



The Loony - David Thomas Lyon

Glamis Castle

Photo by

GLAMIS

A PARISH HISTORY

By the REV. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., F.S.A. (*Scot.*)
MINISTER OF GLAMIS

*Member of the Scottish History Society & of the Historical
Association of Scotland*

WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

BY
The Lady MAUD BOWES-LYON
AND OTHERS



FORFAR :
W. SHEPHERD, CASTLE STREET
1913

102
24/10/21
J.H.
5-11-24

**To THE
PEOPLE OF GLAMIS**

PREFACE.

IT is the aim of this Book to give, in narrative form, the leading facts of Glamis Parish History.

Passing notices have appeared, from time to time, in various local histories, or in pamphlet form, but no comprehensive account of the Parish has hitherto been published.

The writer found his task a somewhat difficult one, though most congenial, and he has been encouraged by the ready help of many friends and parishioners.

He is specially grateful to the following, who have ably and willingly assisted him in the preparation of this volume :—

The Right Honourable the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne ; The Right Honourable the Dowager-Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne ; The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon ; Colonel Smythe, of Methven Castle, Perthshire ; Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh ; The Rev. James Kirk, M.A., Dunbar ; The Rev. Alexander Ritchie, Oathlaw ; Andrew Ross, Esq., s.s.c., Ross Herald, Edinburgh ; Mrs Maxtone Graham, Edinburgh ; Mrs Stevenson, Johnshaven ; Thomas Ross, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh ; A. H. Millar, Esq., LL.D., Dundee ; Francis J. Grant, Esq., w.s., Rothesay Herald, Edinburgh ; Gavin Ralston, Esq., Glamis ; James Whyte, Esq., Hayston, Glamis.

THE MANSE OF GLAMIS,
July 1913.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTION,	1
Situation of the Parish; Origin of the Name; General description.	
II.—EARLY HISTORY,	6
Celtic influence; S. Fergus; The Nine Maidens; Celtic Stones; Royal interest; King Malcolm II.; Glamis, a thanedom.	
III.—THE LYONS OF GLAMIS,	16
Glamis, a barony; Sir John Lyon; Origin of the Lyon family; Patrick Lyon, first Lord Glamis, created a Lord of Parliament, 1445; John, third Lord Glamis, friend and associate of King James IV., who erected the town of Glammys in a free burgh of barony, 1491; John, sixth Lord Glamis, married Janet Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus; Lady Glamis indicted on the ground of conspiring against the King, found guilty and sentenced, burned to death on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh 17th July 1537; John, eighth Lord Glamis, present at the marriage of Queen Mary and Bothwell, Lord of Session, appointed Chancellor of the Kingdom in 1573, killed at Stirling, 1577; Sir Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis; "Raid of Ruthven"; Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis, created Earl of Kinghorne, Lord Lyon and Glamis in 1606; John, second Earl of Kinghorne, identified with covenanting party; Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorne, created Earl of Strathmore in 1677, removed the great burden of debt upon the estates, altered and enlarged the Castle, made great improvements in the parish, wrote an interesting Diary; Charles, sixth Earl, accidentally	

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
killed at Forfar in 1728 ; John, ninth Earl, married in 1767 Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes of Streatlam Castle and Gibside, Durham ; John, tenth Earl, created Baron Bowes of Streatlam in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1815, died in 1820, and with him the barony of Bowes expired ; Thomas, eleventh Earl ; Claude, thirteenth Earl, succeeded his brother Thomas, twelfth Earl, in 1865, created Baron Bowes of Streatlam Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, on 1st July 1887, died in 1904 ; Claude George, fourteenth and present Earl.	
IV.—GLAMIS CASTLE,	35
Legend of its origin ; Oldest portion of present Castle dating from fifteenth century ; Occupied by James V. and Mary of Lorraine ; Visit of Queen Mary in 1562 ; Castle remodelled by Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis ; Scheme of renovation continued by Earl John ; Earl Patrick ; Restoration, 1670-1689 ; Visit of Prince James, Chevalier de St. George, in 1716 ; Castle described by an anonymous writer in 1723 ; Scene at Castle in 1728 after the death of Earl Charles ; Duke of Cumberland's visit in 1746 ; The Poet Gray's description of the Castle in 1765 ; Captain Grose at Glamis ; Sir Walter Scott spends a night at Glamis Castle in 1793 ; His description and impressions ; Alterations on the Castle ; The Secret Chamber ; Legend regarding it ; The mystery never revealed ; General description of Castle at the present day ; The Autumn Garden.	
V.—CHURCH OF GLAMIS,	72
Celtic period ; William the Lion granted Church to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1178 ; A vicarage in diocese of St. Andrews ; Dedicated in 1242 by Bishop David of St. Andrews to S. Fergus, the patron saint ; Isabella Ogilvy, wife of Patrick, first Lord Glamis "built the ille in the Kirk of Glamis" after the death of her husband in 1459 ; On 12th October 1487, John, third Lord Glamis, granted a mortification of an annual rent of twelve merks, to the altar of St. Thomas, the Martyr, in the Parish Church ; In 1492, the same Lord mortified to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the Parish Church, two acres and a toft of Land in the barony of Glammiss,	

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

PAGE

for the benefit of the soul of Elizabeth Scrymgeour, his wife; John, seventh Lord, purchased the whole teinds from Cardinal Beaton, Commendator of Arbroath; Robert Boyd, first minister after the Reformation; His successors; Earl Patrick's improvements; Church seated with pews in 1695; Description of church services; Mr John Balvaird; Communion celebrations; Robert Smith's metrical version of Shorter Catechism; Presbytery and the rebellion of 1745; Excambion of Glebe, 1773; Rev. Dr James Lyon; Mrs Agnes Lyon, poetess; Description of mortuary chapel, only remaining fragment of old Parish Church; New Church; Rev. Thomas J. Crawford, A.M., translated to St. Andrews Parish Church, Edinburgh, in 1844; Rev. Dr John Tannoch; Rev. Dr John Stevenson; List of Elders in Glamis from 1685 to present time; Relics belonging to the Church of Glamis.

VI.—THE OLD CHURCHYARD, 126

General description; Earliest dated tombstone "Thom Low, Valkar in Glamis, Obiit 1603"; Seventeenth century stones described; Quaint epitaphs; Tomb of David Kid, Templebank; Eighteenth century stones; James Cathro's monument; John Dalgety's epitaph; James Chalmers, musician to the House of Strathmore; Later tombs; New churchyard.

VII.—GLENS IN THE PARISH, 142

Glen of Ogilvy; Property of the crown in time of William the Lion; Granted by King William to Gilbert, third son of Gillebride, second Earl of Angus; Origin of name; Acquired by the Grahams in the seventeenth century; John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee; His home in Glen-Ogilvy; Death at Killiecrankie; Glen-Ogilvy bestowed on James, second Marquis of Douglas, son of Archibald, Earl of Angus; The Duke of Douglas; Lady Jean Douglas; "The Douglas Cause"; Lord Douglas of Douglas; Countess of Home; Glen purchased by Earl of Strathmore in 1871; Population of Glen; Haunt of Smugglers; Glen of Denoon; Derivation of word; Denoon Castle; Law of Denoon; Easter Denoon, property of the Fotheringhams of Lawhill, owned for a time by George Innes; Wester-Denoon, acquired

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
by Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne, from George Fullerton and Matilda Nevy, his wife ; Redeemed by Earl Patrick ; Frequented by smugglers ; Rochelhill ; Property of the Ogilvies ; Acquired by Lyon family ; Belonged to family of Henderson in later times ; Cossins ; Original name ; Exchanged for Foffarty by King William the Lion ; Cossins of that ilk ; Lyons of Cossins ; Thornton ; Thornton of that ilk ; Manor House of Thornton ; Plans of Thornton ; Templebank ; Property of Knights Templars ; Hayston ; Patrick Gray of Invergowrie ; Loch of Forfar ; Royal Castle on island at east end ; St. Margaret's Inch and Causeway ; Relics found in the Loch ; Property of Abbey of Coupar-Angus in medieval times ; Chaplaincy of St. Margaret conferred on Sir Alexander Turnbull in 1508 ; Discussion regarding the name of the Inch ; Drumgley.	
VIII.—GLAMIS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES,	173
Glamis, a burgh of barony ; Fair of S. Fergus ; Civil and ecclesiastical discipline ; Tolbooth built and market cross erected ; Occupations of the people ; Methods of agriculture ; State of the soil ; Forestry and cattle breeding in the parish ; Working hours ; The Glamis brewers ; The first Jacobite Rising of 1689 ; Beggars, Licensed and Unlicensed ; Regulations regarding their treatment ; Overseers appointed ; Seven years' dearth ; Rising of 1715 ; Rising of 1745 ; List of men from Glamis engaged in the latter Rebellion ; The lead mine ; Improvement in the general condition of the people ; Want of fuel ; Burning of peat ; Rise in value of property.	
IX.—LATER TIMES,	202
Spinning Mill built in 1806 by Messrs William Baxter and Son ; Brown linen trade ; Mill-stone quarries ; Charleston built in 1833 ; Cattle rearing ; The Horners ; Education in the parish ; Markets ; Customs exacted at yearly fairs ; James Cargill Guthrie, born at Arneyfoul in 1812, author of "Village Scenes," "The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie," and other poems ; Lodge of Masons ; Modern changes ; Decay of Industries ; Rural Depopulation.	

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

	PAGE
APPENDICES.	
I.—NATURAL HISTORY OF GLAMIS,	227
II.—LIST OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN GLAMIS IN 1834,	238
III.—PAPERS RELATING TO EARL PATRICK,	242
INDEX,	243
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,	251

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Glamis Castle,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	FACING PAGE
The Well of S. Fergus,	6
The Manse Stone (Obverse),	8
The Manse Stone (Reverse),	9
The Thornton Stone (Obverse),	10
The Thornton Stone (Reverse),	11
St. Orland's Stone (Obverse and Reverse),	12
Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis,	18
George Boswell,	18
Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne,	20
Helen, Countess of Strathmore,	22
Patrick, Lord Glamis,	24
Charles, Lord Lyon,	26
John, tenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne,	28
Claude, thirteenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne,	30
Claude George, fourteenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne,	32
Elizabeth, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne,	34
The Crypt (1),	36
The Crypt (2),	38
Glamis Castle, 1686 (1),	42
Glamis Castle, 1686 (2),	42
Glamis Castle, 1730,	46

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

	FACING PAGE
Glamis Castle, 1790,	46
The North Gateway,	48
The Lion of Glamis,	50
The Main Doorway,	52
The South Gateway,	54
Claverhouse's Coat,	56
Sword of Prince James,	56
The Great Hall,	58
The Drawing Room,	60
John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee,	62
The Chapel,	64
Plan of Glamis Castle,	65
The Great Sun Dial,	66
The Autumn Garden,	68
Old Gateway near Manse,	82
The Glamis Burn,	82
The Rev. James Lyon, D.D.,	104
Mrs Agnes Lyon,	106
Miss Janet Lyon,	108
Miss Stewart Lyon,	108
The Mortuary Chapel (exterior),	110
The Sacrament House,	110
The Church,	112
The Mortuary Chapel (interior),	113
The Manse,	114
The Rev. Thomas J. Crawford, D.D.,	116
The Rev. John Tannoch, D.D.,	118
The Rev. John Stevenson, LL.D.,	120
The Poores Box,	122
Old Communion Cup,	122
Communion Token,	124
The Low Memorial,	126

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACING PAGE
The Cathro Tomb,	128
Headstone of John Dalgety,	132
The Farquharson Memorial,	132
The Tombstone of Thomas Mitchell,	136
The Thornton Memorial,	136
The Proctor Tablets,	138
Tomb of David Stormont,	138
Jean, Viscountess Dundee,	144
The Rochelhill Stone,	160
The Village of Glamis,	180
Bridge on the Burn,	202
The Den of Glamis,	202
On the Burn,	212

I.

INTRODUCTION.

“Where'er we tread within this auncyent plaice,
We set our foote upon some reverend historie.”

OLD CHRONICLE.

IN the strife and conflict which unfailingly marked the progress of Scottish history, much information of deep interest contained in contemporary documents has been irretrievably lost. The War of Independence; the constant striving in the state of party against party and faction against faction; the bitter jealousy and hatred between great families whose leaders claimed for themselves more than their due share of power in the government of the realm; the opposing forces of church and state; in all these struggles, many documentary records of importance were ruthlessly destroyed. Further, indifference and apathy seemed always to characterise the attitude of responsible officials towards the national archives, and allowed them to neglect charters and other papers which were of undoubted value. True it is that in a number of charter-rooms in old castles and manor-houses facts of great historic interest lie hidden away, but these are not available for many reasons. It would be a great benefit to the community, however, if selections of documents in private collections, relating to public affairs, were published from time to time. Every student of history would regard

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

such action as a boon and blessing. The Scottish History, and kindred Societies, certainly do excellent work in this way, but if a regular system could be devised, receiving recognition from proper authorities, the result no doubt would be eminently satisfactory, and the charge that Scotsmen were indifferent and unpatriotic regarding their records be in great measure disproved.

In recent years a renewed interest has been taken in History generally, and in no branch has this interest been more clearly shown than in that commonly known as Parish History. The number of volumes of local concern mainly that have been published of late is large. The old statistical accounts of the parishes, edited by Sinclair, are of value so far as they go, but they are of unequal merit owing to the fact, probably, that the authors were allowed to take their own line as regards scope and limit. In consequence, some of the most important parishes receive meagre and perfunctory treatment, while others of less importance are described fully and in detail. The modern parish historian endeavours to remedy that defect. Parishes differ in size, importance, and in historic interest. The record of some is simple, of others comprehensive, and the aim of the historian must be to keep *in focus*, and not to lose the sense of proportion in the use of his material.

To the second or difficult class the subject of this volume belongs. Glamis is a name to conjure with in Scottish story, but a name "around which the clouds of grey tradition lower," and it is sometimes no easy task for the historian to distinguish between what is legendary and what is undoubted and authentic fact.

The Parish is situated on the southern side of the Strathmore valley, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting in Forfarshire. To the historian and lover of Nature alike,

INTRODUCTION.

it affords a variety of attraction and a wealth of interest second to none in Angus. Here, a spell of enchantment seems to be cast over every meadow, hill, and stream, calling up memories of the dim and distant past. Here, the glamour of romance lends a new and subtle charm to the beauty of the landscape, which seems to tell to every breeze the story of the ancient Thanedom, until, in fancy we live o'er again the stirring incidents of former times, and behold with inward eye the forms of those who once adorned the foremost places, now "hid in Death's dateless night."

The origin of the name "Glamis" is uncertain. Dr Lyon, in his "New Statistical Account" of the Parish, felt compelled to give some explanation, and he gave one which will not stand. The name, according to him, is derived from "Glamm," a "noise or sound," and "iss" an affix signifying an obstruction on account of the murmuring sound caused by the waterfall of the burn in a deep and rocky gorge, above the village. The word, however, is undoubtedly Celtic.¹ In Gaelic "Glamas" means (1) open jaws in act to snatch, (2) a blacksmith's or carpenter's vice—thus an epithet applicable to territory at the junction of two streams if the streams converge somewhat like jaws at the point of confluence. The Gaelic term "glomhus," a narrow rocky fissure with water, commonly applied on the west-coast to narrow sea inlets, is inapplicable here, although in one part of the parish the river forces its way through a narrow rocky chasm, because (1) no old spellings substitute an "o" for an "a" in Glamis, (2) the "m" in glomhus is aspirated, and that of "Glamis" shows no traces of aspiration, either in written or spoken forms, English or Gaelic. There is little doubt that "Glamas" with the meaning described above is the true

¹ This opinion is that held by the greatest living authority on Celtic place names.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

origin of the name. It has had a variety of spelling in the course of history as may be seen from the following table:—

Glampnes,	A.D. 1178-1184
	1211-1214
Glaumes,	1249
Glaumes, Glames,	1264
Glaumes,	1280
Glames,	1304
Glaumds, Glaumes,	1363
Glamuyss, Glaumys,	1363
Glaumyss,	1373
Modern spellings are Glams, Glammiss, Glamis.	

The word is pronounced as one syllable.

Glamis Parish is large in extent, being about twelve miles long by one to five miles broad. A portion of the Loch of Forfar is within the boundary. On the north, the parish is bounded by Airlie and Kirriemuir, on the west by Eassie and Nevay, on the east by Forfar and Kinnettles, and on the south by Tealing, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle. The northern part of the parish is comparatively level, only broken here and there by gentle uplands and grassy knolls. The soil is poor, being of a light sandy nature. In the central portion, the soil is rich, and in the glens it is gravelly, yet good. The hills on the south are heather-clad, and contain stretches of moorland. The Glen of Ogilvy and the Glen of Denoon are enclosed by three parallel ranges of the Sidlaws, the highest point of which, Craig-oul, is 1493 feet above sea level.

The Village of Glamis is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. The great northern road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen passes through it, and another crosses it from Kirriemuir to Dundee, from which city the village is twelve miles distant. About 1837 the railway from Newtyle was extended

INTRODUCTION.

along Strathmore to the Market Muir. The distance from Dundee by this route is about seventeen miles. By the further extension of the railway Glamis is now on the main line between Perth and Aberdeen.

The Dean Water, which rises in the Loch of Forfar, is the principal stream, and is joined in the parish by the Bal-lindarg Burn from Kirriemuir, the Kerbet Water from Kin-nettles, and the Glamis Burn from the Sidlaws. Outside the parish, on the west, it is joined by the Denoon Burn, which flows through the glen of that name. The river is a deep still stream, in some parts resembling a canal, and well deserves its title, "the Dowie Dean."

"Dowie, dowie, dowie Dean,
Ilka seven years ye get eene."

OLD RHYME.

II.

EARLY HISTORY.

“ No longer sounds the convent bell,
No monks flit round St. Fergus' well,
And hush'd is sound of choral hymn
And vesper song from cloister grim ;
And dying nun's wild wailing tone,
And morning song and orison
And whispering voices—all are gone.”

GUTHRIE.

THE very name of Glamis is synonymous with antiquity. Like many other places of historic interest, its origin was probably ecclesiastical, as it is certain that at a very early period it was an important settlement of the Celtic Church. S. Fergus, a disciple of the school of S. Patrick, after many years of labour in Ireland, came to Scotland in the early part of the eighth century. He fixed his home in Glamis, after his work of chapel building at Strageath, in Muthill, at Caithness, and at Buchan, was over. According to the legend, he lived in a cave on the banks of the Glamis burn, and baptised the earliest converts to Christianity in Strathmore in the well which was situated at the entrance of the cave, and which still bears his name. He “consecrated a tabernacle for the God of Jacob,” and full of years, he died and was buried at Glamis. It is said that he foretold the day of his death, and slightly bowing his head slept in the Lord. His bones, in the course of time, were regarded by the people as a means of blessing. One of the abbots of Scone enclosed the relics



Photo by

THE WELL OF S. FERGUS.

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.]

EARLY HISTORY.

in marble, and conveyed his head, with all ecclesiastical honours, to the monastery of Scone, where it was held to possess certain miraculous powers. This action on the part of the abbot is confirmed by an entry in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, of a payment for a silver case for it by King James IV. In 721 A.D., Fergustus Epis Scotiae Pictus, signed at Rome canons as to irregular marriages which were prevalent in the early Celtic Church. He belonged to the advanced party that conformed to Rome as distinguished from the strict adherents of the Celtic Church. The church at Glamis was dedicated to his memory. S. Donevaldus or S. Donald was a contemporary of S. Fergus, and probably had been a valuable colleague and associate in the work which he had so much at heart. S. Donald and his nine daughters lived in the Glen of Ogilvy. After his death the nine maidens continued to live there as in a hermitage, working the ground and partaking of food only once a day, their meal being barley bread and water. Eventually they removed to Abernethy, the Pictish capital, and received from Garnard, King of the Picts, a home, a chapel or oratory, and some lands. They were visited there by King Eugen VII., who gave them presents. There they died and were buried at the foot of a large oak, the spot having been frequently visited by pilgrims. They were canonised as "The nine maidens,"¹ and their feast was on the 15th June. Many churches and wells were dedicated to their memory; among the latter is one at Glamis, which may still be seen. It is situated in the Castle park and a chapel probably stood near it.

The three well-known Celtic stones in the parish, all of which bear on their obverse the christian symbol, and which leading antiquarian authorities ascribe to the ninth, and

¹ "Kalendar of Scottish Saints," by Bishop Forbes.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

certainly not later than the tenth century, undoubtedly were connected with the early Celtic christian community founded previously by S. Fergus. "The sites on which cross slabs exists," says Romilly Allen, in his well-known work, "are known to have been used as places of worship in former times, and were dedicated to early Celtic Saints." Such certainly was the case at Glamis, and these stones belong to the later period of Celtic power and influence. The finest of the three, the one which stands in front of the manse, is an excellent example of Celtic work of the above period, its ornamentation being so fine and elaborate. Certainly, the legend of the place is persistent in referring these stones to the death or burial of King Malcolm II., who died at Glamis in 1034, but the character of the stones themselves is of older date, and accordingly overturns all theories or legends connecting them with that king. Very possibly, they each mark the last resting-place of some great Celtic warrior, statesman, or ecclesiastic, whose work and example his followers wished to commemorate in this way.

THE MANSE STONE.¹—This stone is eight feet nine inches high by five feet six inches broad at the bottom, and four feet eight inches at the top. It is an upright cross slab of old red sandstone of approximately rectangular shape, but tapering upwards and having a pedimented top. It is sculptured partly with incised lines and partly in relief on two faces, thus:—*Obverse*: At the top of the pediment, a pair of beasts' heads and a human head between them. In the middle below this and extending right to the bottom of the slab, a cross in relief of interlaced work and divided into five panels, the top one of which exhibits a pair of serpentine

¹ The author is indebted to the work "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland" by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., with introduction by Joseph Anderson, L.L.D., for the description of these stones.



THE MANSE STONE.
OBVERSE.



THE MANSE STONE.
REVERSE.

EARLY HISTORY.

creatures symmetrically interlaced and biting each other's tails. On the left arm of the cross is a serpentine creature biting its tail and with its body forming a six-cord plait. On the right arm, a similar serpentine creature to that on the opposite arm, but with its body forming interlaced work. The background of the cross is divided into four panels containing (1) on the left side on the top arm of the cross, a beast resembling a dragon with its tail curled over its back ; (2) on the right of the top arm, a centaur holding an axe in each hand ; (3) on the left side of the shaft of the cross at the top, a caldron hanging from a horizontal bar supported by two vertical forked sticks, and with the legs of two naked figures projecting upwards out of the caldron, and below a pair of human figures resembling warriors bearing battle axes aloft. On the right of the shaft is a deer's head and below it circular discs. *Reverse* : At the top is incised the figure of a serpent, immediately below it is a fish, and below the latter again in vertical line is a hand mirror.

