



Ancient Monuments & Historic
Buildings - Ministry of Works

HUNTINGTOWER CASTLE

Official Guide

Price One Shilling

LOCATION NOTE

HUNTINGTOWER is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Perth and within 200 yards of the Perth-Crieff road. There is a convenient bus service from Perth Railway Station.

Times of Opening—

April to September: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

October to March: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sundays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Charge for Adult 6d.

Charge for Child 3d.



HUNTINGTOWER

PERTSHIRE

By J. S. RICHARDSON, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.
Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland

EDINBURGH
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1950

First edition 1931

Second edition 1950

Historical Notes

HUNTINGTOWER, or the "House" or "Place of Ruthven," as it was called prior to 1600, stands in the Parish of Tibbermore about three miles north-west of the town of Perth.

The Family of Ruthven

The family of Ruthven derived the name from the surrounding lands of which they were in possession for at least three centuries. The first known ancestor was Thor, son of Swein, who came to Perthshire from East Lothian towards the end of the 12th century. His grandson, Sir Walter of Ruthven, who lived in the first half of the 13th century, was apparently the first of the family to adopt the name which became so well known in Scottish history.

Sir William Ruthven was for a time held as hostage by the English for the ransom of King James I. Three generations later in 1489, William, First Lord Ruthven, was created a Lord of Parliament under this title. His son, the Master of Ruthven, was slain along with King James IV at Flodden on the 9th of September, 1513.

William, the second Lord Ruthven, was Provost of Perth, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. He added greatly to his estate by his marriage with Jonet, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Lord Halyburton of Dirleton in East Lothian. By this alliance Dirleton Castle and its lands became Ruthven property.

Patrick, the third Lord Ruthven, was educated at St. Andrews and was one of the leading nobles who supported the Reformers in the troubled times of Queen Mary's reign. He was one of Darnley's adherents and was the principal participant in the murder of the Queen's favourite, Riccio, at Holyrood, in March 1566. In this affair his son William who succeeded him was also implicated. Both fled to England, where the father died, but the heir returned to Scotland after receiving the Royal pardon.

William, now fourth Lord Ruthven, was one of those who waited on Queen Mary at Loch Leven Castle when she signed her resignation

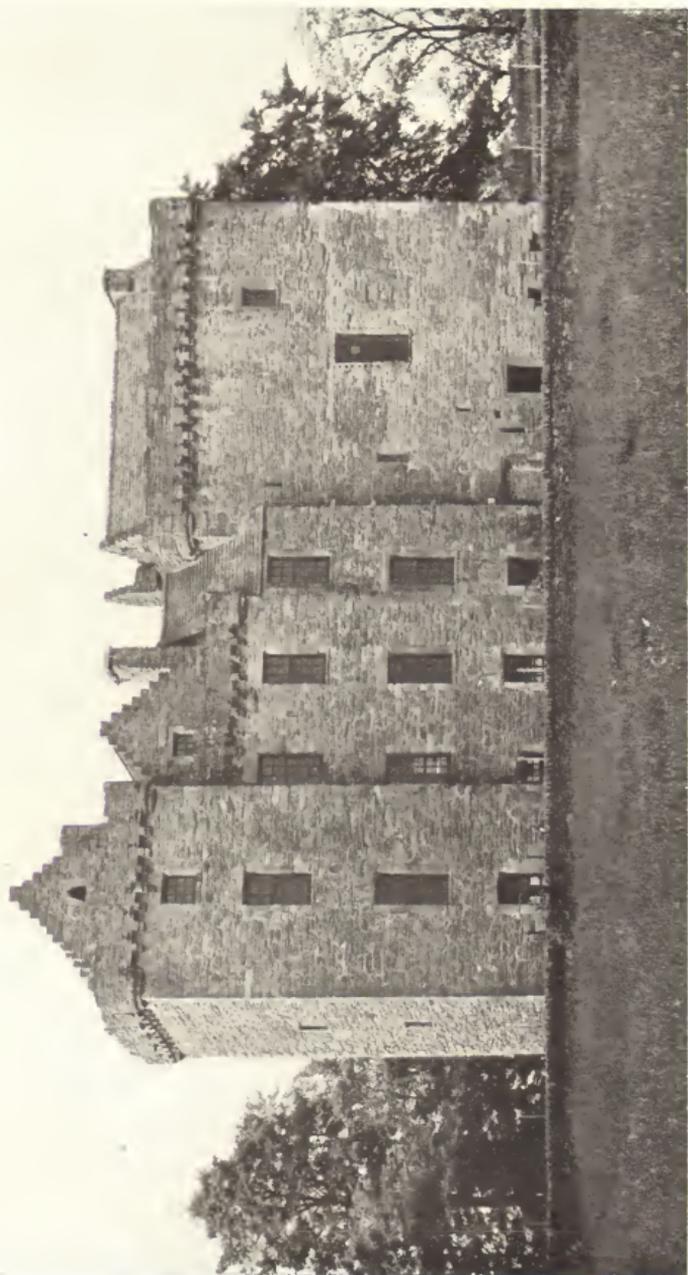
of the Crown. He voted against the Queen's divorce and was present at the coronation of the infant James at Stirling in 1567. In 1571 he was Treasurer of Scotland during the King's minority and in 1581 the King created him Earl of Gowrie by charter under the Great Seal which erected the Earldom out of the Monastery of Scoon.

