

II.

HATTON HOUSE, MIDLOTHIAN.

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Read January 27, 1945.

The ancient mansion of Hatton House is situated about eight miles west of Edinburgh, in the parish of Ratho and the shire of Midlothian. Its name indicates that the site has been occupied from an early date by an *aula* or hall, which was certainly in existence in the year 1290, when the ferme of Halton was entered at £4 in the Exchequer Rolls.¹ Its earliest lords took their name from the place, and the first of them on record, Patrick de Haltone, gave in his submission to Edward I at Berwick on 28th August 1296.² During the second English occupation in 1335-6, the old ferme of £4 continued to be paid for the lands of Halton, which had been forfeited to Edward III by Robert de Halton, who was dead before 1336.³ The ancient family, represented by John de Halton, was still in possession in 1374⁴; but three years later he sold the barony to Alan de Lauder, the Constable of Tantallon Castle. This transfer was confirmed by Robert III in a charter dated from Kindrochit Castle in Mar, 26th July 1377.⁵ In the hands of the Lauder family the barony remained until in 1653 Elizabeth Lauder brought it to her husband, Charles Maitland, younger brother of the Duke of Lauderdale.⁶

The Lauders of Hatton were a family of considerable importance, and played their due part in the affairs of their time. In the struggle between King James II and the Douglasses, it appears that William de Lauder had joined the faction opposed to the king, and that he either died or was killed in the course of the struggle; for on 18th April 1452 we have a royal charter granting to the Queen (Mary of Gueldres) the lands of Haltoun, with the castle or manor thereof, now in the king's hands by reason of the forfeiture of the late William de Laudre of Haltoune.⁷ The upshot was a formal siege of the "Tower of Haltoune" by the king in person. The *Exchequer Rolls* for the year 1453 record payment of £5 for a grey horse sent from Fife to the king while engaged on the siege of Haltoun.⁸ There are also

¹ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 43.

² J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 211.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. pp. 329, 333, 380.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix to Vth Report*, p. 611.

⁵ *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1306-1424, No. 659.

⁶ See the elaborate royal charter to Charles Maitland, 4th December 1660, in *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1660-8, No. 26.

⁷ *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1424-1513, No. 544.

⁸ *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. v. p. 538.

accounts for the carriage of the "great bombard"—no doubt the renowned Mons Meg; for stone cannon-balls; for javelins and arrows; for setting up an armourer's booth and making bows; for the construction of a "sow" or movable penthouse to protect the *latomi* or quarrymen engaged in hewing their way through the walls; for the hire of men and horses; for purchasing the "salatis" or flat broad-brimmed iron caps so common in fifteenth-century warfare; for pitch, bitumen, and beams, no doubt used in the construction of the "sow" and other siege works; and for the wages of the quarrymen and carpenters. The total cost under the entries is £244, 4s. 11d., but this includes outlays in connexion with the king's journey to St Andrews for the baptism of the Prince.¹

Either in 1515 or in 1537² William de Lauder obtained a licence from King James V to fortify or re-edify his house of Hatton. During the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, the Earl of Bothwell was "favourable to the laird of Haltowne"³; and it was in his house that he slept on the night of 23rd April 1567, before his abduction of the Queen.⁴ In 1583 Sir William Lauder of Hatton had quarrelled with his son Alexander, whom he "pursued of his life" at Inverkeithing, and also with Alexander's mother, Jean Cockburn of Cryniltie in Tweeddale, whom he seized and locked up in the Place of Haltoun.⁵ King James VI hunted frequently at Hatton. He was there in April 1589 when word was brought to him that the wild Earl of Bothwell was mustering his desperadoes at Kelso, with the intention to seize the King at Hatton.⁶ James was hunting again at Hatton in 1591⁷ and 1597.⁸ The laird of the time, Sir William Lauder, belonged to the extremest Protestant faction.⁹

On acquiring Hatton in 1653, Charles Maitland completely remodelled the mansion, giving it what is still in broad essentials its existing form. He also began the embellishment of the grounds on a great scale—a process which, continued into the early years of the eighteenth century, ended by making Hatton one of the noblest residences in Scotland. On the death of his brother the Duke, Charles Maitland succeeded him as third Earl of Lauderdale. In 1689 he was in disfavour with the Privy Council of William III, under suspicion that he was acting "contrary to the government." He was committed to prison, and Hatton House was ordered to

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. v. pp. 606-7.

² *Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix to Vth Report*, p. 612; but the licence is said to bear the king's sign-manual, and he was then only three years old. R. S. Mylne, *The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland*, p. 15, gives the date as 1537.

³ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, vol. i. p. 275.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 667, No. 1117.

⁵ *Reg. Privy Council*, vol. iii. pp. 597-8.

⁶ *Cal. Scottish Papers*, vol. x. pp. 24, 37, 77, 111 (a very vivid narrative). See also Moysie's *Memoirs*, p. 73.

⁷ *Cal. Scottish Papers*, vol. x. p. 511.

⁸ *Book of Islay*, p. 104.

