

EDINBURGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SOCIETY

Scottish Charity No. SC006520

News

Issue 218 – Autumn 2022



Society News

Contact email address- volunteer.eafs@gmail.com

Website www.eafs.org.uk

Facebook [edinburgharchaeologicalfieldsociety](https://www.facebook.com/edinburgharchaeologicalfieldsociety)

Twitter [@fieldsociety](https://twitter.com/fieldsociety)

Instagram [e.a.f.s_archaeology](https://www.instagram.com/e.a.f.s_archaeology)

Notes from the Chair August 2022

Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society has stepped up a gear to get back to what we all remember and enjoy. Our new lecture programme will start on October 5th in our usual venue at our usual time. Our speaker is our own Michael Harris.

After the success of our Exhibition at The Museum of Edinburgh we are hoping to take our information/history boards to 'The Wee Hub' at Ocean Terminal where they will join a wide-ranging community exhibition in the space previously used by Debenhams. It is well worth a visit.

The work we participate in through other excavations and geophysical surveys is steadily increasing with the resumption of excavation at Threipmuir and our upcoming geophysical survey at Haddington.

At Cammo we continue to uncover the complex Glasshouse remains. Recently found ceramic border edging tiles have been a highlight. We have opened two new trenches to the East of the wall of the southwest Meadow revealing (as in Time Team) a series of small walls. We have been joined over the months by volunteers from the American South, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and look forward to meeting a new contingent of University of Edinburgh Students in the new term.

You are all welcome to visit any Monday between 10.00am and 3.00pm but especially on September 24th when we host a special Open Day for Doors Open Day and Scottish Archaeology Month.

Obituaries

It was with great sadness that we learnt of the deaths of two of our members Tam Ward MBE and John Urquhart. They will be sadly missed.

Tam Ward had volunteered with Biggar Museum from the early 1980s, becoming a trustee and forming the Biggar Archaeology Group and Young Archaeologists' Club. He was involved in the building of the Moat Park Heritage Centre in 1988 which was to become the depository and display conduit of much of his archaeological finds. Awarded an MBE for his contributions, he was responsible for the discovery and excavation of many archaeological sites from Mesolithic to early industrial. His premier achievement was to recognise that an excavation at Howburn Farm was producing lithics which matched those found in northern Germany from the upper palaeolithic era's Hamburgian culture thus taking back the record of the first people to inhabit Scotland in the post-glacial period. Tam will be remembered for his ability to inspire scores of others to get involved in archaeology through his industry, drive, and humour. His legacy is on display at Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum and will be a permanent reminder of his work. He was a good friend of EAFS, and several of his excavators also were also involved with the Society, namely Ian Paterson, Bill MacLennan, Richard Gillanders, Fiona Christison, Michael Harris and Jacquie Hastie. We carried out a geophysical survey at Chapelgill for Tam and he has also lectured to the Society in May 2010 on "The Earliest People in Scotland"

John Urquhart a former EAFS Committee member passed away on 15th July 2022. John joined the Society around 2007 and was elected as Secretary in 2009. In 2011 he took on the post of Treasurer until 2014. During this time, he reorganised and set up the Society's membership and subscription databases. He also participated in excavations in Falkirk at Lochlands and Laurieston and at a geophysical survey at Culzean. John, a solicitor by profession, was also a member of the Scottish Treasure Trove Panel. His later activity was as a member of the Save Wemyss Ancient Caves Society where he invited our Society to carry out a geophysical survey in the East Wemyss Cemetery and on a promontory near MacDuff Castle. This also included a guided tour of the caves with their Pictish carvings and a visit to excavations in the Court, Doo and Jonathan's Caves, followed by a tour of the Visitor Centre and museum in East Wemyss. Ian Hawkins

A Study of the planting of the Walled Garden and Heated Greenhouse at New Saughton (Cammo) based on the invoice for plants dated 1794

The building and planting of the new heated greenhouse within the walled garden of New Saughton, under the proprietorship of Charles Watson esq. is evidenced by the order of building materials and new plants dated 1794.

The greenhouse was situated against the south facing wall which was heated internally by coal fired stoves positioned at the rear of the wall which conducted hot air through internal vents, transporting the warmth throughout the full length of the greenhouse. (28 yds)



The original greenhouse building was slate roofed which would render substantial shade within the greenhouse, however it would also be conducive to heat retention and frost protection for tender, heat loving plants. No doubt it was with this in mind that Charles Watson set about ordering his 'exotic' plants.