The Raid of Ruthven, 1582

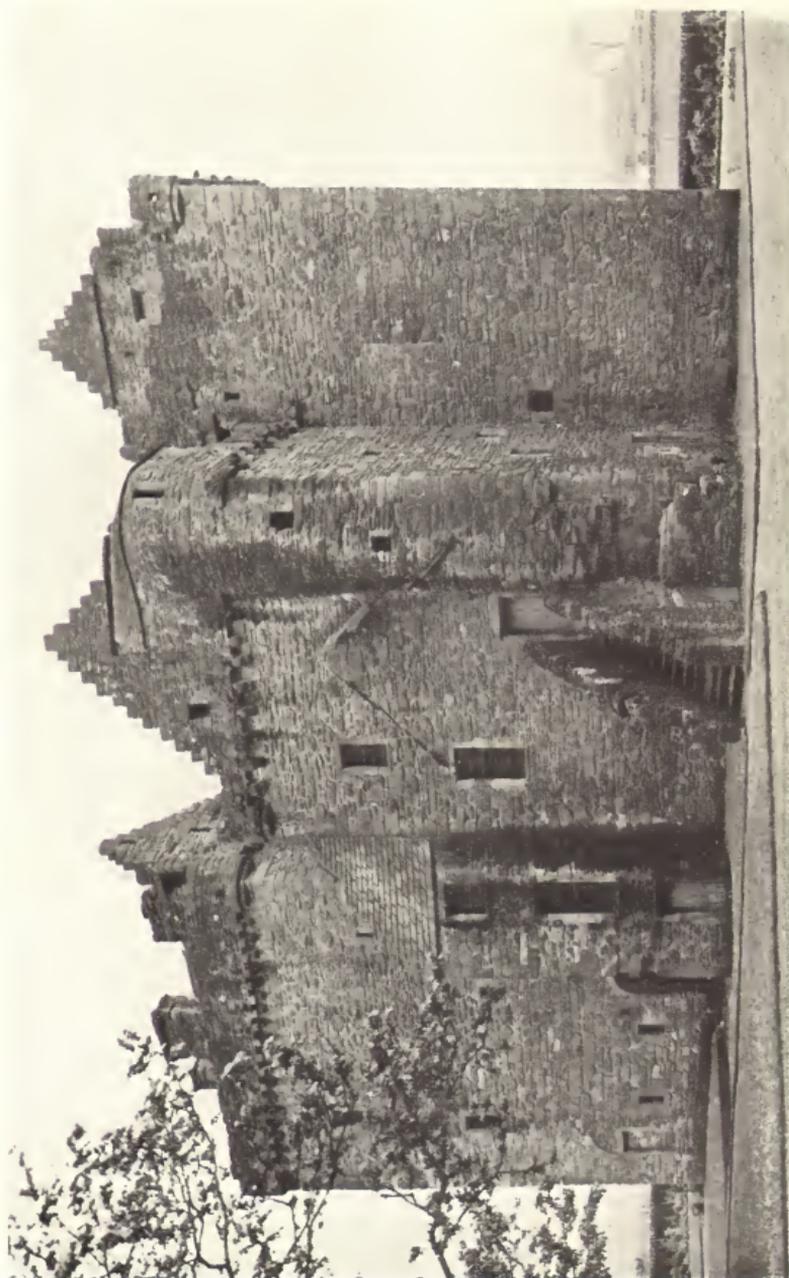
The episode known as "The Raid of Ruthven," an important event in Scottish history, took place in the castle in August, 1582. Gowrie, with other dissatisfied nobles, desired to take the King out of the power of the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran; to accomplish this they seized upon an opportunity afforded by the young King's presence in Perth, while he was returning south from his favourite amusement of hunting in the district of Athole. On the 22nd of August he was visited by the Earls of Mar and Gowrie, the Lords Lindsay, Boyd, and others, who by constraint and persuasion induced him to accompany them to the House of Ruthven, where that night the Earl's vassals assembled in great numbers. Next morning the King was astonished at the throng of people in and about the place. The conspirators, having entered his apartment, presented him with a remonstrance in which they accused Lennox and Arran of being the authors of oppressions and wrongs which could no longer be endured and which tended to ruin the Commonwealth and cause the subversion of the Protestant religion. The young King received the remonstrance with the complaisance enforced by his situation, but anxious to take his departure, was told that he would not be permitted; he began to expostulate and threaten, and finding all without effect burst into tears. The Master of Glamis is then reported to have said, "Better bairns greet than bearded men," words which James is said never to have forgiven or forgotten.

