Paisley Abbey And Its Remains

Volume II

By

Philip Edward Mc Williams

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APPENDICES
INTRODUCTION.

I have included these appendices of stained glass because they are part of the abbey's history. Those in appendix i, have played an important part in the restorative process, while the others represent what might have been. Nevertheless, this does not detract from their importance in the history of Paisley. Appendix ii, is indicative of the importance the Marquis of Bute placed in the abbey that he went to such great lengths to draw up this grand scheme of historic characters, all of whom had some connection with Paisley when it was a Cluniac abbey.

The Rev Dr Gentles also cared a great deal for the abbey and its history, as shown in the erudite scheme for the choir in appendix iii; while that of Rev A R Howell appendix iv (quoted in his book on the abbey), has presented us with a more theological scheme which he considered more fitting for the abbey as a place of worship, rather than as an important historical building.
Appendix I.

Modern Stained Glass Windows in Paisley Abbey.

North Aisle (from west).

1. From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, by Burne-Jones, 1870.


4. The Saviour of the World, with Saints Andrew and George, by C E Kempe & Co., 1890.

North Transept.

5. West window, St Margaret, by Lewis Davis. 1909.

6. North window, Te Deum, by Clayton and Bell, 1907.


The Choir.

North wall.


South wall.

11. The Resurrection Window, by Herbert Hendrie, 1931.


The South Transept.


The South Aisle.

16. The Virtuous Woman, by Burne-Jones, 1877.

17. Joseph before Pharoah, Jacob blessing Joseph's Sons, and Giving to the Poor, by James Ballantyne, 1889.

18. The Cathcart Window, by Clayton & Bell, 1877.


West Front.


25. North aisle, Calling of the Disciples, by Ballantyne & Sons, 1890.

Appendix II.

The Marquis of Bute's Scheme for stained glass in the clerestory of Paisley Abbey (beginning from the south east corner) as sent to Abbot Hunter-Blair of Fort Augustus. The persons depicted were all benefactors of the abbey.

The roman numerals refer to the each set of twin lights of the clerestory.

I. Walter Fitzalan, 1st High Steward and founder of the abbey in 1163.

(State dress - white Cistercian scapular (he died a monk at Melrose) and crimson furred mantle.)

Aeschina de Londoniis (wife of foregoing) given a carucate of land at Molla.

(State dress - mantle of arms)

Beside her kneeling or standing, her daughter Margaret [white, colour of daisies] 4 foil, or a fess checky argent and Stewart impailing de Londoniis (probably the Norman family of that name or the Scotish Lundinis).

II. King Malcolm IV, giver of the church of Paisley and Isle of Renfrew, etc.

[Royal purple robes and crown].

Baldwin de Bigles Sheriff of Lanark, giver of the church of Inverkip.

[official dress as Sheriff].

4 foil. Arms of Scotland. Arms of de Bigles if discoverable, over his head.

III. Reginald, King of Man and Lord of the Isles, giver of the annual tax of ld on every house whence smoke rises, in his dominions - hence declared honorary brother of the Congregation of Cluny.

[black scapular in royal furred mantle of cloth of gold?]
probably bareheaded, as he was King in Man, rather than King of Man: calls himself in charter Lord of Incheegal. The crown without arches, and coronet, like those of Lyndsay's earls, might lie beside him.

Fonia, wife of foregoing, giver of 10th of her property: honorary sister of the Congregation.

[black scapular: state mantle (like husband's) coronet on head]. Who she was is uncertain: but cf Chronicon Man et Ins.

4 foil.

IV. Henry, son of Anselm, giver of church of Cormannoc.

[secular dress, or armour of period 1177].

Walter Hose, giver of the church of Craigie - 1177.

[same as foregoing].

4 foil. Arms of Anselm? Hose arg. 3 men’s hose gules.

V. William the Lion, giver of the church of Rutherglen - 1177.

[Royal purple robes, crowned].

Henry E Martin, feuar of 1st High Steward: became a monk of Paisley, transferring with consent of his heir Gilbert, and his superior part of his feu to abbey.

[black Cluniac habit].

Gilbert his son kneeling beside him in armour and surcoat of St Martin, arms [burkey arge. 2 fusils in fesse gules: label of 5 points a2.

4 foil Arms of Scotland crowned.

VI. Peter Pollock, giver of church of Pollock (1177)

[armour with surcoat of arms].

Rev Elias Pollock, giver of church of Mearns - 1189
[dress of secular cleric].

Robert kneeling beside him — giver of 1s annually

[dress as Uncle Peter].

4 foil (Pollock of that ilk) vert saltire or betiixt 3 in fess in ........ garnished gules.