Many large houses had been built around Edinburgh by this period with pleasure grounds and gardens. It was around this latter part of the 18th Century that garden development really took off,

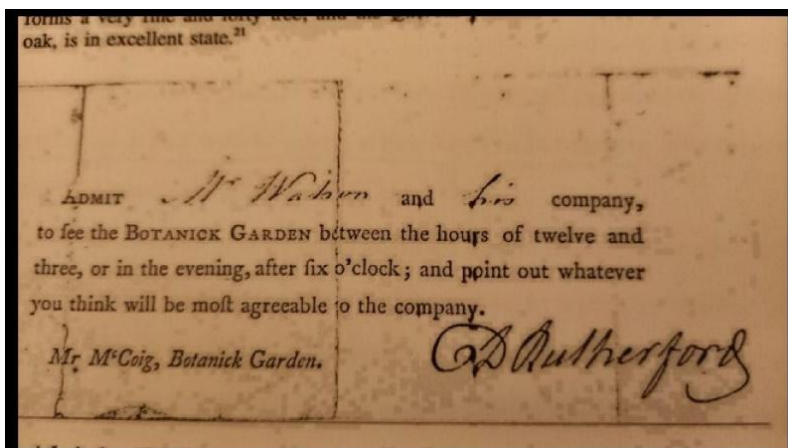


becoming the aspiration of all landed gentry. Looking at what remains of the walled garden and greenhouse at Cammo (New Saughton), it is hard to imagine the splendour and beauty of these areas when in cultivation with a large team of gardeners. Walled Gardens provided shelter from the wind and inclement weather, the frost, and incursion by foraging animals. It is interesting to note that the garden at New Saughton had a depression on the east wall to allow as much morning light into the beds as was possible.



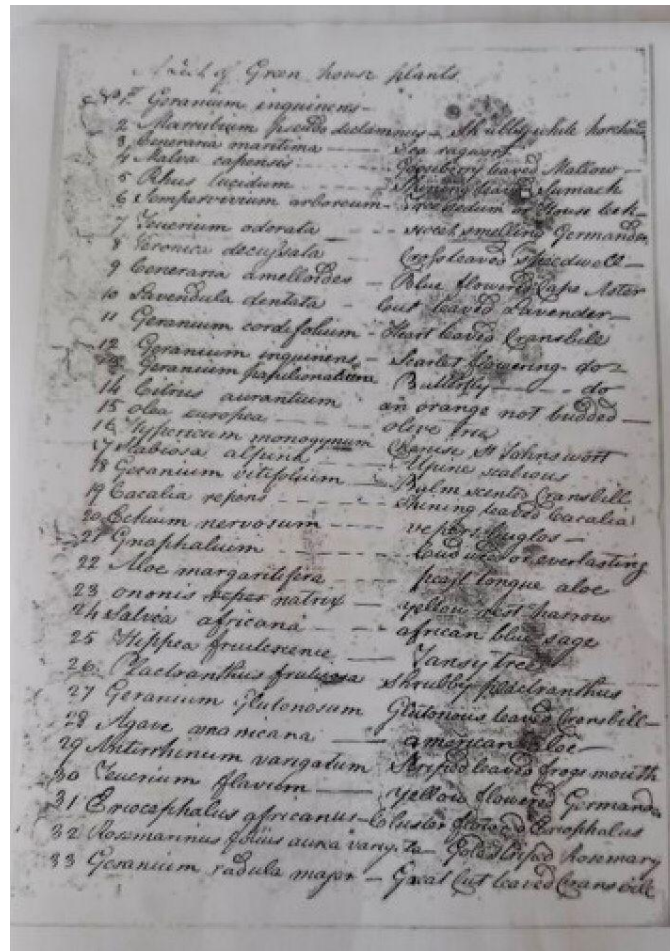
The south wall has four square holes in it to house bee boles, more evidence of maximising the potential of its plants.

