

The Archaeology of the Later Medieval Period (1100–1600)

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This is part of the series *Essays on the Local History and Archaeology of West Central Scotland*, commissioned for the Regional Framework for Local History and Archaeology, a partnership project led by Glasgow Museums, with representatives from the councils of East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, Glasgow, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire.

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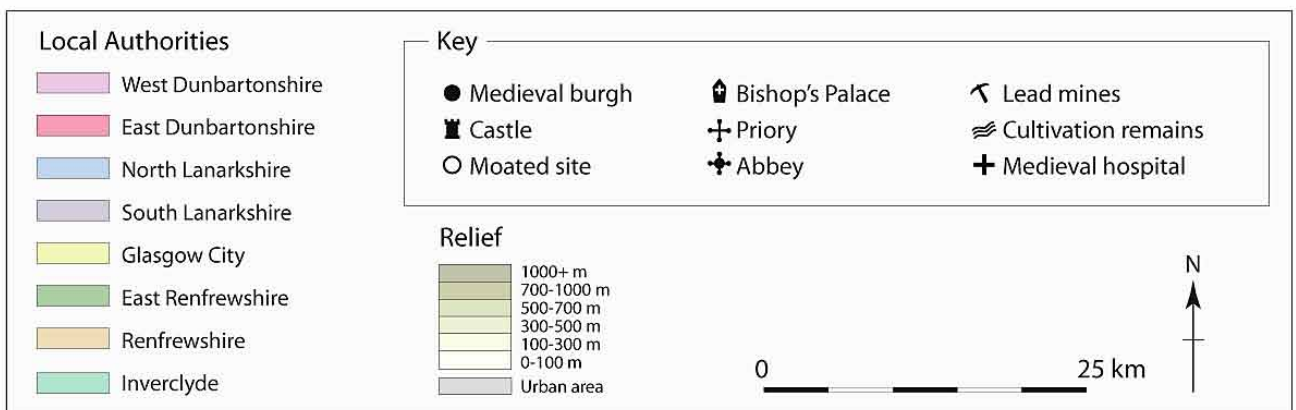
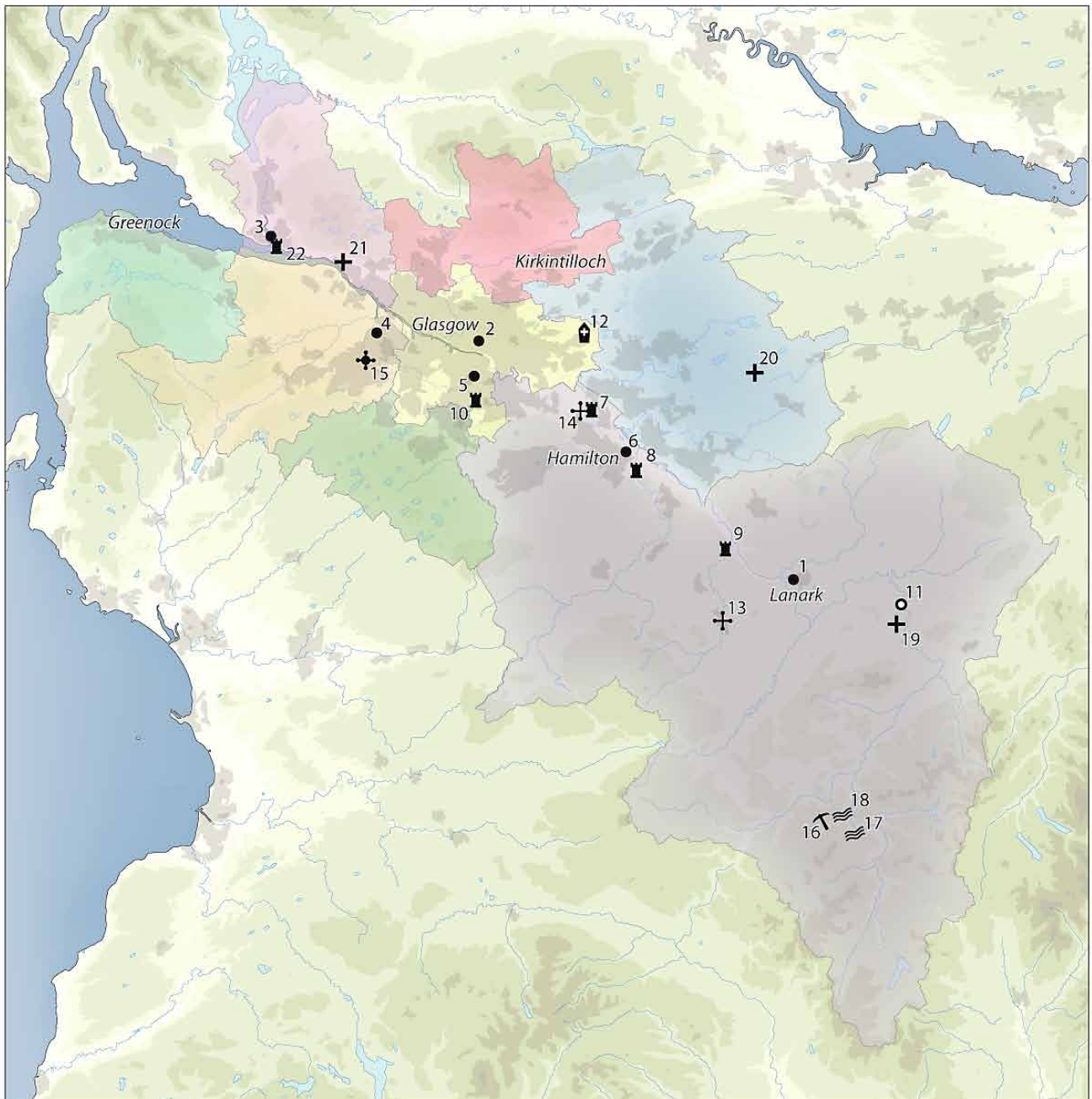


