First paragraph: Recent scholarship has urged caution about too readily accepting a smooth narrative of 'programmatic' medieval royal tomb design. That is, of a mausoleum church where a monarch was able not only to dictate the presentation of their own tomb within a new or refurbished architectural and spiritual context; but also the retrospective re-presentation of the tombs of their predecessors interred there (and also often elsewhere). This concept could integrate liturgy, music, veneration of altars, saints and relics, and thus coloured or decorated stone, lights, glass, vestments, wall or board painting, sculpted images, heraldry and texts, forging a strong dynastic statement of legitimacy, sacrality and even sanctity. However, all too often disruption to programme intent could result from political crises, war, fire, economic slump, patronal changes-of-mind or executor self-interest, and the sourcing of craftsmen and materials for tomb commissions which took years or building campaigns which took decades. Scholars must heed such difficulties in surveying the scant Scottish evidence for programmatic royal tombs.

Abstract:

Rights:

Files in This Item:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
During the Scottish Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution, Scotland became one of the commercial, intellectual and industrial powerhouses of Europe. Later, its industrial decline following the Second World War was particularly acute. The settlers introduced chambered cairn tombs from around 3500 BC, as at Maeshowe, and from about 3000 BC the many standing stones and circles such as those at Stenness on the mainland of Orkney, which date from about 3100 BC, of four stones, the tallest of which is 16 feet (5 m) in height. There is also evidence of the occupation of crannogs, roundhouses partially or entirely built on artificial islands, usually in lakes, rivers and estuarine waters. Mary, Queen of Scots was born in 1542, daughter of King James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise. Her father died just a week after her birth. He had erected a magnificent marble tomb for her in the south aisle of the Lady Chapel on which there is a fine white marble effigy under an elaborate canopy. She wears a close-fitting coif, a laced ruff, and a long mantle fastened by a brooch. She was sprung from royal and most ancient stock, linked on both paternal and maternal side with the greatest princes of Europe, abundantly endowed with most excellent gifts and adornments both of soul and body; yet, such are the manifold changes of human fortune, that, after she had been detained in custody for more or less twenty years, and had courageously and vigorously Once again the Scottish nobles fought for power during the King’s period of infancy. Albany returned from exile and was offered power but was vigorously opposed by James’s mother Margaret and her second husband Douglas Earl of Angus who took control and held James a virtual prisoner. When he escaped from his step father’s authority, James ruled with authority but was sympathetic to the needs of the poor of Scotland. He is said to have like travelling incognito in his kingdom disguised as the Gudeman (farmer) Ballengeich. He brought the Borders under control and the Highlands and islands. It