Until the middle of the 16th century, new plants arriving in Britain came mainly from Europe. They were followed, some 80 years later by plants from the Middle East. From 1620 onwards North America, Canada and Virginia were explored and colonised. With colonisation came the age of the plant hunters. The earliest of these were John Tradescant (1570-1638) in Europe, Russia and Virginia and his son John Tradescant (1608-1662) North America and Virginia. With the increase of trade and shipping around the world (eg. The Dutch East India Company and The East India Company) ships were returning from areas much further afield transporting live plant material and introducing it to Britain. The trade in new and exotic plant material created a passion and enthusiasm for gardening which is reflected in the ordering of plants for the new greenhouse and garden area of New Saughton. It is interesting to bear in mind that Cook sailed on his round the world voyage on the Endeavour from 1768-1771 carrying on board a young Joseph Banks with a team of botanists and artists to document finds from all around the globe, bringing back a staggering 1,300 new species of plants. This led to the development of Kew, the burgeoning of plant hunting and the trade in rare and exotic plants. It became a symbol of status and fashion to indulge in the purchase and nurture of these exciting new species.



It is evident that Charles Watson took a keen interest in the available plant stock, in terms of flowering plants, trees, fruit trees and vegetables. An invitation to visit the Royal Botanic Gardens, then situated on Leith Walk, to view '....whatever will be most agreeable to the company.'

As we know from subsequent invoices, many trees were ordered for New Saughton, and a great variety of seed for vegetables was also ordered. A glance through the invoice for the greenhouse plants of 1794 evidence his interest and delight in the nurturing of new and unusual species and gives us a glimpse into the walled garden and greenhouse of 1794 and onwards and of how it may have looked.



The following is an analysis of the plants, their origin and natural habitat. The name as given on the order of 1794 has been used with its current nomenclature indicated as necessary.

SOUTH AFRICA

Geranium:

inquinens:

cordifolium: heart leaved cranesbill

papilionaceum: butterfly flowering cranesbill

vitifolium: balm scented cranesbill

glutonosum: glutinous leaved cranesbill

radula major: great cut leaved cranesbill

capulalum: rose scented cranesbill

anculalum: hollow leaved cranesbill

Malva capensis: gooseberry leaved mallow

mallow

Clefortia ilicifolia: holly leaved clefortia

evergreen Oak

Ceneraria amelloides: blue flowered cape aster

Salvia Africana: African blue sage

Calla Ethiopia: Ethiopian arum

Aloe margaritifera: pearl tongue aloe

Plectranthus fruticosa: shrubby plectranthus

Hippea frutescence: Taisy tree

Rhus lucidum: shing leaved sumach

* possibly Geranium sanguinen?

* Pelargonium cordifolium

* Pelargonium papilionaceum

* Pelargonium vitifolium

* Pelargonium glutonosum

* Pelargonium radula

* (possibly) Pelargonium capitatum

* (possibly) Ankum's Pride?