VII. Alan Fitzwalter, 2nd High Steward, giver of church of Kingarth, 1200.

[crimson mantle over state dress].
Nicholas Lockhart, giver of land at Innerwick-1204.

[secular dress or armour with surcoat of the period].

4 foil Stewart with arms of Constantine (Shropshire) or 6 fleur de lys sable 3, 2 and 1.

VIII. Malcolm Lockhart, giver of six acres of land in Kyle c.1210.

[armour and surcoat of period].

Rev Robert Lockhart, giver of lands 1225.

[dress and stuff of precentor of Glasgow Cathedral].

4 foil Lockhart az. 3 boars' heads or Hereford gules. 3 eagles displayed ag.

IX. Donald son of Reginald of the Isles, doubled his father's benefaction of 1210.

[as his father in window III, with only a coronet].

Wife of foregoing

[same as Fonia — window III].

4 foil Lord of Isles with coronet.

X. Maldwin, 3rd E of Lennox giver of church of Kilpatrick, 1225.
[crimson robe and coronet].

Hon Amelec, brother of foregoing, giver of church of Roseneath.
[armour and surcoat].

Hon and Rev Dougall, brother, Rector of Kilpatrick, giver of Sedes Patricii, kneeling beside Anelec.
[dress of secular cleric].

4 foil arms of Lennox arg. saltire

XI. Duncan Farquharson, giver of the church of the church of Kiltinan, 1230.
[hilland dress of the period].
Laumann, grandson of foregoing, joint giver of church of Kiltinan, 1246.
[similar to preceding].
4 foil Farquharson or a lion rampant gules.

XII. Dufgall, son of Syfrin, giver of land in Cantyre.
[same as XI].
Alexander, 4th High Steward.
[as XI 1/2, but with staff ground and shell of pilgrim].
4 foil Stewart.
XI 1/2. (single light)

Walter, 3rd High Steward, 1246, giver of Sanquar, Auchinleck, Dundonald etc.
[furred crimson mantle].
Stewart arms above head.

XII 1/2.

Donald McGilchrist, Lord of Tarbert, giver of rights of felling timber, 1250.
[dress as XI].
Arms (above his head) az. sun in splendour, or.

XIII. Herbert Maxwell, giver of 3 acres in Mearns.

[armour with surcoat].

Pope Clement IV, gave extensive rights and privileges to the abbey, 1265.

[Red Cope and Tiara].

4 foil Maxwell arg. saltire sable.

Pope Clement IV.

XIV. Godfrey Ross

James Ross (his father) givers of land at Stewarton, 1280.

[armour with surcoats].

4 foil chevron checky arg.d sable between 3 water-budgets of the 2nd.

XV. Wife of Angus (following), 1294.

[same as window III].

Alexander (her son) kneeling beside her.

[furred mantle of cloth of gold].

Angus, Lord of the Isles confirmed donation of father: he gave Kilkerran in Cantyre, 1233.

[same as preceding].

4 foil Lord of the Isles.

XVI. Malcolm 4th E of Lennox, giver of various privileges 1273-1330.

[crimson furred robe].

James, 5th High Steward, giver of timber rights, 1294.

[same as foregoing].

4 foil Lennox arg. saltire contained between 4 roses gules.

Stewart.
XVII. Marjory, daughter Robert Bruce.

[crimson state dress: mantle of arms of Scotland - Bruce.]

Walter, 6th High Steward, giver of church of Largs, 1316.

[as XVI].

4 foil Stewart impaling Scotland.

XVIII. King Robert II, created abbey lands of Lennox into barony 1380.

[Royal purple and crown].

(kneeling) John Blair of Adamton, gave mill-lead.

[armour with surcoat of arms]

King Robert III, giver of the regality (buried in abbey) 1396.

(kneeling) Adam Fullerton giver of 3/6d per annum.

[armour and surcoat].

4 foil Scotland
Blair and Fullerton.

Argent on a saltire sable 5 mascles of the field.

XIX. William and Hugh Wallace of Craigie, brothers, givers of lands of Thornlea, 1403.

[armour with surcoats].

4 foil Wallace gules : lion rampant argent.

kneeling at feet Robert and Stephen Portar.

XX. John Kelso, giver of land of Langlebank, 1403.

[armour with surcoat].

(kneeling) Hugh Boyle, giver of 1 1/2 stone of wax.

[armour with surcoat of arms].
King James III, giver of rights of regality, 1456.

4 foil Scotland crowned between Kelso sable empailed ermine between 3 garbs or. and Boyle.