Figure 1. Map of the later medieval sites in the study area (for site identifications see table 1).

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Introduction and History of Research

It is very striking how little is known archaeologically of the medieval period in west central Scotland. This is largely due to the limited opportunities for the type of large-scale rescue excavations that have happened in eastern and central Scotland and the fact that there has been very little, if any, targeted research (Hall 1999). This essay will attempt to consider what is known and recommend where and how future work ought to take place.

In common with most of Scotland, previous archaeological research in our part of western Scotland has tended to concentrate on the prehistoric and Roman periods: the medieval period has not been well served. In many ways this still remains the case. The first real opportunity for the excavation of medieval archaeological remains in the study area came with the urban regeneration boom of the 1970s – to deal with this in 1978 the Urban Archaeology Unit (SUAT Ltd 1982–2009) was set up by the Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments Division), now Historic Scotland. This led to small-scale excavations in Lanark and Glasgow (McGavin and Wordsworth 1985; Chilton 1980). Further excavations then took place in Glasgow in the mid 1980s under the auspices of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), but they remain unpublished. Eric Talbot, then at the University of Glasgow, carried out excavations in Dumbarton in the 1970s which proved the existence of promising archaeological deposits; this was confirmed by further work by Russel Coleman, then of SUAT Ltd (Coleman 2004).

Figure 2. Glasgow and Rutherglen as marked on Timothy Pont's map of the late 16th century.



Topography and Landscape

The local authority areas under consideration provide a mixture of landscape and setting that varies from the excellent farm lands of North Lanarkshire and the Clyde Valley through to the more marginal nature of the upland areas of South Lanarkshire. Now heavily developed by former industry and housing, the area would have looked very different in the medieval period. In fact large areas would have been ripe for exploitation, the Monklands area being a good example of what could happen when carefully considered methods of agriculture and mineral extraction were carried out.

Development

When considering the development of the study area it seems best to look at it both from a rural and urban perspective and attempt to define what we know was taking place.

Towns: a sense of community

Very little is known about how people were living and working in west central Scotland prior to AD 1100. It was in the early twelfth century that towns first appeared in Scotland, largely due to one man, the state-building King David I (Oram 2004). Brought up in Norman France, he had experience of living in an urban setting and was well aware of the benefits of being part of a community. Prior to his accession to the Scots throne David controlled what was known as Scottish Cumbria (modern-day Strathclyde), indeed it has been argued that he treated the area very much as if he were its king (Barrow 1973).