* Anisodonteia capensis, African

* Cliffortia ilicifolia, African

* Cineraria

* Zantedeschia aethiopia, Calla lilly

* Haworthia

* Plectranthus fruticosa, forest spurflower

* Hippea frutescens

* Searsia lucida

Eriocephalus africanus: cluster flowered eriocephalus

MEDITERRANEAN

Cistus valvifolius: sage leaved cistus

Cistus creticus: long leaved cistus

Teucrium flavium: yellow flowered germander

Teucrium fruticans: shrubby germander

Teucrium marum: cat thyme

arrubium pseudo diclammus: shrubby white horehound

Ceneraria maritima: sea ragwort

Lavendula dentata: cut leaved lavender

Antirrhinum variegatum: striped leaved frog's mouth

Cylissus hirsuta: hairy cytisus

Chryanthemum: marrygold

Artemisia arborensence: narrow leaved tree wormwood

Ononis natrix: yellow rest harrow

Rosemarinus folius aurea variegata: gold striped rosemary

Olea europea: olive tree

Citrus aurantium: an orange not budded

TEMPERATE - Europe and Asia Minor

Cacalia repons: shining leaved cacalia

Adenostyle

Echium Nervosum: vipers buglos

Teucrium adorata: sweet smelling germander

Veronica decufsata: cross leaved speedwell

Gnaphalium: cud weed or everlasting

TROPICAL / SUB TROPICAL

Sempervivum arboreum: tree sedum or house leek

Agave americana: American aloe

Salvia Mexicana: Mexican sage

ALPINE

Scabiosa alpina: Alpine scabious

FAR EAST

Hypericum monogynum: Chenise St John's wort

* Cistus salviifolius: sage leaved rock rose

* pink rock rose

* family: Lamiaceae

* Marrubium vulgare: white horehound

* silver ragwort

* French lavender

* snapdragon

* cistus

* Glebonis segetum: corn marigold, corn daisy

* Artemisia arborescens: tree wormwood

* bitter orange, Seville orange

* possibly Asteraceae or

* Echium vulgare

* Veronica decussata

* Aeonium arboretum

* Salvia Leucantha

*Chinese St John's wort

A study of these plants leads to the conclusion that Charles Watson of New Saughton was enthusiastic for the new and exotic. He clearly enjoyed the challenge of growing a wide variety of newly discovered plants from many parts of what would have then been 'the new world'. This would pose the challenge of providing in a small area a variety of different habitats suited to plants as different as 'Agave americana', Calla Ethiopia' and the Cranesbills. It would involve temperature regulation, soil and water provision and light. It would be interesting to know how successful he was in this challenging enterprise. To gain an impression of what it may have looked like, and the effort involved in the cultivation of so many differing varieties of plants, a glance through Wikipedia gives a glimpse. The variety of flowers, shapes, sizes and habit of plants, their foliage both in terms of shape and colour, evergreen or deciduous, the profusion of scents and perfumes of flowers and foliage, their herbal and medicinal uses – is truly staggering! If successful in his venture it must have been magnificent and a source of delight to all who witnessed it. Esther Davidson

Mumrills Annexe

Some EAFS members and volunteers assisted Geoff Bailey in his Summer Excavation in the garden of No 32 Polmont Road, Laurieston.



The site is over the Western Annexe of Mumrills Fort, and five trenches were opened in extremely dry conditions. The first trench was quite unique in that we didn't find anything other than green glaze and a ditch section in an extension to the NW. The second trench revealed a sandy

clay floor surface, plough marks and possible traces of a timber building. The next trench was more productive revealing a road surface overlain by a stone structure. Following on trench 4 uncovered a lot of traces of burning and the final trench contained more flat stone slabs at its East end. A copy of Geoff's Interim Report is available on request from the Secretary. The Final Report is forthcoming and will also be available. Ian Hawkins

ARP Conference 2022

This year the conference was held in hybrid form in Aberdeen University. I attended on zoom and found the experience interesting but Interaction with members was obviously missing. Talks on hillforts, an early Bronze Age cemetery at Tarves which produced jet and amber artefacts, Callanais landscape with its multiple stone circles, crannogs in the Western Isles, mesolithic in the Cairngorms and a mesolithic to medieval site at Girvan were among the highlights. Of particular interest was the talk on The Power of Archaeology to Change Lives which covered the effect on dementia patients, attainment amongst older teenagers. A Kerrigan

Visit to Dalmahoy

A few members of the society visited St. Mary's Church and graveyard where the Rector Reverend Christine Downey warmly welcomed us. Dalmahoy was closely linked to Cammo through the marriage of Helen Watson, 21, to Lord Aberdour, 25, son of the Earl of Morton on 24



March 1844 at Barnes in Surrey. There was much rejoicing in their relevant estates at Aberdour, Dalmahoy and Corstorphine (including New Saughton) which was widely reported in the press. Lord and Lady Aberdour had a son Sholto George Douglas, born 1844 and a daughter Alice Watson Douglas born 1846 but who unfortunately died in 1848.

In the nineteenth century there was a large programme of church building in the Episcopal Diocese of Edinburgh. St Mary's Dalmahoy was designed by John Henderson, a well-known ecclesiastical architect. Bishop Terrot consecrated the building with several clergy in attendance. This was reported in the London Evening Standard of 1 October 1850. Lady Aberdour was the driving force behind the construction of the church, and she is

commemorated in the southern lancet of the west window. She is holding the church in her hands and to the left the arms of the Douglas and Watsons are displayed. Adjacent to the church is the graveyard where Helen was buried in December 1850 along with her husband, Earl of Morton who died in 1884 and their son Sholto George, Earl of Morton who died in 1935. In a different part of the graveyard almost hidden by bushes was an early medieval cross slab of 9th-11th century date.