THORNTON STONE.—This stone is also an upright cross slab of old red sandstone of nearly rectangular shape, but with a slightly arched top, five feet high by two feet four inches wide, sculptured partly with incised lines and partly in relief on two faces, thus :—*Obverse* : Round the top is a narrow margin of key pattern. In the middle is a cross in relief of interlaced work extending the full length of the slab, and divided into four panels containing different forms of interlaced work. The background of the cross is divided into four panels containing (1) on the left of the top arm of the cross, a four-winged angel or cherub with double spirals where the wings join the body ; (2) on the right of the top arm, a beast-headed man with an axe over his right shoulder and part of another figure ; (3) on the left of the shaft of the cross, two deers one below the other ; (4)

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

on the right of the shaft, two animals with their tails curled up under their legs one below the other, and at the bottom, the triple circular disc symbol and the flower symbol, one below the other. *Back or Reverse*: A beast, a serpent, and the remains of the mirror symbol, one below the other, and all incised.

ST. ORLAND'S STONE.¹—This symbol bearing slab stands on a sandy knoll rising from marshy ground in a field on the south side of the railway, between it and the tileworks, half-a-mile east of Cossins farmhouse. It is an upright slab of old red sandstone of nearly rectangular shape, but tapering slightly towards the top, seven feet nine inches high by two feet four inches wide at the bottom, and two feet two-and-a-half inches wide at the top, by ten inches thick, sculptured in two faces, thus:—*Obverse*: In the centre of the slab and extending to its full length, a cross with small circular projections in the hollows between the arms. The slab has a narrow border of key pattern running round the top and two sides, and the cross has a recessed border of spiral ornaments running round the shaft and arms, and terminating against the frame round the whole slab. The four quadrants of the ring, which connect the arms of the cross, are sunk to the same level as the marginal border of spiral work round the cross, and they have faint traces of ornament upon them. In the centre of the head of the cross is a circular recess, six inches in diameter, which may have been intended to receive a raised boss let into it. The shaft of the cross has been broken away for about the height of one foot. The sculpture on the top and bottom arms of the cross is too much defaced to be made out; the right and left horizontal arms of the cross

¹ The identity of St. Orland is unknown. Dr Lyon, in the "New Statistical Account" of the Parish, suggests, that the saint may have been St. Arnold. A hill of the Grampians in Glen Ogil is called St. Arnold's Seat. A cairn of stones of remarkable character is on this hill.



THE THORNTON STONE.
OBVERSE.



THE THORNTON STONE.
REVERSE.

EARLY HISTORY.

are ornamented with interlaced work. The portion of the cross below the fracture is divided into four panels containing (1) at the top of the shaft, interlaced work; (2) spiral ornament; (3) interlaced work; (4) interlaced work. The background of the cross is divided into ten panels, recessed to a depth of three inches below the face of the slab. The sculpture on some of the panels is so defaced that it cannot be classified, perhaps indeed, there had not been any carving on them; on others, fish-monsters with their bodies looped and interlaced to form knots are distinguishable. *Reverse*: A frame round the whole slab is formed by the bodies of two monsters, whose heads and fore-paws appear at the top of the stone, and whose fish-like tails meet at the bottom. The portion of the slab within the margin is divided into four panels containing (1) at the top of the slab, the crescent and V shaped rod symbol, beneath it, the double disc and Z shaped rod symbol; (2) below this, a pair of horsemen, one following the other; (3) below this, another pair of horsemen riding in same direction, and followed by a couple of hounds at left hand upper corner of the panel; (4) at the bottom of the slab, a boat containing six figures, and beneath, a beast with formidable claws attacking a bull or cow.

The three slabs belong to the second period in the Celtic progression, being "shaped and surface dressed stones with cross in relief, accompanied by symbols."¹ Chroniclers of the eighteenth century, such as Gordon and Pennant, speak of the Manse stone as being in the churchyard.² At one time, the churchyard was larger than it is at present, and very probably it included the ground on which the present manse stands. Within recent years, when digging operations were

¹ "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.

² Knox in his "Topography of the Basin of the Tay" also mentions it as being there.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

necessary, relics of burials were found near the manse gate and beneath the road that runs between the manse and the church. The natural inference is, that the churchyard extended over a much larger area than at present, and included what is now the manse garden. Perhaps, therefore, the statement "in the churchyard" would be a true description of the situation of the stone, although it was standing then where it is now. On the other hand, it may have been removed from the present churchyard, and erected where it stands at present at a time subsequent to Pennant's visit, and before Dr Lyon wrote his first statistical account, as the latter describes it in 1791 as being in front of the manse. Certainly, there are some signs that might lead to the conclusion that it had been removed at one time. At its base, there is a large number of holes evidently formed by some sharp instrument. These may have been made for the purpose of affixing some leverage or other mechanical power for raising the stone.

Jervise, the well-known antiquary, conducted excavations at the base of each of the three stones in 1855. Nothing was found beneath the Manse or Thornton stones. The Manse stone was found to extend four or five feet below the ground. At the base of St. Orland's stone at Cossins, relics of Pagan burials were discovered :—stone cists and skeletons of bodies that had been doubled up before burial, fragments of bones showing that the bodies had been burnt and the ashes placed afterwards in the tombs.¹ These burials, however, from their pagan character, could have had nothing whatever to do with the celtic stone as they belonged to a much earlier period—a period indeed before any Roman had set foot in Britain.

¹ In the near neighbourhood, other cists of similar character have been discovered, some of these containing urns, both of the cinerary and food-vessel type.



OBVERSE.

ST. ORLAND'S STONE.

REVERSE.

EARLY HISTORY.

The stones of the class to which the Glamis ones belong are in greatest abundance in Forfarshire. The influence of the early Irish manuscripts with their symbolism can easily be traced in their ornamentation and in the features and style of their art. On the other hand, while they exhibit a symbolism that might well be called their own, it is made secondary in importance to one which shows the influence of the "Divine Bestiary," and at the same time is undoubtedly christian in character.

Some years ago a fragment of an old Celtic stone was found in a grave in the old churchyard. It has a portion of a Celtic cross of interlaced work engraved upon it, and probably if the other portions of the stone were discovered, another interesting "find" in the class of upright cross slabs would be recorded.

All these memorials of early Celtic times bear evidence that the Celtic Church, as founded in Glamis by S. Fergus and his followers, was one of considerable power and strength, and no doubt because of the importance which the parish acquired ecclesiastically, royal interest became attracted to it. The King followed Christ. The association of King Malcolm II. with the parish, and his death in 1034 A.D., are the first definite historical facts that loom through the mists of tradition and legend, although the manner of his death has been a fruitful source of controversy, and cannot be spoken of with certainty. There is no doubt that he died at Glamis,¹ but whether he died a violent or a fair and strae death is not known. Sir James Dalrymple, speaking of the laws of Malcolm II., says, "Albeit that he said that the King gave all away, yet it is not to be thought but that he retained with his royal dignity, his castles and other places of residence as

¹ See Dunbar's "Scottish Kings," and many authorities quoted therein, notably the earliest, Marianus Scotus, a contemporary, born 1028, died 1081.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

at Forteviot, Glames, and Kincardin." By that time Glamis had therefore become a royal residence and seat of the court. Fordun, who wrote in the latter part of the fourteenth century says, that in the neighbourhood of Glamis on one of his royal visits, Malcolm was attacked and mortally wounded in the winter of 1034, and that his assassins perished in attempting to cross the Loch of Forfar which was only half frozen at the time. Boece, who wrote in the sixteenth century, relates that "the King was killed within his lodging at Glamis, and that the regicides were drowned in the Loch of Forfar while attempting to cross the ice." The Chronicle of Melrose and Chronicon Elegiacum, followed by Pinkerton and others, say that Malcolm died quietly at Glammiss. The late W. F. Skene sums up the whole. He observes that "the later chroniclers state that King Malcolm was slain by treachery at Glamis, and Fordun adds by some of the stock of Constantine and Grym; but this tale is quite inconsistent with the older notices of his death, which clearly imply that he died a natural death," or in the words of the Chronicle of Melrose, "without feeling the point of the dirk or the poison of the bowl although revenge stood panting for her prey."

The story of Macbeth being thane of Glamis, as stated by Shakespeare, wants historical confirmation. Andrew Wynton, Prior of St. Serf's Inch, says on the contrary that Macbeth was thane of Cromarty and Moray. The story of his being thane of Glamis was adopted by Shakespeare from the history of Hector Boece, the translation of which by Bellenden was the popular and acknowledged history of Scotland in the time of Shakespeare.¹ But Glamis was certainly a thanedom. Thaners whose cro or fine was equal to that of an earl's son were originally stewards over king's lands, and becoming hereditary tenants of the king, the title and lands descended

¹ See pamphlet by Jervise, "Glamis, its History and Antiquities."


EARLY HISTORY.

accordingly after the premium of one hundred cows was duly paid to the king. The thanedom of Glamis, when in possession of the crown, was managed in this way by stewards in behalf of the sovereign. The early Scottish kings made their castle of Glamis a kind of hunting seat where they could enjoy the pleasures of the chase and be free from the restraint of formal court etiquette. The moment the Exchequer rolls of Scotland begin, 1262 A.D., in the time of Alexander III., we find Glamis mentioned as part of the royal demesnes. Edward I., in 1304, bestowed the "Chateau de Glames" upon the Earl of Buchan but it soon fell to the king again. David II. gave John Logie of that ilk—probably the father of Margaret Logie, his Queen—a charter of the thanedom of Tannadice and the reversion of the thanedom of Glamis, in 1363. The reddendo of the thanedoms were, for Tannadice a sparrow hawk, and for Glamis a red falcon, to be delivered yearly at the feast of Pentecost. On the forfeiture of Logie both thanedoms reverted to the crown.¹

¹ "Angus or Forfarshire," by A. J. Warden, F.S.A., vol. iii., p. 321.

III.
THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

"In te Domine speravi."

 IN 1372, King Robert II. created Glamis a barony, and in his charter gave "our lands of the thanage of Glamyss" to Sir John Lyon, who, four years later (1376), married the king's daughter, Princess Johanna Stewart, receiving as her tocher the thanedom of Tannadice. In 1381, Sir John also was granted by the crown the barony of Kinghorne, "with the manor place, lands, rents, and forests," and was allowed to wear the royal double tressure, flory-counter-flory, on his shield of arms, as well as the royal supporters. There is a difference of opinion regarding the origin of the Lyon family. Probably, the name was adopted from the device of a lion representing valour and strength, but whether the original progenitor was Norman or Celtic is uncertain. The belief generally accepted is that the founder of the family was Norman, and descended from the ancient house of de Leonne in France, which in turn was an off-shoot of the noble race of Leones of Rome. The author¹ of the article "Strathmore" in the new Scots peerage is inclined to assign to the family a Celtic origin, although at the same time, admitting, that "it is probably now a hopeless task to settle who the true eponymus of the race was." He states

¹ Mr Andrew Ross, *Ross Herald*.

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

that "the most ancient possessions of the family, the Celtic thanages of Glamis, Tannadyce, and Belhelvies, lie around the Mounth, that great mountain chain which, rising from the shores of Loch Linnhe and traversing Scotland in an easterly direction until it declines to sea-level at the fishing port of Stonehaven on the German Ocean, long remained the stronghold of a gaelic-speaking race." He also adds that "many of the offices held by the chiefs of the house in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, could only have been filled by those conversant with the Gaelic language." These reasons can hardly be deemed sufficient to prove that the family were Celtic originally. The Celtic thanages were granted to Sir John Lyon mainly in return for his services to the crown, but there is no record to show that he himself or his forbears were Celtic. Many chiefs of highland clans and owning highland properties are not of original Celtic stock, as for example, the Frasers and the Grants, both of whom are said to be Norman. To ascribe, therefore, a Celtic descent to the Lyons because the lands granted to them were within the Celtic range, cannot be regarded as a sufficient or convincing reason for adopting the belief. Further, if offices held by members of the family demanded a knowledge of Gaelic, there is no reason why the holders of them could not have acquired a knowledge of the language. If they had been reared in a Celtic environment, Gaelic would most probably have been their natural language. This, however, proves nothing regarding the origin of the family. The constant tradition affirms that the Lyons came to Scotland from France, by way of England, in the twelfth century, and no evidence of sufficient importance has hitherto been forthcoming to overturn that belief.

SIR JOHN LYON, the first of the name at Glamis, was Secretary to King Robert II. and latterly Chamberlain. The

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

estimate of him in contemporary accounts is a very high one. He was a man of surpassing ability, noble talent, and great charm of person and manner. From his complexion he was styled the "Whyte Lyon."¹ He was killed on 4th November 1382, by Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, but whether it was the result of a sudden quarrel, or had been a premeditated action, is not known. By order of the King he was interred in the Abbey Church of Scone, "in sacello regum," where the King desired that his own body should lie, and where indeed it actually was laid. Sir John was succeeded by his son also named Sir John. He married the Lady Elizabeth Grahame, younger daughter of Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern, and her husband, Sir Patrick Grahame of Dundaff and Kincardin, the founder of the house of Montrose. Both bride and bridegroom were thus of the blood-royal, the common ancestor being King Robert II., grandson of King Robert the Bruce. There is little known of Sir John's public life, but "he transmitted unimpaired to his posterity the lands acquired by his ancestors—no mean achievement in the fifteenth century."² He died in 1435, and was interred at Scone, in the tomb of the Kings, "and when the house of Scone was built and his tomb with others raised, there was found there some papers and tokens with a staff of his own length unconsumed."³

PATRICK LYON, his eldest son, followed him in the family honours. In early youth he had been a hostage to England

¹ "So trew he wes that he wes neur fund fals,
Expert he wes to dyte and wryte rycht fair,
Thairfoir the King maid him his secretair."

Buik of Chronikyl of Scotland.

² "Scots Peerage."

³ Lyon, office M.S. (Carse).

There still exists among the papers of Lord Elphinstone, an indenture dated 1433, between "John Lyon, Knight, Lord of Glammys," and the Abbot of Scone, confirming a grant of forty shillings annually made that mass be said for the souls of his parents.



Photo by]

[W. Spark, Forfar.

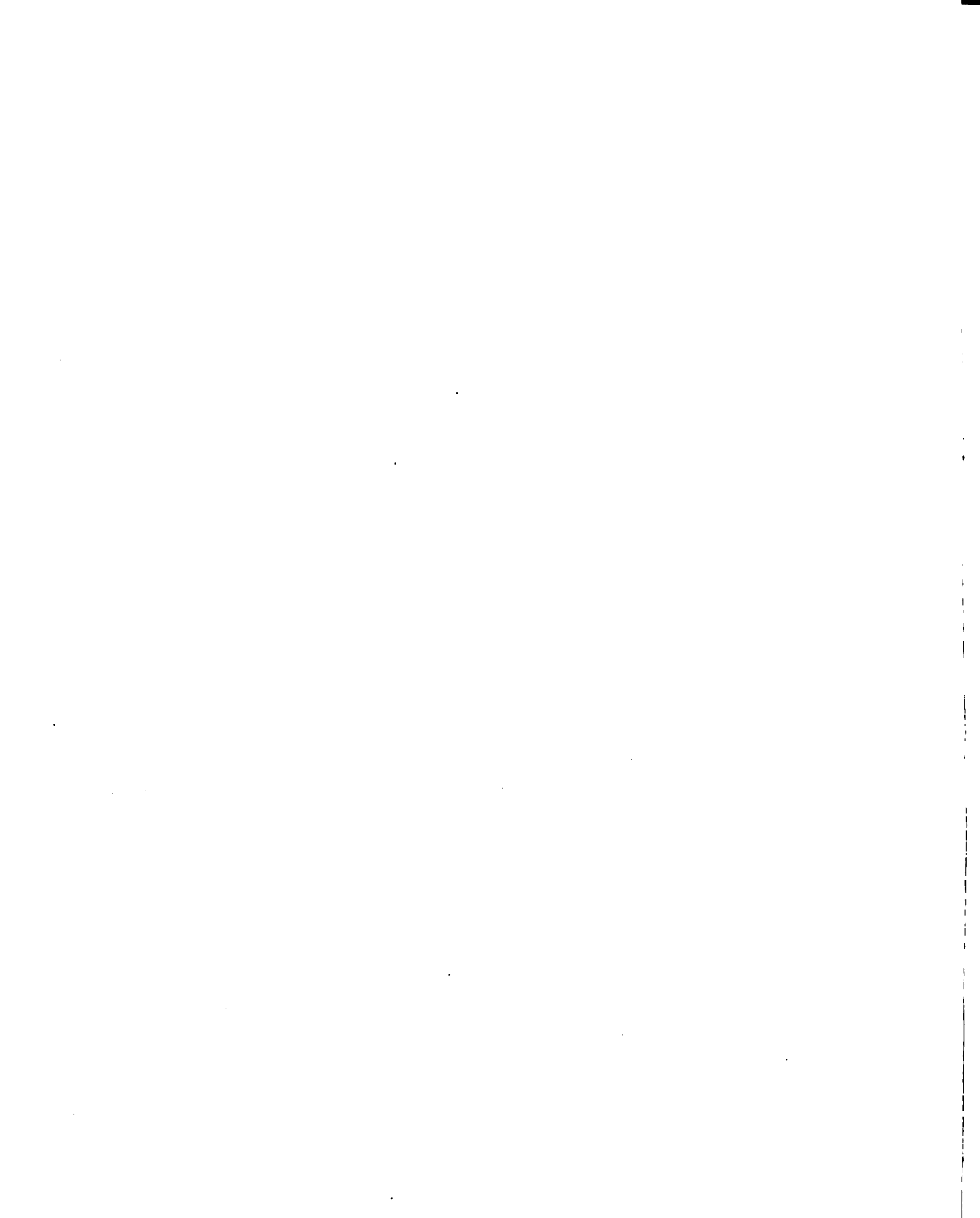
PATRICK, NINTH LORD GLAMIS.



Photo by]

[W. Spark, Forfar.

GEORGE BOSWELL.



THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

for the ransom of King James I. of Scotland, but was exchanged in 1427, for David, Lord of Leslie. The King created him a Lord of Parliament under the title of Lord Glammys in 1445. He was also appointed Master of the Household to the King. In 1457 he was nominated one of the Lords of Session, "being the first of seven judges of the supreme court which the House of Glamis has given to Scotland."¹ He married Isobel Ogilvy, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen and Auchterhouse, who died in 1484, having survived her husband about twenty-five years. Lord and Lady Glammys were both interred at Glamis in the aisle of the church which had been built by her ladyship, and their tomb is to be seen to this day.

The family, since the time of Sir John Lyon, the founder, has never failed in the male line, the present noble representative being the descendant in direct lineal succession of the chamberlain who married the King's daughter. It would obviously be beyond the scope and limit of this work were detailed notices given of the different barons who held the title and lands. Brief reference to the more important and distinguished members of the family will no doubt be sufficient to convey some notion of the power and influence exercised by the House of Glamis, and the place its members held in those national movements which shaped the course of Scottish history.

JOHN, THIRD LORD GLAMIS, was a man of exceptional ability. King James III. nominated him one of the great justices. In the crisis which occurred after the death of the King at Sauchieburn, the tact and force of character which he displayed, were mainly instrumental in removing the difficulties which the situation had occasioned. Parliament, after hearing from Lord Glamis the causes that led to "the

¹ "Scots Peerage."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

slaughteris committed and done in the field of Striulin quhar our soueraine lordis fader happinit to be slane," unanimously agreed that "the King that now is is our true soueraine."¹ He became the friend and associate of James IV., who on 20th October 1491, at his instance, erected the town of Glammys in the sheriffdom of Forfar into a free burgh of barony forever, with power to elect bailies, and to hold a cross and market on Friday in each week, and a public fair every year on the feast day of S. Fergus (17th November), and for the four days following, with right to impose tolls.² From this public spirited action on the part of Lord Glamis, we infer that he was interested in the welfare and progress of his people, and that in the discharge of his high duties to the state, he was not unmindful of the needs and necessities of those in a humbler sphere around him in his Forfarshire home. He married Elizabeth, said to have been the daughter of John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. They had four sons, the eldest of whom was John, fourth Lord Glamis. The second son, David Lyon of Baky, purchased the lands of Cossins from Thomas Cossins of that Ilk in three portions in 1500, 1504, 1511. He and his two younger brothers were slain at Flodden. His son sold Cossins to John, Lord Glamis, in 1524, and afterwards purchased Haltoun of Essie. His descendants continued to be styled of Cossins, holding the lands under a wadset, from the head of the family until the failure of the elder line in 1681. The representatives of this branch then devolved upon George Lyon of Wester-Ogil, wadsetter of Balmuckatie, who was the second son of John Lyon of Cossins, the grandson of the above David of Baky. The present laird of Wester-Ogil, Mr Andrew Thomson Lyon, is the tenth in

¹ Act Parl. Scot.

² Reg. Mag. Sig.



PATRICK,
1ST EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE.



THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

descent from David of Baky.¹ Lord and Lady Glamis had seven daughters, one of whom, Violetta, married Hugh, first Lord Lovat, and another, Christian, married William, the fourth Earl of Errol.

JOHN, SIXTH LORD GLAMIS, supported the party of Queen Margaret against her former husband, the Earl of Angus. According to the "Scots Nobilitie" he was a "werie bold, stoute, and resolute man, and by the commons called to ane byename, clange-causey, for his manie quarrels." He married Janet Douglas, third daughter of George, Master of Angus, who was slain at Flodden, and sister of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus. The aggressive power of the Douglasses had aroused the antipathy of King James V., who planned their overthrow. As a member of this family, Lady Glamis was included in the general Douglas proscription of 18th January 1528, for the counsel and assistance given by her to her brothers Archibald and George. The King, however, thought it prudent to "bide his time" before striking the blow. On 1st January 1532, her ladyship was indicted on the ground of poisoning her late husband, Lord Glamis, her uncle, John Drummond of Innerpeffray, being cautioner for her appearance. A month later she appeared to answer the accusation, but the jury summoned, mostly Angus gentry, refused to countenance so shameless a charge, and were fined for non-appearance ;² a second jury, summoned from a wider circle three weeks later, also refusing to appear, were likewise fined.³ Lady Glamis, after the death of her husband, had married Archibald Campbell of Skipnish, second son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll. A relative of her first husband had fallen in love with her. She received his

¹ "Scots Peerage." See also "Lyons of Cossins and Glen-Ogil," by Mr Andrew Ross.

² "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials."