⁹ Moysie's *Memoirs*, p. 130.

be searched for "cannon, armes and amonutione." Six muskets and cannon were found, and were ordered "to be put in the magizon of the Castle of Edinburgh."¹

In 1792 Hatton was sold by the eighth Earl of Lauderdale ("Citizen Maitland"). Its subsequent history up to 1875 is fully detailed in Sir John Findlay's excellent work.² The house was twice visited by Edmund Burke, in 1784 and 1785, and from 1812 to 1815 was tenanted by Lord Jeffrey. Thereafter the house fell into neglect, and its north-west quarter was pulled down; while the glorious policies were heartlessly dilapidated. But from 1859 onwards various improvements were carried out by successive tenants, and particularly by Lord Aberdour, for whom in 1870 the property was bought by his father the Earl of Morton. The present proprietor, Mr William Whitelaw, D.L., who acquired Hatton in 1915, has effected far-reaching improvements both in the mansion and in its surroundings.

The nucleus of the mansion (see plan, fig. 1), round which it has developed by successive additions, is the massive and ancient tower-house besieged in 1453, which, although much altered internally and somewhat obscured by the later buildings in which it is englobed, still survives in a remarkable state of preservation. It is on the L-plan, measuring about 55 feet by 46 feet over the two long sides, east and south, the walls in the basement being as much as 10 feet thick.³ To the present wall-head, the height is about 55 feet. The re-entrant angle looks towards the north; and here, in the usual secure position covered by the limbs of the building, is found the entrance. This forms a round arch and is of uncommon dimensions, being about 8 feet in height and 4 feet 2½ inches in breadth. It is clear, however, that the threshold has been lowered, the two lowest jambstones on each side being palpably modern. Originally the height of the door must have been about 6 feet 3 inches. The door is in grey freestone, built in large courses and voussoirs. It is moulded in two orders, each with a 2½-inch chamfer, thus forming a check for an outer door opening outwards, of which the iron upper hinge remains on the left side, and the bolt-socket opposite. Inside the portal is the check for a second door, or iron yett, opening inwards. There is now no sign of a bar-hole.

On the left side of the entrance passage, a door opens to the newel stair, which, still in perfect preservation, circles up to the summit of the tower. This door has likewise had its sole cut down. Originally it measured about

¹ *Reg. Privy Council*. 3rd ser., vol. xiii. pp. 435, 453; vol. xiv. p. 64.

² *Hatton House*, printed for private circulation, 1875. The fine series of photographs in this book afford a comprehensive record of the appearance of the house, outside and inside, at that time.

³ The plan by Dr Thomas Ross (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 269, reproduced also in *Historical Monuments (Scotland) Commission, Counties of Midlothian and West Lothian*, p. 159) shows the south wall as no more than 4 feet thick; and the suggestion is made that this wall "seems to have been thinned in connection with the building of the later mansion." Actually there is no such thinning; the south wall is as thick as all the others.

5 feet 6 inches high, and is 2 feet 10 inches in width. It is in grey freestone, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chamfer on jambs and arch, which is of an elliptical outline,