This may suggest that he used the area as a test bed for how he would subsequently rule the entire country. In the area under discussion the burghs of Renfrew, Glasgow, Rutherglen and Lanark are all twelfth century foundations and ought to provide the best potential for archaeological evidence for the nature of occupation in these early burghs (fig. 2), but there has been little opportunity for such work to take place. Rescue excavations in the 1990s at Hamilton Parks by SUAT Ltd located evidence for the deserted medieval burgh of Cadzow (founded 1475), which is in a different location to the modern town of Hamilton and now lies below the town rubbish dump (Cachart 1996). In fact the occupants of medieval Cadzow were forcibly ejected in 1684 by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton to ensure that the newly built Hamilton Palace had some privacy and suitably sized gardens.

Castles and other defended sites

Castles

The ruins of a castle are what most people expect to see in the modern landscape as surviving evidence of medieval times. Our area contains excellent examples of substantial stone defended structures, probably best represented by the likes of Dumbarton Castle (West Dunbartonshire), Bothwell Castle (South Lanarkshire), Cadzow Castle (South Lanarkshire) and Craignethan Castle (South Lanarkshire). There have been archaeological excavations on all of these sites with a mixture of results. Alcock's excavations of the mid 1970s at Dumbarton Castle were aimed at finding evidence of Early Historic occupation on the site but did provide ceramic and coin evidence for medieval activity (Alcock 1978). More recent monitoring work at Dumbarton has produced limited results. Ministry of Works clearances at Bothwell Castle in the 1950s produced an important assemblage of medieval pottery subsequently reported on by Stewart Cruden (1952). In recent years major excavations have taken place at Cadzow Castle and have indicated that substantial demolition of the castle had taken place during the landscaping of the site in the nineteenth century. Amongst the most intriguing finds from the site were a group of floor tiles decorated with a 'J and M' design, which have been assigned to either the marriage of James V and Mary of Guise in 1538 or James IV and Margaret in 1503; similar tiles exist at Linlithgow Palace (Ewart, Murray and Stewart 2001). Excavations at Cathcart Castle (East Renfrewshire) in the 1980s revealed important evidence regarding the occupation of this largely forgotten late medieval tower house; post-excavation work continues and it is hoped this report will be published soon (Kerr forthcoming).

Moated sites

This monument type has received little investigation or study in Scotland, although many of these sites may indicate the presence of Norman settlers in the study area. In South Lanarkshire we have references

to three such sites at Moat, Hillhead and Symington Place. Of the three sites, Hillhead is the only one that still has upstanding earthworks: the other two sites are no longer visible. In Glasgow recent excavations at Easterhouse located good surviving evidence for the moated medieval residence of the archbishops at Lochwood (Dalland 2005).

Religion

Abbeys

A series of new religious orders were introduced by David I during the twelfth century, which mostly originated from France via daughter houses in England. In our area we have the remains of three religious houses at Lesmahagow (1144, Tironensian), Blantyre (1239–1248, Augustinian) and Paisley (1163, Cluniac). Excavations took place in Lesmahagow in the late 1970s in advance of the redevelopment of Church Square and recovered the ground plan of the western, southern and eastern ranges and associated cloister walks of the priory (Wordsworth and Gordon 1982). The Augustinian priory at Blantyre was founded by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar in 1239 and sits directly across the River Clyde from Bothwell Castle; there has been no recorded archaeological work at this site. Excavations in the 1990s adjacent to Paisley Abbey located the abbey drain running into the White Cart Water, and finds from this included a piece of slate with musical notation marked on it and important environmental remains (Malden 2000).

Friaries

The mendicant orders of friars were drawn to the newly founded Scottish burghs and were normally located on their fringes: we have a Franciscan friary in Lanark and Franciscan and Dominican friaries in Glasgow. Of these sites the Franciscan friaries in Lanark and Glasgow have both had some archaeological excavation. The excavations of Glasgow's Franciscan friary by Headland Archaeology

Figure 3. A group of late-medieval Beauvais Earthenwares and unprovenanced stonewares from the Franciscan friary at Shuttle Street, Glasgow.