³ "Scots Peerage."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

addresses with coldness, and in revenge he informed the authorities that Lady Glamis, her young son, Lord Glamis, and John Lyon, his kinsman, had formed a conspiracy against the King's life by poison or witchcraft. The King's opportunity had now come. On 17th July 1537, she was accused as being "art and part of the tressonable conspiratioune and ymaginatioune of the slauchter and destructione of our soueraine lordis maist nobill person be poysone, and for art and part in the tressonable assistance supplé ressett inter commonyng and fortifying of Archibald, sumtyme Erll of Anguse, and George Douglas, hir brether traytouris and rebellis." Lady Glamis and her son were both found guilty and sentenced to be burnt, and the estate of Glamis was forfeited and annexed to the crown by Act of Parliament, 3rd December 1540. Lady Glamis suffered death the same day as the sentence was pronounced. "She was burnt upon the castle hill of Edinburgh with great commiseration of the people in regard of her noble blood, of her husband, being in the prime of her years, of a singular beauty, and suffering all, though a woman, with a man-like courage; all men, conceiving that it was not this fact, (the charge of poisoning the King), but the hatred the King carried to her brothers."¹ It is said that when she stood up to undergo the fearful sentence, all heads were bowed in sorrowful sympathy. On the next day her husband, Archibald Campbell of Skipnish, in attempting to escape from Edinburgh Castle, fell from the rocks and was killed. The sentence of death passed upon her son, JOHN, SEVENTH LORD GLAMIS, was deferred, however, and he was held a close prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh. On the death of King James V. he was released and fortunately was successful in getting the forfeiture rescinded. He was accordingly reinstated in his honours and

¹ Hume of Godscroft's "History of House of Douglas." Edin. 1648, p. 261.



Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

HELEN,
COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE.

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

estates. Lord Glamis sat as a member of the Privy Council from 1544 to 1547. In 1545 he joined the Queen-mother, Mary of Lorraine, and Cardinal Beaton's party in their opposition to the policy of Henry VIII. of England. He married in 1544, Jean Keith, daughter of Robert, Master of Marischal and sister of William, fourth Earl Marischal. By her he had two sons, (1) JOHN, EIGHTH LORD GLAMIS, and (2) Sir Thomas Lyon, styled the Master of Glamis, and a daughter, Margaret, who married the fourth Earl of Cassilis. Lord Glamis died on 18th September 1559. His elder son JOHN, EIGHTH LORD GLAMIS, was born in 1544. He associated himself with the cause of Queen Mary, and held a commission in her army to defeat the designs of Murray and his confederates in the campaign known as "the Run-about-Raid." Lord Glamis adhered to the Queen's cause even after the death of Darnley, and was present at the Queen's marriage with Bothwell, but shortly afterwards he felt compelled to join the opposition party. He was appointed a member of the Privy Council by the Regent Moray, and was one of the pall-bearers at his funeral in St. Giles Kirk, Edinburgh. The Regent Lennox nominated him an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1570. He resigned that office in 1573 on receiving a commission from James VI. appointing him Chancellor of the Kingdom and Keeper of the Great Seal during his life. He was chosen to conduct the negotiations with the Regent Morton which ended in the latter's resignation of the Regency. While engaged in these negotiations the Chancellor was killed at Stirling on 17th March 1577-78. The circumstances of his death are as follows:—"While Lord Glamis was coming down from the Castle of Stirling to his lodging in the town, the Earl of Crawford was going up and the parties met in a narrow wynd. Each noble bade his company give way, but in passing, two retainers jostled, swords were drawn, and

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

almost immediately Lord Glamis, conspicuous by his stature, was shot by a pistolet in the head."¹ The historians and contemporaries are loud in their praises of the Chancellor and in their regrets at his untimely demise. Spottiswoode wrote, "The death of the Chancellor was much lamented falling out in the time when the King and Country stood in most need of his services. He had carried himself with much commendation in his place and acquired a great authority, most careful was he to have peace conserved both in the country and the church." James Melville spoke of him as "a guid learned nobleman." The English ambassador described him as "of greatest revenue of any baron in Scotland, as being very wise and discreet, wealthy, but of no party or favour." Andrew Melville gave expression to his sorrowful regret in the following epigram :—

"Tu Leo magne, jacis inglorius ; ergo manebunt
Qualia fata canes ? Qualia fata sues ?"

which his nephew translated into Scottish :—

"Sen lawlie lyes thou noble Lyon fyne
What sall betyde behind to dogges and swine."

He married in 1561, Elizabeth, daughter of William, fifth Lord Abernethy, of Saltoun, and had issue, one son and three daughters. His brother, Sir Thomas Lyon, above-mentioned, was a very remarkable man, and took a leading part in public affairs during the minority of King James VI. He was one of the principals in the well-known "Raid of Ruthven," which took place on the 22nd of August 1582, when the young King James was seized on his return from a hunting expedition in Atholl. The King was solicited to free himself from the counsels of Lennox and Arran, and was treated with all due and outward respect. He was loath, however, to part with the advisers whom he had trusted,

¹ "Scots Peerage."



Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.
PATRICK, LORD GLAMIS.

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

and putting his captors off with fair speeches, endeavoured to effect his escape. Spottiswoode relates that "as he was about to go, the Master of Glamis stepped to the door of the parlour and told him he must stay. The King asked the reason. He answered he should know it shortly. When he saw it was to be so, and found his liberty restrained, he grew into a passion and after some threatening words, burst forth into tears. The Master seeing him weep said it is no matter of his tears, better that bairns should weep than bearded men." The confederate nobles were placed in power, and the Master or tutor of Glamis became a member of the Privy Council on 12th October 1582. Notwithstanding the action of the Master the King did not feel harshly towards him. He was indeed the only one of the confederate nobles for whom he entertained a friendly regard, Sir Thomas having been a companion of his youthful days in Stirling Castle. The ambassador of England tells of a talk said to have taken place in May 1583 between the King and the Master, when the King proposed, with the Master's assistance, to make his escape to Glamis Castle where in security he might rid himself of his troublesome counsellors, and the ambassador stated his belief that the plan would be accomplished "if good counsel prevents it not."¹ The King, however, escaped from his guardians at St. Andrews before matters had been finally arranged, on 25th June 1583. For some time the Master suffered exile but again was received into favour and became Treasurer of Scotland. He was knighted at the coronation of Anne, the Queen-Consort, in 1590. He was never happy unless in the centre of the fray. "A rude stern man," he is described by Sir Walter Scott, and with Chancellor Thirlestane he continued to break lances for many years. He was an ordinary Lord of Session for some time. He married in

¹ "Cal. of Scottish Papers," vi., 477, 497.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

1575, Agnes, sister of Patrick, fifth Lord Gray. On hearing of his death in 1608, the King is said to have remarked that "the boldest and hardiest man in his dominions was dead."¹

PATRICK, NINTH LORD GLAMIS, son of the chancellor, was born in 1575. He was a member of the Privy Council and supported King James in his ecclesiastical policy. In 1606 he was created EARL OF KINGHORNE, LORD LYON AND GLAMIS. He married Anne Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Tullibardine, and had issue, four sons and two daughters. He was prominently associated with public affairs, and from 1606 until shortly before his death was present at all the Parliaments. The Earl died at Edinburgh in 1615, and was buried at Glamis. "His testament-dative gives an idea of the establishment of a Scots nobleman of the time. The chief servants were a principal servitor and maister stabular, who was a foreigner named Nicola Vieane; two servitors, John Lyon and Mr William Murray; a musicianer; a steward; John Murray, senior, master cook and browstar; John Murray, younger, foreman in the bakehouse and brewhouse; a foreman in the kitchen; a master porter and his servant; lackeys in the stable (unnumbered); a grieve; and an officer. Her Ladyship's establishment included two gentlewomen; a browdinstar (embroiderer); a lotrix (bedmaker); and two other female servants, whose duties are unspecified."² There is a portrait of quaint interest at Glamis Castle of Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne and ninth Lord Glamis, dating from the year 1583, when he was eight years old. It is beautifully painted (artist unknown), and shows the youthful lord attired in the costume of the period. He wears a tightly fitting doublet and ruff, and on his head a velvet cap richly jewelled.

¹ "Scots Peerage."

² "St. Andrews Tests," 30th April 1616.



Photo by

{The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

CHARLES, LORD LYON.

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

Dignity and sweetness are the prevailing characteristics of the face as portrayed. On the reverse of the picture is the likeness of the private secretary of the young lord. It is also well executed and is evidently the work of the same artist. The youth is holding an ink-well in his hand, and the following rhyme in old Gothic letters is seen at the side, with the name of the secretary—George Boswell :—

My lord, I am at your comand,
So wes my fatheris will
That I suld be ane trew serbad
And yat I will fulfill
Quhat zow comand me eik
I sall do my deboir
God grant me habe sic skill
As haid my father befoir.

m. cccc. lxxxiii.

Georgius Boswell, actatis
Suae F. D.

The picture is the earliest in the series of family portraits at the Castle.

The tocher of Anne, daughter of the ninth Lord Glamis, who married the Earl of Errol, was the largest known at the time, being 40,000 merks. It was regarding his sister, Jean Lyon, that King James VI. is said to have written jocularly from Denmark to Alexander, first Lord Spynie, whom she afterwards married as her third husband :—“ Sandie, we are going on here in the auld way, and very merry. I’ll not forget you when I come home. You shall be a lord. But mind Jean Lyon, for her auld tout will mak you a new horn.”

JOHN, the eldest son of the ninth Lord, became SECOND EARL OF KINGHORNE. He was born in 1596. He identified himself with the covenanting party against the King. His son, afterwards Earl Patrick, attributed this action to the influence of his brother, James Lyon of Auldbar, and spoke of his

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

father as being a man of "easy and facile disposition," but history would seem to prove otherwise as the records of the time speak of him as being a man of firm character. When the Privy Council in 1638 subscribed in a body, the Confession of Faith, the Earl, with Auldbar his brother, and the great Montrose, formed three out of a committee of six appointed to enforce its acceptance upon the shire of Forfar. In the same year he accompanied Montrose in his Aberdeen campaign, and the zeal and force of character which he showed, combined with the supplies which he brought from his own estates, helped greatly to ensure the success which the campaign achieved. An old rhyme expresses the sentiment of the time thus :—

"God bliss Montrois our General,
The stout Earl of Kinghorne,
That we may long live and rejoyce,
That ever they were borne."

Montrose and Kinghorne were fast friends of old standing. In his young days Kinghorne had competed with Montrose for the silver arrow on the links of Barry and St. Andrews, and the latter had been his guest at Glamis.¹ The personal influence of Montrose over all who came in contact with him was great and overpowering. It needed great determination and strength of conviction, therefore, on the part of Kinghorne to part from him when he felt that the Marquis was adopting a line of conduct which he could not conscientiously follow. At first the Earl was undecided, but eventually he made up his mind, and in the assembly of 1641, when the Cumbernauld bond was pronounced unlawful, he signed the declaration against it. Baillie, in one of his letters states that "Kinghorne being present, subscribed, fully aware of the significance of the act." He now volunteered to be security

¹ Napier's "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" i. 47-49.

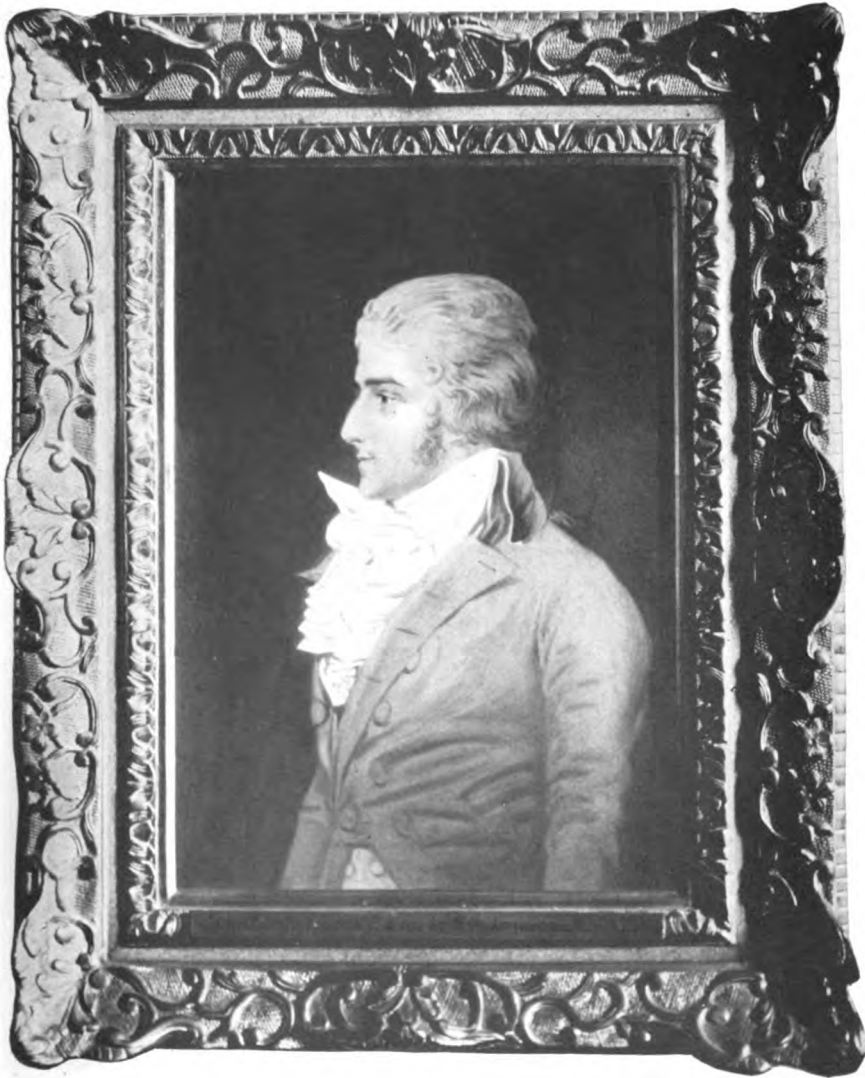


Photo by]

[W. Spark, Forfar.

JOHN,
10TH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE.

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

to a large extent for the payment of expenses incurred in maintaining the army of the Covenant against Montrose, and thus "coming to his inheritance the wealthiest Peer in Scotland, he left it the poorest."¹ He died at St. Andrews on 12th May 1646, and by his will he "ordaines our bodie to be buried honorablie conforme to our rank in our awand buriell in the kirk of Glamis."

He married first, Margaret Erskine, daughter of seventh Earl of Mar, second, Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Panmure.

PATRICK, THIRD EARL OF KINGHORNE, AND FIRST EARL OF STRATHMORE, son of the above by the second Countess, was born in 1643. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews. In 1677 he was created Earl of Strathmore. He was instrumental in removing the great burden of debt which his father had incurred upon the estates, and the tact, prudence, frugality, and faculty for finance which he displayed, are fully shown in the interesting diary which he wrote, and which is still preserved in the Charter Room of the Castle. His efforts were crowned with brilliant success. He reduced the debt of £400,000 to £175,400. He also altered and enlarged the Castle, and made many and great improvements upon his estates. At the same time he was not unmindful of public duties to the state. He was a Privy Councillor and Extraordinary Lord of Session. In Argyll's rebellion he had charge of the commissariat for the army, of the transit of prisoners and spoils from Clydesdale to Edinburgh, and of the artillery from Glasgow to Stirling. He was opposed to the Revolution, but not actively. He died in 1695, and was interred in the burial place of the family at Glamis.

He had married at Holyrood, Lady Helen Middleton, daughter of John, Earl of Middleton, then Lord High Com-

¹ "Scots Peerage."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

missioner. The ceremony was performed by the famous Archbishop Sharpe. Countess Helen bore him a family of three sons and two daughters.

JOHN, FOURTH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, was the eldest son of the third Earl. He was born in 1663. He took a great interest in horse breeding, and owned in his time several race-horses. Among his private memoranda is the following of date 17th February 1702 :—“I went down this day to Barry sands to see the race twixt my Red Rose and Sir James Kinloch’s gelding, which I won.” Lord Strathmore strenuously opposed the Treaty of Union. He died on 10th May 1712. He married in 1691, Elizabeth Stanhope,¹ daughter of Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter of James, Duke of Ormond. Lady Strathmore was a model wife and frugal in her domestic arrangements. Her household book dating from 1706 to 1723 is still preserved at the Castle. She died on 24th April 1723, leaving issue—four sons, all of whom became Earls of Strathmore, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Helen, married Robert, seventh Lord Blantyre.

Her eldest son, Patrick, Lord Glamis, died young in 1709. Regarding his funeral, the Rev. Hugh Maxwell, minister of Tealing, wrote to Wodrow, the church historian, under date 7th November 1709 :—“Matters seem to grow worse and worse. Our great folks observe now the English funeral rites in burying their dead relations. Lately, the Lord Glamis, son to the Earl of Strathmore, had these rites punctually observed and performed by, I may say, all the Prelatic clergy in Angus, who, being invited to his funeral, (but not a Presbyterian minister), did attend in their cannonick gowns, and the greatest part of our gentry admired and commended that way.”

¹ Countess Elizabeth was for a long time one of the beauties of the Court.

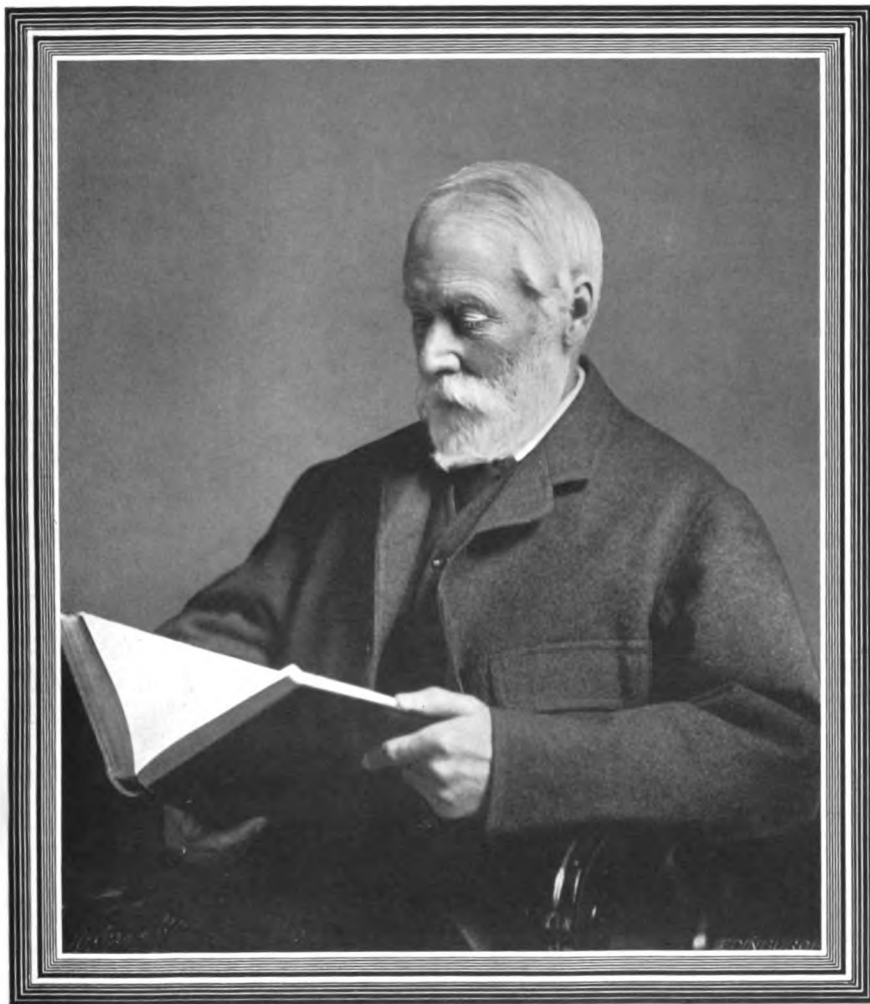


Photo by

[Crooke, Edinburgh.]

CLAUDE,
13TH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE.

July
1882
Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

Wheat
Wheat

THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, was the eldest surviving son of John, fourth Earl, and Countess Elizabeth. He was killed at Sheriffmuir on 12th November 1715.

CHARLES, SIXTH EARL, his brother, was accidentally killed at Forfar, by James Carnegy of Finavon, in 1728. Finavon was tried for murder but acquitted.

A number of families having the names of Bowman and More in Glenmuick and Glenesk, formally declared in the year 1723, that their real name was Lyon, and that their ancestors had left the county of Angus, and taken the above names in place of their real one. Earl Charles, on being approached, admitted the claim, and they bound themselves to him as their chief. The deed was signed at Aboyne on 2nd October 1723 by twenty-six heads of families, who henceforth took the name of Lyon, also by one "A. G., their pyper."¹

JAMES, the third brother, became SEVENTH EARL. He died without issue on 4th January 1735. His wife predeceased him. She was the daughter of Charles Oliphant, M.D., brother of the Laird of Langton, burghess of Inverary, and Member of Parliament for Ayr Burghs. The Earl was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood. During his tenure of the titles and estates, a sept of the name of Breassauch, living in Glenshee and Glenisla, declared the surname of Breassauch to be only a borrowed one, and solicited Lord Strathmore that they might be allowed, with his consent and approval, to adopt their original name, which was Lyon, and that they might be admitted within the circle of his clan, and render fealty to him as their chief. The Earl admitted the claim, and acknowledged them to be his kinsmen. The contract, dated at Glamis Castle 28th July 1731, is signed in behalf of

¹ Original bond in Glamis Charter Room.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

the clan by Patrick Lyon, the leader of the sept, and who is designed as Captain Patrick Lyon, younger, of Innerarity.¹

Earl James was succeeded by the fourth of the brothers, THOMAS by name, who accordingly became the EIGHTH EARL. He married Jean, eldest daughter and one of the three co-heiresses of James Nicholson, of West Rainton, County Durham. The Earl was much interested in agriculture, and greatly improved his estates. He died on 18th January 1753 at Glamis Castle, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, NINTH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, who married in 1767, Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes,² of Streatlam Castle and Gibside, Durham, by Mary, his second wife, the only daughter of Edward Gilbert, of Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire. The spouses obtained in 1767, an Act of Parliament "to enable John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and Mary Eleanor Bowes, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne,³ his wife, the daughter and only child of George Bowes, Esq., deceased, to take and use the surname of Bowes, only pursuant to his will and the settlement executed previous to the marriage of the said Earl and Countess."

Their eldest son, JOHN, TENTH EARL, was created BARON BOWES OF STREATLAM, County Durham, and of Lunedale, County York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1815. The Earl died on 3rd July 1820, and with him the barony of Bowes expired.