XXI. Robert Lord Lyle, giver of fisheries, 1452.

[Parliamentary robes, scarlet, not crimson and no coronet].

King James IV, giver of freedom to burgh, 1488.

[as XVIII].

(kneeling) John Duke of Ross.

[crimson prince's robes].

4 foil Scotland and Lyle gules or fret or.

XXII. John Earl of Lennox, giver of fisheries, 1521

[as Lord Lyle, XXI but with coronet].

Robert, Master of Sempill, protector of the abbey.

[armour, ..............without surcoat].

4 foil - Stuart of Darnley or. fesse chequy az. and arg. within border gules chaipt., Sempill.

Blair of Adamton, arg in a saltire empailed sa 5 mascles of the first.

Porter of Porterfield, or a bedler between a stags head based in chief & hunting horn in base sa. garnished gen.
Appendix III.

This is a scheme for a series of stained glass windows drawn up Rev Dr Gentles in expectation, no doubt, of the complete restoration of the tower and choir.

Gentles perceived the choir as a memorial chapel, whose windows would be filled with historical figures in stained glass. Most of the figures would all have had a connection with Paisley Abbey.

I. The signing of the foundation charter of Paisley Abbey in 1164 in Fotheringay Castle in Northamptonshire, where he was in attendance on Malcolm, the Scottish king, then doing homage to the English king for his English earldom of Huntingdon.

II. Sir William Wallace and his brother worshipping as youths in Paisley Abbey with their father and mother, as they were want to do, coming in from Elderslie, their home in the neighbourhood for the purpose.

III. Robert the Bruce being absolved by the Abbot of Paisley before the High Altar from the papal excommunication for his murder of the Comyn.

IV. Walter the Steward escorting Marjory Bruce from her English prison and doing by way the bit of courting that led soon after to their marriage and the coming of the Stewarts to the throne.

V. King James IV kneeling to his old tutor Abbot Schaw for his share in the rebellion which led to his father, James III's murder at Sauchieburn.

VI. The last Lord of the Isles, who after his life long struggle with James II, III and IV, for a virtual independent sovereignty, ended his days as a monk in Paisley Abbey.

Note. It is hoped that the artist maybe able to conjoin Bruce's struggle with the Laird of Lorne with the later struggle with the Lord of the Isles above referred to.

VII. Archbishop Hamilton (last abbot of Paisley), in the water of the Solway clinging to the boat in which Queen Mary was crossing, after her defeat at
Langside, to seek protection from Queen Elizabeth, and trying to dissuade Mary from doing.

VIII. Prince Charlie embarking from the western isles for France after the failure of the rebellion of 1745.

IX. **Great East Window**, memorial of Queen Victoria whoever strove to do her duty, and who loved Scotland's hills and Scotland's story.

X. **Upper East Window**, a Jesse window.

The story of these windows will form the subject of a series of Sunday evening lectures which I shall give in the abbey during the coming winter and spring entitled "Sermons on stones that are and windows that are to be in the choir."

By these I purpose to prepare the local public sentiment for a public meeting in the early or later summer fo next year, at which the historical chapel section of the restoration will be launched. Gentles also intended having the west window of St Mirren's Aisle filled with a memorial window to James and Elizabeth Crawford of Kilwynnet, founders of the altar in the chapel. The window would, he hoped, be financed by public subscription in memory of the Paisley Burgesses and of all public benefactors of the abbey who hailed from Paisley itself.
Appendix IV.

Rev A R Howell's Scheme for stained glass in the choir windows.

General Theme: Christ and the Life of Man.

North wall: Christ and the Ages of Man.
1. Christ Crucified, The Eternal Sacrifice - in conjunction with the Great East Window.
2. Christ in the beginning with God.
3. Christ the Friend of Little Children.
4. Christ the Challenger of Youth.
5. Christ the Leader of Men.
6. Christ the Hope of Old Age.
7. The Great East Window.

Christ Ascended and Enthroned: The Lord of All.

South wall: Christ and the Needs of Man.
8. Christ the Bestower of Peace.
10. Christ the Food of the Soul.
## Appendix V.

### Approximate Areas of Scottish Cloister Garths in square feet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Abbey or Priory</th>
<th>Area (sq.ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arr/Aug</td>
<td>Arroussian/Augustinian/Black Canons.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben</td>
<td>Benedictine.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cist</td>
<td>Cistercian.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clun</td>
<td>Cluniac.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.St.J.</td>
<td>Knights of St John of Jerusalem.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praem</td>
<td>Praemonstatiensian/Norbertines/White Canons.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tir</td>
<td>Tironensian.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri</td>
<td>Trinitarian Friars.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val</td>
<td>Valliscaulian.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prin</td>
<td>Prinknash/White Benedictines.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part 1.