Such was the famous Raid of Ruthven which for the next ten months was to place the chief power in the hands of Gowrie and his confederates. They issued two proclamations to vindicate their conduct; in the one, the King was made to declare himself a perfectly free agent, while in the other were set forth all the enormities of the late Government.

On the evening of the day following the King's arrival at Ruthven, the Earl of Arran with his brother William Stewart and an armed force of forty horse appeared in the vicinity. Arran, trusting in a former friendship with Gowrie, presented himself at the Castle with



HUNTINGTOWER FROM THE SOUTH



HUNTINGTOWER FROM THE NORTH

two attendants, only to find himself a prisoner. Following this, the Earl of Mar with a superior force of horsemen set upon and defeated Arran's party in the fields between Perth and Ruthven, taking them prisoners; in this encounter William Stewart was wounded.

When King James at last found his freedom, he again came under the power of Arran. At first he showed a forgiving spirit to those who had been connected with the Raid, for in July, 1583 he issued a proclamation offering full pardon. James, however, proved changeable and the Earl of Gowrie soon found himself in disfavour. In 1585 he was ordered to leave the country and having retired to Dundee, was arrested by William Stewart and taken by ship to Leith and thence to Holyroodhouse. He stood his trial on an accusation of being implicated in a plot to seize Stirling Castle, was found guilty, and beheaded at Stirling on the 4th of May 1585, his property being forfeited to the Crown.

Although Gowrie took an active part in the affairs of State, it is interesting to note that he found time for intellectual pursuits. When pressed by Hume of Godscroft to join in the conspiracy for which he suffered death, "looking very pitifully upon his Gallerie," says Godscroft, "where wee were walking at that time (which hee had but newly built and decoyed with Pictures) he brake out into these words, having first fetched a deep sigh; 'Cousin,' (sayes he) 'Is there no remedie?' Et impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit? Barbarus has segetes." Upon a scrap of paper on which, while in prison, he had noted down some pleas to be addressed to his judges we find written, "What a pite it were to take me from my parks and polizie!" He was an extensive planter, unusual in those days; Spanish chestnut and walnut were his favourite trees.

On the 2nd of September 1584 the King was at Ruthven, where he tarried eight or ten days for hunting, but an outbreak of plague at Perth caused his speedy departure to Tullibardine, taking few attendants and leaving all his household servants at the House of Ruthven "with express command to them not to follow nor remove forth of the same, until they saw what became of them upon suspicion."