He was succeeded by his brother, THOMAS, ELEVENTH EARL, who died in 1846. His son, Thomas George, Lord Glamis, who married in 1820, Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Valentine Grimstead, predeceased him, dying in 1834. He

¹ Original bond in Glamis Charter Room. See also "Scots Peerage," p. 308.

² Marjory Bowden, the first wife of John Knox, belonged to this family.

³ Lady Strathmore wrote a poem entitled, "The Siege of Jerusalem," copies of which are exceedingly scarce.

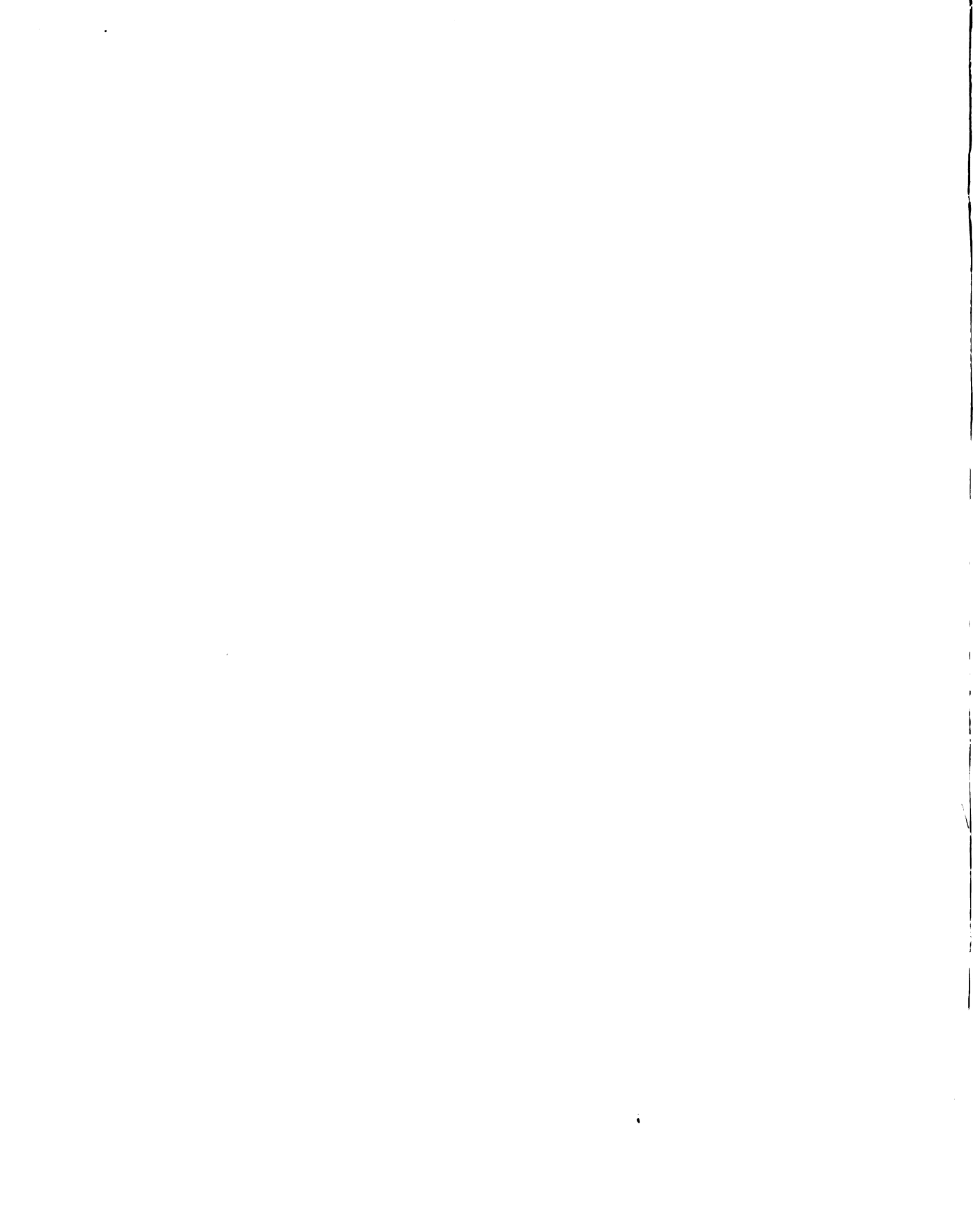


Photo by]

[Lafayette, Glasgow.

CLAUDE GEORGE,

14TH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE.



THE LYONS OF GLAMIS.

left issue—THOMAS GEORGE, TWELFTH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE. He was born at St. Paul's Walden in 1822. He married Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of William, sixth Viscount Barrington, who predeceased him. The Earl died at Glamis Castle on 13th September 1865, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his brother CLAUDE, THIRTEENTH EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE. He was born at Redbourne on 21st July 1824, created on 1st July 1887, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Bowes, of Streatlam Castle in Durham, and of Lunedale in York. In 1874 appointed Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire. He married in 1853, Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent. Lord Strathmore took a very deep interest in agriculture, and was elected in 1885 and 1890, President of the Highland and Agricultural Society. He held a prominent place among the breeders of polled cattle, the Glamis herd having been renowned and appraised in all quarters. He was the first winner at Islington, of Queen Victoria's Challenge Cup, for the best animal bred by the exhibitor. He achieved great success also as a breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shropshire sheep. He was greatly respected and esteemed by his tenantry and associates. On succeeding to his estates his Lordship entered upon a systematic course of remodelling the whole of the farm buildings on the property, and annually he spent large sums of money in this direction. He was most considerate and generous as a landlord. One instance of this may be given:—During the period of the great cattle plague, he cheerfully bore with his tenants the heavy loss caused by the Rinderpest. It is stated that the cost to the tenantry in this regard was something like £24,000, and half of this burden was borne by the landlord. Lord Strathmore was a zealous supporter of the Episcopal Church.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

He died on 16th February 1904, and was succeeded in the title and family honours by his eldest son, CLAUDE GEORGE, THE FOURTEENTH AND PRESENT EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE. He is Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar ; Hon. Colonel of 5th Battalion Black Watch. He married on 16th July 1881, Nina Cecilia, daughter of Rev. Charles William Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck, grandson of William Henry, third Duke of Portland, and has issue among others, Patrick, Lord Glamis, born 22nd September 1884. He married on 21st November 1908, the Lady Dorothea Beatrice, third daughter of George, tenth Duke of Leeds, and has issue—Hon. Patrick John, Master of Glamis, born 1st January 1910.

There are three genealogical histories in manuscript of the family of Strathmore in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. The oldest is that written by Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse, one of the Lords of Session in the reign of King Charles II., who was contemporary with the first Earl of Strathmore. His portrait is in the drawing-room of the Castle. The second is in the "Collection of the most remarkable accounts that relate to the Families of Scotland," by Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, King's Advocate ; and the third is an anonymous work of a similar kind, having the date 1672.





Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

ELIZABETH,
COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE.

IV.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

“This Castle hath a pleasant seat ; the air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses.”

SHAKESPEARE.



HERE is probably no Castle in Scotland more historically interesting than that of Glamis. A weird fascination seems to encircle the old battlements and towers, and the lover of ancient landmarks experiences a thrill of pleasure as he approaches the precincts of this lordly domain, and finds to his delight that it is not only entire but in splendid order and condition. Originally there were four Castles in the parish :—Denoon, Cossins, Glen Ogilvy, and Glamis. No vestiges, however, of the first three remain. Glamis alone is left to tell the tale of other days.

A legend frequently heard in the parish is to the effect that the “Fiery Pans,” or summit of Hunter’s hill,¹ so called from its being the place where beacon fires were lighted, was the site upon which it was intended the Castle should be built. The builders set to work, but whatever progress was made during the day in the task of construction it was rudely retarded by night. Certain “little folks,” the legend held, were responsible for this action, until a sign came to the

¹ The early Kings used to engage in the pleasures of hunting on this hill. At the foot of it there is a fine spring of water still called the “King’s Well.”

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

builders to guide them. A voice was heard proclaiming, "Build the Castle in a bog where 'twill neither shak nor shog." So the Castle was erected forthwith upon its present site. Needless to say no written confirmation of the legend exists, but it is known for certain that there was a royal residence at Glamis from a very remote period—a Castle "whose birth, tradition notes not." From the eleventh to the fourteenth century the King and Court from time to time lived there. A Castle there must of course have been, but it probably was an of earthwork with timber erection inside, as Castles were not built of stone in Scotland until the thirteenth century, and those that date from that period such as Kincardine, Kildrummie, Bothwell, Kinclaven, Castle Roy, Inverlochy, were so fine and elaborate, that had Glamis been of the same date, some remains of it would likely have been left, as such Castles were not easily cast aside. There may have been several towers or peel-houses in succession upon the same site, and the probability is that such had indeed been the case.

The oldest portion of the present Castle—the crypt and lower part of the great central tower—is pronounced by experts to date from the fifteenth century. In a manuscript of the year 1631 it is stated that the first Lady Glamis, "in her widdowhead finished the old house of Glams." The Lord Glamis, her husband, died in 1459, and she herself in 1484, so the natural inference is that the Castle had been built partly in the early years of the fifteenth century, and completed in the later, and that the ancient part of the present building is a remnant of the Castle completed by Lady Glamis. Although no description of it as it then, and for the next hundred years appeared, is extant, it may well be supposed to have been as commodious and imposing as the times required, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that a monarch and

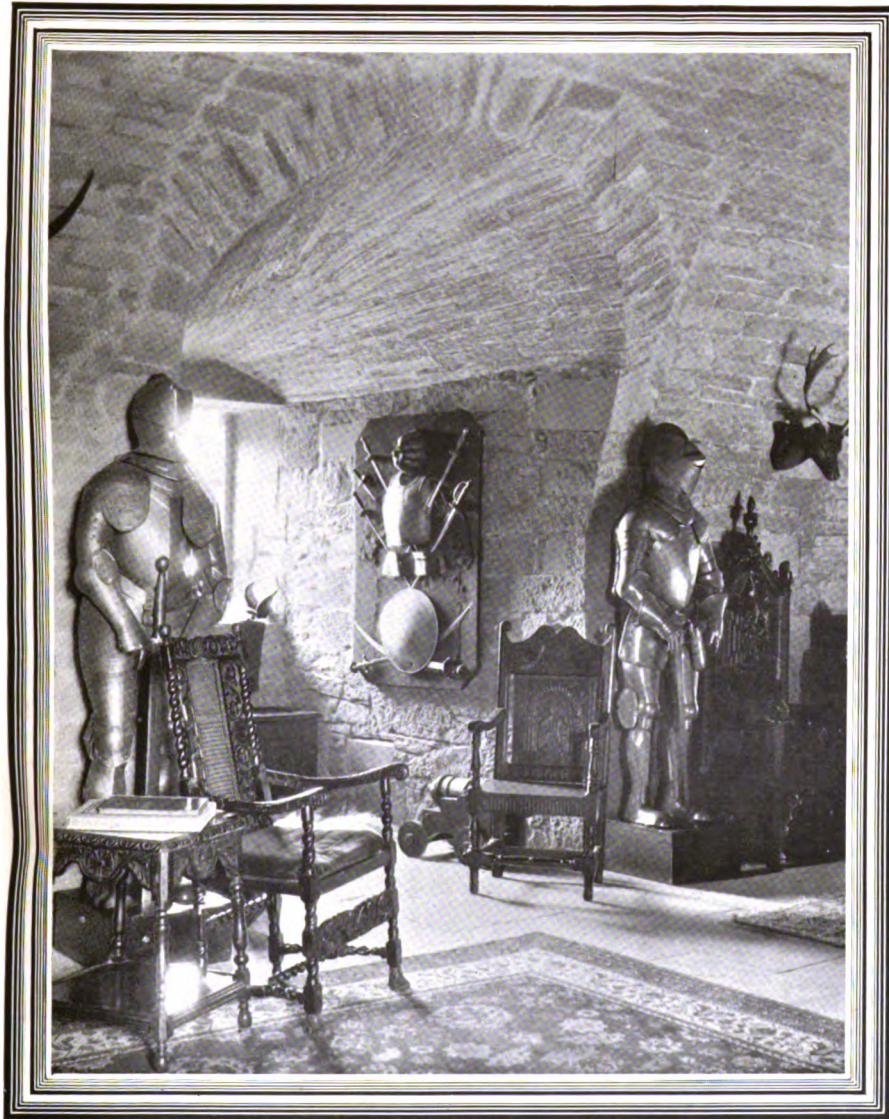
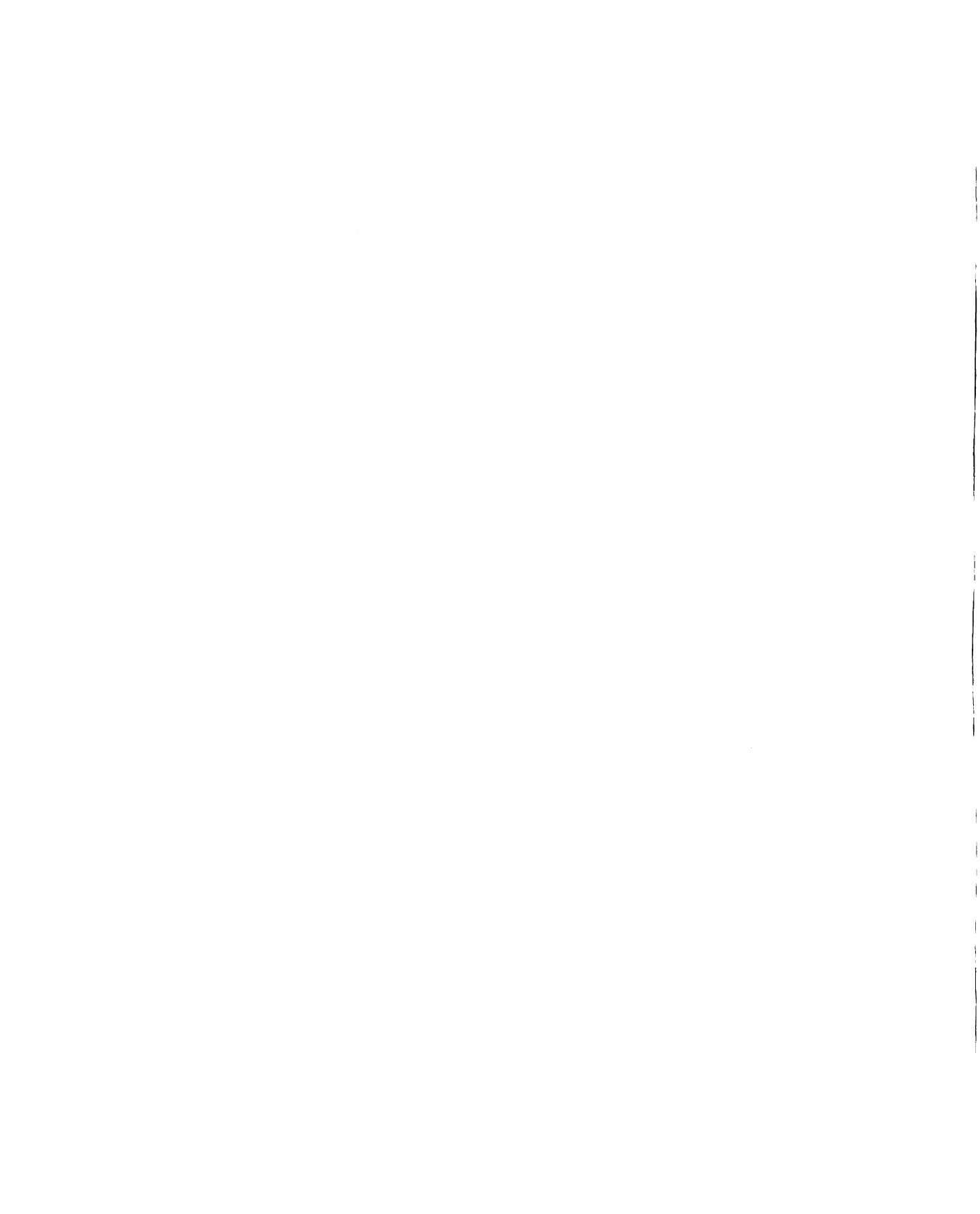


Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

THE CRYPT (1).



GLAMIS CASTLE.

his retinue lived there very frequently for some years. King James V., with his Queen, Mary of Lorraine, their two sons¹ and court, occupied it during the forfeiture of the Lyon family. He retained the Castle and Barony of Glamis with some other portions of the estates in his own possession. He held a full court at Glamis from 1538 to 1542, and there are many entries in the Lord Treasurer's accounts for sums disbursed for its maintenance.² He did not scruple even to lay hands on the personal valuables of the family. In the exchequer rolls there is a notice of the twelve great silver flagons in the Castle, each of seven pounds weight, being melted down to supply silver for the mint.³ Certainly in his treatment of the noble family of Lyon, the "King of the Commons" would seem to have lost his customary sense of justice and fair-play, not to speak of his "bonhomie" and kindness of heart. During his stay at Glamis many royal documents and charters were dated from the Castle.⁴ He was at Glamis in the "Feast of St. Andrew" 1538, in January and September 1539, in the autumn and winter of 1540, in the autumn of 1541, and in the spring of 1542. The struggle with the "auld enemy" England, however prevented his return. He died after the disastrous Rout of Solway Moss, at Falkland Palace on 14th December 1542. His daughter, the beautiful and ill-starred Mary, Queen of Scots, rested at Glamis when on her well-known progress to the northern counties to quell Huntly's rebellion in 1562. The weather was "extreame fowle and colde," and the roads had been very difficult and well nigh impassable, yet, says

¹ They both died in infancy, their sister, born later in 1542, was Mary, afterwards Queen of Scotland.

² "The expenses also of hawks, dogs, horses, and their attendants, and payments to surgeons, bards, shepherds, fishermen, and gardeners, for even four centuries ago the gardens of Glamis were famous." See "Scots Peerage."

³ Exchequer Rolls, xvii., 161.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Randolph, who accompanied her, "I never saw her merrier, never dismayed," and she exclaimed to him that she longed to be a man "to lie all night in the fields, or to walk upon the causeway with a pack or knapschall (head-piece), a Glasgow buckler, and a broadsword."

The Castle as it stood in the time of Mary, consisted of a main central building or keep, with a wall of enceinte provided with towers and out-buildings. The main Castle, which still exists, is on the familiar L plan, the principal block measuring seventy-one feet by thirty-eight feet, and the wing twenty-nine feet six inches by twenty-one feet over the walls, which are fifteen feet thick and were four stories high, of which three at least were vaulted. Round the top of the walls there was a corbelled parapet, some of the corbels still showing in the heightened west gable. Extending from this keep southwards were the walls of enceinte; outside was a moat with mounds and ditches which may still be partly traced.¹

The keep was remodelled and greatly altered, however, by Patrick, the ninth Lord Glamis, afterwards first Earl of Kinghorne, about 1600 A.D. Above the window of the banqueting hall, and on various parts of the heightened walls, his monogram and that of his wife, Dame Anna Murray, daughter of the first Earl of Tullibardine, may be seen. It was he, who, between the years 1600 and 1606, erected the newelled stair of 143 steps that is carried up the interior of the tower and gives access to the different flats. The banqueting hall was begun by him, and the slappings for the inserted large windows may still be seen. A good deal of controversy has arisen as to who was the designer of the great staircase and hall. A tradition in the family is that when Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne, was in London,

¹ "Castellated and Domestic Architecture in Scotland," by MacGibbon and Ross.



Photo by

THE CRYPT (2).

[The Lady Maud Borves-Lyon.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

attending the court of King James VI., he employed Inigo Jones to make plans for the restoration. There is no written evidence in the Castle to show who was the architect, but it is certainly not improbable that Inigo Jones designed the improvements as he lived until 1652.

The second Earl of Kinghorne, son of the last-named Earl, continued the scheme of remodelling in which his father had taken so keen and active an interest, and the ceiling of the banqueting hall, of beautiful plaster work, bears his monogram and that of his Countess with the date 1621.¹ It is somewhat surprising that both Lord Kinghorne and his father had attempted the remodelling of the Castle at such a time of national unrest, when their hands were full already, and when other interests and demands of a more pressing nature forced themselves upon their attention. They had both to raise money for "the exigencies of war by borrowing upon the security of their real estate, and every available piece of ground, even to the very Mains of Glamis, was mortgaged or pledged in some form to numerous creditors throughout the land,"² and yet, at the same time, they were busily engaged in effecting changes upon the structure of their ancestral home. The strength of character which they had inherited from the Chancellor and the old Tutor of Glamis prevented their allowing public duties to interfere with private needs and necessities. Only it was hard for their successor. The young Earl Patrick, the son of the second Earl, came into his inheritance when only four years old, and during his long minority the state of affairs, owing to various unfortunate circumstances, as the exactions of Cromwell and the extortions of the Earl's step-father, Lord Linlithgow, did not improve, as might have been expected, but seemed to become

¹ Earl John also built "Barns and outhouses" at the Castle.

² "Glamis Book of Record," p. xiv.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

worse. In 1653 a detachment of soldiers belonging to the Commonwealth was for a time located in and about the Castle ; on which occasion the Forfar bakers had to provide the soldiers with “fower dussen of wheate breade” daily, and the butchers “beefe, mutton, or lambe each Monday and Wednesday,” under pain of the same being forcibly exacted. It may readily be believed that the “English garisone” would not be inclined to treat their temporary lodging with the respect and consideration that it deserved. They worked havoc and destruction, and left the place in a much more dilapidated condition than they had found it.