1. Arbroath Abbey [Tir] 100 sq.ft.
2. Balmerino Abbey [Cist] 100
3. Beauly Priory [Val] 70
5. Coldingham Priory [Ben] 80
6. Crossraguel Abbey [Clun] 70
7. Culross Abbey [Cist] 100
8. Deer Abbey [Cist] 65
9. Dryburgh Abbey [Praem] 95
10. Dundrennan Abbey [Cist] 100
11. Dunfermline Abbey [Ben] 110
12. Fern Abbey [Praem] 60
13. Glenluce Abbey [Cist] 100
15. Inchaffray Abbey [Aug] 90
17. Inchmahome Priory [Aug] 70
18. Iona Abbey [Ben] 65
19. Kelso Abbey [Tir] 100
21. Kinloss Abbey [Cist] 100
22. Kilwinning Abbey [Tir] 100
23. Lesmahagow Priory [Tir] 50
24. Lindores Abbey [Cist] 95
25. Melrose Abbey [Cist] 145
27. Nunraw Abbey [Cist] 140
30. Peebles Friary [Tri] 60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Pluscarden Abbey [Val/Prin]</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Restennet Priory [Aug]</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Saddell Abbey [Cist]</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>St Andrews Priory/Cathedral</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Sweetheart Abbey [Cist]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Whithorn Priory/Cathedral [Praem]</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part 2.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>St Andrews</td>
<td>164 sq ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Melrose</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Nunraw</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Newbattle</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Jedburgh</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arbroath</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Balmerino</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Culross</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dundrennan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Glenluce</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Holyrood</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Kelso</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Kinloss</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Sweetheart</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dryburgh</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Lindores</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Pluscarden</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Inchaffray</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cambuskenneith</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Coldingham</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Whithorn</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Beauly</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Crossraguel</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Inchmahome</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Kilwinning</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Iona</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Torphichen</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Fearn</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Peebles</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Restennet</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Saddell</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Inchcolm</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Lesmahagow</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Oronsay</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

Many of these figures are my own work, though none of them are to any set scale.

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[52] Ground plan of Castle Acre Priory.

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[54a] Plan of Paisley Abbey showing conjectural plan of George Schaw's wall: Durkan mentions much in the way of reconstructing the line of the wall and the buildings in the precinct.

[54b] Plan of monastic precinct on present day street plan.


[56] Ground plan of Canterbury Cathedral.
Ground plan of Dunfermline Abbey.

Ground plan Bermondsey Abbey.

Ground plan Monk Bretton Priory.

Site of archway to day stairs at Paisley: although this arch is not in line with the built up arch on the first floor.

The stairs could have swung eastwards to join up with the first floor, as at Byland Abbey. see Anstey, John, ANSTEY'S ABBEYS, (London, Surveyor's Publications, 1987), 69.

Ground plan of first floor showing site of built up archway in abbey office.

Plan of the ground floor of The Place, showing site of 1914 doorway.

Conjectural reconstruction of Chapter House, Paisley.

North east doorway, Kirkliston Church; the nook shaft capitals gives a good impression of how the large capital (plate 1) and base (plate 2) could have been used at Paisley. Their use here would compare favourably with how they may have been used at Paisley.

Elevation of the first floor showing suggested position of the built up archway in abbey office.

Conjectural ground plan of abbey church Place, Paisley Abbey.

Ground plan of south transept of Paisley Abbey church showing suggested site of night's stair: the problems envisaged in siting the night stairs here, in the south transept, are too many to consider their existence as a probability.

1499 map of Paisley.

The drain is superimposed on the 1888 map of Paisley showing Ellis's Lane.

Present day ground plan of Paisley Abbey showing line of great drain.
Conjectural reconstruction of cloistral buildings of Paisley Abbey: the line of the east, or dorter range has been extended down near the known line of the great drain, and as can be seen it all appears to fit together. It is more than likely that the rere-dorter would have sat astride the drain, rather to the east beside the dorter as at Dunfermline. Although there is no evidence that the late sacristy off the choir was ever built it is done so here. A kitchen cloister was also added, which was common.

West end of The Place as drawn by P MacGregor Chalmers.

Plan of Place by James Steel Maitland showing line of original beams: These working drawings not only show the original oak beams, but also how the roof of the extension over the cloister walk joins with the roof of the former frater.

Measured drawing of north elevation of Place as drawn by P MacGregor Chalmers, in anticipation of its restoration.