The Gowrie Conspiracy, 1600

The estates and honours of William the first Earl were restored in 1586 to his son James, who, however, died in his fourteenth year. He was succeeded in 1588 by his brother John, the third and last Earl of Gowrie, who was educated at Edinburgh and a distinguished student

at Padua University, where he was suspected like his father and grandfather of practising necromancy and witchcraft. On his return to Scotland in 1600 he was killed with his brother Alexander Ruthven, in his Perth town house, "The House of Gowrie," on the 6th of August for an alleged attempt on the life of the King, which, still shrouded in mystery is known as "The Gowrie Conspiracy." From the girdle or belt of the dead Earl "were taken two sheets stitched in a little book, of near five inches long, and three broad, full of magical spells and characters which none can understand but those who exercise the art."

The dead bodies were carried to Edinburgh, and an indictment of high treason on all points contained in the summons; witnesses being examined, the Lords and Estates of Parliament pronounced Sentence and Doom on the 15th November 1600, declaring the Earl and his brother to have committed manifest treason on all points contained and therefore discerned and declared their names, memory and dignity to be extinguished, their Arms to be cancelled and deleted from the Book of Arms; their whole estate real and personal to be forfeited and annexed by the Crown; their bodies carried to the public Cross of Edinburgh, there hanged, quartered and drawn in the presence of the people, and the heads and quarters affixed upon the most patent parts and places of the Boroughs of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee and Stirling; the name of Ruthven to be abolished and their posterity and their surviving brethren to be incapable of succeeding to or holding any offices, honours or possessions.

Huntingtower in the hands of the Crown, 1600-1643

An Act of Parliament of 1600 abolishing the surname of Ruthven, "ordained the baronie and place of Ruthven to be changed and callit in all tyme coming the place and baronie of Huntingtower."

Huntingtower remained in Crown hands until 1643, when it and the Superiority passed into the hands of William Murray, who in that year was created Earl Dysart and Lord Huntingtower, by Charles I; he was the son of the parson of Dysart and was one of the gentlemen of the Bedchamber and a favourite of King Charles. He is stated to have filled the post of page and whipping-boy to that Monarch when as Duke of York he was tutored by Thomas Murray, afterwards Provost of Eton. Previous to this he had held the heritable constabulary and keeping of the manor place of Huntingtower since 1633, which had been formerly held by Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, second Viscount Stormonth. The Earl granted this office first in 1645

to Robert Bruce of Geletts and then in 1649 to James, second Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Murray, Gask and Balquhiddar, who eventually acquired the property by purchase in 1663.

"Huntingtower is mine, Jeanie,
Huntingtower is mine,
Huntingtower and bonnie Belford
and a' Balquhithers mine."
(Old Scottish Ballad).

The Earl of Tullibardine died without issue and the Castle and lands passed by marriage into the family of Atholl. The building was a Dowry House, when in 1760 the Dowager Duchess of Atholl resided there. After her death it was occupied by a colony of calico printers.

Captain Francis Gross, a friend of Robert Burns ("A chiel's amang you takin' notes and faith he'll prent it"), visited the building in 1790 and has recorded in a drawing the portion of the building which no longer exists. Several years before this, Charles Pennant, another English traveller, visited Huntingtower and relates the following supposed incident in an account of a tour in Scotland—

The Maiden's Leap

A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman of inferior rank, whose pretensions were not countenanced by the family. When a visitor at the Castle, he was always lodged in a separate tower from the young lady. One night, however, "before the doors were shut she conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; but some prying *Dresses* acquainted the Countess with it, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick—she heard the footsteps of the old Countess, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of 9 feet 4 inches over a chasm of 60 feet, and luckily lighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and of course apologised for her unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap, but the next night eloped and was married."

This extraordinary exploit has given the name of "The Maiden's Leap" to the space between the two towers, which were originally separate.

The building was transferred in 1912 to the guardianship of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings by the late Major Lindsay Merrett, and has been put into a thorough state of preservation.

Description

THE site is approximately level and is naturally protected on the west by a narrow re-entrant; on the north by the steep bank sloping down to the river Almond, but there is no trace to the east and south, where the ground is open, of a ditch or earthwork if such existed.

Huntingtower consists today of two tower-houses of mediæval date standing close together on a line east and west, and joined by work of late 17th century date. The towers were originally connected by a curtain wall which lined with the south wall of the eastern tower, while on the north side were courtyard buildings of which no trace now remains. As late as 1790, however, there was in existence the ruin of a great hall, a one-storied building well lighted by large windows and having at its north end a fireplace of the style in vogue in the 16th century. This range terminated at the north end in a two-storied building and at the south end it finished against the north wall of the western tower.