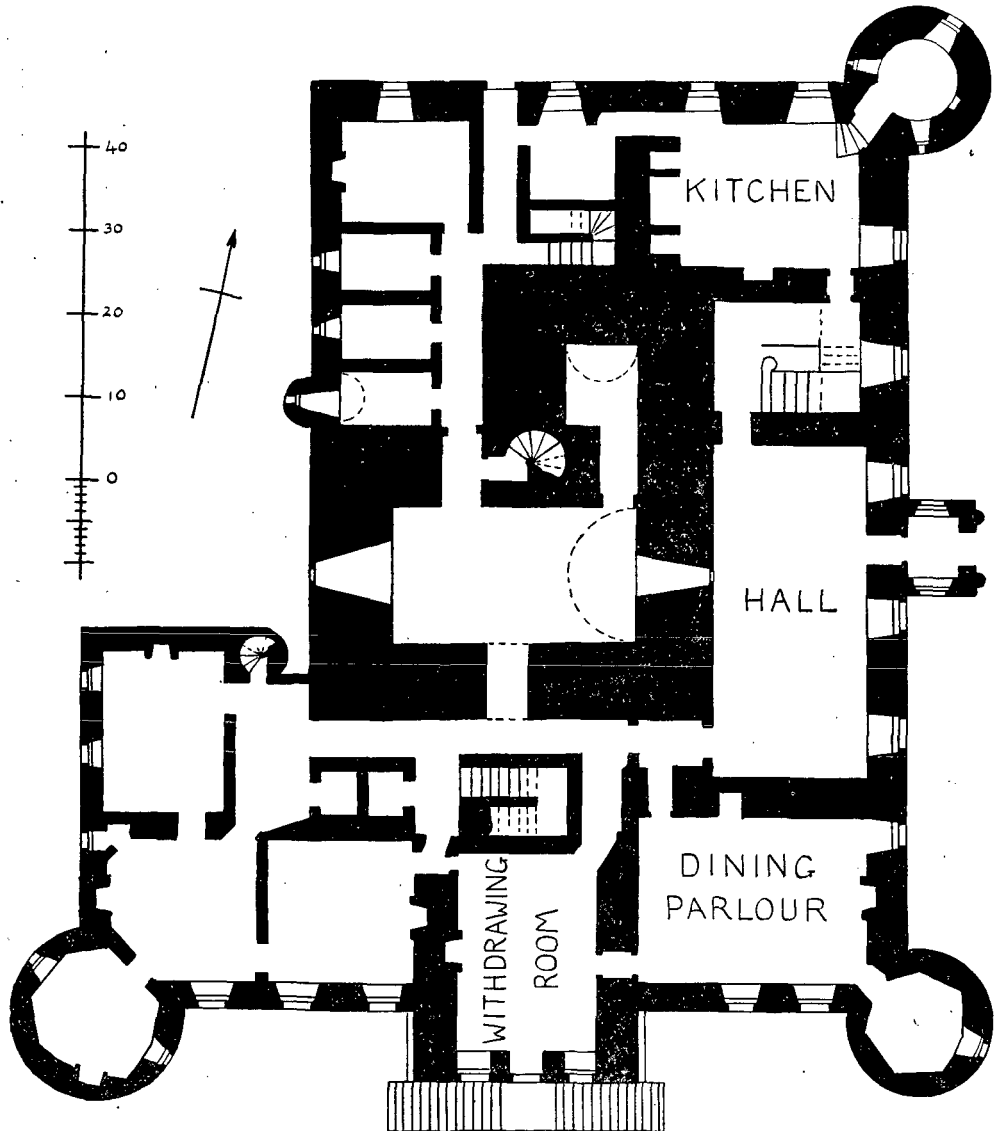


Fig. 1. Hatton House: plan of ground floor (based on survey made for Mr McKelvie).

as is sometimes found in Scottish work of the end of the fourteenth century, for example at Doune Castle.

The basement of the main portion has had a lofty vault, whose haunches

remain, though the crown has been cut out, and the interior otherwise altered. In the limb of the building is a low cellar under an elliptic vault. The sides and vault are built in squared rubble, the stones in the side walls being higher in the course than those of the vault.

Above this, the tower-house has contained three storeys, each consisting of a large room in the main portion, while in the limb there were a succession of small, low-ceiled apartments. Of the latter, one between the ground and first floors still remains in good preservation. It is vaulted, and on the west side is an arched window recess, with stone side benches.¹

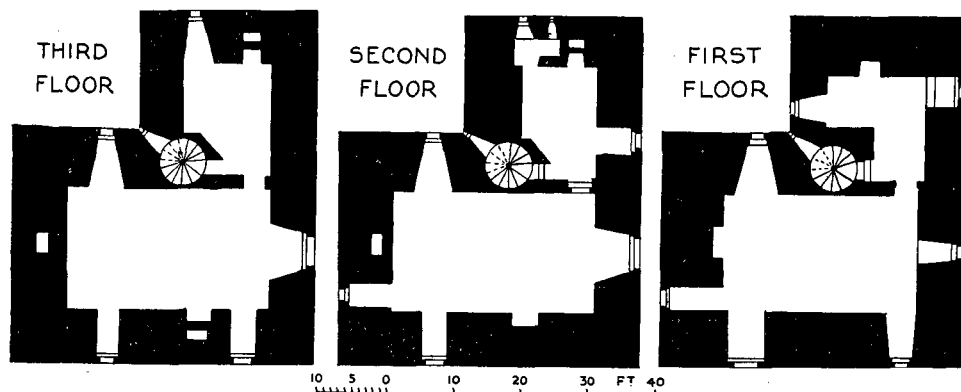


Fig. 2. Hatton House: plans of upper floors of tower, showing original arrangements.

The masonry resembles that of the vaulted cellar below. In general the upper floors of the tower have been modernised and present few marks of antiquity: but with the aid of existing features and of a survey prepared for Mr James McKelvie, the owner of Hatton between 1898 and 1915, the original arrangements can in all essentials be recovered, and will be understood from the accompanying plans (fig. 2).

The newel stair is 3 feet 3 inches wide, and contains 73 steps, the risers of which have a height usually of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and unite with the newel direct in the ancient manner, without the diagonal offset on the risers that came in about 1500. The newel is at first 6 inches in diameter, but at the eleventh step it is enlarged by a conoidal expansion to a diameter of 8 inches. There is no appearance of this change having been the result of a subsequent alteration. The whole stair is very carefully executed in well-dressed grey freestone, and mason's marks are not infrequent. The well of the staircase is formed in large squared rubble. A few steps up, on the left side, is a narrow window, or loophole, contrived so as to overlook the approach to the outer door. This window is blocked, but retains an iron grille of one

¹ Illustrated by James Drummond, R.S.A., in Findlay, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

vertical piercing three horizontal bars. Similar windows, in regular succession, light the stair all the way up. The stairhead, protected by a good oaken baluster rail of the seventeenth century, ends in a rectangular cap-house, with slated pavilion roof, all of that date; on the wind-vane are the initials C. E. M., for Charles and Elizabeth Maitland. This cap-house admits to the flat roof of the tower, now covered with asphalt. On the east front (Pl. III), the platform is screened by a Renaissance balustrade, with large ball finials, and on the other sides (Pl. IV, 1) by an ashlar parapet with a double-splayed coping, rising flush from the tower-face, but defined from it by a projecting moulded continuous stringcourse. All this work seems to be of one date, and to have been built by Charles Maitland. The four existing ashlar-built chimney stacks seem old, but do not appear in Slezer's bird's-eye view. This engraving shows a balustrade all round the tower, but it is likely that, in this as in other minor details, the delineation may be inaccurate. Indeed there would be little point in providing a balustrade on the sides that were hidden by roofs.