Measured drawing of west elevation of the Place showing door, now blocked up, into four storey block occupying the site of chapter house.

Measured drawing by MacGregor Chalmers of the south elevation of the Place showing door to the south west now blocked up, the door in the three storey block also blocked, and in the wall on the site of the chapter house was a door, which was blocked up too.

CHAP 4.

Ground plan of Paisley Abbey, showing post Reformation walls at crossing and St Mirren's Aisle.

Print of Paisley Abbey c.1820.

Boog's ground plan of west front showing earlier buildings.

Boog's plan for seating in the nave.

Boog's alternative plan for seating in the nave.

Medallion minted for Boog's 1788 restoration
showing interior of nave.

[75a] Russell's measured drawing of west front of Paisley abbey.

[75b] Russell's measured drawing of nave of Paisley Abbey.

[75c] Russell's method of taking exact copies of the mouldings in Paisley's nave.

[76a] Surroundings of Paisley Abbey 1870.

[76b] Surroundings of Paisley Abbey today.

[77a] Plans drawn up by Paisley Burgh Council for the improvement of Abbey Close, 1873.

[77b] Dr Richmond's alternative plan for the improvement of Abbey Close, 1873.

[78] Conjectural restoration of Paisley Abbey 1873 by J & J Cook, as suggested by Dr Daniel Richmond.

[79] Salmon's proposed restoration of the west front of Paisley Abbey.

[80a] Elevations by Rowand Anderson of crossing arch from the choir, the crossing arch at the north transept, and the crossing arch at the nave and the north transept of Paisley Abbey.

[80b] Window design by Rowand Anderson for the restoration of Dunblane.

[80c] Window design by Rowand Anderson for the restoration of Dunblane.

[80d] Window design by Rowand Anderson for the restoration of Dunblane.

[81] Funerary slabs found during Rowand Anderson's excavation of the crossing at Paisley Abbey.

CHAP 5.

[82a] MacGregor Chalmers's proposed restored choir from the south, with elevation of proposed sacristy, 1913.

[82b] Lorimer's plan for new sacristy, October 1924.
[83] Lorimer's plans for the Cathcart Aisle, January 1926.

[84a] North elevation of MacGregor Chalmers's proposed restored choir, tower and spire from the north, 1913.

[84b] East end of Paisley Abbey, as completed by MacGregor Chalmers in 1917.

[85] Lorimer's plan for a proposed tower with cap-house at Paisley Abbey, June 1922.

[86] Lorimer's alternative plan for the tower at Paisley Abbey with spire, December 1922.

[87] Lorimer's plans for the tower at Paisley Abbey, March 1923.

[88a] Plan actually used by Lorimer for the tower at Paisley Abbey, June 1922. It is very similar to that by MacGregor Chalmers, but without the spire; see fig 84a.

[88b] Lorimer's proposed tracery for the tower at Paisley Abbey.

[88c] Lorimer's plan for tower at Paisley Abbey, showing turret stair begun by Rowand Anderson, and completed March 1923.

[89] Sectional drawings of steel roof of choir, Lorimer 1924.

[90] Ground plan of proposed restoration at Paisley Abbey, drawn by R A Hamilton, 93 High Street, Paisley, November 1900.

[91] South elevation of The Place of Paisley by MacGregor Chalmers, 1910.

[92] East elevation of Place by MacGregor Chalmers, 1910, showing staircase since replaced.

[93] Conjectural seventeenth century sketch of the ruined choir at Paisley Abbey.

[94] Conjectural drawing of outside staircase proposed by MacGregor Chalmers to provide access from the ground floor to the upper floors of his newly restored Place.
Ground floor of the Place by Lorimer, 1920.

[i] Elevation of Place from cloister, the dormers were never built, nor was the external staircase, [ii] section through proposed long gallery, Lorimer May 1923. This long gallery was renovated and turned into a flat for the minister by Steel Maitland.

South elevation of Place, Lorimer 1923.

East elevation of Place, Lorimer 1923.

West elevation of Place, Lorimer 1922.

1910 ground plan of fist floor of Place by MacGregor Chalmers.

1910 ground plan of second floor of Place by MacGregor Chalmers.

West elevation of Place, Steel Maitland, showing proposed new tower providing access to the new flat in the attic area.

East elevation of Place showing proposed new external staircase to first floor of Place, Steel Maitland.

South elevation of Place showing new tower and entrance said to have been partially built with medieval fragments.