The visit included a look at a well, believed to have been dug around 1850, in the grounds of the former St Mary's School, Dalmahoy now St. Mary's Rectory. It had retained one of a pair of cover slabs; the other had apparently been broken and was lying in the partially backfilled well. The remaining one had a semi-circular notch in the centre of the long edge which may have been matched on the missing slab. It could have accommodated a pump although no traces of any fixings were noted.

The circular well was 1.10m in diameter. The visible sides were lined with about 10 courses of roughly squared and unmortared stones. Plumbing indicated that the overall depth was in excess of 1.60m. An unknown amount of recent infilling was present, including the broken slab mentioned.

Wells are frequently found in the vicinity of houses built prior to the introduction of a piped water supply to domestic premises. Similar wells have been noted in the Cramond area: in the former village of Nether Cramond, in the Bruntsfield Golf Course and at the former primary school at 26 Whitehouse Road. A Kerrigan and Val Dean

EAFS members take part in 'Pioneering Spirit' digs

The National Trust for Scotland has been in partnership with The Glenlivet for 2 years. The programme entitled 'Pioneering Spirit' aims to investigate illegal distilling sites on NTS land. This work is ongoing in areas such as Torridon and at Mar Lodge. In June a team including our Chairman, Christine spent a week on Ben Lomond investigating a site at the confluence of 2 burns, near Ardess.

We didn't find an illegal distilling site but did excavate a dwelling that was sparse in artefacts – some of a possibly 18th Century glass bottle and a piece of trailed slipware (17 Century?) as well as a flat iron found in the nearby burn. An enjoyable week which was mostly dry but midge-ridden. Unfortunately, when 2 other EAFS members came to join us, the heavens opened, and we could only manage half a day digging.

Later in July a special aspect of the 'Pioneering Spirit' project took a couple of EAFS members to Glenlivet itself as part of the team excavating the site of the original The Glenlivet Distillery. This was set up by George Smith in 1824, at Upper Drumin Farm, and was worked until 1858, when production was moved downhill to the current distillery site.

Using map regression work, it was identified that the old distillery took the form of a three-sided courtyard, open to the north. In 2021, 5 trenches were opened to try and define the site which confirmed the northern end of this plan.



A wide range of artefacts were recovered from these trenches including bottle glass, pottery, iron work, copper piping, brick and slates. They included a perforated airbrick that may have formed part of the kiln floor. 2 fireboxes were found at the southern wall which were probably used to heat both the wash still and the spirit still.

Finds at the eastern end of this feature suggest that the spirit safe may have been located at this end. A brass plate, marked with 'Gottleib Patent' found here is from an Excise padlock and a copper

cup possibly a spirit measure.

In 2022 further excavation firmed up these conclusions. By extending and joining up the trenches a well laid flagged floor was revealed. 2 large barrels – possibly the 'underback' and a stone lined pit associated with them were carefully excavated. In the eastern end was

a large, damp midden area. This proved to be rich in deposits of pottery, glass, clay pipe, leather and metal objects. A series of teapot spouts were an interesting group.

The midden seems to be from the Farmhouse era of the buildings rather than the distillery era. Finer glass and pottery came from the distillery layers.



It is hoped that the excavation can continue next summer leading up to the 200th Anniversary of the distillery in 2024. Christine Mcpherson

Some Landscape Features Associated with Old Barnton House

The first reference to Barnton occurs in 1359 when it was in the possession of William Towers of Baryntone. In the following centuries it passed through the ownership of many notable and titled proprietors, becoming one of the foremost houses in the parish of Cramond.

In 1698 the barony of Barnton was sold to Lord John Hamilton, Earl of Ruglen. Although no documents or plans have survived in the public domain, it would seem that this acquisition heralded a 50 year period of the development of the estate. The result of these developments can be seen in the layout of the property as depicted on Roy's map of 1752. There it appears as a cross shape with a N-S/W-E orientation with the house at its centre. The arms of the cross are defined on all sides by belts of trees which are more substantial on the south and east.

The next owner, from 1769, was Lord Glenorchy and it is from this period that the first detailed plan can be seen (RHP1354). The avenue/ride directed to the south from the front of the house has particular significance in terms of landscape design, whereas the whole area to the north is more concerned with the domestic functions of the house and estate. Viewed from the principal entrance to the house, this 'ride' would be framed on either side by double or triple rows of trees and rocky outcrops (or manufactured features). It continued uphill towards the former Queensferry Road, beyond that would be Craighouse on Barnton Hill and then the main ridge of Corstorphine Hill. Where the line met the Turnpike Road there must have been some kind of gateway flanked on either side by curved walls in the form of a quarter circle or quadrant. (c.f. Dalkeith Palace at NT338676). Part of this 'ride' was on a raised embankment through which there was a narrow tunnel leading to a Grotto on the west side.