From the tower-head a magnificent southern view may be enjoyed, embracing the bold outlines of the Kaimes and Dalmahoy Hills, with the grand range of the Pentlands behind them. To the east is seen Arthur's Seat, and to the west, in clear weather, the Ochils. Northward the view is restricted by rising ground.

Owing to the removal of the later buildings at the north-west corner, the ancient tower with its L-shaped outline is well revealed from this quarter, and makes a noble show of medieval masonry (see Pl. IV, 1). The few original windows that remain are small and display a plain chamfer. The stonework is large, squared, and well-coursed rubble, almost ashlar in its finish, of short blocks high in the course, and the quoins are massive and carefully managed. It is a very characteristic fourteenth-century face. Upon the whole, it seems likely that the tower was built by Alan de Lauder soon after he acquired Hatton in 1377.

If the ground plan (fig. 1) be referred to, it will be observed that the north-eastern round tower of the later mansion, with its massive wall, cylindrical interior, and loopholes designed to cover the adjacent curtains, is clearly ancient—contrasting, in all the above particulars, with the other two towers, whose thin walls, multangular interiors, and windows disposed for convenience, betoken their more recent date and innocence of defensive purpose. The thick curtain walls on either side of the north-east tower have also the appearance on plan of being medieval work. This opinion is confirmed by the character of the lower courses of masonry both in the tower and in the adjoining walls, which is made of stones smaller and less regularly disposed than in the walling above that clearly belongs to the seventeenth-century work. In this connexion, it becomes of interest to recall that a description of 1647-52 tells how the castle was at that time

muro mantelino circumdata—surrounded by a mantle or curtain wall.¹ It can hardly be doubted that the north-east tower and lower parts of the adjoining walls are a remnant of this external defence. Possibly the other round towers stand on older foundations, though as we have them they seem to be wholly seventeenth-century work. One pictures the tower-house in its earliest disposition as enclosed within a rectangular curtain wall with round flanking towers, like that which still survives at Threave and Craigmillar, or the one recently recovered by excavation at Esslemont in Aberdeenshire.²

Could we assume that the entrance through this ancient curtain had always been in the position of the present front entrance to the house—*i.e.* midway in the east front, a thing rendered probable by the lie of the land—then the approach to the door in the re-entrant angle of the tower-house, round two of its sides, will have been exactly similar to that at Craigmillar. There are not a few points about Hatton which suggest that its early lay-out may have been modelled upon Craigmillar.

The large square projection midway in the south front (Pl. III) is most unlikely to have been a part of the seventeenth-century design, with which indeed it is not truly centred. Its massive walls suggest that it is of older date, and are plainly seen, on either side, to pass in behind the walls that abut against it. Moreover, its rubble work is larger and more carefully finished than that of the walling on either hand; and in its flanks there still remain small chamfered windows of medieval aspect, quite different from the large frontal windows with raised margins, which clearly date with all the others in the later mansion—and as clearly are insertions in the older walling, for the latter has been slapped through from top to bottom so as to provide for them. Further proof of the greater antiquity of this central block seems to be forthcoming by the discovery, in the spring of 1877, of a newel stair in the south-west angle, ascending from the first floor. The door to this stair is in grey freestone, with a 3-inch chamfer on jambs and lintel. The stair itself is now built up, but the passage leading to it remains as a mural closet.

All these indications make it clear that the central block is older than Charles Maitland's mansion. We shall best consider it as a new hall wing added in the sixteenth century to the ancient tower-house—just as was done at Falside Castle and Elphinstone Tower, and in so many of the northern English towers, such as Belsay and Yanwath. At Hatton, this new hall will have measured about 40 feet by 17 feet.

Above the first-floor window of this southern block is a panel displaying the Lauder arms—on a canted shield a griffin surmounted by a helmet

¹ *Hattonae domus est multae fortitudinis et bonae structurae ac politioris operis estque muro mantelino circumdata*—Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections*, vol. ii. p. 621.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxviii. pp. 100–105.

mantled, having as crest a tower from the top of which is issuant a demi-griffin. As now seen, the fresh state of the carving indicates that this stone has been renewed, and indeed a comparison with James Drummond's drawing¹ shows that the original design has been altered. The Historical Monuments Commission assign this stone to the fifteenth century. But the chequer-pattern corbelling of the tower is characteristic of the first half of the next century; and the coat of arms may well be a relic of work done pursuant to the licence of 1515 or 1537. On the probable assumption that this stone was always in the hall block, and was reinserted there by Charles Maitland when he slapped out the large windows—as was done with an older coat of arms, in a similar operation, at David's Tower of Spynie Castle²—then we may reasonably assume an early sixteenth-century date for the hall-block.

To about the same time, *circa* 1537, if we may judge by the costume, may be assigned the charming window sole inserted in the north-east tower. Its curved projecting breast bears a sculptured figure of a man kneeling amid leafy branches.³ The iron grille of the window is later still. Its uprights terminate alternately in thistles and fleurs-de-lys. The soffit of the lintel retains the three holes of the original grille.