Conjectural drawing of The Place, with suggested changes by MacGregor Chalmers.
Figure A: Conjectural Reconstruction Of Paisley Abbey In The Sixteenth Century
KEY TO CHURCH:
1. pulpitum.
2. rood screen.
3. rood altar.
4. St Catherine of Sienna.
5. St Peter.
7. Lady Altar.
8. St James.
9. St Nicholas
10. Sts Mirren and Columba.
11. altar, south transept.
12. altars, north transept.
13. sacristy altar.
14. tombs or reliquaries.
15. high altar.
16. sedilia.
17. probable chapels.

KEY TO GROUND PLAN:
A. sacristy.
B. chapter house.
C. slype.
D. abbot's chambers.
E. ree-dorter.
F. abbot's lodgings.
G. infirmary.
H. frater.
I. kitchen.
J. domestic offices.
K. cellerar's range
L. external staircase.
M. domestic building.
N. Lady Chapel.
Figure 3  a plan of earlier church.

Figure 4
Figure 14a

Figure 15

Figure 16
Figure 18b

Figure 19
Figure 43b

The wall is 8" thick.

This is the lower drag rod of the adjacent walls.

Choir floor level.

Main level is 5.94 feet.
Figure 50

Figure 51
Figure 54b: key

A - E: line of Schaw's wall.
F: abbey dovecot.
G: abbey mill.
I: malt kiln.
CL: dormer dyke from wall to church.
M: stables.
N: abbey smithy.
R: brew-house.
S: abbey granary.
T: abbey bakehouse.
V: outbuilding.

1: abbey gatehouse.
2: abbey kitchen.
3: dorter range.
4: rere-dorter.
5: Lady Chapel.
6: infirmary block.
7: abbot's lodging.
8 - 9: outbuildings.
10: monks' cemetery.
11-12: fish ponds.
Figure 55a

Figure 55b
Figure 60b

Site of built up archway in abbey office.
Figure 60a

site of archway to daystairs.
Figure 67.
HECTOR'S RECORDS OF RENFREWSHIRE.

PLAN OF PAISLEY—1490 till about 1545.
Reduced from Plan based on the Abbot's Chartulary.
Figure 68

approximate line of abbey wall :
line of medieval drain:
Figure 70

Figure 71
post-Reformation walls at the crossing and St Mirren's Aisle.
Figure 73

1. Door built up, proposed later opened, but access to it obstructed by the Abbey house. 2. Window built up but proposed to open. 3. Window built up, proposed to be opened. 4. Window built up, proposed to be opened. 5. Door built up, proposed to be opened. 6. Window to be built, with a door placed to it. Abbey house.

Figure 74a
Figure 74b

Figure 74c

AUSPICIO
RB.

REPAIRED IN ITS ORIGINAL STILE A.D. 1788 - INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY-CHURCH
Figure 75c.
Abbey Church of Paisley.
Ground Plan.

Figure 76a

Figure 76b
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Figure 77a

line of alternative plan:
Figure 78: The Church, Dormitories, Refectory.

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ELEVATION OF CENTRAL TOWER, SUGGESTED DESIGN, TWIN TOWERS, LANCET ARCHES AND ETC.

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CENTRAL TOWER, NEW ELEVATIONS, SECTION, ELEVATION, PLAN, NORTH ELEVATION AND PLAN AND FLOOR PLAN.
PLATES
INTRODUCTION.

I have taken most of the photographs myself during my many site visits, and where necessary I have taken appropriate photographs from other texts.

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[50b] ibid. plate 35, detail of inserted jamb alongside north rose window, Laon.
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Abbot's lodging at Crossraguel Abbey.
Tower house as extension to Abbot's lodging at Crossraguel Abbey.
Prior Singer's lodging at Wenlock Priory, with the twelve century infirmary to the left.
(Louis de Wet)
Entrance to Infirmary block at at Wenlock Priory.
(Louis de Wet)
Abbot's residence at the Tironensian abbey of Arbroath.

CHAP 4.
Paisley Abbey from north west showing old belfry, Boog's turrets at west front and north aisle and the parvise over north porch, prior to Salmon's restoration of 1862.
"Marjory Bruce's Tomb" adorned with canopy.
East wall at crossing after Salmon's restoration showing plaster moulding round later east window filled with Munich glass depicting the Ascension. Organ pipes flank the window and surmount the new pulpit at the east wall, see plate 228.
The nave looking west from newly inaugurated crossing after Rowand Anderson's restoration showing Boog's plaster ceiling of 1789, the ribbing painted in 1839.
Print of west front showing built up south clerestorey windows, and stairway to first floor of former west range. The door is supported by a corbelling springing from dog tooth moulding.
Print of Paisley Abbey after Salmon's restoration, and showing his new north porch.
Salmon's restored north porch.

