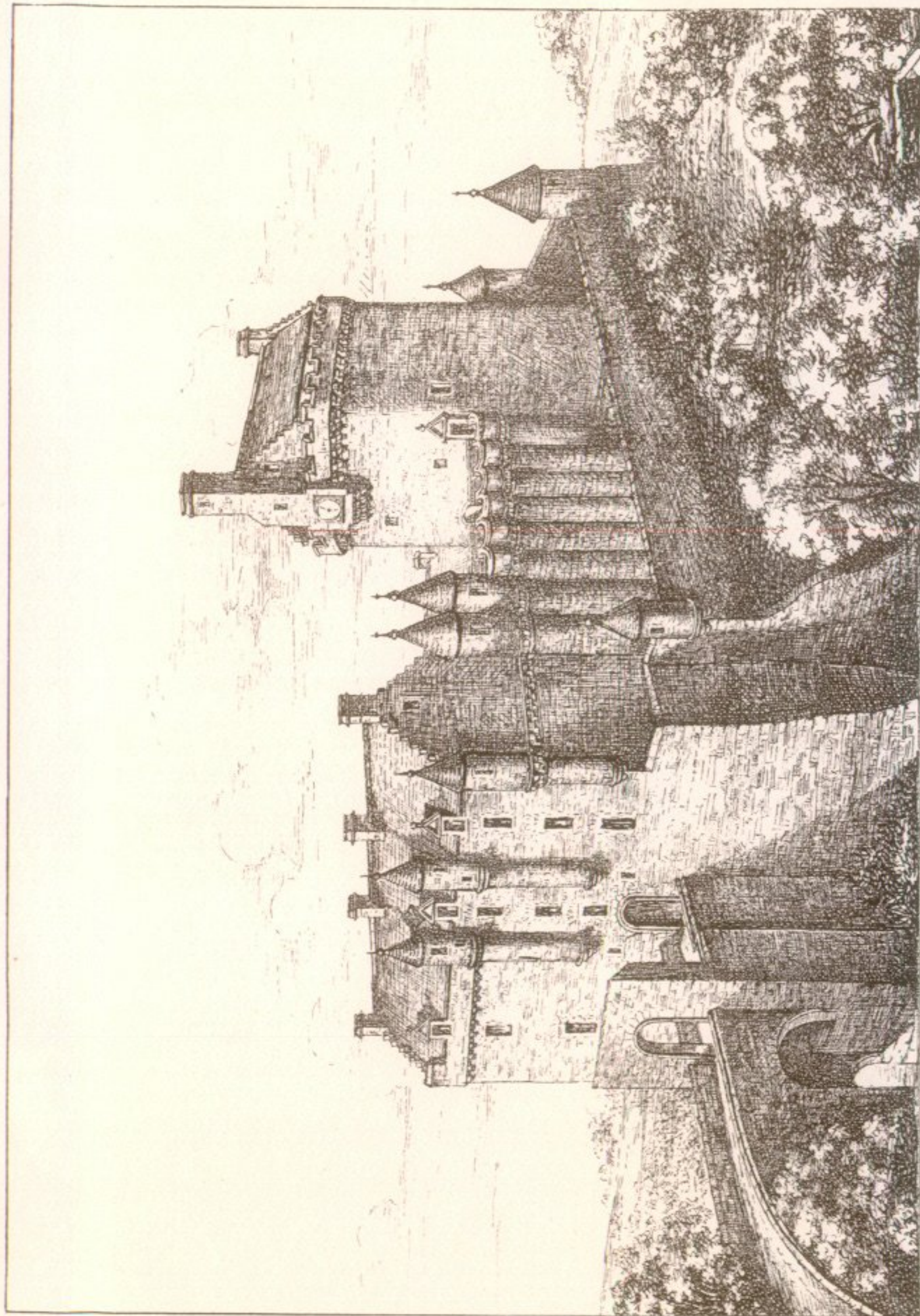


ROSSLYN CASTLE,
General Sketch Plan & Ground Plan.



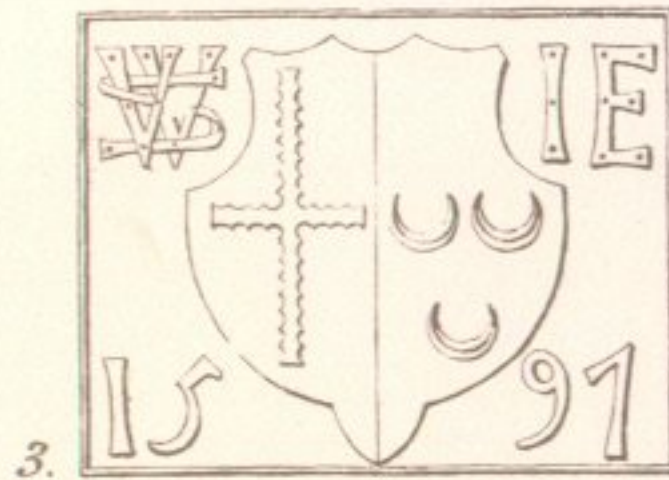
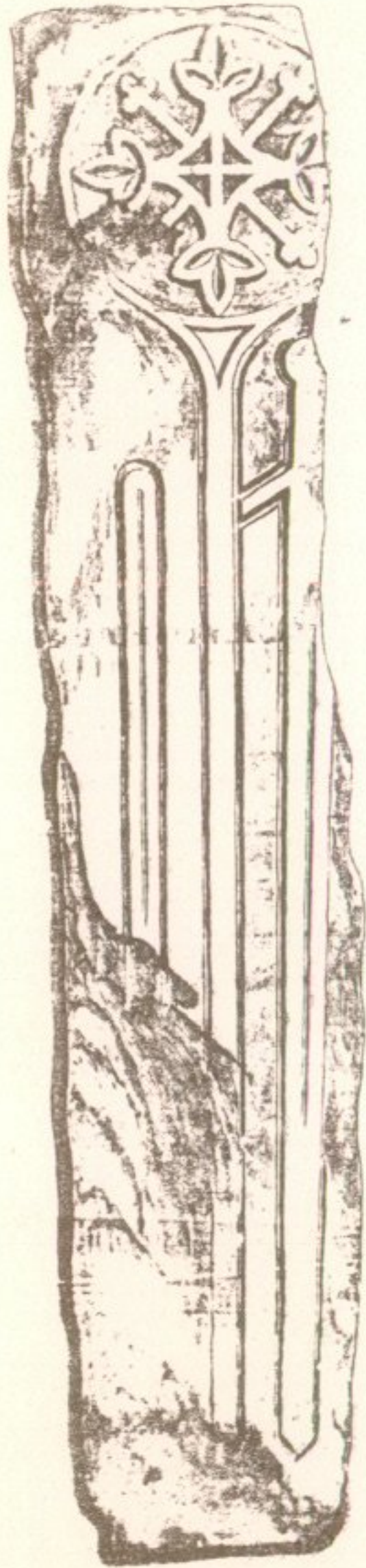
ROSSLYN CASTLE.

View of Remains existing in 1877 from the North-east.



ROSSLYN CASTLE.

View of the castle in a complete state from the North-west.



INCISED SLABS & COAT OF ARMS
at Rosslyn.