It has been stated that part of the seventeenth-century mansion at the north-west corner was pulled down early in the last century; and it is usually assumed that in the original scheme the re-entrant angle here was filled up and provided with a fourth drum tower (fig. 3). Caution is needed upon this point, for Slezer's drawing fails to show the pointed roof of any such tower. None the less it is probable that the design was in fact of such a symmetrical description; and as MacGibbon and Ross aptly remark, "The plan of the new house has thus been laid out somewhat after the manner of the seventeenth century mansions surrounding a courtyard—only, instead of an open courtyard, an ancient keep occupies the central portion."⁴

A slight difference in the tint and texture of the masonry, and the general absence of through coursing, may be accepted as evidence that the central balustraded portion of the eastern façade is later in order of construction than the gabled wings between which it is set. But the ground plan, in which the central hall forms the necessary communication between the kitchen and the dining-room, shows that some such central portion must have been intended from the outset; and it is clear that the whole composition is substantially of one date, though the central range was inserted after the wings had been completed. Had the latter been intended to stand free, they would have been finished on their inner angles

¹ Findlay, *Hatton House*, p. 8.

² See my *The Palace of the Bishops of Moray at Spynie*, pp. 10-11.

³ See Drummond's drawing, *Hatton House*, p. 22.

⁴ *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 272.

with regularly dressed quoins. Elevations like this eastern front, consisting of a central balustraded range between gables or pavilions, were quite common in Restoration Scotland, such as Kinneil House, Keith Hall, or the north front of Caroline Park.

The design of the seventeenth-century mansion is a remarkable one. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the apartments are arranged *en suite*

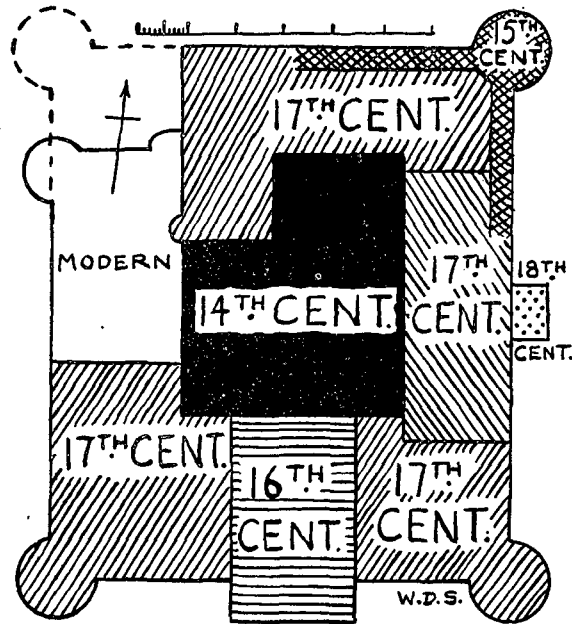


Fig. 3. Hatton House: key block plan.

in a clockwise sequence round the building: the kitchen and offices being on the north side, the great hall occupying the central position in the east front, and the owner's private rooms continuing beyond it at the upper end. This is of course the traditional medieval arrangement. But the cardinal difference is that the hall no longer now forms the common living apartment of the household, nor is it even the dining-room. It has degenerated into a mere vestibule, though a noble one—a hall in the modern sense; and its door, instead of being placed at the screens or lower end, as in the Middle Ages, is now found midway in the side wall. To take the place of the hall as an eating room, a "dining parlour," as it would be called in the seventeenth century, is provided at its upper end; and beyond this is the solar, or withdrawing room, in the sixteenth-century salient block, with the family rooms following on in the south-west corner behind.

This functional decay of the hall is of course a familiar feature in

English Jacobean houses. It is illustrated at Aston Hall (1618-35), the design of which bears a considerable resemblance to that of our eastern range at Hatton.¹ In Scotland, Hatton is perhaps one of the earliest examples of this development, which is found more completely worked out in such an advanced design as that of Drumlanrig Castle, erected in the last quarter of the century.

At Hatton the old Scottish practice of building the living rooms above vaults or cellarage is discontinued. The wide-spreading courtyard plan allows the cellarage to be placed *behind* the kitchen. The fact that the principal living apartments were placed all on the ground floor was an enormous convenience. But to this rule there are two exceptions. Over the entrance hall is a noble salon, or room of presence, while beyond it in the south-east quarter is a drawing-room equally fine. These rooms of state were approached imposingly by a spacious stone staircase.² The whole of this first floor suite was clearly designed for public receptions, so as to give a suitable impression of the wealth and consequence of the proprietor.