Raised walkways, tunnels and grottos are known features of country house landscapes of the period but Barnton appears to have had a unique combination of all three. (c.f. Newhailes - raised ladies walk and separate shell house; Penicuik – Hurley Cove NT212586; Gosford – Icehouse; Cammo – tree lined ride to south of house and a grotto to the north; Traquair House - Bear Gates NT326357 and tree lined approach).

In 1785 the whole estate, including also the house and grounds of Cramond Regis, were purchased by William Ramsey. He initiated many improvements on the estate including the planting of trees and the diversion of roads. His son George married in 1791 and, sometime after, he took up residence in Cramond Regis House which had been improved and enlarged. Shortly after William died in 1807, the name of Barnton House was transferred to Cramond Regis and a new gateway was erected onto Whitehouse Road in 1810. George

died in 1810 and about 1812 the old house was demolished. From that time onwards, fashions had changed, and the landscape features described had no particular place or function in the life of the estate. George was succeeded by his son William Ramsay Ramsay. In 1826 the new Queensferry road opened, and the old road was gated at the Muttonhole Crossroads. A new section of drive was constructed to link an entrance on the new Queensferry Road, at its junction with Quality Street, to the former Barnton Gate. Barnton Avenue had already been extended westwards to new Barnton House. The old smithy, the lodge houses of Easter Barntongate, Craighouse and the old gateway at the top of the ridge were removed before the area was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1852. The Grotto and the Vault are mentioned in the OS Name Book, but the surveyor did not recognise their purpose or significance.

From the 1890's onwards, housing development was encouraged along Barnton Avenue and East Barnton Avenue and in 1893 the Barnton Branch of the Caledonian Railway was constructed. The railway line passed through a deep cutting dividing the former embankment of the ride and narrowly missing the vault. The vault and the grotto were marked on OS large scale maps until the 1970's but, despite later omission, still exist. Unfortunately, part of the arch of the vault was damaged in recent years when the present RHS security fence was erected on a slightly changed alignment.

In 1955 a tree preservation order was established that included an area south of the old railway line and west of Davidson's Mains Park within which was the vault, the Grotto and one side of the entrance leading to the site of old Barnton House. The combination of the raised drive with the site of the former gateway on the old Queensferry Road plus the vaulted tunnel under the drive leading to the grotto were not recognised in the *Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Edinburgh* (2007). The area south of the old railway cutting, divided between Davidson's Mains Park and the Royal High School grounds, was not included in the Barnton Avenue Conservation Area (2001). These landscape features are worthy of better recognition and protection.

DiNSx 2022

Archaeology Scotland Summer School 2022

A group of EAFS members were pleased to take part in the 2022 Summer School, which had been originally due to take place in 2019. The Summer School was based at the Cally Palace Hotel, Gatehouse of Fleet, Dumfries and Galloway from the 20th to the 23rd of May.

As usual a full programme of talks on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings were arranged. Professor Richard Oram was the first speaker and gave a well presented and lively sweep across the 'History of Medieval Galloway', a subject close to his heart. His obvious love of the subject and his depth of knowledge combined with a humorous and engaging style made this talk one of the highlights of the weekend. He continued to inform and enthuse in his role as a Field Guide.

Our second speaker was meant to be Dr Graeme Cavers, but he was unfortunately beset by air travel holdups. A valiant double act of Strat Halliday and Rod McCullagh saved the evening by talking to, around and past the slides that Graeme had intended for his talk. An off the cuff show of erudition was informative and enjoyable. We did learn quite a lot about 'Where Galloway was in the Iron Age' as well as a few other things and places.

On the Sunday evening a talk by David Steel about the fascinating history of the 'Designed Landscape of Cally' was followed up by an interesting tour on the Monday morning.