When Earl Patrick and Countess Helen came to Glamis in 1670, the Castle was practically empty, and with no furniture and furnishing. The little that had been left in it previously they had caused to be removed to Castle Lyon, their other residence near Longforgan, which they had made their home from the time of their marriage. Having done everything that was possible in the way of improvement at Castle Lyon, they now turned their thoughts and steps to Glammiss, the ancient seat of the family. They found the place in a sad state of neglect. The task before Earl Patrick, not merely of liquidating the debt upon the property which his father had incurred, but of renovating the Castle and improving the policies¹ in a manner worthy of the high traditions associated with them, was truly a stupendous one—one indeed calculated

¹ “Tho it be an old house and consequentlie was the more difficult to reduce the place to any uniformity, yet I did covet extremely to order my building so as the frontispiece might have a resemblance on both syds, and my great hall haveing no following was also a great inducement to me for reering up that quarter upon the west syde w^{ch} now is, so having first founded it, I built my walls according to my draught and form'd my entrie w^{ch} I behooved to draw a little about from the west, else it had run directly thorrow the great victual house att the barns w^{ch} my father built, and I was verie loath to destroy it : verie few will discover the throw in my entrie w^{ch} I made as unsensible as possible I could. Others more observing have challenged me for it, but were

GLAMIS CASTLE.

to daunt the bravest spirit, and to check the most buoyant enthusiasm. How he achieved success in this respect is recorded in his diary already referred to. Difficulties that seemed insurmountable disappeared before him. With unwearied patience and dogged determination he followed the line he had drawn out for himself, until eventually he had made Glamis a seat, not only worthy of his name and family, but splendid in its attractiveness, and lordly in its dignity. In his great undertaking he most thoughtfully and tactfully enlisted the services of local craftsmen, as far as he found it possible, the finer work being committed to the hands of certain foreign workmen. Andrew Wright, the local joiner, and John Walker, the smith, who made the beautiful wrought iron railing at the top of the central tower, which still exists, also the masons of Glamis; these were all employed, and received very reasonable remuneration for their labour. A Dutch artist, Jacob de Wet, and a carver named Jan Van

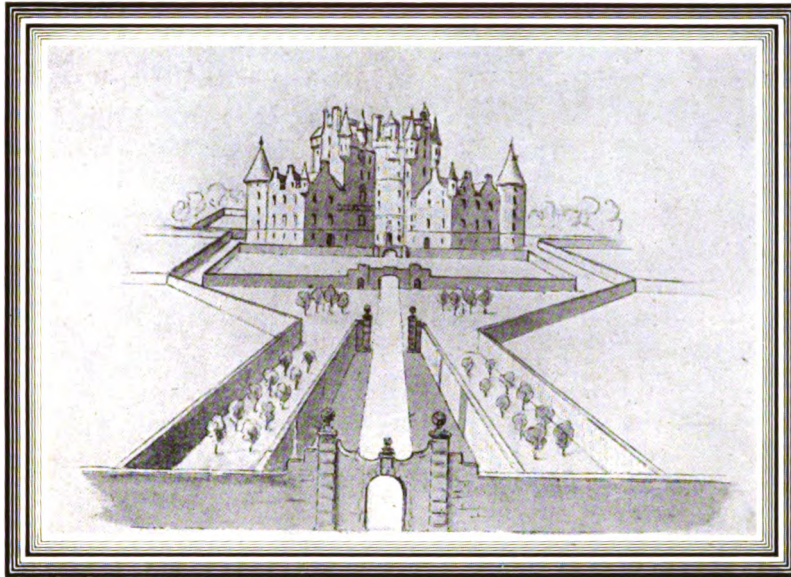
satisfied when I told them the cause, others perhaps more reserved take notice of it and do not tell me, and conclude it to be an error of ignorance, but they are mistaken.

“There be now an entrie from the four severall airths and my house invyroned with a regular planting, the ground on both sydes being of a like bigness, and the figure the same with a way upon either syd of the utter court to the back court where the offices are att the north gate; the gardener's house is upon the on side and the washing and bleaching house on the other with a fair green lyin thereto to bleatch upon and a walk there is planted w^{ch} goes round the whole intake wherein when you are walking you'll behold the water running in both syds of the planting. And upon the west syd where the river is to make the way accessible from the west, I have built a bridge and have cast down a little hill of sand w^{ch} I caused carrie to such places as were weat and marish. The utter court is a spacious green, and forenent the middle thereof is the principal entrie to the south with a gate and a gate house besyde two rounds on upon each corner, the on is appointed for a Dayrie house and the other for a Still house, and the gate house consists of on roume to the gardine and another to the bouling green, the walls are lined, the roof plastered, the floor lay'd with black and whyte stone, and are verie convenient and refreshful roumes to goe in to from the gardine and bouling green.”—
Diary of Earl Patrick.

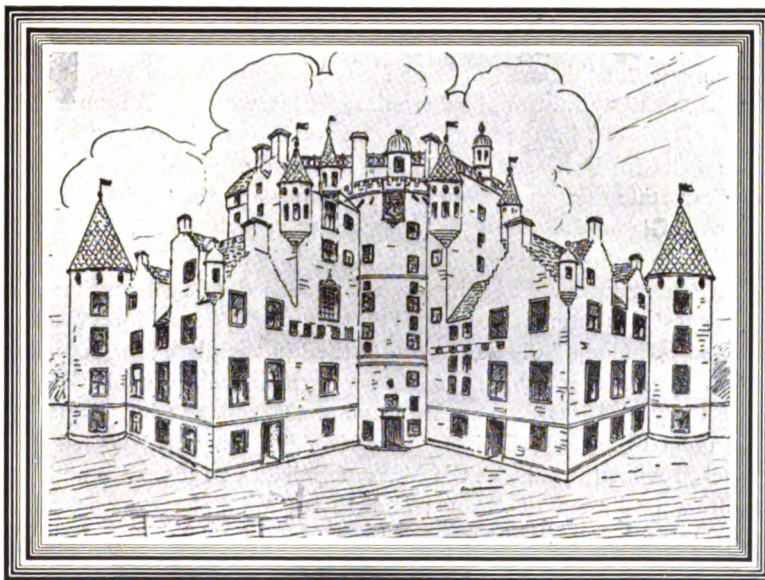
GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Santvoort¹ were engaged to do the painting and carving. Earl Patrick built the west wing of the Castle, and put a new roof on the east one. He raised the central tower and adorned the garden with a fine dial and statues. He built the walls round the Castle, planted many trees, erected a number of gateways and many necessary domestic buildings, furnished and decorated the rooms, built the chapel, and commissioned De Wet to paint the panels from the designs in an old bible in the Castle. These and many other improvements and additions, too numerous to mention, he effected, and there are many quaint notices of them in his diary, and of the contracts and agreements which he made with the different workmen. The work of restoration continued from 1671 to 1689. The Castle as completed by him then was one of the finest in the country. A good idea of its appearance may be formed from the picture of it in the present drawing-room, in which the Earl is seen surrounded by his family, and pointing to his finished work. An engraving of the Castle, a "Design in Talyduce," was executed about this time by John Slezer, the draughtsman of the "Theatrum Scotiae." He was a Dutchman who came to Scotland in 1669, and in consequence of his skill he attracted the

¹ Jacob de Wet and Jan Van Santvoort were both Dutchmen who had come to this country for the purpose of executing work at Holyrood Palace. There is no record to show what was the exact nature of the work Santvoort was commissioned to execute at Glamis, but in all probability he made the carved chimney pieces, a number of the picture frames, the stone carving of the Royal Arms, and the bust of Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne, which stands in the niche over the main doorway. The sum of £394 was paid to Santvoort in 1684. When so large a sum was paid to him it is likely he had also carved the gladiators, lions, and satyrs on the gateways. De Wet and Santvoort both came to this country in 1674. The work at Holyrood was completed in 1686. Lord Strathmore made a contract with De Wet on 18th January 1688, employing him to make a number of paintings in the Castle. De Wet proved to be slippery in his dealings, and a law plea ensued.—See "Glamis Book of Record," Introduction, p. xli.



GLAMIS CASTLE IN 1686 (1).



From Drawing by]

GLAMIS CASTLE IN 1686 (2).

[R. White.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

notice of several of the Scottish nobility. He was made a Burgess of Dundee on 19th April 1678, and when in the neighbourhood he visited Glamis, and became acquainted with Earl Patrick. His lordship asked him to make a sketch of the Castle, which Slezer agreed to do, and his intention was to include it in his "Theatrum Scotiae" before mentioned. "I have indeed," says Lord Strathmore, "been att the charge to imploy one who is to make a book of the figure of the draughts and frontispiece in Talyduce (etching on copper), of all the King's castles, pallaces, towns, and other notable places in the Kingdome belonging to privat subjects, who's desyre it was att first to me, and who himselfe, passing by, deemed this place worthie of the taking notice of. And to this man (Mr Sletcher by name) I gave liberall money, because I was loath that he should doe it att his own charge, and that I knew the cuts and ingraving would stand him mony."¹

An engraving accordingly entitled "Glams House," appeared in the collection which was published in 1693, and a number of reprints of it have been made from time to time. The building depicted, however, bears no resemblance whatever to Glamis Castle as described by Earl Patrick. Doubts were therefore felt whether the engraving represented Glamis or some other building. These doubts have now been confirmed by many authorities, who pronounce it to represent Thirlestane Castle, Selkirk. In the preparation of his work Slezer must have made some confusion of names, and the original drawing of Glamis had probably been lost. A few experts, however, while admitting that it does not represent Glamis as Slezer saw it, suggest that the drawing *might* be a copy of an older one, or else an attempt to represent what existed before the time of

¹ "Glamis Book of Record."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis, who was in possession from 1578 to 1615, and who gave to Glamis its existing characteristics. There is an old engraving, however, still preserved in the Castle, which conveys a good idea of the appearance of the Castle at the time, although the walls and surroundings are not included in the picture. It bears this inscription :—
“The frontispiece of the Castle of Glamis, given by King Robert, the first of the Stewarts, in 1376, with his daughter, to John Lyon, Lord Glamis, Chancellor of Scotland, as it is now reformed by Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, his lineall heir and successor. Ano dom. 1686. R. White, sculptor.” This view is taken in violent or forced perspective, and the courts and walls in front are consequently not visible. The “R. White” who signs the drawing, was employed by Captain Slezer to engrave certain of the plates in his “Theatrum Scotiae,” and without doubt White’s drawing is a representation of the Castle as it existed in his and Slezer’s time. Probably it was meant for one of the plates of the future volumes of Slezer’s book, which, unfortunately, owing to various circumstances never appeared.

Structurally, the Castle remained pretty much the same for the next hundred years. It was the scene of great sorrow and lamentation in 1715, when the news came that the young Earl had laid down his life for the cause of the Stewarts on the field of Sheriffmuir. In 1716 its old walls and lofty towers resounded with the clash of arms and the plaudits of multitudes, when the Prince James, son of King James VII., and known as “the Chevalier de St. George” arrived, accompanied by the Earl of Mar and a retinue of gentlemen, and passed a night in the ancient seat of kings. No wonder the prince said it was one of the finest palaces he had seen. Although distinctively Scottish in its design, yet there were striking features about it which showed the French influence,

GLAMIS CASTLE.

notably the clustering turrets, so that at first sight it resembled a French chateau. It would naturally appeal all the more favourably to one who had been trained and educated in France and upon French methods. The bed on which the prince slept is still to be seen at the Castle, also his sword,¹ and the silver watch which he left beneath his pillow. No less than eighty-eight beds were occupied by the officers and gentlemen in his train.

An anonymous writer—supposed to be Defoe—in a “Tour through Great Britain,” in 1723, describes the Castle as it then appeared. He says that it was “one of the finest old built palaces in Scotland, and by far the largest, that when seen at a distance the piles of turrets and lofty buildings, spires and towers, made it look like a town. The palace as you approach it strikes you with awe and admiration by the many turrets and gilded balustrades at the top. The outer court has a statue on each side on the top of the gate as big as life. On the great gate of the inner court are balustrades of stone finely adorned with statues ; and in the court are four brazen statues bigger than the life on pedestals ; the one of James VI. and I. of England in his stole ; the other of Charles I. in his boots, spurs, and sword, as he is sometimes painted by Vandyke ; Charles II. is in Roman dress, as on the Exchange in London ; and James II. in the same as he is

¹ The sword bears the following inscription :—“ God save King James VIII., prosperitie to Scotland and No Union.”

Father Lewis Innes, Principal of the Scots College, Paris, who formerly had been almoner to the Chevalier's mother, Queen Mary of Modena, accompanied the Prince as confessor and private chaplain. Historians relate that the Prince strictly banished all religious service by protestants from his household, which resounded with the paternosters and aves of his confessor, Father Innes, while even the protestant bishops, whom he had created himself, were not allowed to say so much as a grace. The identical missal or Book of Devotions, used by Father Innes when officiating before the Chevalier and his court, during their visits to Kinnaird, Glamis, and Scone, is now in the possession of the author.

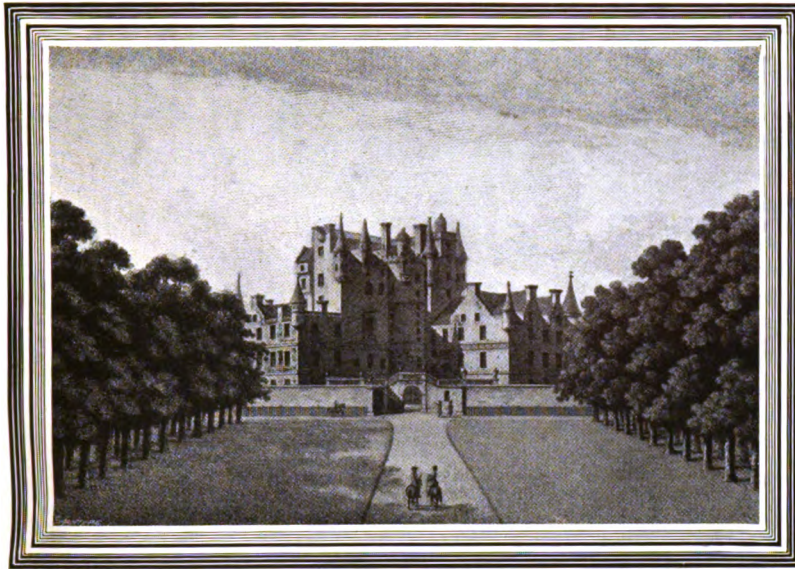
GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

in Whitehall." From the above description the changes wrought by the two Earls Patrick can be easily recognized.

The years pass and again there was dule and sorrow when the news came that on 11th May 1728, Charles, 4th Earl of Strathmore had been killed in a scuffle in Forfar, between James Carnegie of Finavon and John Lyon of Brighton. The following letter, written by Lady Nairne from Glamis on 15th May 1728, and addressed to Mrs Oliphant of Gask, gives a graphic description of the unhappy event, and a personal picture of the Strathmore household at the time. "I know, dear Amelia, just now it would take a volume to describe the melancholy condition of the family from the highest to the lowest, but no words could express poor Lady Strathmore's sorrow nor can any but such unfortunately as I comprehend it. The state of her health is bad enough, she has a violent cough . . . you may be sure no care in my power will be neglected, but I have some influence with her by the unhappy sympathy in our conditions, so that often we cry together—then I endeavour to amuse her with idle stories, for I know by dear-bought experience in vain weak reason would command when love has led the way. I thank you for the kind intention . . . but they have employment enough here. Katy is with Lady Kathy¹ and Lady Strathmore often, but Mary is her principal favourite, her Lord was so fond of her . . . (on Tuesday senight, he told me he would wade up to the neck in watter to serve Miss Mary). Charlotte is all the housewife. We have to make tea in the drawing-room, for Lady Mary Lyon² is so ill she keeps her bed. You have heard the dismal story very wrong, for

¹ Lady Katharine Cochrane, sister of Lady Strathmore, who married the Earl of Galloway in 1729.

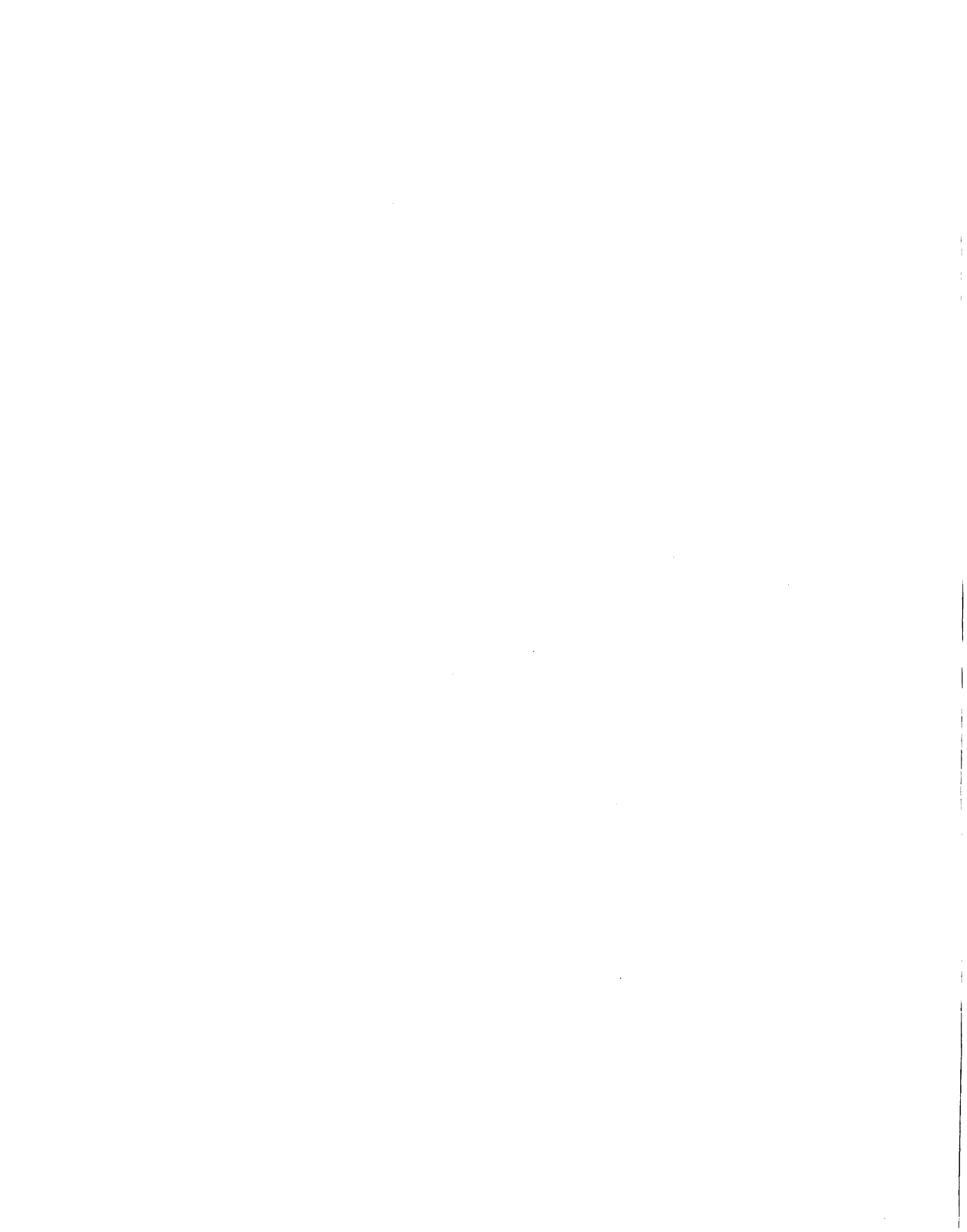
² She died at Glamis Castle in 1780 in her eighty-fifth year. The rooms she occupied in the Castle are still called by her name.



GLAMIS CASTLE IN 1730.



GLAMIS CASTLE IN 1790.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

Brigton I believe would as soon hurt himself as Lord Strathmore, and so he thought, and to the last was very fond of him. It was Finavon, who, without any previous warning ran throw and throw the body (and no sword drawn but his own) as he was walking on the street in Forfar after a burrial he had been at, whether it was premeditated malice or mad fury I know not. I shall make your compliments."

Robert Mercer, writing to his mother Lady Nairne from Aldie, on the same event says :—"His friendship for which he was so conspicuous, for a more sincere friend never was, must alas have a hand in his exit, for by what I can understand had he had less of humanity to his murtherer and less friendship to his relative we might still have had the dear Strathmore."¹

Prince Charles Edward Stuart did not visit Glamis as it was not in the line of his march northwards, but his opponent the Duke of Cumberland rested here with his army in 1746 on his way north. The people of Forfar must have been Jacobite in their sympathies, as it is said that a number of them came to Glamis under cover of night and cut the girths of the horses, that the progress of the Hanoverian army might be retarded. There is a tradition that the Duke occupied the same bed at Glamis as the old chevalier had used in 1716.

The poet Gray who was a friend of John, the ninth Earl of Strathmore, visited Glamis in 1765, and in a letter to Dr Wharton speaks in glowing terms regarding it. He describes it as "rising proudly out of what seems a great and thick wood of tall trees, with a cluster of hanging towers on the top; the house from the height of it, the greatness of its mass, the many towers atop, and the spread of its wings has really a very singular and striking appearance like nothing

¹ See "Oliphants of Gask," by E. Maxtone Graham, p. 145.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

I ever saw : adding, you will comprehend something of its shape from the plan of the second floor which I enclose.”¹ Continuing, he says, “ You descend to the Castle gradually from the south through a double and triple avenue of Scotch firs, sixty or seventy feet high under the gateways. This approach is full a mile long, and when you have passed the second gate the firs change to limes and another oblique avenue goes off on either hand towards the offices. The third gate delivers you into a court with a broad pavement and grass plots, adorned with statues of the four Stewart Kings, bordered with old silver firs and yew trees alternately, and opening with an iron palisade on either side, and two square old fashioned parterres surrounded by stone fruit walls.”

From the detailed account thus given it may easily be seen that the Castle still retained its “ appropriate accompaniments,” but when Pennant visited it a few years later in 1772, a change had taken place. The second and third gates with the outer court into which the latter “ delivers you,” also the square old-fashioned parterres had all disappeared. The work of destruction had begun.

The view of the Castle by Pennant is not in forced perspective like the old one by White, but the court does not appear in it. The paved walk up to the front door is however still shown.

Captain Grose, the well-known antiquarian Falstaff, for whom Burns wrote his “ Tam o’ Shanter,” visited Glamis in 1790, and made a sketch of the Castle, also of some of the curious relics that had been found in the Loch of Forfar. In describing the Castle, he states that it “ originally consisted of two rectangular towers longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness. They were connected by a square

¹ This plan is unfortunately lost.



Photo by

THE NORTH GATEWAY.

[D. M. Laing, Forfar.]

GLAMIS CASTLE.

projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the Castle all the angles were right ones. This form gave mutual defences to parts of the building. Great alterations and additions were made to the house by Patrick, Earl of Kinghorne. These were done in 1606, tradition says Inigo Jones was the architect, and the building in some parts resembles Herriot's hospital and other buildings designed by him. The great hall was finished in 1621. Divers alterations have been projected in the building, for which one of the wings has been partly pulled down and is not yet rebuilt." Grose's view shows that the wing had been partly demolished, as it stands only one storey high.