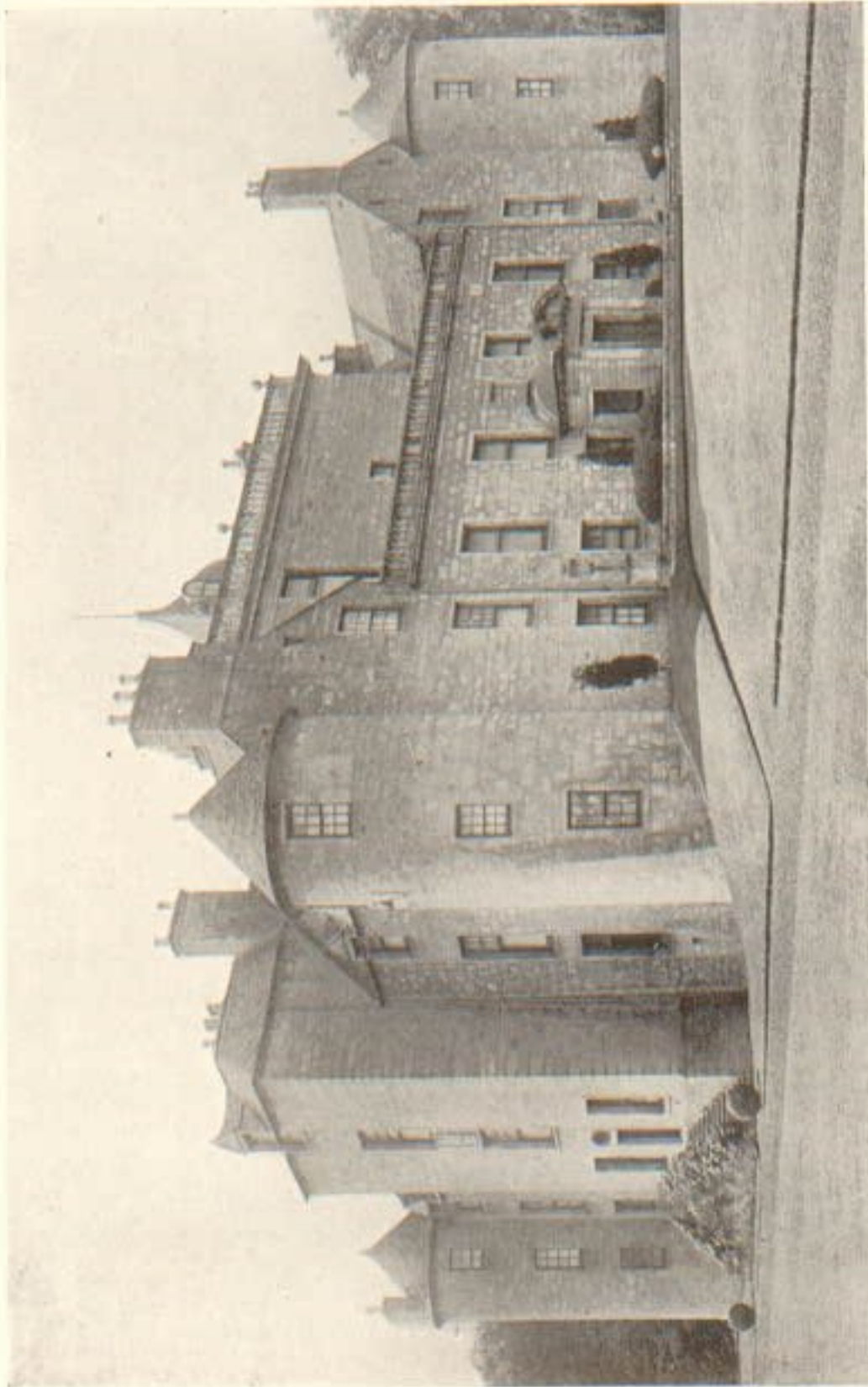
Though Renaissance features appear in certain external details, such as the balustrading, and internally in much of the decorations, the general design of the house, with its angle towers, capped with their high conical roofs, is Scotch enough. The sun-dials on the south-east tower and on the west front, both displaying the monogram of Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder, and dated respectively 1664 and 1675, as well as their initials and the date 1664 on the dormer pediments, and the monogram on the vane—all these fix the main building period, and establish Charles Maitland as the author of the mansion. Pure classical influence appears in the porch, a fine piece of Roman design, whose date probably falls within the early years of the eighteenth century. Internally, the house retains some of its original decoration. One room is panelled with Memel pine and another with cedar. There are some rich plaster ceilings, the one in the salon having a central painted panel. The most attractive room is on the ground floor of the south-west tower, still pointed out as the "little closet" in which Lord Jeffrey wrote his reviews. Its richly carved panelling on walls and roof is heavily gilt, and over the polished grey marble fireplace, which shows the bolection-mouldings of the time, is an allegorical oil-painting framed in a cartouche of foliage and fruit with drooped pendants of the same, all richly gilt.³

The broad terrace on the south side of the house, having in its centre a fountain, and retained by a revetment wall 19 feet in height, terminating at either end in a garden house with pavilion roof, was in existence when

¹ See the plan of Aston Hall in J. A. Gotch, *Early Renaissance Architecture in England*, p. 71.

² Now replaced by an oaken stair. The entrance hall once had pillars, which have been taken out.