Again, the tours took us around and about Galloway. Our Field Guides – Richard Oram,



Strat Halliday and Eve Boyle plus local site guides kept us informed and busy. Our itinerary was started with Mote of Urr and consisted mostly of Mote sites and churches. Personal highlights were St Cuthbert's Cemetery, Kirkcudbright, Plunton Castle and Kirkandrews Arts and Crafts Church. If there was any criticism, it would be that there was a leaning towards Church sites. These tended to be more accessible for the buses and for some of the tour members. We were lucky with the weather until we reached Dunrod on the

Sunday. In a wet and windy field, Eve attempted to get us enthusiastic about searching for rock art and rig and furrow as well as leading us across the fields, for what seemed miles, to another Church Site where we huddled behind tombstones to avoid the worst of the rain. As luck would have it, we saw better weather as we visited the Church at Anwoth, but we were glad to return to base to dry off.

It was Geoff Waters last Summer School as Summer School Director. He has done sterling work over many years organising the Summer Schools and producing comprehensive Summer School Booklets. These can be used as a resource for visits to many parts of Scotland long after the Summer School is over. He will be replaced by Rod McCullagh for next year's offering. We would like to thank Geoff for all his hard work over the years and are proud of the fact that he is an EAFS member. Christine McPherson

Cramond Brig Golf Club

In 1898 John White split the Cammo estate into two unequal lots and sold the northern part, of about 113 acres (including Cammo House), to the Barnton Hotel Company. The Company was formed in 1896 and the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* reported, in September 1897, that the Company "intended to lay down a golf course and to devote part of the lands to pleasure grounds" and "the mansion-house contains four public rooms, smoking and billiard room, and fourteen bedrooms, so that it would make an admirable club-house". The proposed golf course would have extended between the mansion house and the Barnton Hotel. Nothing more was heard about the development and the Barnton Hotel Company was liquidated in 1901.

On the 22nd of February 1908, a meeting of those who have made application for membership of a proposed golf course at Cammo, Cramond, was held in the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh. The Chairman said that a draft lease of the course had been agreed provisionally with the proprietrix of the land, Mrs Clark Tennent. Initially the club was to be known as the Cramond Golf Club. A report by the developers stated that a most interesting and sporting eighteen-hole golf course could be made, stretching to about 5,000 yards, and that the turf was unequalled around Edinburgh. Play should be possible on a nine-hole portion of the course within a couple of weeks of the meeting. Mrs Clark Tennent had some days ago allowed the privilege of Sunday golf between 1st May and 1st November when she was away from Cammo. The Chairman stated that about 250 applications had been received.

One of the conditions of the lease was that Mrs Maitland-Tennent, and her guests were permitted to play on the course on a Sunday and have the course to themselves. The initial entry money was fixed at 2 guineas for the first 200, and 3 guineas for the next 200 and by February 1908 there were 300 members.

Later that month a general meeting was held, and it was agreed to change the name of the club to "Cramond Brig Golf Club Limited." The Club was unusual as it was a Company limited by guarantee. The committee reported on the terms of the proposed lease to be granted by Mrs Clark Tennent of Cammo in favour of the club which came in the form of a minute of the agreement between Mrs Clark Tennent and Mr Sutherland, C. A., and Mr Lewis Jack, solicitor, on behalf the club. After a full discussion, a motion approving the terms of the lease was unanimously carried, the Committee were instructed to register the club as a limited company and lay out the course

In July 1908 ladies were allowed to join the club, but their number was restricted to 50 and there were certain restrictions to the hours at which they may start to play, and they were not allowed to play on holidays. In 1909 the club house, at a cost of not less than £1000 under the terms of the Feu Charter, was completed and the records of HES show that it was designed by B S Murphy, Architects, in 1908. The clubhouse was an arts and craft bungalow style in brick, harl and black oak and located near the first tee and cost £2,000. The clubhouse was opened by Lord Dunedin in July 1909 and the design incorporated a suite of apartments for lady members.

By July, the membership stood at 350, (rising to 700 during the early 1920s).

In June 1912, the Cramond Brig Golf Club hosted, a professional tournament and Edward Ray of Oxley, an eminent player of the time, took the first place.

The 1916 Annual General Meeting reported the membership had reduced probably due to the number of men enlisting. Lady members were 98 in number with 63 on the waiting list.

The 1911 Census states that John Jamieson was employed as the Club-master, his wife, Marjory was the Club-mistress. Robert, their son was employed as head greenkeeper.