Ltd in 2003 located the robbed outlines of the south-eastern corner of the friary complex and the timber-lined friary well in the centre of the cloister garth (Dalland 2003). This work produced probably one of the most important ceramic assemblages from western Scotland, which includes imported wares from southern France and gives us a different picture of trade and function when compared with the east coast (Hall and Haggarty forthcoming; fig. 3). The more limited excavations at part of the site of Lanark's Franciscan friary recovered a stone wall, some medieval pottery and a book clasp (Borthwick 1999). There has not yet been any work undertaken at the Dominican friary in Glasgow.

The Reformation

The Protestant Reformation of the mid sixteenth century brought about the closure and demolition of many of the monastic institutions described above. If documentary evidence is to be believed, many of the buildings were demolished overnight and their occupants thrown out; what little excavation has taken place suggests that the demolition of the buildings was a much slower process, and that in fact they were used as stone quarries. Following the Reformation the former monastic estates were divided out amongst the major Scottish landowners. Many of these lands included valuable natural resources such as lead, silver and salt, so would have greatly increased the wealth of those who received them.

Economy of the countryside

Domestic agriculture

Research and excavation of medieval cultivation traces in the Scottish countryside has never really been carried out, and many of these are assumed to be prehistoric. South Lanarkshire has lots of recorded examples of cultivation terraces or lynchets at the likes of Kirkton Rig, Drake Law and Glengonar (Ward 1992; Graham 1939). We have no idea what date these might be but there must be a very strong chance that some if not all of them are medieval.

Routeways

We have no idea how good the medieval road system was but it must have been possible to transport goods from farm to burgh markets. The surviving documentary evidence that refers to the carts of Newbattle Abbey implies that roads existed that were in a good enough state for wheeled traffic (see the final paragraph of the next column).

Monastic agriculture and industry

Monastic granges

(See tables 2 and 3.) The grange or estate centre was the key place for control by a monastic house of its landholdings. Overseen by a monk who acted as the granger, this was where farmers and landholders on

the monastic estates would bring their crops and livestock for reckoning. Many of these monastic granges are occupied today by working farms and small holdings and it is often only the place name, which may remain largely unaltered, that may give some clue to its original function.

Agriculture

The monastic orders can be regarded as the architects of the first real agricultural and industrial improvements in Scotland, and the function and types of their granges often reflect this. In England such granges have been divided into roughly five types: agrarian farms, bercaries (sheep farms), vaccaries (cattle ranches), horse studs and industrial complexes (ironworking and coal mining) (English Heritage 1997). Documentary evidence for vaccaries and bercaries in Scotland exists for the Border granges of Buckholm and Whitelee and the Lothian grange of Edmundston (*Liber de Melros* nos 107 and 414; *RRS*, ii, no. 386). Many of the groups of cultivation terraces visible in the Scottish Borders are on monastic lands – one of the best examples is at Romanno Bridge, on land formerly in the possession of Holyrood Abbey. If it is accepted that these terraces are of medieval date, they would seem to indicate carefully controlled methods of agriculture. Although several articles have been written discussing their function, more analysis needs to be carried out to discover how they were being used (Eckford 1928; Graham 1939). This author has always wondered whether some of these might have been using for growing grapes. Some of these terraces certainly face the right way and up until the onset of the 'Little Ice Age' in the sixteenth century the climate in Scotland was probably warm enough (Lamb 1995, 219–22).

Lead, gold and salt

Newbattle Abbey was mining lead on its lands on Crawford Muir, South Lanarkshire (fig. 4), where a mine on the Glengonar Water was gifted to them by Sir David Lindsay in 1239 (*The Mining Journal* 1910; fig. 5). A later reference is the 1466 decree against James, Lord Hamilton, who is alleged to have 'despoiled' 1000 stone of lead ore from Abbot Patrick Madowre of Newbattle (Bannatyne Club 1849, xxv). There is good documentary evidence for regular road traffic between these mines and the monks' harbour at Prestongrange: indeed, one of the landowners gave permission for passage through his land on the condition the monks give him a cart like the one that he saw them using.

It is claimed that it was during the reign of James IV that the gold mines of Crawford Muir were discovered and in 1526 a lease was granted to Joachim Hochstetter, Quintin de Lawitz, Gerard Sterk and Antony de Nikets (Hunt 1887). However, as the monks of Newbattle were working mines in the area from at

least the early thirteenth century, it would seem more likely that the presence of gold in the area would have been known to them.