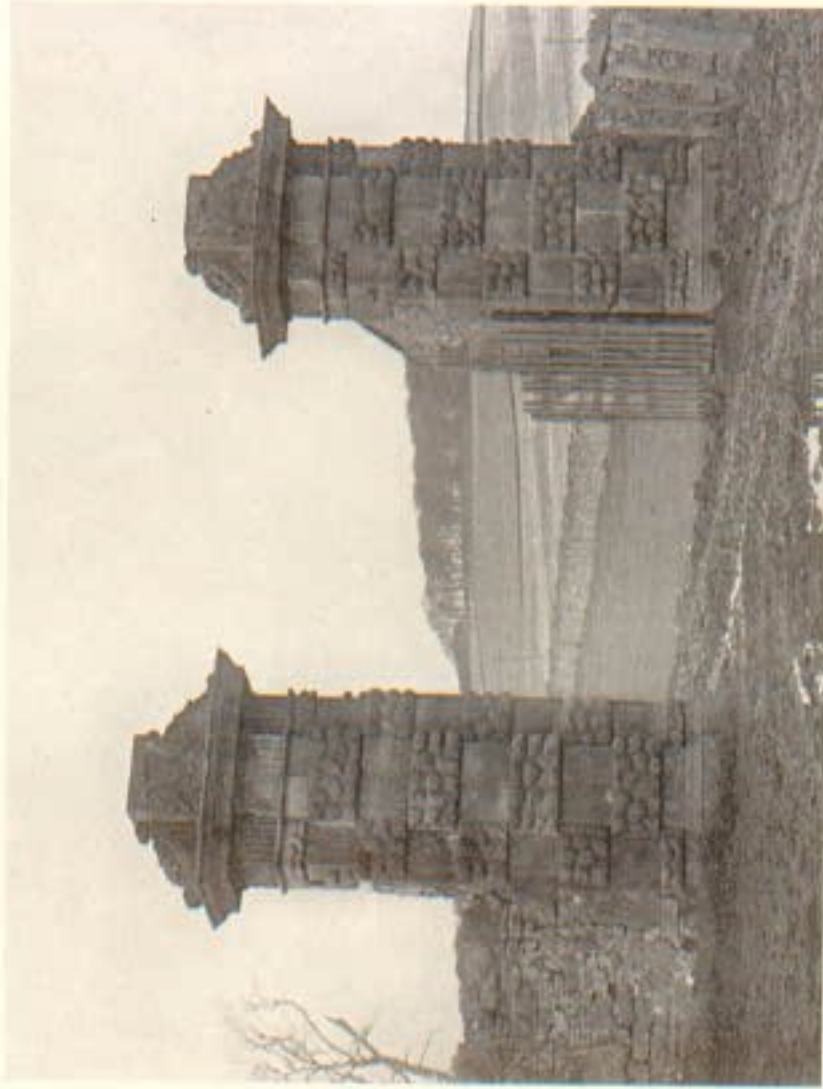
³ See *Hatton House*, Plate 17.



Hatton House in 1913: view from S.E.

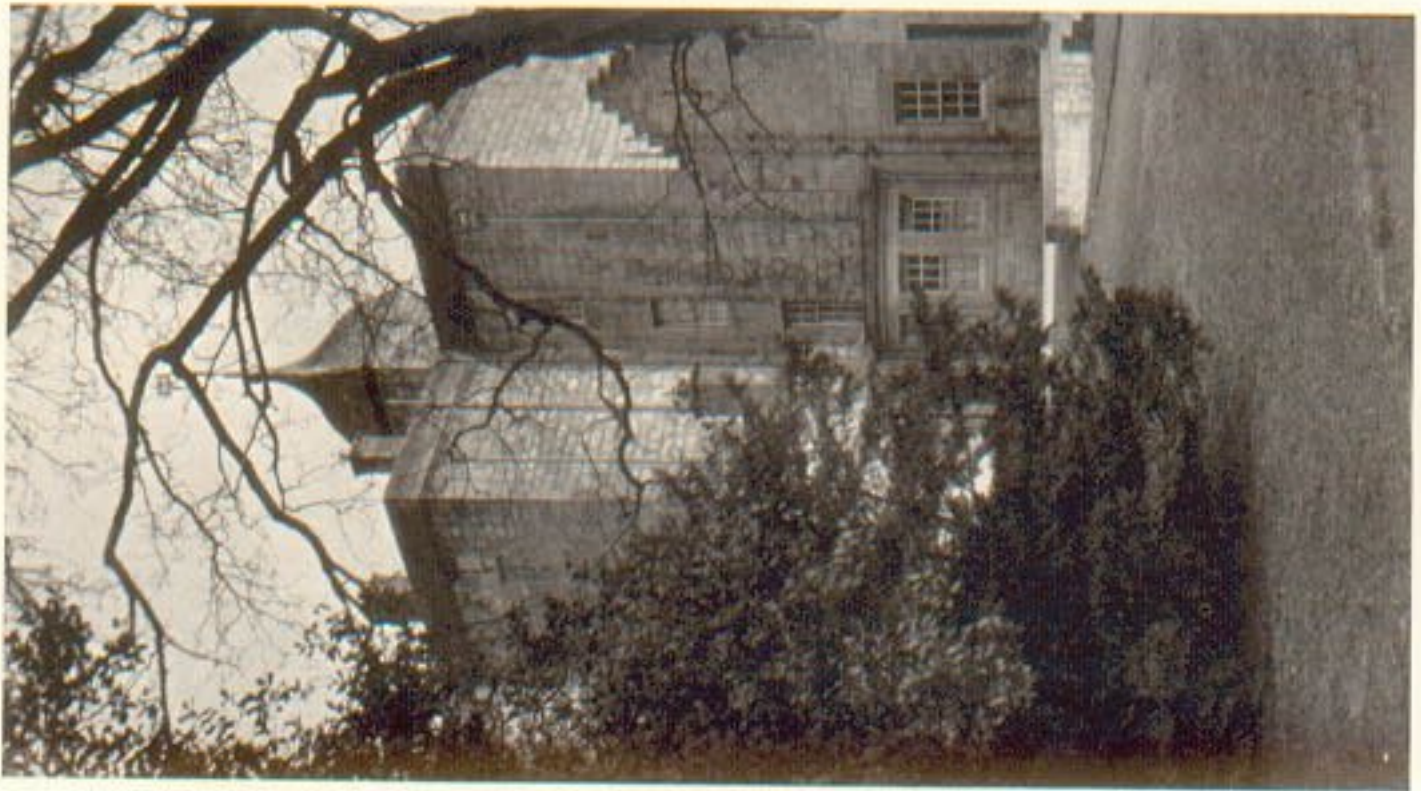
W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