In the summer of 1793 when he was just about twenty-two years of age, Sir Walter Scott paid a visit to Glamis. He had been staying at Simprim, Meigle, with his bachelor friend Patrick Murray, and made an expedition one day to Glamis. In his "Letters on Demonology," he describes his visit in these terms:—"The night I spent at Glammis was one of the two periods distant from each other at which I could recollect experiencing that degree of superstitious awe which my countrymen call eerie. . . . The heavy pile contains much in its appearance, and in the tradition connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish King of great antiquity—not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates itself, but Malcolm II. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the thickness of the walls and the wild straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. As the late Earl seldom resided at Glammis, it was when I was there but half furnished, and that with moveables of great antiquity, which, with the pieces of chivalric armour hanging on the walls greatly contributed to the general effect of the whole. After a very hospitable reception from the late

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Peter Proctor,¹ seneschal of the Castle, I was conducted to my apartments in a distant part of the building. I must own that when I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself as too far from the living, and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called the King's Room, a vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers and other trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the Castle Chapel. In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's Castle rushed at once upon me and struck my mind more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by John Kemble and his inimitable sister. In a word I experienced sensations, which, though not remarkable for timidity or superstition, did not fail to affect me to the point of being disagreeable, while they were mingled at the same time with a strange and indescribable sort of pleasure, the recollection of which affords me gratification at this moment."

When at Glamis Sir Walter had the honour of drinking the health of the absent Earl from the famous "Lion of Glamis." It is the prototype of the "Poculum Potatorium" of the Baron of Bradwardine in "Waverley," the "Blessed Bear," being a massive beaker of silver, double gilt, moulded into the shape of a lion, and holding about an English pint of wine. The form alludes to the family name of Strathmore, and when exhibited, the cup must necessarily be emptied to the Earl's health. Sir Walter said that he "ought perhaps

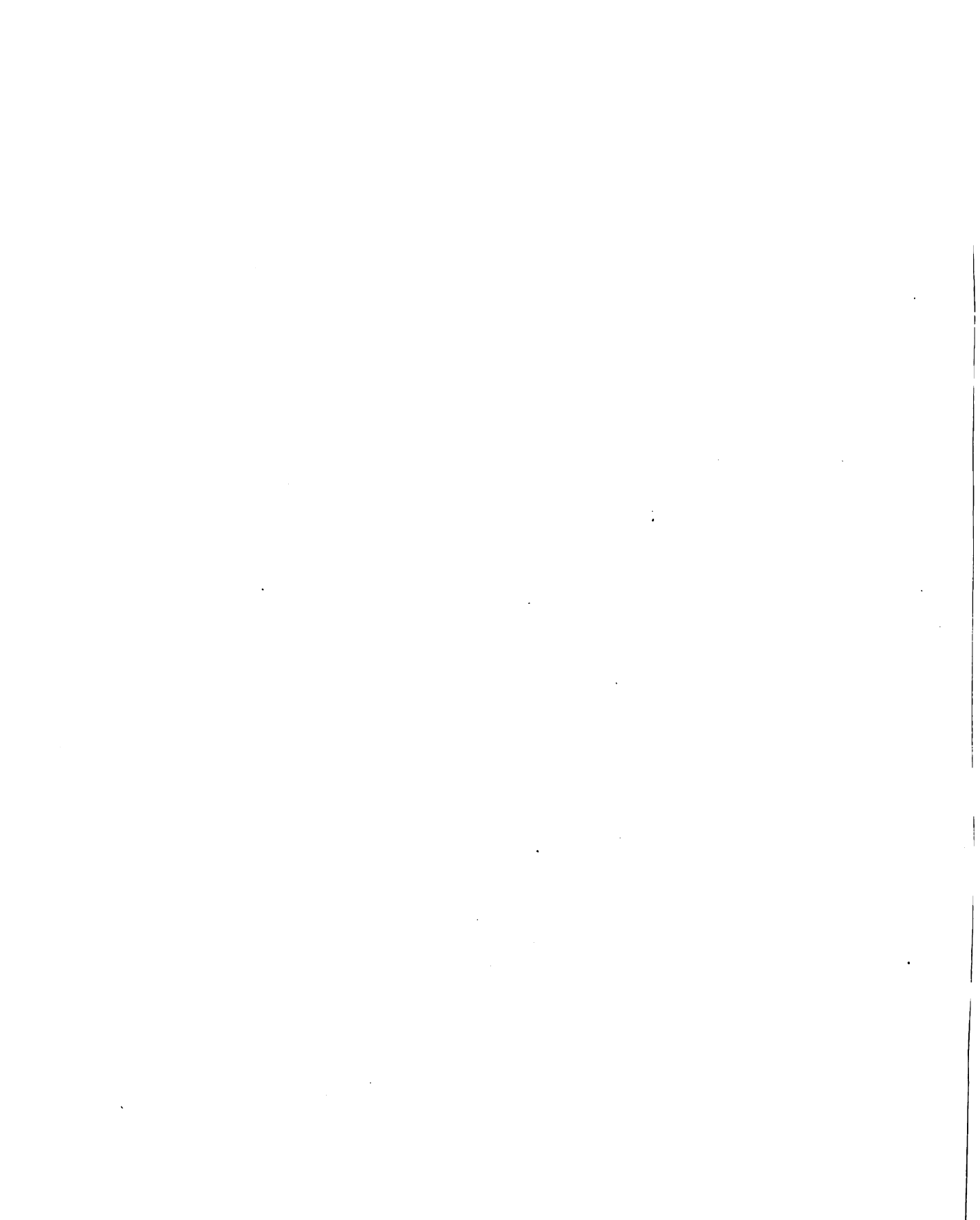
¹ He was Factor on the Glamis Estates for fifty years, and died in 1819. His son, William David, succeeded him and was Factor for forty years, dying in 1860. The present Factor, Mr Andrew Ralston, succeeded Mr Proctor, and has held the office for fifty-two years. Thus there have been only three Factors in Glamis during the long period of 142 years. This speaks well both for proprietor and factor.



Photo by]

{The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

THE LION OF GLAMIS.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

to be ashamed of recording that he had the honour of swallowing the contents of the Lion ; and the recollection of the feat served to suggest the story of the Bear of Bradwardine." "Glenallan House," in "The Antiquary," is supposed to represent Glamis Castle, with which Scott was so well acquainted.

Years afterwards Sir Walter deplored the sad changes that had taken place, and the alterations made on the old building, which he felt had spoilt its character completely. In his "Essay on Landscape Gardening," he comments upon the proper domestic ornaments of the Castle Pleasaunce, and laments the barbarous innovation of the Capability-men ; "down went many a trophy of old magnificence, courtyard, ornamented enclosure, fosse, avenue, barbican, and every external muniment of battled wall and flanking tower, out of the midst of which the ancient dome, rising high above all its characteristic accompaniments, and seemingly girt round by its appropriate defences, which again circled each other in their different gradations, looked, as it should, the queen and mistress of the surrounding country. It was thus that the huge old tower of Glamis once showed its lordly head above seven circles (if I remember aright) of defensive boundaries, through which the friendly guest was admitted, and at each of which a suspicious person was unquestionably put to his answer. A disciple of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion (the more modern part of which was the work of Inigo Jones) more *parkish*, as he was pleased to call it ; to raze all those exterior defences, and bring his mean and paltry gravel walk up to the very door from which, deluded by the name, one might have imagined Lady Macbeth (with the form and features of Siddons) issuing forth to receive King Duncan. It is thirty years and upwards since I have seen Glamis, but I have not yet forgotten or forgiven

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

the atrocity which under pretence of improvement deprived that lordly place of its appropriate accompaniments, 'leaving an ancient dome and towers like these, beggared and outraged.'" In such burning terms Scott pours forth his strong disapproval of the so-called "improvements" that had been carried out at Glamis, but which good taste and judgment pronounced disfigurement. "Capability Brown" and his followers had started the fashion about 1775 of modernising grounds, and it was one of his school who, unfortunately, had effected the changes that Scott so bitterly regretted at Glamis. The walls that encircled the Castle were all taken down with the exception of the two flanking towers still seen on the lawn. The grounds were put into one park which is still called "the Angles" from the "angular shape of the old enclosures and rows of trees along them,"¹ and the gateways were removed. The avenues were greatly mutilated, and "although a fine park of upwards of two hundred acres has been formed, yet not in keeping with the venerable Castle, and the period to which it belongs."² Two of the antique gateways which stood at intervals on the main avenue were rebuilt at the north and south entrances to the present park where they still remain.³

Many alterations have been effected and additions made to the Castle and policies since Sir Walter's time. Important structural changes were carried out in 1811 by the tenth Earl, and in 1849 by the twelfth Earl. About a century ago the west wing was burnt down and rebuilt afterwards.

¹ "New Statistical Account."

² *Ibid.*

³ The stone bridge which spans the river Dean as it crosses the north avenue was fortunately left intact. On a panel fixed to the parapet a coronet appears with the monograms of Earl John and Countess Elizabeth beneath, and the date 1697. Earl John was the fourth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, being the son of Earl Patrick.



Photo by

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

THE MAIN DOORWAY.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

It was probably during the rebuilding of this wing that the stone gables and gablets with which the roof of each of the wings was finished, together with the attic story, had been removed from the east wing, and the present horizontal "Strawberry Hill" gothic cornice, with crenellated parapet erected instead.¹

In 1891 a wing, in the baronial style, was built at the east end, and within recent years much has been done to preserve the old features in and around the Castle, no trouble being spared to uphold and maintain its ancient Scottish character.

It is matter of common knowledge that there is a secret chamber in the Castle, the exact situation of which is known only to three individuals at one time—the Earl of the day, his eldest son, and a third party whom they take into their confidence. A large crop of legends and theories has arisen regarding the nature of the secret with which the room is connected, and the reasons for its preservation. The tale most frequently repeated is to this effect:—Some centuries ago the Lord of Glamis and his guest, the Earl of Crawford, otherwise styled "Earl Beardie"² or the "Tiger Earl," were playing cards in what is now the secret room of the Castle. The evening was Saturday, and the host and guest had become so engrossed in their play that they did not realise the flight of time, and that Sunday was approaching, until

¹ MacGibbon and Ross.

² It is authoritatively stated, however, that Earl Beardie "tuik the hot fever and died in the year of God, ane thousand four hundred and fifty-four years, and wes buried with gret triumph in the Greyfriars of Dundee in his forbears sepulchre."

The late Rev. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrews, who was a guest at Glamis Castle in 1879, tells the following humorous incident in connection with the haunted room, in his well-known volume of Reminiscences, entitled "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews":—One morning the subject of the secret room was introduced in the conversation. The Earl told a story of an

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

they were reminded of the hour by an attendant. They then swore a terrible oath together, agreeing that they would not cease their play until the game was finished, although they should have to play until "the crack of doom." The oath had hardly been uttered when the hour of twelve struck, and a stranger appeared. In even dispassionate tones he informed them that he would keep the compact and take them at their word. The tradition is that these noblemen meet every year in the secret room on the anniversary of that night and play cards, and that they will continue to do so until the Great Judgment Day.

Secret rooms were common in old Scottish Castles, the rude stern nature of the times demanded that a place of retreat should be available for members of the family on the approach of danger, but so far as the writer can discover, the secret of none of them has been so jealously guarded as that of Glamis. With the exception of Glamis they are all "open secrets," and visitors are deliberately told them to their unmingled joy and delight. The "whence and where" of Glamis, however, no tongue can tell. The mystery has never been revealed.

As so many descriptions of Glamis Castle have been written from time to time, it seems almost superfluous to attempt another, but the story of the old pile would surely be incomplete were nothing recorded in these pages of its modern

excellent church dignitary who had been staying at the Castle some years before. He was a fine example of the clerical beggar and was always collecting money for church building. One evening at Glamis he had just gone to bed "when all of a sudden the ghost appeared; apparently a Strathmore of some centuries back. With great presence of mind the clergyman took the first word. Addressing the ghost he said he was most anxious to raise money for a church he was erecting; that he had a bad cold and could not well get out of bed; but that his collecting-book was on his dressing-table, and he would be extremely obliged if his visitor would give him a subscription. Upon this the ghost vanished; and has never come back any more."

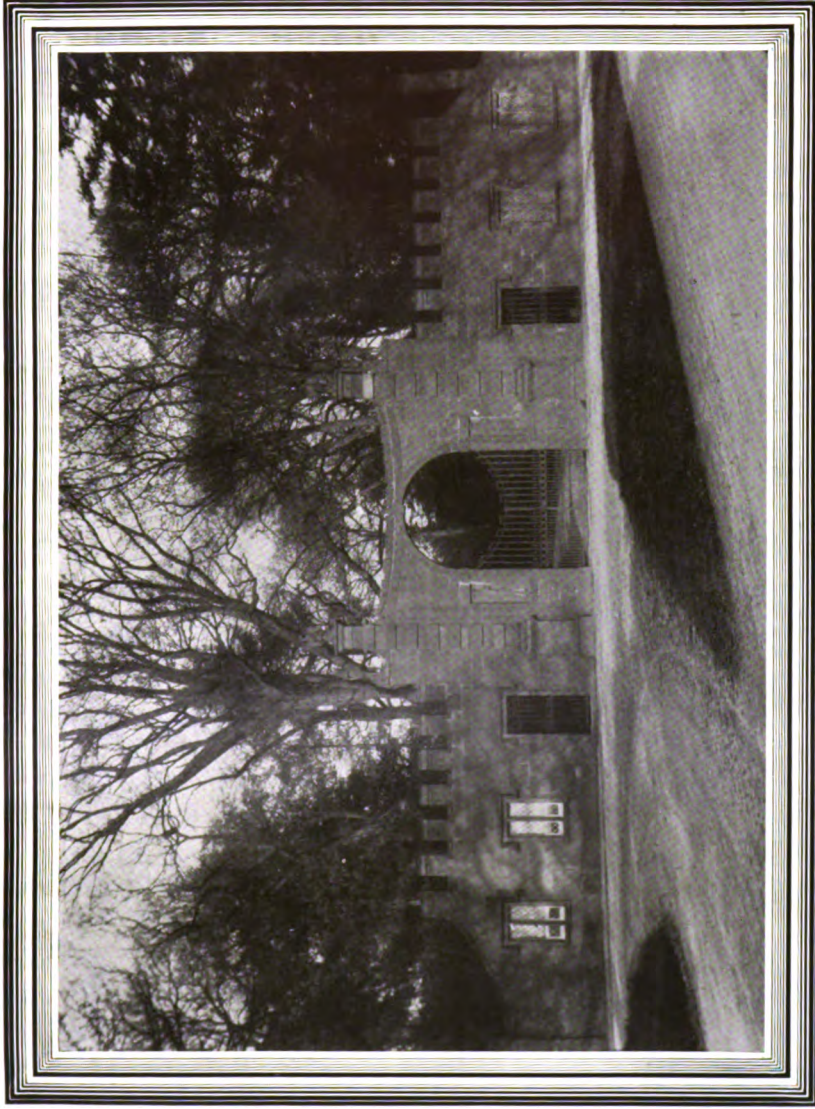


Photo by]

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.

THE SOUTH GATEWAY.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

state and appearance, that comparisons might be drawn in the light of historic continuity between what it has been in the past, and what it is now in these latter days of movement and kaleidoscopic change. The Castle stands in the middle of the valley, or "Howe," as it is called locally, of Strathmore, a little way off the road from Dundee to Kirriemuir, and is about five miles distant from the loch and town of Forfar. It is surrounded by an extensive and well-wooded park, and is approached by three avenues on the north, south, and east; the leading entrance being from the south. Here an old gateway (already referred to) which had been erected by Earl Patrick further down the avenue has been rebuilt. It is of stone, with three arches, and battlemented at the top. Stone lions, eagles, and unicorns, supporting finely-pointed shields are displayed on coigns of vantage, while beneath, figures of satyrs are carved in relief. From the gate a fine avenue thickly planted with trees is led for a short way through the wealth of greenery until it turns sharply to the left and enters upon an extensive open meadow with a row of trees on each side, and continues in a straight line for three-quarters of a mile up to the principal entrance. The Castle at first sight has the appearance of a French chateau of the late sixteenth century. Two wings extend on each side of the central tower or keep, and the large seventeenth century tower, containing the great staircase, projects in front of the main building, part of the walls of which having been removed to receive it.

The main doorway is at the foot of the tower, and at the top there is a clock which occupies the place of a window, with fine stone mullions. The upper portion of the main building is in the distinctively Scottish style of the seventeenth century. The angle turrets, two stories in height, with tiny upper windows and high roofs, completely hide

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

the gables from view. Square parapets, forming the end of a platform roof, are crowned with a quaint stone turret.¹ The open promenade at the top is protected by a very fine wrought-iron railing, the identical one that Walker, the smith at Glamis made for Earl Patrick in 1673.² The tower forms one side of a quadrangle, the other buildings completing it, and together they enclose an extensive courtyard.

The entrance doorway is supported by pilasters in the debased Corinthian style. Immediately over it is a circular aperture, or niche, in which the bust of the first Earl is placed. The scrolls over the windows, and the coats of arms with dates of the various Earls and Countesses, ranged along the walls, are quite in accordance with the style and fashion of the period. The Royal Arms beautifully sculptured in stone are displayed over the outer door which is of oak, and which is provided with an immense iron knocker bearing the date (1689) when the work of Earl Patrick was completed.

Behind this door a heavily grated iron gate or yett is erected, which probably guarded the entrance of the older fifteenth century Castle. Its height is six feet eight inches; its breadth four feet eight inches. It has six perpendicular and nine horizontal bars within the frame. Each bar measures one and a half inches in breadth by six-eighths of an inch in depth, but in the half which contains the eyes it is one and one-eighth inch square in section. It has two hinges of ordinary type, and two bolts fourteen and a half inches in length and one and three-eighth inches in diameter, and cylindrical in form. Each hasp is a foot in length, and has a hook at the bottom from which hangs a ring. The staple does not as usual spring directly forward from a bar so as to be protected by it, but from a neck which penetrates the bar of the frame

¹ "Castellated and Domestic Architecture in Scotland," by MacGibbon and Ross.

² See p. 41.



Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Borves-Lyon.

SWORD OF PRINCE JAMES.

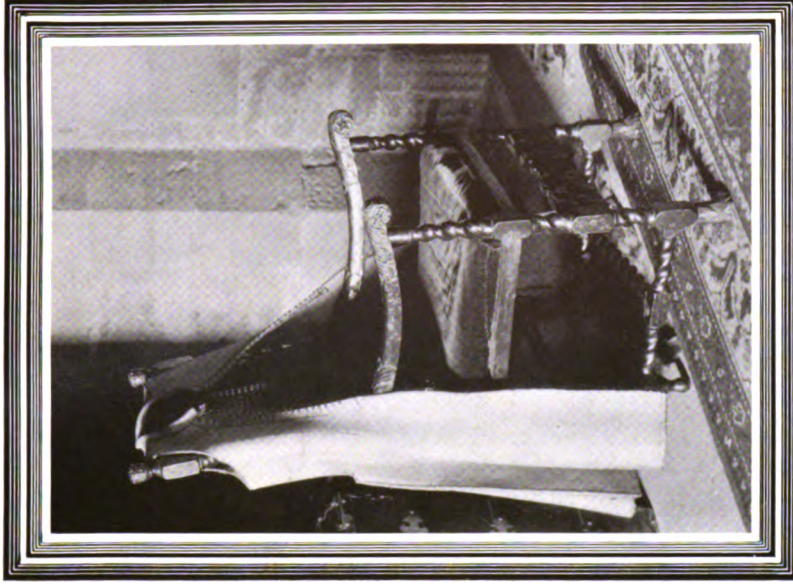


Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Borves-Lyon.

CLAVERHOUSE'S COAT.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

sideways and is then directed forward. The iron door is four and a half inches behind the oaken one, of which the wood is modern but the iron ancient, including the hinges, bars, and square-headed nails with which it is strengthened. Each door is protected by a rebate. A single hole in the wall is the only evidence that strengthening bars may have been in use formerly.¹

Within this ancient doorway three staircases are seen. That on the right leads down to the dungeons, to the old vaulted kitchen with its immense chimney, and the old well in the thickness of the wall which supplied the Castle with water in time of siege ; that to the left leads up to the Retainers' Hall now known as the "Crypt." It is fifty feet long. Its walls and low vaulted roof are composed entirely of stone. There are seven windows, some of which are cut out of the thickness of the walls and make large alcoves with stone benches on each side, and which probably "had been used as sleeping chambers in old days."² Specimens of chain armour and of old Scottish weapons adorn the walls. Figures in full suits of mail stand at intervals beneath the stone arches, while the furniture is chiefly Jacobean. On the back of a fine old oaken chair which bears the figure of a crowned Queen carved in relief, with the inscription Q.M. II., 1689—Queen Mary II., hangs the buff-coloured felt coat, laced with silver, of the gallant Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. The walls of the crypt and various staircases for a long period were covered with plaster, but the late Earl removed this so that the dressed stonework may be seen and the ancient character of the interior preserved. The crypt and lower portion of the tower are formed of large rough blocks of old red sandstone. The walls in some parts are fifteen

¹ See "Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries."

² See article by Lady Strathmore in "Pall Mall Magazine."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

feet thick, and secret staircases and recesses or closets were made in the thickness of them. Two of these staircases have been discovered in recent times, one leading from the crypt down to the old well, and another from the drawing-room to a trap-door in a dressing room above.

The third and great staircase is spiral with a hollow newel in the middle, and circles round the interior of the tower from base to summit. It is the most recently built of all the staircases, and consists of one hundred and forty-three steps, six feet ten inches in width, each of *one* stone.

From the south-east corner of the crypt a dark passage leads through the solid sandstone to King Duncan's hall—a quaint looking chamber where a fire-place was recently discovered in the wall. The dining-room is entered from the west-end of the crypt, and is a fine lofty modern apartment with an elegant plaster ceiling. Originally the ceiling was divided into panels, on which one of the stories from Ovid's "Metamorphoses" was painted. The walls are panelled in oak, and display the emblazonments and arms of the family and allied houses. In a recess at one end stands a side-board of richly carved oak, above which hangs the full-length portrait of the late Earl of Strathmore, by H. T. Wells, R.A., presented to the Countess by the tenantry of Glamis, while at the opposite end of the dining-room is the full-length portrait of the Countess, by R. Herdman, R.S.A., presented to the late Earl in 1876 when his son (the present Earl) came of age.

On the carved oak mantel the mottoes of the Lyon family appear—"In te Domine speravi" (In Thee O Lord have I trusted), and of the family of Bowes of Streatlam—"Sans variance terme de ma vie" (without change till life ends).

On each side of the fire-place hang portraits of the present Earl in full uniform, and of Patrick, Lord Glamis,



THE GREAT HALL.

(From "Baronial Antiquities of Scotland," by R. W. Billings).

GLAMIS CASTLE.

his eldest son—the latter portrait having been presented by the tenantry to his lordship on the occasion of his marriage in 1908.