There is good evidence that salt panning was being carried out on the River Forth, by Newbattle and Holyrood abbeys; documentary evidence for salt panning on the other major river systems any earlier than the seventeenth century is harder to find, but there must be a strong chance that it was taking place in the Clyde Estuary. Indeed, there must be a case for arguing that the recorded post-Reformation industries at the likes of Saltcoats, Ayrshire, were all based on original monastic workings of this valuable resource. A lot depends on the method of extraction being employed – if it relied on the heating of the pans then it may have only taken place in close proximity to a coal source, although evaporation may have still been an option.

Coal mining

The monks of Newbattle are known to have been opencast mining around Prestonpans in East Lothian since at least the twelfth century. There has been little or no work on this subject in the west central Scotland, but the existence of sizeable coal measures in the area must mean that there is a very strong chance that there was monastic exploitation of this resource. Aeneas Sylvius, the future Pope Pius II, visited Scotland in 1435 and wrote in his journal 'the poor, who almost in a state of nakedness begged at the church door, depart with joy in their faces on receiving stones as alms'. This account reveals that although coal was commonly used as fuel in Scotland it was yet unknown in many parts of Europe. This is reinforced in another account of his visit to Scotland, where the future pope wrote, 'A sulphurous stone dug from

Figure 4. Crawford Muir, South Lanarkshire.





Figure 5. Minetailings, Crawford Muir, South Lanarkshire.

the earth is used by the people as fuel'. It has been suggested that this reference relates to that part of North Lanarkshire known as the Monklands after King Malcolm IV granted land there to Newbattle Abbey.

Mills

Mills were important structures that enabled the processing of crops from both secular and monastic agriculture. As across Scotland generally, in the study area there has been virtually no work on this important medieval monument type. The only excavated example came from digs by Dave Pollock at the former site of the Saracen Head pub in Glasgow in the early 1980s (Pollock 1991). The pottery assemblage from this important excavation remains unpublished.

Ceramics

The Scottish medieval pottery industry has only very recently become the subject of intensive research – this development is mainly due to the large assemblages of material that were recovered from the extensive urban excavations of the 1970s and the writing up and publication of reports on the three production sites at Rattray, Stenhouse and Colstoun (Murray and Murray 1993; Hall and Hunter 2001; Hall 2007; Hall, Haggarty and Murray 2000). When we begin to look at the study area, however, it is obvious that little meaningful work has taken place,

and encountering the absence of adequate samples from west Scotland was a very frustrating experience during the White Gritty Ware sampling project (Jones et al. 2004). What limited work has taken place has been on material from developer-funded excavations and backlog material from Dumbarton, which has tended to date no earlier than the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries (Hall and Franklin 2005). We have little or no idea what pottery production and use was like in twelfth century west central Scotland. The greatest problem, as with the rest of Scotland, is the lack of known pottery production sites: unless more are discovered constructing an accurate chronology for the date of the production of ceramics will be impossible. Excavations in the 1980s at the Saracen Head in Glasgow recovered fragments of kiln furniture, suggesting production in the vicinity: the analysis and publication of this entire assemblage should be prioritized. The pottery from all of the Glasgow MSC excavations of the 1980s also remains unstudied and its analysis and publication should form the basis of any considered study of the medieval burgh. In common with the rest of Scotland, it seems likely that pottery manufacture would have taken place as a seasonal activity and as potters were never permitted to become members of the burgh guilds it may be that the missing production sites are all in extramural and/or rural locations. Further fieldwork seeking clay sources that are in close proximity to fuel and water sources coupled with place name analysis and chemical sourcing of the available sherds would seem the best way forward.

People and Society

Health and welfare

(See tables 3–8). In the mid 1990s Historic Scotland sponsored the production of a gazetteer of Scottish medieval hospitals, which revealed that the study area contains the sites of 18 of these: four poorhouses, two almshouses, a bedehouse, two leper hospitals, a single hostel for travellers or pilgrims and eight sites whose original function is now unknown. Place name evidence was used in this survey; the most obvious place name element that is usually assumed to indicate the former location of a medieval hospital is 'Spittal'.