[To face p. 24.



2.

- 1. Hattton House: view of tower from N.W.
- 2. Hattton House: east gate, view from E.



1.

Slezer made his drawing about 1680. But the stair which ascends to the front of the house from the eastern or principal avenue, and terminates in the stately Lion Gate, is not shown on his plate; and this is confirmed by the initials of John, the fifth Earl, and his Countess, Margaret Cunningham, together with the date 1698, all displayed on the outside flanks of the stair platform. The internal pilasters of the gate, however, bear the date 1665, and it may be presumed that these have been re-set from the older and less imposing entrance, which can be seen in Slezer's engraving. Another addition since Slezer's time is the semi-circular bath-house, projecting midway in the revetment wall. It contains an ashlar basin 10 feet in diameter and 3 feet 3 inches in present depth, filled from the overflow of the fountain on the terrace above.

Half-way along the old main avenue, which approaches the house from the east, there once stood a fine Renaissance gateway, bearing the date ANNO DOM 1692, with a sundial on the west side. This was removed in 1829 (as appears by an inscribed date) to its present position on the Edinburgh road south of the house; at which time also the two side arches were added, from designs by William Playfair. Still further out along the ancient drive, close to the farmsteading of Hatton Mains, there stands a second gate (Pl. IV, 2), which has escaped the attention of all previous writers upon Hatton. Its pillars are built of heavily rusticated masonry alternating chequerwise with smooth ashlar faces. Each pillar carries the date 1700. The south pillar has a shield charged with the Lauderdale arms, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory, supported by eagles. The north pillar has the arms of the fifth Earl's Countess, a daughter of Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, namely: a shield charged with a shakefork, supported by two coneyes or "cunnings". On the back, this pillar has a coronet surmounted by the Glencairn crest, a unicorn's head, above which is a scroll bearing the family motto, OVER FORK OVER. On the back of the south pillar is a coronet with the Lauderdale crest, a lion sejant, full faced and crowned, holding in his dexter paw a sword and in his sinister a fleur-de-lys, while a scroll carries the motto CONSILIO ET ANIMIS.

The same date, 1700, is incised on the pavement at the foot of the steps leading up from the terrace to the porch. It is thus clear that the eastern approach was the work of the fifth Earl, to whom his wife brought "a pretty large dowry," which will help to account for the prominence given to her heraldic bearings on his outer gate. If we may judge from their absence in Slezer, the freestone statues and the leaden urns on the terrace wall are also of the fifth Earl's time. The garden gate, which bears the initials of Charles Maitland and his lady, has been built by Mr Whitelaw into the house, where it forms a new doorway on the north side close by the north-east tower. Beside this tower is the old "loupin' on stane," a low platform

reached by three steps. Finally must be mentioned a stone arbour or belvidere, a piece of excellent classical design, which now stands west of the house, but originally formed an appurtenance of the bowling green, which lay at some little distance to the south-east. This arbour bears the Lauder monogram and the date ANNO DOM MDCCIIII—the latest inscription now visible in or about the mansion.

The grounds of Hatton House once extended to 240 acres, and ranked among the most magnificent in all Scotland. The splendored eastern avenue stretched out for more than a mile from the Lion Gate, and was sentinelled by a double line of oaks, beeches, and limes, one or two of which still survive in various stages of decay. To the north-west is the spacious walled garden; and south of the house, and in full view from it or from the terrace, is a "wilderness", centred upon an artificial lake. The great arched conduit, built of ashlar, is said to be nearly 200 yards in length, 5 feet high and 3 feet wide.¹ The area immediately in front of the terrace was formerly laid out as a rose garden. Despite the ravages of years, the grounds retain an astonishing amount of fine timber, including some magnificent yews, hollies, planes, beeches, oaks, and (near the belvidere) an enormous and glorious old Spanish chestnut.

I am indebted to Mr Whitelaw for facilities to study the house, for information on various points, for the loan of a set of old plans, and for the photographs on Pl. IV, 1 and 2. The block of Pl. III has been lent by the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, with the concurrence of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of Scotland.