[172] Interior of nave as restored by Salmon looking east from new west gallery. The new gas lighting is visible.

[173] Salmon's twin lights in the westmost bay of the south aisle.

[174] Glasgow Cathedral from south east.

[175a] Rowand Anderson's choir from north east showing great east window.

[175b] Rowand Anderson's choir from north west.

[176] Rowand Anderson's proposed choir, tower with cap-house and crossing from the north, 1893.

[177a] The windows of the choir of Dunblane Cathedral from the south. The Decorated tracery by Rowand Anderson replaced earlier Gothick tracery of the early nineteenth century.

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[178a] Interior of north transept at Paisley Abbey showing damage to north east crossing pier, and the great north window as restored by James Salmon in 1860. The ground level is much higher than at present, and the grave stones indicate the use the choir had been put to since the Reformation.

[178b] The south transept showing the built up arcading of St Mirren's Aisle. The mausoleum to the left of picture was probably that belonging to the Cathcarts' whose funerary chapel, the Cathcart Aisle, occupies that part of the south transept today.

[179a] Interior of nave of Paisley Abbey looking east into Rowand Anderson's recently rebuilt crossing. Beyond the crossing is a small apse occupied by the pulpit organ pipes, choir loft and perhaps the pews for the Elders. The nave is now lit by electricity. The new pulpit stands at the south east crossing pier.

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[181b] Rowand Anderson's wooden barrel vault in the nave at Dunblane Cathedral.

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[183a] Paisley Abbey from north west as restored by Rowand Anderson, with new transepts and the tower built up to roof level.

[183b] Paisley Abbey from south west as restored by Rowand Anderson.

[183c] Paisley Abbey from south east after Rowand Anderson's restoration. The new apse at the east end is visible over the houses, being demolished, which still surrounded the abbey to the south and east. A strange lean-to is just visible at St Mirren's Aisle.

CHAP 5.

[184a] Paisley Abbey as proposed by MacGregor Chalmers, showing east end of choir, with central tower surmounted by a spire, 1913.

[184b] Paisley Abbey as proposed by MacGregor Chalmers, showing The Place restored.

[185] South wall of choir with medieval buttresses.

[186] Artist's impression of restored choir, as planned by MacGregor Chalmers.

[187a] Holy Trinity Church, St Andrews, as restored by MacGregor Chalmers, 1907-1909.

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[188] Choir vault, Paisley Abbey, as completed by Robert Lorimer, 1926.


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[202b] Vault of presbytery, Tewkbury Abbey c.1340, with later bosses and badges.

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[208] Masons working on choir bosses, Paisley Abbey, during restoration.

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[210c] Elders' stalls, Paisley Abbey, by Lorimer and carved by the Clow Brothers.

[210d] Elders' stalls, Paisley Abbey, by Lorimer and carved by the Clow Brothers.

[211a] Choir stalls at Dunblane Cathedral, designed by Lorimer and carved by the Clow Brothers.

[211b] Choir stalls at Dunblane Cathedral, designed by Lorimer and carved by the Clow Brothers.

[212] Communion Table and reredos Paisley Abbey Choir: woodwork by Lorimer and carved by the Clow Brothers. The sculpture was carried out by Pilkington Jackson.

[213] Interior of Choir, Paisley Abbey, as completed by Lorimer in 1926.

Sts Mirren and Columba adorning the doors into St Mirren's Aisle, carved by

Paisley Abbey restored, but still partially surrounded by buildings in process of demolition, 1927.

Photograph of abbey as it stands today from the north east.

Paisley Abbey restored from north, showing surrounding buildings being demolished.

Paisley Abbey shop. The archway to the right leads into south walk of cloister, Paisley Abbey.

Paisley Abbey choir boys room.

First floor rooms as restored by Lorimer.

First floor rooms as restored by Lorimer.

Panelled room on first floor, Paisley Abbey.

Panelled room on first floor, Paisley Abbey.

Room over St Mirren's Aisle.

Rooms on upper floor of The Place, Paisley Abbey, before restoration by James Steel Maitland (GLASGOW HERALD).

Upper floor of The Place, Paisley Abbey, as restored by James Steel Maitland, the Arms of James IV, which once adorned Abbot George Schaw's wall, now sits over the fireplace in what was once the sitting room of Dr Rogan, the minister, and his family.

Corridor in former minister's flat, The Place, Paisley Abbey.

Plaster ceiling in what was once the minister's study, but is now Paisley Abbey library.

The Place, Paisley Abbey, from the west showing Steel Maitland's tower which provided access to the minister's flat in the attic level, (GLASGOW HERALD).
Text cut off in original
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Plate 54b
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Plate 218b
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPENDICES
Introduction.