Cartographic and pictorial evidence was also valuable. Blaeu's seventeenth-century atlas of Scotland, which was possibly based on the late sixteenth-century Pont maps (www.nls.uk/pont; fig.2), proved useful for indicating those hospitals that were apparently still in operation in those centuries. Careful use of the series of maps by Timothy Pont online was also helpful.

Poorhouses

Parliamentary legislation in Scotland concerning the poor began in the fifteenth century. Early statutes were mostly for the suppression of idle beggars, but gradually two important principles emerged. All parishes were to be responsible for their own poor, but only certain categories of poor were proper objects of poor relief. A statute of 1579, which remained the basis of the poor law until 1845, firmly established these rules. Its twin aims were that 'the puyr aiget (aged) and impotent personis sould be as necessarlie prouidit for', and that 'vagaboundis and strang beggaris' should be 'repressit'. Those entitled to relief through age, illness or otherwise, were to go to the last parish in which they had lived seven years, or failing that the parish of their birth (1579, c.12, APS, iii.139). There were poorhouses in Glasgow, Covington and Kirk of Shotts.

Almshouses and bedehouses

Almshouses were, and still are in some parts of Britain, essentially charitable housing that was provided to enable people – typically elderly people who could no longer work to earn enough to pay rent – to live in a particular community. They were often targeted at the poor of a locality, at those from certain forms of previous employment, or their widows, and were generally maintained by a charity or the trustees of a bequest. Almshouses were a European Christian tradition, alms being monies or services donated to support the poor and indigent. There are the sites of almshouses in both Lanark and Glasgow. Bedehouses were almshouses for bedesmen, who were required to pray for their benefactors.

Leper hospitals

Leper hospitals are first documented in Scotland in the twelfth century, with Adniston in the Scottish Borders possibly being founded in 1177, and the hospital of Greenside in Edinburgh being the last documented foundation in 1591 (Cowan and Easson 1976).

As late as 1427 an Act of the Scottish Parliament restricted begging by lepers to their own premises and to outlying districts; they were forbidden to beg in churches, churchyards or towns. And at the end of the following century, the lepers at Edinburgh were only permitted to beg at the gate of their hospital, a task that they undertook turn and turn about. This is of interest as the excavations at St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews, located a gateway in one of the hospital boundary walls which would have led out on to the old road to St Andrews from Crail, an ideal location for a 'begging' gate (Hall 1995, 58).

As late as 1530, an Act of the Scottish Parliament stipulated that 'no manner of Lipper persone, man nor woman, fra this tyme forth, cum amangis uther cleine personis, nor be nocht fund in the kirk, nor fleshe merket, nor no other merket within this burghe, under the payne of burnyng of their cheik and bannasing off the toune' (Richards 1977, 69). It is still a matter of some debate whether many of the inmates of these hospitals actually had leprosy; there would seem to be a good chance that any disease that affected the skin would have been diagnosed as such. There were leper hospitals in Glasgow and Dumbarton.

Hospitals for travellers or pilgrims

These buildings were more like way stations or inns rather than hospitals and were designed to cater for the needs of people travelling long distances, particularly those who might be on pilgrimage. The single site in our area was at Kilpatrick in West Dunbartonshire and dates to 1418.

Summary and Recommendations for Future Research

Put very simply, the potential for research into medieval society in this part of the West of Scotland is enormous. A series of suggested avenues will be listed below; as always the biggest stumbling block is liable to be the ability to attract adequate funding.

- 1) External influences in our period are very different in west Scotland than they are in the east, with there being more contact with trading routes running through the Irish Sea and less direct links with the likes of the Low Countries and Germany. We have tantalizing evidence from excavations at the Franciscan friary in Glasgow that this might be reflected in the provenance of the imported medieval pottery that could be recovered (Hall and Haggarty forthcoming). Such evidence should also be present in the other types of artefacts that might be found.
- 2) Although we are aware that twelfth century burghs exist in our area we have very little idea how they were laid out or what sort of buildings they contained. Work in eastern and central Scotland suggests that until the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries domestic secular buildings were all made of timber and only churches, abbeys and friaries that were built of stone – was this also the case in the west?
- 3) We know virtually nothing regarding the nature of medieval rural settlement and as such places can be regarded as the 'breadbaskets' of the burghs it is an important priority that more is discovered. There must have been medieval villages that housed the

local farming communities; no one has ever carried out the sort of controlled study of settlement and desertion that is so common south in England. Monument types such as moated sites and mottes should be studied and, if possible, excavated as many of them may relate to medieval settlement of the study area in the twelfth century.