The Eastern Tower

The eastern tower is the older and is of two dates, having been remodelled in the late 15th or early 16th century, the earlier masonry dating from early in the 15th. In the eastern bay there was originally a pend or passage leading to the courtyard and communicating with a guard-room. The remains of its arched entrances are to be seen on the south and north elevations, while inside, on the east wall, the spring of the pend arch remains. The entrance to the ground floor is on the north side through an arched doorway. Behind the door can be seen the remains of the slot for the oak drawbar, and here also the original entrance to the turnpike stair which leads to the floors above and the wall-walk. The present entrance to the stair dates from late in the 17th century when another entrance (now built up) was formed in the south wall.

When the tower was remodelled the stone vault of the ground floor and the fireplace were introduced and the floor level lowered approximately two feet. Originally the space west of the pend was occupied by a ground and a mezzanine floor, the latter being entered from a passage in the west wall connected with the turnpike stair. In the first arrangement all the ceilings of the tower were of wood, but the entrance passage was vaulted as already indicated.



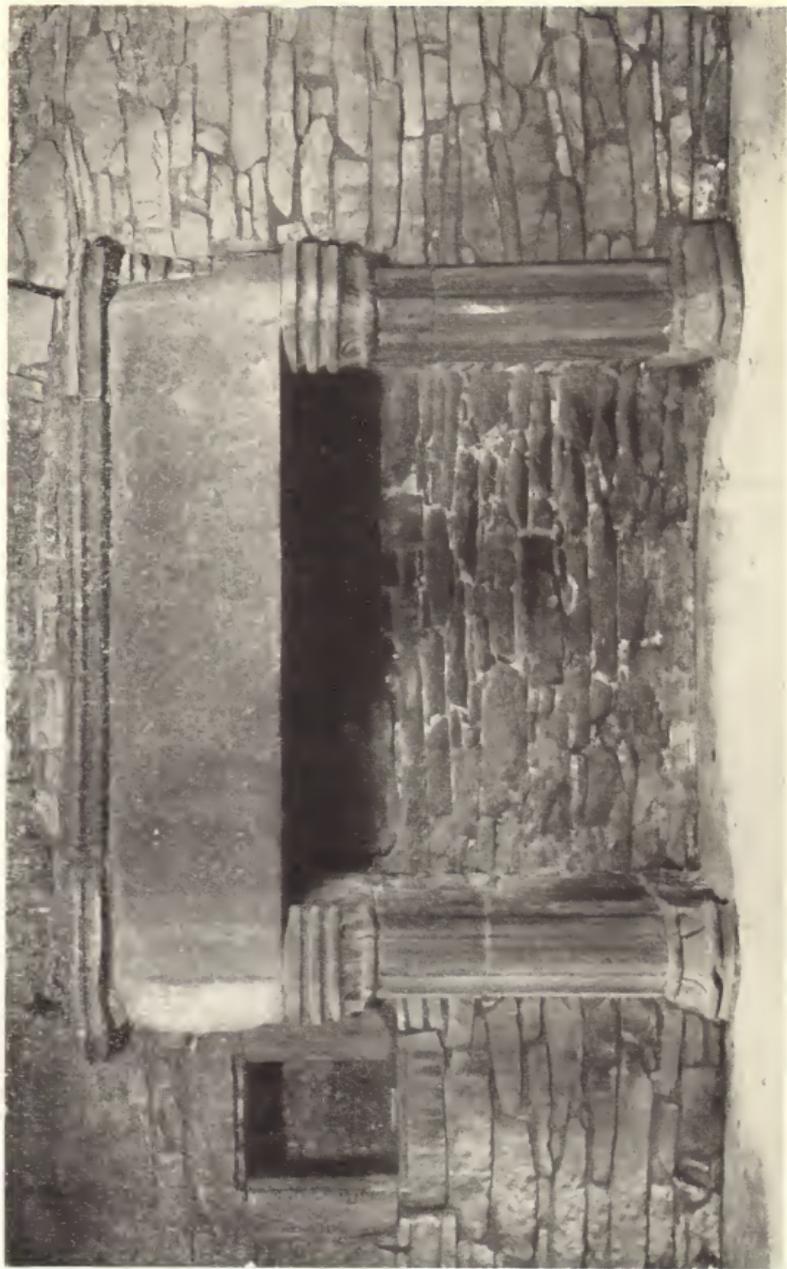
COAT OF ARMS OF JOHN, 3RD EARL OF GOWRIE, FROM SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S MSS.