A staircase leads past King Duncan's hall to the tapestry room on the next floor. The walls of this chamber, as may be inferred from its name, are lined with old tapestry depicting classical scenes, some of them resembling landscapes by Claude de Lorraine.

At the door a quaint stone ledge or seat arrests the eye. It may have been a sentry-seat in olden times when it was found necessary to post guards at entrances for purposes of security and defence. Cabinets of old china and furniture, antique in date, and elegant in design, relieve the sombre appearance of the room. A fine chimney-piece of carved oak, in which a representation of the virgin is inserted, has been placed above the original stone mouldings, part of which are shown and form an effective contrast to the old wood-work. The fire-place is lined with blue and white Dutch tiles.

Leaving this room by the door we entered, and ascending a few steps, we find ourselves in "King Malcolm's Room." The ceiling of this apartment is also of beautiful plaster-work. Attention is drawn to the fire-place with the coat of arms above, and the vaulted window recess. China cupboards, and cases of curios and miniatures, many of them of high value, are displayed in suitable places, and round the walls fine old tapestry, dating from the time of Earl Patrick, is hung.

A little recess beyond, also filled with valuable porcelain, leads to the old Banqueting Hall or modern drawing-room—certainly the most splendid apartment in the Castle. It is sixty feet long by twenty-two feet broad, and has a fine arched ceiling of beautiful old plaster work, bearing the monograms

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

of John, second Earl of Kinghorne, and his Countess, Margaret Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Mar, and the date 1621. The fire-place is of carved freestone, measuring within the jambs about six feet high, by eight feet wide, and four feet deep. The jambs are formed of caryatides or female figures¹ carved in stone, and the flat arch is built of stones so fixed into each other that they are able to support a heavy superstructure without deflection.²

Earl Patrick had a great liking for this room, and speaks of it in his "Book of Record" as "my great hall which is a room that I ever loved." Three great windows, deeply embrasured in the walls, which here are eight feet in thickness, give light to the apartment. A chamber at one end of the room formed out of the thickness of the walls is called the well-room. It has the circular opening for water supply from the well below. These wall-chambers as already stated, are common in the Castle, and are characteristic of fifteenth and early sixteenth century buildings.

At the west end of the room, in what was once a fire-place, afterwards built up and now converted into a cupboard, is seen the motley dress of the old family fool or jester.³ It is adorned with bells, and is probably the only complete dress of the kind in Scotland. The Glamis family retained the services of a "private buffoon" until comparatively recent

¹ Their dishevelled appearance is supposed to commemorate the sufferings and death of Lady Glamis, wife of the sixth Lord, who was burned on the Castle hill of Edinburgh. See p. 21.

² See "Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland," by A. H. Millar, L.L.D.

³ Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley" makes the following reference to the Glamis jester:—"At Glammis Castle is preserved the dress of one of the jesters, very handsome, and ornamented with many bells. It is not above thirty years since such a character stood by the sideboard of a nobleman of the first rank in Scotland, and occasionally mixed in the conversation, till he carried the joke rather too far in making proposals to one of the young ladies of the family, and publishing the banns betwixt her and himself in church."

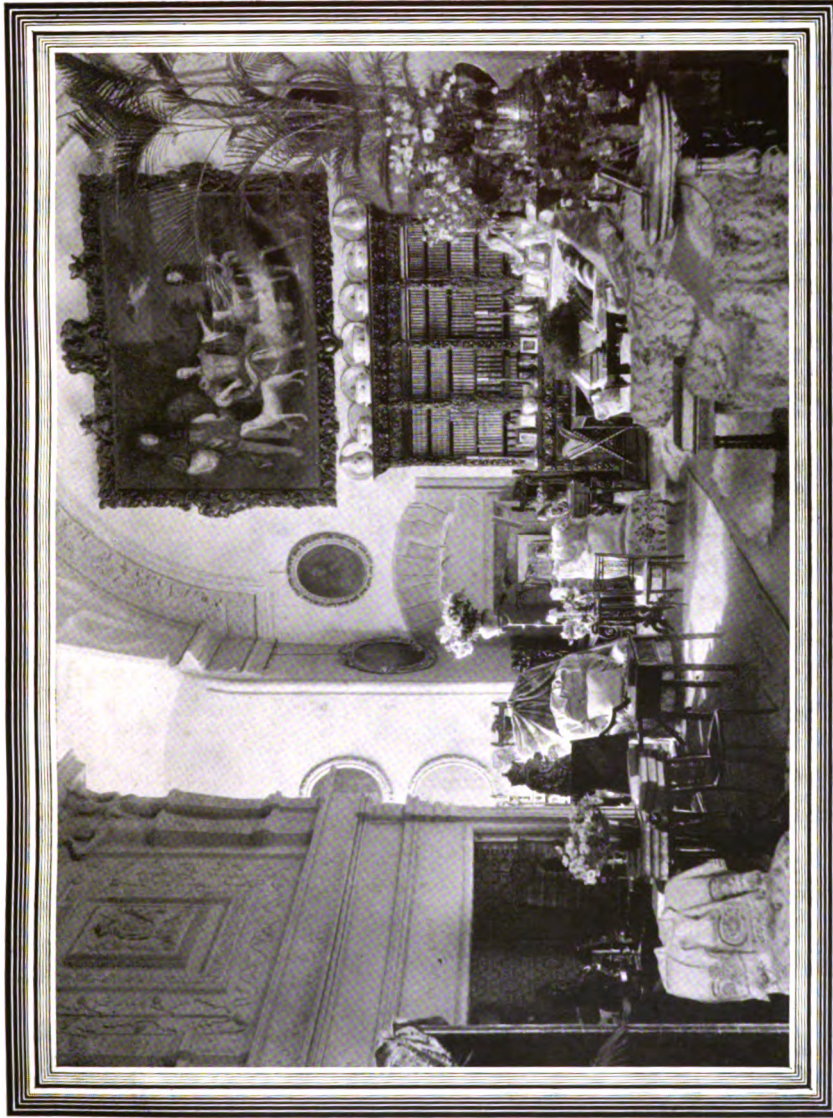


Photo by

THE DRAWING ROOM.

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.]

GLAMIS CASTLE.

times. A tradition regarding one of them used frequently to be recounted. At Castle Lyon, Longforgan, there was a famous ash-tree, long known as the "Glamis tree," because it was said to have been transplanted from the policies of Glamis. On one occasion the family jester left Glamis and travelled southwards to Castle Lyon, having cut an ash sapling at the former place to assist him on the way. When he reached his destination he trimmed his trusty staff and set it up in the park at Castle Lyon as a memorial of his journey, where of course, it took root, and flourished so rapidly, that in 1796 it had attained the dimensions of a goodly tree, and became known as the "Glamish ash."¹ No trace of it can now be found. An old lacquered chest stands near the cupboard above mentioned. It contains a large number of court dresses of different dates from the time of Charles II., to the end of the eighteenth century. They are in wonderful preservation. The walls of the Banqueting Hall are lined with portraits, mostly family ones. The largest and most conspicuous is that of Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore. He is shown sitting with his three sons, and pointing to the Castle he had so beautifully restored and enlarged. The most intrinsically valuable portrait in the room is that of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, attributed to Sir Peter Lely. It is the most celebrated of the portraits of that renowned soldier, and engravings of it are plentiful. It is not known how it came into the possession of the Lyon family. Claverhouse was a friend and neighbour of Earl Patrick, and probably it had been gifted to, or acquired by the latter after the death of the former at Killiecrankie. A recent biographer of Claverhouse adopts the view that the picture was painted by Kneller, as "it bears a striking resemblance to some of

¹ See "Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland," by A. H. Millar, L.L.D., p. 96.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Kneller's best work," further, that "Lely died in 1680 when Claverhouse was but a Captain of Horse, and considering how he in his wealthiest days even was a good manager of his private fortune, and in personal matters economical rather than profuse, it seems likely that the picture would not have been painted at the opening of his career, but rather some time subsequent to his marriage, probably between 1686 and 1688, during which years he was frequently in London, and was at the zenith of his worldly prosperity."¹ Napier also takes this view. The majority of experts who have studied the portrait pronounce it, however, to be the work of Lely.²

Another picture of value and interest is a water colour of the Castle by the great artist, J. M. W. Turner.

Old cabinets and many quaint and beautiful relics are contained in this room—a fine Jacobite cup, and a miniature exquisitely painted on parchment, of one of the former lords of Glamis, may be singled out for special mention.

Leaving the Banqueting Hall, the Chapel is entered. It is thirty feet long by twenty feet broad. The walls and ceiling are panelled, and are covered with paintings—thirty-four in number—relating to the life of Christ and the twelve apostles. De Wet, the Dutch artist, engaged by Earl Patrick, executed these paintings in 1688. He was the individual who painted the portraits of the Stewart Kings in the gallery at Holyrood, and who gave them all a "strong family likeness" and "noses like the knocker of a door." The subjects are full length pictures of:—

¹ M. Barrington.

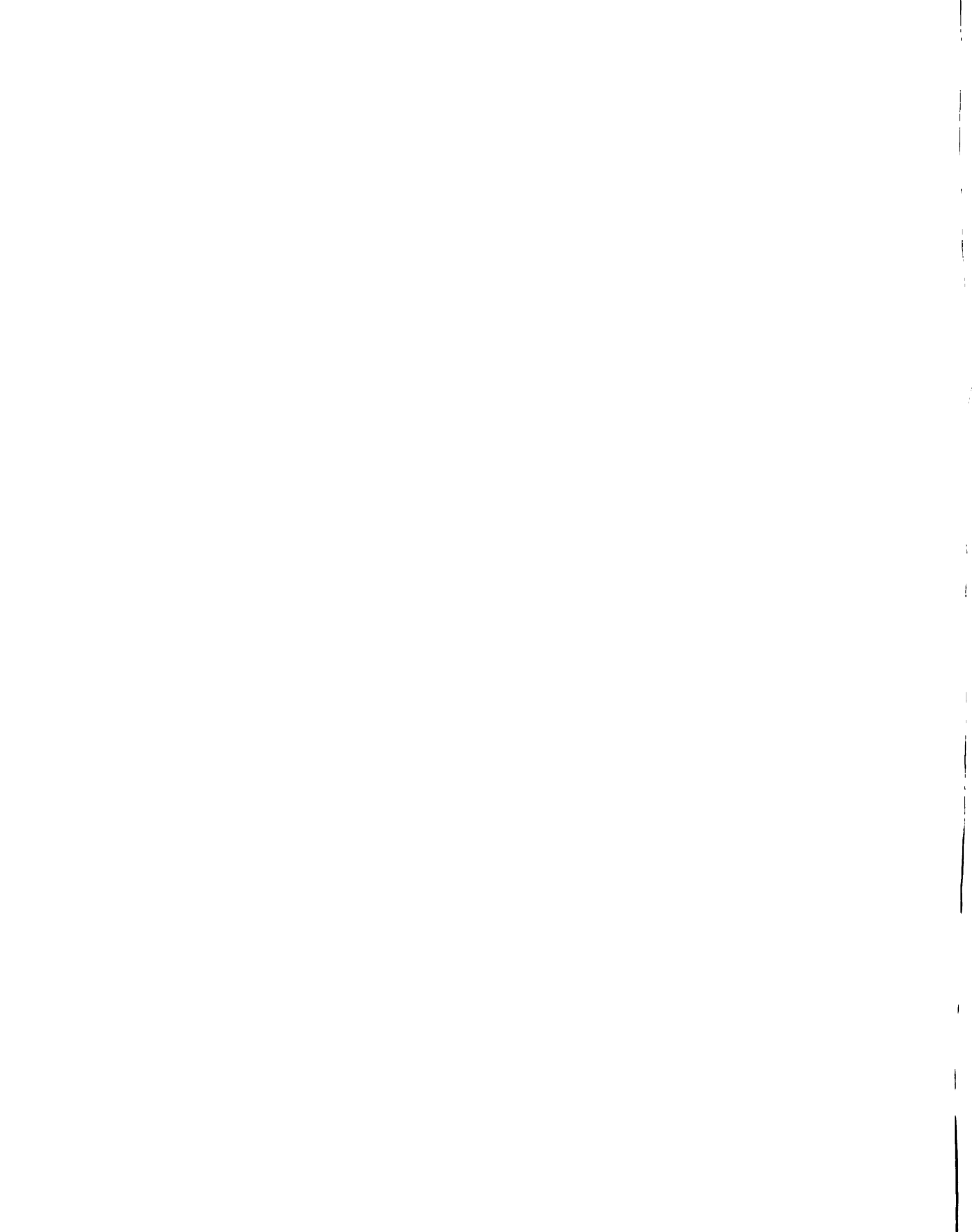
² In the anonymous journey through Scotland in 1723, formerly referred to, the following reference to this picture is made:—"In the drawing-room is the best picture I ever saw of Queen Mary of Modena—the Duke of Lauderdale in his robes, by Sir Peter Lely, and the *late Lord Dundee*."



Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE,
VISCOUNT DUNDEE.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

The Saviour.	St. James, major.
St. John.	St. Philip.
St. Matthias.	St. James, minor.
St. Simeon.	St. Thomas.
St. Matthew.	St. Andrew.

St. Peter.

together with pictures of the Last Supper, the Resurrection, the Nativity, and Mary in the Garden. The fifteen panels in the ceiling are thus arranged :—

Shepherds of Bethlehem.
Nativity.
Angel and Joseph.
Flight into Egypt.
The Baptism.
Temptation.
Peter walking on the Sea.
The Woman taken in Adultery.
The Transfiguration.
The Syro-Phoenician Woman.
Entry to Jerusalem.
Gethsemane.
The Kiss of Judas.
The Scourging.
Bearing the Cross.

As already mentioned these subjects were all reproduced from the engravings in an old Bible which is still in the Castle.¹

The altar stands upon a raised platform at the east end. The quaint stone-mullioned windows are filled in with stained glass by Kempe, London, the subjects being mainly scriptural incidents. The original contract between Earl Patrick and De Wet is still preserved in the charter room. It states that

¹ See page 42.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“Mr de Vite Limner” shall supply painted pictures for the Chapel, and that “the fifteen largest panels shall contain the story of our Blessed Saviour, conform to cutts in a Bible here in the house or in a service-book, the rest of the panels in the roof to be as he shall invent.” The “roome off the Chapel” contained a portrait of “King Charles, the Martyr,” and representations of St. Paul and St. Stephen, but these have now disappeared.

The Chapel thus erected by Earl Patrick was dedicated in 1688. It is said that the Chapel at Glamis is the only one in Scotland, with the exception of Roslin, in which the exclusive use of the Liturgy dates from a period *preceding* the Revolution in 1688. Roslin and Glamis thus unite the present Episcopal Church with that of the past. It was consecrated just on the eve of the Revolution, but as the record of its original consecration had been lost, it was re-dedicated in 1865 to St. Michael and all Angels, after being renovated and beautified by the late Earl Claude. It is commonly supposed that Earl Patrick built the Chapel at the Revolution period as a protest against the new form of Church government then established, but this belief is far from being correct as the Chapel was instituted and consecrated *before* the Revolution, although in the same year, and in erecting it the Earl had no sentiment of bitterness whatever, but was purely guided by his own personal and devout desire to raise for himself and his family an altar, where he could worship in private, and give expression to his natural feelings of piety and reverence.

Leaving the Chapel by the altar door we cross a passage and enter the billiard-room, formerly the drawing-room. Old tapestry, representing scenes in the life of Nebuchadnezzar, is displayed on the wall on one side of the room. Three examples only of this tapestry are known to exist. A replica is at Knole in Kent. This room is modern, and its propor-



Photo by

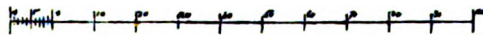
THE CHAPEL.

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

tions are large and lofty. It is fifty feet in length. Below the tapestry, bookshelves are arranged, containing an excellent and valuable collection of works, ancient and



By permission of Messrs MacGibbon and Ross.

modern. Several interesting portraits adorn the walls, including a curious one of Earl Patrick in a Roman dress.

From the billiard-room we retrace our steps, and crossing the banqueting hall and ascending the great staircase in the

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

tower, we come to a passage which leads among others to the room that Sir Walter Scott occupied when he spent the night at Glamis. The furniture and furnishings of this chamber remain as they were in the time of Scott. The room is irregular in shape, and rather dimly lighted. The old four-poster Elizabethan bed, with its faded tartan hangings, is suggestive, and the general aspect of the interior confirms the sentiments expressed by Sir Walter regarding the memorable occasion of his visit.

Higher up in the tower is situated the room occupied by Prince James, "the Chevalier de St. George," when he passed a night at the Castle in 1716. The old bed he occupied and another similar to it which had been purchased by Earl Patrick, and the account of which is still in the Charter Room, are now in an adjoining room. The beds are four-posters and elegantly upholstered, the hangings being of rich embossed velvet and silk. They are similar in design to the well-known bed of Queen Mary at Holyrood.

The height of the great central tower is about one hundred feet, and a magnificent prospect may be viewed from the open promenade at the top. The whole of Strathmore lies stretched beneath. The Sidlaws on the south, and the Grampians on the north, form a bold and impressive background, while rich fertile fields and gently sloping meadows and plantations are seen as far as the eye can reach, towards Perthshire. The towns of Forfar and Kirriemuir, with their towers and smoking chimneys, stand out clear in a setting of green and gold.

"And in the glack of yonder glen
The wild woods wave in Airlie Den."

The whole scene is at once restful and inspiring. The mental picture duly completed, the visitor descends the long staircase, noting that there are eighty-six great steps of



Photo by]

[The Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon.

THE GREAT SUN DIAL.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

the whole one hundred and forty-three, by which no less than five people can descend abreast, and at last finds himself somewhat unexpectedly at the front door.

Before leaving the interior a visit might be paid to the kitchens, both old and new. The old one is a stone vaulted room in the basement, with an immense arched chimney, and only one loophole to give it light. The new kitchen is large and commodious—fifty feet long, lofty, and well lighted. Leaving the Castle by the main door we give a passing glance at the old windows with their antique iron gratings, and crossing the path, we approach the great sundial on the lawn. This dial has been classed with those of the facet-head type, as it has their distinguishing feature in a very pronounced form. It may be regarded as certainly one of the finest monumental dials in Scotland, befitting the majestic Castle beside which it stands. It consists of an octagonal base on which there are four rampant lions, each holding a dial in his fore-paws. The dial held by the lion facing the south is elliptic in shape, and measures nineteen inches by fourteen inches, the north one is round, and measures sixteen inches in diameter. The west one is rectangular, and measures fifteen-and-a-half inches high by thirteen-and-a-half inches wide; the east one is thirteen-and-a-half inches square. Between the lions there are twisted pillars with carving in the hollows, which support a canopy from which a carved neck rises up bearing the sphere-faceted globe, the facets of which are arranged in three tiers. The dimensions of the structure are:—Height from ground to platform on which lions stand, three feet seven inches; height of lions, five feet two inches; the cornice above them is twelve inches thick; from top of cornice to under side of faceted dials, three feet three-and-a-half inches high; the height of the facet-head is about three feet three-and-a-half

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

inches, and it contains twenty-four facets, each facet containing three or four dials—eighty-four in all. The Earl's coronet, supported by four carved scrolls, is about four feet nine inches high. The total height of the dial from ground to top of coronet is thus twenty-one feet three inches. Behind the lions, in the centre of the structure, there is an octagonal pillar twelve inches thick, the width of the lower step at the ground level is ten feet ten inches, and the width of the base of the structure at the level of the top of the second step is five feet four inches.¹ The upper part of the dial resembles a pineapple in appearance. The dial was erected by Earl Patrick some time between 1671 and 1689.

“There is in the garden a fine dyal, and there is a designe for a fountain in the boulin green.” “Another of the gates is adorned with two gladiators.”² The fountain has disappeared; the gladiators still adorn the gate which was removed and now guards the entrance to the north avenue. The local tradition is, that the naked gladiators with hands outstretched signified defiance of Argyll, during whose rebellion Earl Patrick was commissioned to provide stores for the troops that had been called out to suppress it. In the court there formerly were four leaden statues on pedestals:—James VI. in his royal robe, Charles I. in his spurs and sword, Charles II. in a Roman dress, and James II. as at Whitehall. When the court was demolished the statues disappeared, but two of them, those of James VI. and Charles I., together with a leaden Venus, were found in recent times sadly mutilated in one of the vaulted cellars of the basement. They have been repaired and set upon pedestals, the two Kings at the foot

¹ “Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries,” vol. xii, p. 161.

² “Glamis Book of Record.” The “Archers' Stones” are situated near this gateway (the north), they mark what was the “Bow Butts,” or place where the pastime of archery was practised in former days.



Photo by

THE AUTUMN GARDEN.

[W. Spark, Fofgar.

GLAMIS CASTLE.

of the avenue in front of the Castle, and the Venus in one of the shrubberies.

Gardens and vineries at some distance from the Castle, and on the banks of the River Dean, were made by the late Earl and Dowager-Countess many years ago, and more recently at the side of the east wing a sunk or Dutch garden has been laid out. Certain features in the wall which encloses it on three sides resemble those of the famous walled garden at Edzell Castle. In the centre is a fountain, with a beautiful bronze figure of Mercury upon a stone pedestal. On the lawn in front of this garden stand three splendid yew trees said to be three hundred years old.

In 1907-1910 a portion of the shrubbery on the other side of the path beyond the sunk garden was formed into a beautiful autumn garden by the present Earl and Countess. The work has been carried out entirely by Glamis workmen, who have well upheld the traditional reputation for ability of the craftsmen of the parish. In planning the details the Countess took a special and active interest, and the success of the undertaking has been in large measure due to her help and guidance.

The garden is an oblong, nearly two acres in extent, and enclosed by a yew hedge. Along one side is a fine herbaceous border, while on the other and corresponding one is a terrace with gazebos or summer-houses of stone at each end. These have high, almost conical roofs, and corbels of machicolated work, and from both of them a pleasing view of the interior can be obtained. The general plan of the garden is strictly formal, in keeping with the style of the period, when the Castle and policies were remodelled by Earl Patrick. In the centre of the herbaceous border there is a large stone basin lined with blue mosaics, in the middle of which a fountain plays, while on the terrace opposite is a raised stone

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

seat, displaying on the back the crest of the Lyon family, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The beautifully carved stone vases, the wrought-iron gateways, the quaint looking wooden seats, all were made by local men, and the garden is consequently not only "a place of all delights," but a standing memorial of the artistic skill and ingenuity of those who fashioned it. A recording tablet of stone, also made locally, has been placed on the wall in one of the gazebos. Beneath the monograms of the Earl and Countess the following inscription appears :—

1910.