- 4) It is clear that opportunities for the medieval exploitation of natural resources such as salt, coal, iron, lead, silver and gold existed in west central Scotland but virtually no research has taken place – this should be remedied.
- 5) The greatest problem in our area, as with the rest of Scotland, is the lack of known pottery production sites: unless more are discovered constructing an accurate chronology for the production of locally produced ceramics will be impossible. Excavations in the 1980s at the Saracen Head in Glasgow recovered fragments of kiln furniture suggesting production in the vicinity. The pottery from all of the Glasgow MSC excavations of the 1980s also remains unstudied and its analysis and publication should form the basis of any considered study of the medieval burgh.

In short, there is the opportunity in our area to start from scratch and to carefully formulate our research priorities. Since the recreation of a Scottish Parliament the Scottish people have never really been given the opportunity to rediscover their past – maybe the answer would be the setting up of something that operates in a similar way to the Discovery Programme in the Republic of Ireland. Such a project could cover all periods, be multidisciplinary and be designed to involve all interested parties.

Tables

Abbreviations

NGR = National Grid Reference.

NMRS = National Monuments Record of Scotland reference number – the NMRS can be accessed through the Canmore website (see page 14).

pn = place name.

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record.

Table 1. Later medieval sites in the study area (fig.1).

Map no.	Site type	Site name	Local authority area	SMR no.	NGR/NMRS
1	Medieval burgh	Lanark	South Lanarkshire	10266	NS 879 437 NS84SE 75
2	Medieval burgh	Glasgow	City of Glasgow	12819	NS 589 657 NS56NE 94
3	Medieval burgh	Dumbarton	West Dunbartonshire	12079	NS 396 754 NS37NE 30
4	Medieval burgh	Renfrew	Renfrewshire	8685	NS 495 665 NS56NW 33
5	Medieval burgh	Rutherglen	South Lanarkshire	9481	NS 585 625 NS66SW 69
6	Medieval burgh	Hamilton	South Lanarkshire	12638	NS 725 555 NS75NW 44
7	Castle	Bothwell	South Lanarkshire	9241	NS 688 593 NS65NE 5
8	Castle	Cadzow	South Lanarkshire	9855	NS 734 537 NS75SW 8
9	Castle	Craignethan	South Lanarkshire	10187	NS 816 463 NS84NW 3
10	Castle	Cathcart	City of Glasgow	Not known	NS 587 600 NS56SE 43
11	Moated site	Hillhead	South Lanarkshire	10736	NS 979 414 NS94SE 22
12	Bishop's palace	Lochwood	City of Glasgow	Not known	NS 687 664 NS66NE 6
13	Priory	Lesmahagow	South Lanarkshire	10095	NS 814 398 NS83NW 1
14	Priory	Blantyre	South Lanarkshire	9242	NS 686 593 NS65NE 6
15	Abbey	Paisley	Renfrewshire	7694	NS 485 639 NS46SE 2
16	Lead mines	Crawford Muir	South Lanarkshire	Not known	NS 907 212 NS92SW 22
17	Cultivation remains	Kirkton Rig	South Lanarkshire	10513	NS 936 202 NS92SW 20
18	Cultivation remains	Glengonar	South Lanarkshire	10935	NT 027 335 NT03SW 22
19	Medieval hospital	Covington	South Lanarkshire	10573	NS 975 397 NS93NE 19
20	Medieval hospital	Kirk of Shotts	North Lanarkshire	10357	NS 843 629 NS86SW 2
21	Medieval hospital	Kilpatrick	West Dunbartonshire	7874	NS 463 730 NS47SE 7

Table 2. Monastic granges from place names and documents (4)