THE PAINTED CEILING AND PLASTERED WALLS
(16TH CENTURY)



CLOSE-UP OF PAINTED CEILING



FIREPLACE ON SECOND FLOOR, (LATE 15TH OR EARLY 16TH CENTURY), AND AUMRIE

In the space between the two Towers there is evidence of an early doorway protected on the outside by a loophole in the east wall of the western tower. The original hall was on the first floor of the eastern tower; it was remodelled when the underlying vault was introduced, and again in the 17th century. The removal of pine panelling and late plaster work in 1913 revealed wall plaster of early 16th century date, and the painted wooden ceiling, circa 1540, and probably the earliest of the Scottish tempera-painted ceilings now in existence in any dwelling. The ceiling panels are ornamented with a knotwork pattern drawn in black on a white ground. One, however, shows a running stem and leaf pattern. The designs on the joists are in three simple patterns and are carried out in black and white on a yellow ground, black and white on a red ground, and white on a black ground. The beams are ornamental with conventional leaf-work and pear-like fruit, scrolls and zoomorphic patterns. On the west side of the central beam there are depicted within panels, a hound, a dragonesque head with the neck emerging from a foliaceous cluster, a human-headed lion, a foliaceous and "strap-work" design terminating in dragonesque heads and another design of foliaceous character. The traces of the painted decoration on the plaster, however, suggest a slightly earlier period.

Over the small window in the west wall is a representation of a hare; and on the jambs, window head, and arched soffit, can be traced a design of flowing conventional branches, stems and leaves in red and blue-green, and clusters of grapes in black outline; on the arch a running hind is entwined. Part of an angel figure, outlined in black, is on the north jamb and on the south jamb can be traced the outline of a nude figure with the hands held in an attitude of fear or supplication; the portrayal suggests a representation of the Expulsion from the Garden of Eden. On the wall close to the window is a lion *passant gardant* executed in red. Further fragments of painting can be seen on the plaster to the west of the later large window in the south wall and also faintly at the window near the north-east corner.

Another feature of interest is an aumrie or wall-press which has a cavity below, once fitted with a slip lid; this construction is unusual. The aumrie was formed in a window recess blocked for the purpose, as a substitute for a large one which occupied the position of the present window to the west of the fireplace.

The garderobes of the tower are in the south-west angle and on the Hall floor the passage giving access to the garderobe seems to have opened through a doorway on to the walk of the early curtain wall.

The second floor room has a fine fireplace with moulded jambs, bases and capitals carrying a plain stone lintel surmounted by a narrow moulded cornice; it is of a type dating from the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. There is a small aumbrie on the north side of the fireplace, and a large one, once fitted with double doors and a shelf, near the west end of the room on the north wall. The window recesses are furnished with stone seats, a common mediæval feature. Over this room was a garret.

The turnpike leading to the wall-walk terminates in a caphouse, on the one side of which are traces of a doorway. Alterations on this feature have made the reading of it difficult, but it is possible that a doorway at one time opened on to a bridge connecting the western tower. The wall-walk retains its saddle and gutter stones, and the rainwater drains through spouts projecting beyond the face of the parapet. The parapets were originally higher. A bell may have hung at the small window on the west gable of the garret.

The Western Tower and Jamb

The western tower, also of three storeys and a garret, is somewhat larger than its neighbour and stands with its greater axis north and south, having at the south-west a rectangular wing or jamb rising one storey above the rest. The turnpike stair in the north-west corner is entered from the first floor, but does not appear to be the original. The ground floor, now occupied by the caretaker's house, was once fortified with loopholes, and entered from a doorway on the east side and may have contained at an earlier period a vaulted pit-prison. The garderobes are situated in the west wall and those of the jamb close to the angle formed by the latter wall, and the north wall of the jamb. In the room on the first floor, near the entrance to the stair, there are traces of mural painting on the plaster, and in the west window recess of the west room there are the remains of a coat-of-arms within a yellow lozenge-shaped frame; dexter appears to represent Erskine and sinister, Ruthven. In this connection it is interesting to note that John Erskine of Dun, killed at Flodden in 1513, was the second husband of Margaret, daughter of William, first Lord Ruthven. The painting is of the same date as that in the Hall of the east tower and by the same craftsman.