Enlisting at Edinburgh, Robert was sent to France on or around 24 August 1916. He was wounded in 1917 and then killed in action on 22 April 1918, age 32.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Victor Stanley visited Cramond Brig Golf Club on 30 November 1919 and presented the cup given by Grand Fleet in appreciation of the facilities afforded by the Club to the Grand Fleet (officers only!) during the war. The Grand Fleet Cup competition was played on Saturday 2 May 1925.

In the twenties the Club fell into rent arrears and had a disagreement with Mrs. Maitland-Tennent regarding the construction of a perimeter wall and legal proceedings ensued.

By 1926 the Club were in negotiations to move from Cammo Estate to a new site in the estate of the Earl of Morton at Dalmahoy. The lease, which operated from November 1926 for a period of 25 years, applied to about 185 acres and the spacious mansion-house (built in 1725) was converted into a spacious clubhouse. It was a full repairing lease at a peppercorn rent. The Cammo course was finally closed on the 15th of May 1927. The greens at Cammo were removed and re-laid at the Dalmahoy estate. The Cammo course reverted to farmland and in 1929 the lease was finally terminated.

On the closure of the Cammo course Mrs Maitland-Tennent appealed against the valuation of the land formerly used by the Cramond Brig Golf Club, and the appeal was dismissed.

Mrs Maitland-Tennent continued to refuse to pay tax on the golf course and clubhouse. She claimed that both the course and the clubhouse were unoccupied, and no rent was received from them. In September 1935 Mrs. Maitland-Tennent appeared in court to support her appeal against the entry in the valuation roll as applicable to the land and the clubhouse and offices. Mrs Maitland-Tennent claimed that the 65 acres site was used as grazing and raised only £1 per acre. The Court agreed to reduce the valuations to £130 for the land and £20 for the clubhouse and offices.

In 1940, when Cammo House was requisitioned by the Air Ministry, the clubhouse became the home of Mrs Maitland-Tennent and her son, Percival. The course was turned back to pasture and in 1953 an application was made for planning permission to convert the clubhouse into farm facilities with a milking parlour provided along with a cattle court. After

his mother's death in 1955 Percival moved back to live with the tenant farmers until his death in 1975.

Until recently the Clubhouse remained roughly as it was originally constructed and was a Class C listed building. Allowed to become derelict it was vandalised and subsequently demolished.

One of the interesting relics of the old course is the fine painting of HMS Queen Elizabeth which hung in the hall of the Dalmahoy Club House, with a tablet recording that it was "Presented to the Members of the Cramond Brig Golf Club by officers of HM ships temporarily based at Rosyth during the winter of 1914 – 15". Colin Govier

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

EAFS Lecture Programme

5 Oct 2022 Mr. Michael Harris MA (Hons) MScR FSA Scot EAFS – Utterly Inhospitable-The Upper Palaeolithic in Scotland

2 Nov 2022 Dr Matt Knight NMS - Destruction and Deposition at Duddingston Loch Revisiting a late Bronze Age Metal Working Assemblage

14 Dec 2022 AGM followed by 2022 project updates and social evening.

Venue - Cine and Video Club 23 Fettes Row, Edinburgh EH3 6RH at 7.30pm

An open day will be held on September 24 from 10am-4pm to coincide with our participation in Doors Open Day and Scottish Archaeology Month. There will be guided walks of the estate at 10am 12.30pm and 2.30pm. Volunteers required.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland lectures resume in October in Augustine United Church on Thursdays from 6-7pm. These will be held in hybrid form. For details of their programme visit www.socantscot.org/events.

St Vigean's Museum with its wonderful collection of Pictish stones is open in September on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays from 10am-5pm.

EAFS are undertaking geophysics along with Haddington History Society at Holy Trinity Church, Church Street, Haddington from 1-3pm on Sunday 4 September 2022 to find out about the medieval friary and its role in the Siege of Haddington. This is one of the events in East Lothian Archaeology and Heritage Fortnight. For other events see www.eastlothian.gov.uk/archaeologyfortnight

20th Anniversary Edinburgh Lothians and Borders Archaeology Conference will be held in Queen Margaret University on Saturday 19 November. Details available later in September.

Next Newsletter

The next Newsletter will be issued in the spring. All Contributions welcomed.

Until then, enjoy your archaeology!

(Opinions expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of the Society, its Committee and Members, or the Editor).