Name	Present name	Monastery	Local authority area	Source	NGR/NMRS
Grange (Castlemilk)			City of Glasgow	pn	NS65NW
Grange (Strathaven)			South Lanarkshire	pn	NS 687 458 NS64NE
Inglisberry-Grange	Grangehall	Dryburgh Abbey (Premonstratensians)	South Lanarkshire	pn <i>RMS</i> , vi, no. 960	NS 967 426 NS94SE 73
Auchengrange	Auchengrange	Paisley Abbey (Cluniac)	Renfrewshire	pn	NS 371 573 NS35NE

Table 3. Possible granges (5)

Name	Present name	Monastery	Local authority area	Source	NGR/NMRS
Nethercraig			East Renfrewshire		NS55SE 12
Langrig		Knights Templar, later Knights Hospitaller	East Renfrewshire		NS 532 545 NS55SW 9
Drumpellier		Newbattle Abbey (Cistercian)	North Lanarkshire		NS76SW 6
Blackstoun		Paisley Abbey (Cluniac)	Renfrewshire	mansion, manor and fortalice: <i>RMS</i> , v, no. 2070	NS46NE 20
Dripps		Paisley Abbey (Cluniac)	South Lanarkshire		NS 580 556 NS55NE 30

Table 4. Poorhouses (4)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
St John and St Mary Magdalene, Polmadie	City of Glasgow	1285	Poorhouse	NS 601 626 NS66SW 23
Covington	South Lanarkshire	1448	Poorhouse	NS 97 39 NS93NE 31
St Catherine/St Mary, Kirk of Shotts	North Lanarkshire	1476	Poorhouse	NS 843 629 NS86SW 2
Blacader's, Glasgow	City of Glasgow	1524–5	Poorhouse	NS 600 656 NS66NW 20

Table 5. Almshouses (2)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
St Leonard, Lanark	South Lanarkshire	1249	Almshouse	NS 889 439 NS84SE 18
St Nicholas, Glasgow	City of Glasgow	1464	Almshouse	NS 600 654 NS66NW 10

Table 6. Bedehouses (1)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
Buchanan's Hospital, Dumbarton	West Dunbartonshire	1636	Bedehouse	NS 3980 7520 NS37NE 16

Table 7. Leper hospitals (2)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
St Ninian, Glasgow	City of Glasgow	1359	Leper	NS 5910 6443 NS56SE 23
Dumbarton	West Dunbartonshire	1469	Leper	NS 407 767 No entry

Table 8. Hostels for travellers or pilgrims (1)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
Kilpatrick	West Dunbartonshire	1418	For travellers or pilgrims	NS 463 730 NS47SE 7

Table 9. Unknown function (8)

Hospital Name	Local authority area	Date	Type	NGR/NMRS
Levern Water, Crookston	City of Glasgow	1180	Unknown	NS 51 61 NS56SW 8
St Leonard, Torrance	South Lanarkshire	1296	Unknown	NS 635 534 NS65SE 2
St Thomas Martyr, Hamilton	South Lanarkshire	1496	Unknown	NS 727 599 NS75NW 13
Geilston	West Dunbartonshire	1560	Unknown	Uncertain No entry
Lazarite House, Lanark	South Lanarkshire	Undated	Unknown	NS 88 43 NS84SE 64
St Leonard's, Spittal	South Lanarkshire	Undated	Unknown	NS 67 58 NS65NE 24
Spittal, Carnwath	South Lanarkshire	Undated	Unknown	NS 988 449 NS94SE 7
Spittal House	South Lanarkshire	Undated	Unknown	NS 772 447 NS74SE 9

Table 10. Hospital by type

Century	Poorhouse	Almshouse	Bedehouse	Leper hospital	Hostel for travellers or pilgrims	Unknown
12th	0	0	0	0	0	1
13th	1	1	0	0	0	1
14th	0	0	0	1	0	1
15th	2	1	0	1	1	1
16th	1	0	0	0	0	0
17th	0	0	1	0	0	0
18th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undated	0	0	0	0	0	4

Table 11. Dedication of churches

Name	12th C	13th C	14th C	15th C	16th C	17th C	18th C	Undated	Total
St Leonard	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
St John	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St Thomas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St Mary	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
St Nicholas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St Catherine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St Ninian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	8

Bibliography

Abbreviations

Discovery Excav. Scot. = *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*

Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*

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- www.ladas.org.uk
The website of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society (LADAS).
- www.nls.uk/pont
Late 16th-century maps by Timothy Pont.