A dove-cot in the garret of the jamb provided those living in the house with fresh food. Above the steps leading to the wall walk of the jamb are also to be seen a few nesting boxes.

The west tower has been subject to greater alteration than the eastern one; windows have been enlarged and fireplaces inserted, all of which seem to have been done when the towers were linked up in the later period, the original windows opening on to the space between the towers built up, and the doorways cut in the walls on either side.

Viewed from any point, Huntingtower presents a picturesque appearance; the broken line of walling, the corbelled parapets with their subdued corner rounds and the corbie-stepped gables give the visitor an impression of a Scottish fortified-house of the 16th century, divested of its outer defensive works, garden and orchard.

APPENDIX

Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings

Many of the most famous ancient buildings of Great Britain are maintained by the State in the care of the Ministry of Works. Guide books or pamphlets to a number of them are available on the spot and may be obtained from the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses given on cover page four. Those now available are listed below. Prices in brackets include postage.

MINISTRY OF WORKS OFFICIAL GUIDES

SCOTLAND

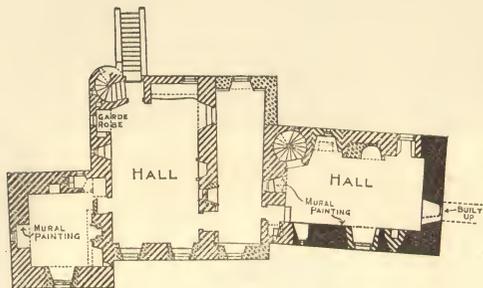
- Affleck Castle, Angus. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Balvenie Castle, Banffshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Broch of Gurness, Aikerness, West Mainland, Orkney. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Clink Mill, Dounby, Orkney. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Dirlston Castle, East Lothian. 1/-; (1/2)
 Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire. 1/-; (1/2)
 Dundrennan Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Dunkeld, Cathedral of, Perthshire. 1/-; (1/2)
 Earl's Palace, Kirkwall, Orkney. 1*s.*; (2*s.*)
 Edinburgh Castle, Midlothian. 1/-; (1/2)
 Abridged Guide. 3*s.*; (4*s.*)
 Scottish United Services Museum. 1*s.*; (2*s.*)
 Hailes Castle, East Lothian. 1*s.*; (2*s.*)
 Holyroodhouse, Palace of, Edinburgh. 1/-; (1/2)
 Inchmahome Priory, Perthshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian. 1/-; (1/2)
 Maes Howe, Orkney. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Melrose Abbey, Roxburghshire. 1/-; (1/2)
 Plan only, 1*s.*; (2*s.*)
 Sallowby Castle, Shetland. 3*s.*; (4*s.*)
 Stirling Castle, Stirlingshire. 1/-; (1/2)
 Tarradale Castle, East Lothian. 1/-; (1/2)
 Threave Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Tokayton Castle, Aberdeenshire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)
 Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire. 2*s.*; (3*s.*)