These appendices as records are very important to the abbey's continuing history. Appendix I consists of photographs of cut, and sometimes intricately moulded stonework which lies in the restored cloister of Paisley Abbey. This is probably the very first time they have ever been recorded. That is important in itself, but they are also important archaeological evidence that a second choir of Paisley did exist, and these stones are more than likely its only extant remains. The remnants of tracery support this argument. On the whole they appear to be of fine Decorated work, and their size suggests they came from large single windows, similar in proportion perhaps to the modern choir windows. It is unlikely that they belong to any window tracery extant in the abbey today. There is also the distinct possibility that here in the cloister, and next to the Transitional doorway, lie the remnants of the earlier choir. Since these particular stones are not Early English, then they can only belong to the Transitional period.

The photographs in appendix II, are to my knowledge the only ones extant showing the south side of Paisley choir before its restoration by MacGregor Chalmers. They are a very important record of its building history, and as such are of inestimable value. These photographs are part of a valuable collection of papers held in the abbey on the restoration of the church and The Place.

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Photograph Appendix I.

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Photo 2. Remnants of a large traceried window, or arch. The mason's mark is visible on the outer edge.

Photo 3. Base course for a large nookshaft, part of an archway.

Photo 4. Moulded stone perhaps part of a figure.

Photo 5. A second view of photo 4.

Photo 6. Remnant of clustered capitals for shafts, possibly belonging to the thirteenth century triforium arcading in the nave.

Photo 7. Remnant of moulded stonework.

Photo 8. Moulded remnant (upside down) showing part of a face. Although this could be from the abbey, it may be seventeenth or eighteenth century in date.

Photo 9. Moulded remnant of large window mullion or jamb.

Photo 10. Remnant of mullion, part of Y tracery.

Photo 11. Remnant of figure, perhaps wearing an alb, as seen in the "border" of lace at the bottom. The figure might have been wearing a dalmatic or chasuble, as suggested by the "fringe" of what could be a stole.

Photo 12. Base of a nook shaft, part of a small archway, or arcading.

Photo 13. Capital of large nookshaft for an archway. The form of the capital appears to owe more to the Romanesque, than the waterleaf of the Transitional Period. This is perhaps the neighbour for photo 3.

Photo 14. Fragment of moulded jamb of window or archway.

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Photo 17. Another two fragments of floor tiles.

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Photo 24. Fragment of a nookshaft with shaft ring decorated with Norman or Early English nail-head. Again this probably belonged to either a window or arcading.

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Photo 26. Base for nook, as for photo 12, see also photos 6 and 25.

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Photo 30. Moulded fragment.

Photo 31. Moulded fragment of window jamb.

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Photo 61. Funerary slab, also said to have been discovered by Rowand Anderson.

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Photo 79. This is a combination of photos 3, 13 and 35. It illustrates the distinct possibility that these three fragments belong to the same arch or doorway. If my hypothesis is correct, then this opening would have been quite large, as large (I would suggest) as the nearby east cloister doorway.
Photo 31

Photo 32
**Photo Appendix II.**

Photo 80. This was taken during the excavation of the cloister garth. The base course supporting the buttresses of the south was thought by Chalmers to be the former cloister seat. However, it is self-evident that it was never meant to be used as a "seat".

Photo 81. This photograph tells us a quite a lot. Rowand Anderson's "apse" has been removed and a temporary wall built to shield the choir off from the nave. The south wall is being demolished, but evidence is there of the choir buttresses. Although the quality of this photograph is not very sharp, the south choir wall does appear not to be in good shape itself.

Photo 82. Work on the north wall of the choir being supported by sleepers.

Photo 83. The north wall of the choir being systematically taken down.

Photo 84. The interior of the south wall of the choir showing the sedilia. A steel beam is visible in the left had corner, and in the foreground some kind of excavation work is going on. If this is the level to which the choir was excavated, it is understandable why nothing of the earlier church was found. Of course, it had become a cemetery, which would have impeded any proper investigation of the site.

Photo 85. Here the north wall of the choir is being rebuilt, the new stonework mixed with the old. Chalmers used much of the old stonework in his new buttresses, which are more prominent than those pilaster-like buttresses of the old choir, photo 81. The window to the left of the temporary wall, and in between St Mirren's Aisle, is probably that installed by Salmon, which Chalmers took away when he formed the Cathcart Aisle in that corner.
Photo 80

Photo 81
Monument to John Hamilton
Last Abbot of Paisley, and Archbishop of St. Andrews.