ENGLAND AND WALES

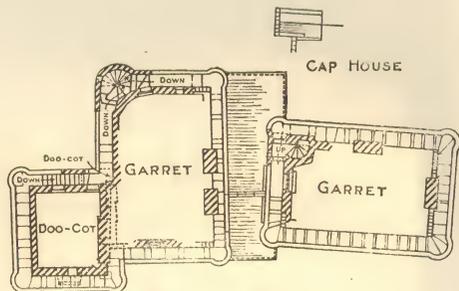
- Avebury, Wiltshire. 6*d.*; (7*d.*)
 Beatingwerk Abbey, Flintshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Berkhamstead Castle, Hertfordshire. 1*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Brough Castle, Westmorland. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Bryn Celli Ddu, Anglesey. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Burgb Castle, Suffolk. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Byland Abbey, Yorkshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Caerleon Roman Amphitheatre, Monmouthshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Caernarvon Castle, Caernarvonshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight. 1/4; (1/2)
 Carlisle Castle, Cumberland. 6*d.*; (7*d.*)
 Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Clifford's Tower, York Castle. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Coity Castle, Glamorganshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Cricketh Castle, Caernarvonshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Croxden Abbey, Staffordshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Cwmceri Abbey, Merionethshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Dartmouth Castle, Devonshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Denbigh Castle and Town Walls, Denbighshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Deffordham Castle, Caernarvonshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Dolwyddelan Castle, Caernarvonshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Dover Castle, Kent. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Dunstanburgh Castle, Northumberland. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Easby Abbey, Yorkshire. 1/4; (1/2)
 Ewloe Castle, Flintshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Fifebrig Hangerford Castle, Somerset. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Finchale Priory, Durham. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Film Castle, Flintshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Furness Abbey, Lancashire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Gisborough Priory, Yorkshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Grosvenor Castle, Monmouthshire. 1*d.*; (2*d.*)
 Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex. 3*d.*; (4*d.*)
 Harlech Castle, Merionethshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)
 Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire. 2*d.*; (3*d.*)

[continued overleaf]

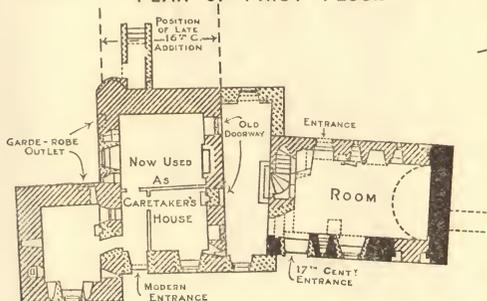
- Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Kensington Palace, London. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire. *1/2*; (*1/2*)
 Kirby Muxloe Castle, Leicestershire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Lamphey Palace, Pembrokeshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Lindisfarne Priory, Northumberland. *1/2*; (*1/2*)
 Llewaden Castle, Pembrokeshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Longthorpe Tower, Northants. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Lydford Castle, Devon. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Middleham Castle, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Minster Lovell Hall, Oxfordshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Netley Abbey, Hampshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Northam Castle, Northumberland. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Nansey Castle, Somerset. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Ogmore Castle, Glamorganshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Osborne, Isle of Wight. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Pevensey Castle, Sussex. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Portchester Castle, Hampshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Reculver, Kent. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Resound Castle, Cornwall. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Rhadcliffe Castle, Flintshire. *1/2*; (*1/2*)
 Richborough Castle, Kent. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Richmond Castle, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Roche Abbey, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 St. David's, Bishop's Palace, Pembrokeshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Scarborough Castle and Headland, Yorkshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Stonehenge, Wiltshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Talley Abbey, Carmarthenshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Thetford Priory, Norfolk. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Tintagel Castle, Cornwall. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Tower of London. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Treasoner Court, Breconshire. *1/2*; (*1/2*)
 Warworth Castle, Northumberland. *sd*; (*sd*)
 Warwick Hemmings, Northumberland. *sd*; (*sd*)
 White Castle, Northamptonshire. *sd*; (*sd*)



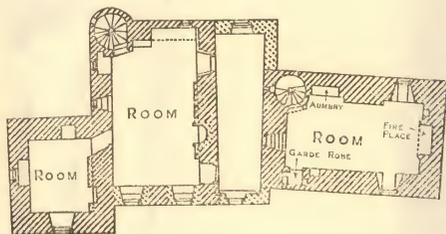
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



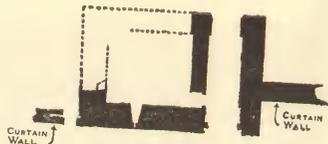
PLAN OF ROOF



PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

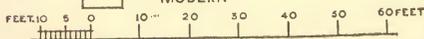


PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



PLAN SHOWING ORIGINAL ENTRY

- 15TH CENTURY
- LATE 15TH, EARLY 16TH CENTURY
- MID 16TH CENTURY
- 17TH CENTURY
- MODERN







Crown Copyright Reserved

EDINBURGH: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses:
10 Castle Street, Edinburgh, 1; York House, Kingway, London, W.C.2.
20 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.
1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1.
40 Chichester Street, Belfast
OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

1950

Price 1s. 6d. net