THIS GARDEN

MADE BY

CLAUDE GEORGE,

XIV. EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE,

EVOLVED AND DESIGNED BY

CECILIA, HIS WIFE,

WAS LAID OUT BY

THOMAS WILSON, HEAD GARDENER,

AIDED BY

DAVID WATERSTON, CLERK OF WORKS,

AND THE FOLLOWING CRAFTSMEN,

CHARLES THOMSON. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
GEORGE THOMSON. NORMAN JOHNSTON.
MASONS AND STONE CARVERS,

GEORGE ANDERSON, SMITH.
HANS M. HANSEN, JOINER.

THE WORK BEGUN IN 1907 AND COMPLETED IN 1910
WAS ENTIRELY CARRIED OUT BY RESIDENTS
IN THE PARISH OF GLAMIS.

PLANS BY A. CASTINGS, LONDON.

Such then, in brief outline, is the story of Glamis old Castle, a story of change and chance, of hope and despair, of light and shadow, yet, withal of progress. What a message

GLAMIS CASTLE.

its hoary walls tell out day by day. So long as poetry, romance, religion, have a place in Scottish life and character, the Castle of dim memories, of secrets and haunting shadows, crowned with the beauty and dignity of years, will win men's hearts by a mysterious fascination, and stir them to their very depths.

V.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

“ In the antique age of bow and spear
And feudal rapine clothed with iron mail
Came ministers of peace intent to rear
The Mother-Church in yon sequestered vale.”

WORDSWORTH.

IN early Celtic times, Glamis, as already stated, was an important ecclesiastical centre. The christian forces set at work by S. Fergus and his followers would seem to have continued through successive centuries. William the Lion, in 1178, granted the Church of “Glampnes,” with its chapels and lands, to the Abbey of Arbroath.¹ Various charters dating from this time to 1233 and granted by the Bishops of St. Andrews, and Popes Lucius and Innocent confirmed this grant. In the early Roman period the Church became a vicarage in the diocese of St. Andrews, and was dedicated in 1242 by Bishop David of St. Andrews to S. Fergus, the patron saint. No record exists of the situation or general character of that early building. The presumption is that it was in the pointed style of gothic, like other ecclesiastical edifices of the period. It is said to have been cruciform, and might possibly have been the identical church which was taken down in 1792. In 1249, Bishop David required the Vicar of Glaumes to found a Chapel at Clova and to give to the monks of Arbroath,

¹ “Registrum vetus de Aberbrothoc.”

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

annually, the sum of one hundred shillings. The Bishop granted to the Vicar, however, two years afterwards, twenty shillings for the expenses of the sacrament at Clova, as it was so far distant from Glaumes (twenty miles). King Robert the Bruce, then in residence at Forfar, confirmed by a charter dated 1322, the gift of Glammes, to the Abbey of Arbroath.

In the fifteenth century, Isabella Ogilvy, wife of Patrick Lyon, the first Lord Glamis, "built the ille in the kirk of Glams, wherein, with her first husband who died in 1459, she was interred in anno 1484, as the inscription upon the tomb bears witness."¹

David, Abbot of Arbroath, let the lands of the Chapel of Clova, annexed to Glamis in the year 1486, to James Rivok, burgess of Dundee, and his heirs for nine years; and in the next year let the lands of the Church to Lord John Lyon of Glamis, for five years at £90 Scots, annually for the first three years, and £83-6-8 for the next two years.

The Church at this time was embellished and adorned with altars, and ornaments, and sacred vessels, according to the Catholic usage. We can picture the scene of worship, the soft light, the shadows encircling pillar and arch and vaulted roof, the gorgeous vestments, the swinging censers, the stillness broken only by the sound of solemn chant as it rose and fell in melancholy cadence.

"Still in the Kirk the mass was sung
With small bells ringing and censers swung,
Still bowed the priest before the pyx,
The altar high and crucifix:
And still the grand old psalm
Pealed through the pillared calm."

Following the prevailing custom, the Abbots of Arbroath appointed a chaplain to attend the duties of the Church, while

¹ "Scots Nobilitie."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

they drew the revenues. This arrangement was viewed with great disfavour by the barons of Glamis, who, from time to time made various mortifications for the better endowment of the chaplain. On 12th October 1487, John, the third Lord Glamis, granted a mortification of an annual rent of twelve merks, and certain portions of the lands of Glamis to the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr in the Parish Church there, for the celebration of Divine Service for the souls of his elder brother Alexander, the second Lord Glamis, and Agnes Creichtoun, his wife.¹

In 1492 the same Lord, with consent of John, his eldest son, mortified to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the Parish Church of Glamis, two acres and a toft of land in the barony of Glammiss, for the benefit of the soul of Elizabeth Scrymgeour, his wife.¹

James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, presented William Preston in the year 1501 to the perpetual vicarage of the parish. In 1528 the Abbot of Arbroath, let for nineteen years the teind sheaves and fruit of the parsonage of the Kirk of Glammys, to Mr Alexander Lyon, chanter of Moray, brother of John, Lord Glammys, for £100. A reader was appointed for Clova, under the vicar of Glammes in 1560, at fifty merks yearly.

Finally, John, the seventh Lord Glamis, purchased from Cardinal Beaton the perpetual commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath, the whole teinds of the parish.

The first minister of Glamis after the reformation was Robert Boyd, who was appointed in 1567, having one hundred merks (£5 - 11 - 1½) of stipend. He was translated to Newtyle in 1571. In 1574, John Nevay was translated from Newtyle to Glamis; "Esse, Luntrathen, and Methie" were also in the charge. His stipend was £8 - 6 - 8 with the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

Kirk lands. He continued to hold office in 1590. There is no record of the date of his death.

The ministers of the parish for some time subsequent to this period were as follows¹ :—

1595.—Samuel Ramsay, translated to Montrose between 1599 and 1601.

1601.—David Broune, translated from Essie, presented by James VI. to the charge, 17th January 1602, and 3rd February 1613. He also held the parsonage and vicarage of Clova which he demitted before 1st March 1616. He was a member of the Assemblies of 1602 and 1610. In 1620 he was “aged and diseased,” and died in March 1625. He left a son, Mr James Broune, and a daughter, Catharine.

1625.—Silvester Lammie, A.M.² He was laureated at the University of St. Andrews in 1617, presented by Charles I. to the charge on 4th July 1625, was a member of the Assemblies of 1638 and 1639, and of the Commissions of Assembly of 1645, 1646, continued 9th November 1664, but the benefice was vacant on 20th December 1665. He had two sons, Mr John Lammie of Dunkenny, and Mr Silvester Lammie, minister of Esse.

¹ “Fasti. Eccles. Scot.,” by Hew Scott, F.S.A.

² He was a brother of John Lammie of Dunkennie. Earl Patrick, in his diary, thus speaks of them :—“There was on Lammie of Dunkennie good for telling of old stories, and a familiar friend in the house who I cannot tell how transported in the time, but made a shift to spend up his owne litle estate. My father still engaging for him till his debts exceeded the double of the worth of the estate. It was then sold, and what the estate did not pay of his debt, my father behooved to pay being ingaged for it ; which did not serve, but my father also gratified him and his wyfe with a pension of fiftie bolls of victual. His brother was minister of Glammiss, which hes not such a provisone as could enrich any man, but such were the advantages, these had, who were constantlie about my father, that he, without any visible cause made a shift to purchase bonds of my father so as he obtained a wedsett for his money from my Tutor, Bridgton, to the value of Balnamoon, and sixth part of Drumgley, with which his son, I having redeemed these wedsetts, hes again made a purchase of his uncle’s lands.”—“Glamis Book of Record.”

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

1667.—George Middleton, A.M., eldest son of Dr Alexander Middleton,¹ Principal of the University and King's College, Aberdeen. He had his degree from the University on 17th July 1662. He passed trials before the Presbytery, and was recommended on 9th January 1667 to ordination, and admitted on 5th June 1667; having become a Regent in the above University in 1671, he demitted his charge in 1673.

1674.—William Chalmers, A.M., son of Mr William Chalmers, minister of Fettercairn, and graduated at University of Aberdeen in 1656, translated from Bervie, admitted on 15th April 1674. He died in March 1681, and of his age about forty-five. His books, utensils, and abulziments were estimat at £82, award to an apothecar in Dundee, for drogs £26-9-6, and to Dr Andrew Lamb for attendance and fie £29. He married first a daughter of Mr Patrick Lyon, minister of Barrie, and secondly, in May 1676, Martha, daughter of Mr Arthur Granger, minister of Panbride. She survived her husband.

1681.—John Lyon, A.M., translated from Airlie, admitted 21st December 1681, continued 9th April 1682. He had graduated at St. Andrews in 1656, and had been ordained at Airlie in 1663.

168-.—George Middleton, A.M., above noticed, Sub-Principal in the University, and in King's College, Aberdeen, which he held in conjunction, returned before 27th July 1684; having been admitted Principal of the University of Aberdeen, he demitted his charge at Glamis once again, and preached his farewell sermon on 11th January 1685, from Philip I. 27, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast

¹ A Portrait of Dr Alexander Middleton hangs in the Hall at King's College, but unfortunately none exists of his son, the minister of Glamis.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel." He died in May 1726 in the eighty-second year of his age, and fifty-ninth of his ministry. Janet Gordon, his widow, died on 15th February 1753 in her hundred and first year, having had fourteen sons and four daughters.¹

1685.—John Balvaird, A.M., translated from Kirkden. He had taken his degree at St. Andrews in 1642, and was ordained at Kirkden in 1650. He was admitted to Glamis on 24th September 1685, and was succeeded at Kirkden by his son William, who had previously been chaplain to the Earl of Strathmore, and had special charge of the education of his second son, Patrick Lyon, of Auchterhouse, who was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. Another son, David, witnessed a contract between the Earl of Strathmore and Jacob de Wet, and is there described as a servitor to Lord Strathmore. The document had been written by him so that he likely had taken a degree at one of the universities.¹

From the first volume of the register of Kirk Session, which dates from 1677,² we read:—"September 6th 1685.—Which day Mr John Balvaird, minister of Kirkden, his edict was served by the preacher moderator. No sermon these several sabbaths bye-gone, but singing and reading."

"September 13th.—No sermon, but reading and singing upon the twenty day, for that the ministers admision intimate by the reader to be upon Thursday next."

"September 24, 1685.—Sermon by Mr Thomas Small, moderator, upon the 13 Heb., 17 verse, which day Mr John Balvaird was admitted to the ministry at Glamis with the unanimous consent of the whole congregation."

¹ "Glamis Book of Record."

² The volume begins with the "Register of children's names baptised in the paroch of Glamis since 13th November 1677, begune by Mr Patrick Ogilvie, clerk to the sessione."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“September 27, 1685.—Which day ye minister enquiryed after the number of ye elders whose names are as follows :—

Frederick Lyon.	James Cathro.
Thomas Abbot.	James Blair.
John Low.	James Horne.
Thomas Kinmont.	George Porter.
John Nicoll.	Andrew Chaplin.
John Smith.	John Philp.

“October 11, 1685.—Which day the minister caused reckon ye money of the church box, and there was found in it ane guinea of gold with thirtie three shillings Scots.”

“July 22, 1689.—No sermon this day but reading, the minister being absent to assist the minister of Kirkden at his communion.”

The spirit of change and improvement awakened by Earl Patrick at this time in the parish seemed to influence ecclesiastical affairs no less than secular. The Church, like the Castle, had been greatly in need of repair, and we find that the Earl took as deep an interest in its proper preservation as he did in that of the Castle. “Att the Church,” he says, “I have made a loft for my owne use, and built a little addition to my burial place both w^{ch} contribute extremelie to the adornment of the Church, besydes three other lofts that I made therein, yet the Church stands uncompleit for the time by reasone of the Laird of Claveres¹ interest in the parish, who does not contribut his help for makeing other two lofts betwixt the pillars on the southsyd as well as it is done upon the north.”²

He also gifted two silver communion cups which bear his arms and the date 1676.³

¹ Graham of Claverhouse.

² “Glamis Book of Record.”

³ Other relics belonging to the Church date from this period of restoration—The old poores box, 1688; the pulpit Bible, 1689.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

The Session Register contains entries of payments made for work done at the Church.

The following list is interesting :—

“November 15, 1685.—Given by Frederick Lyon, in Arnafoull, for his wyffe’s burial place in ye Church, 06-13-04.”

“January 3, 1686.—Given to John ———, measone, for fixing a knock in the back door of ye Church, 2/8.”

“February 2, 1686.—Given for a new Sessione Book, 4/8.”

“March 14, 1686.—To Catharine Hill for soap to wash ye communion table cloaths, 4/8.”

“Apryll 4, 1686.—Given to James Tylor, measone, for pavingmenting of the Church floore, being a week’s work, three pounds, sax shillings, eight pennies.”

“Given to the Church Officer for serveing the measone, 12/8.”

“Given to ye Glaisior for mending ye church windows, 3/8.”

“Apryll 13, 1686.—Given for timber for the communion tables, 7/8.”

“May 2, 1686.—Given for aill to the wrights who erected ye communion tables, two pounds.”

“December 23, 1688.—Given for mending the bell, 4/8.”

“December 21, 1689.—Given to my Lord’s Chamberlain for a chest to keep the mortcloath in, £1, Scots.”

“Apryll 10, 1692.—Given to Andrew Wright for leather to the pulpit, £2-3-8, which he is obliged to pay to the merchant. Given to Apolonea Kirkheis for colouring the pulpit, £4-4-8.”

“Item for nails to the pulpit, £2-18-8.”

“June 19, 1692.—Given to Thomas Spalding for furnishing silk and buttons to the velvet mortcloath, and for his workmanship, 10/8.”

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“December 11, 1692.—Given to William Johnston for mending the west window of the Church, 6/8.”

“May 27, 1694.—Given for a new tow to the bell, 14/8.”

“Given to William Johnston for making up the great window on the west end of the Church, £8-13-8.”

In July 1689 Episcopacy was abolished by Act of Parliament as the established form of religion in Scotland, and in the Revolution Settlement of 1690 the Presbyterian form of church government was instituted.

Whatever the feelings of the laird and people had been regarding the change in the government of the church, they did not allow them to interfere with the steady progress that was being made in the work of renovation which went on apace, as several of the above entries of payments show.

“May 15, 1692.—Given by my Lady of Glammis ane guinea of gold, it being her first entrie to ye Church.”¹

Andrew Wright the local joiner had been employed by Lord Strathmore at the alterations then being made at the church. Wright had charged for the rectifying of one of his own blunders. On noticing this in his account, Lord Strathmore marked opposite the entry :—“Because he made the reeders seat *wrong*, it is just to give him nothing for making it *right*.”²

At an heritors' meeting, held on 15th November 1692, for the purpose of making certain regulations regarding the poor in the parish and beggars generally, of which class there was at the time a very large number throughout the country, an incidental agreement regarding the fabric of the Church was also made. The reference is as follows :—“At Glammis, the fifteenth day of November 1692, the result of the meeting

¹ Session Records. Lady Glammis was married in September 1691, to John, Lord Glammis, afterwards fourth Earl. She was Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield.

² “Glamis Book of Record.”

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

held yt-day by the minister and elders of the paroch. Item, it is resolved upon by the heritors, and is accordingly agreed betwixt them and the minister and elders of the Session, that, whereas before it was the constant custome whereof the heritors were in use to uphold the roof of the Church and queer (choir), and att many tymes it happened that the breaches and rueings thereof thorow the heritors not soe tymous concurrante came to be greater and the rueings thereof wydder than otherwayes it would have been if tymously taken course with. Therefore the following resolution is assumed but to be of noe longer continuance than this act of proclamatiōe anent the beggars shall happen to be observed, the one being relative and depending upon the other. Considering lykwayes that the case of the preservatiōe of the constant upholding of the roof of the Church and queer will be the better followed and performed when it is in the hands of the minister and elders being then as it were in the hands of one man. Then when the minister has it to sollicite from the heritors some of whom have not there residence in the paroch for the one half yeare, and others not at all, that is, that during the observance of the act anent the beggars, the minister, and elders shall undertake the due and tymous maintanance and reparatiōe of the roofes of the Church and queer, and upholding of the same excluding always heirfrom such roofes of buriall places, and the tofals within the pillars as belonging in propertie to the particular heritors, who without all question are to repair these themselves, and the minister and sessione are to exhibite a true account thereof, and to be reimburst by way of retentiōe out of the weekly contributions and other casualities belonging to the poores box, and to count only every half year the remainder free over all the necessary and usual deductions, and this amongst the rest.”¹

¹ “Register of Kirk-Session.”

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

From the above notice we glean that the Church had a "queer" (choir), and was provided with pillars and "tofals." It seemed a very odd arrangement to make with the heritors regarding the upkeep, especially when the fact is considered that in the year 1690 heritors were compelled henceforth by law to defray the expense of repairs upon the parish churches and manses. Perhaps the intention was that the heritors were afterwards to reimburse the minister and kirk-session, who for convenience and to prevent delay paid the sums due for repairs from the "weekly contributiones and other casualities."

Earl Patrick, although a nobleman, occupied greatly with public affairs, was deeply religious in temperament and mindful of the poor. He made a draft of a deed about 1693, which, alas, never was actually drawn up for some reason or other. In this draft he wished to build four "lodges" or alms-houses near the Kirkton of Glamis "for the use of four aged men of his own surname if they could be found, and failing them, to such decayed tenants as had been reduced to want not through their own faults, to each of whom he intended to mortify yearly four bolls of oatmeal and twenty-five merks, Scots money, with "a new whyt coloured wid cloath coat lyned with blue serge once every three years." He desired that these four men should attend the parish church and "wait always at the Church door when we goe there, and at their own dores whenever we shall have occasion to pass by, if they be not employed abroad . . . and that they shall be holden (if sickness and infirmity do not hinder) to repair everie day once at the twalt hour of the day to our buriall place (whereof a key shall be given to each incomer), and a form of prayer to be read by them by turns by such of them as can read, and if they cannot read, that they learn the same by heart." Lord Strathmore wished to form this little institution as a mark of gratitude to providence



Photo by

[*J. N. Strachan, Forfar.*

THE GLAMIS BURN.



Photo by

[*J. N. Strachan, Forfar.*

OLD GATEWAY NEAR MANSE.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

for blessings and mercies received. His intention, however, was never carried into effect.¹

“January 3, 1695.—Which day the noble Lord Glammiss presented his daughter to baptism, the noble chyld was named Helen, after her grandmother the Countess of Strathmore, witnesses, ye noble Earls of Strathmore and Aboyne, the Hon. lairds of Brighton and Powrie, and with many other honourable witnesses.”²

In 1695 the Church was seated with fixed pews. Hitherto stools or “creepies,” as they were called, had been used by the worshippers, although many came without any such provision, and were compelled in consequence to remain standing during the service. Pews were seldom seen in Scottish churches until the eighteenth century, and Glamis must therefore have been one of the earliest to adopt the innovation. Andrew Wright, the joiner, was commissioned to carry out the work, which was duly and successfully accomplished.

“Apryll 19, 1695.—Given to Andrew Wright twentie pound Scots, which with four-score pounds he received before, made up in hoill ane hundred pounds Scots, which compleets his hoill payment for the new pews in the Church with there back pannels, and repairing the Stool of Repentance with the end of the west loft, the pews being formed as follows :—Forasmuch as the Church Session att Glammiss have at there charge erected several new seats in the said Church, and that it is just and equitable that this advancement should not only be refounded but improven to some advantage by making out some constant rent to return yearly to the publick box.

¹ “Glamis Book of Record.”

² Kirk-Session Register. She married the seventh Lord Blantyre but had no issue, and died at Bath on 19th December 1723.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Imprimus Patrick Henderson in Newtown of Glamis possesses the seat behind William Blaires for which he is to pay yearly ane pound Scots money,	01 00 00
William and Frederick Abbots in Arnafoul possesses the seat behind Patrick Henderson for which they pay yearly sixteen shillings Scots,	00 16 00
The two tenants in Clippit Hills to witt, David Auld and Alex. Valentaine possesses the seat behind Alexander Reid for which they pay yearly twelve shillings Scots,	00 12 00
James Lyon at the Barnss possesses the seat behind the minister for which he pays yearly one pound,	01 00 00
Patrik Philp in Thorntoun possesses the seat behind James Lyon for which he pays yearly sixteen shillings Scots,	00 16 00
John and Patrik Blaires in Thorntoun possesses the seat behind Patrik Philp for which they pay yearly fourteen shillings Scots,	00 14 00
Andrew Balharrie in the Newtown of Glammiss possesses the seat behind Alex. Crow for which he pays yearly one pound Scots,	01 00 00
The tennant of James Kinneir's roum possesses the seat behind Andrew Balharrie and pays yearly sixteen shillings Scots,	00 16 00
David Blair in Haystoun possesses the seat behind the tennant of Cossens for which he payes yearlie one pound Scots,	01 00 00
Hercules Talbot and his sones possesses the seat behind David Blaire and pays yearly sixteen shillings Scots,	00 16 00

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

Alexander Reid in Guilshillock possesses the seat behind the Talbots for which he payes yearlie fourteen shillings Scots,	00 14 00
Agnes Wigtones familie possesses the fore seat att the west church doore for which they pay yearly one pound Scots,	01 00 00
George Maxwell and William Low possesses the seat next to Agnes Wigtone for which they pay yearly sixteen shillings Scots,	00 16 00
James Manderston and James How possesses the seat next to George Maxwell and William Low for which they pay yearlie foureeen shillings Scots,	00 14 00
James How and Andrew Gourlay possesses the seat next to James Manderstone and James How and payes yearlie twelve shillings Scots,	00 12 00
Thomas Moodie and his sone and Patrick Mitchell in Blackhill, John Kinmont and Thomas Kennock in Templebank possesses the two seats in the old Session House for which they pay yearly fourteen shillings Scots,	00 14 00

Summa of all is £13 00 00

“ These are orderring the above named tennants to accept of these pews in the Church as they are here or ordered for them, and that each of them doe chearfullie and thankfullie pay in yearly to the sessione there just proportiones it is here drawn out, the first payment commencing in January 1696, and this none is to refuse as they will be answerable.

Sic Subscibitur,

Glammiss.”¹

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Seat rents thus instituted were imposed for a long period in Glamis. The custom, however, is no longer followed. Mention is made in the above notice of the "Stool of Repentance." At that time immorality was very common in the parish, and a constant and watchful vigilance was exercised by the church over all offenders, who had to pay fines, graded according to the seriousness of the offence, the lowest being £4 Scots. The guilty had to stand at the pillory, which was a raised wooden platform in front of the pulpit, and clothed in sackcloth they were thereupon publicly rebuked and exhorted to penitence by the minister. Sometimes the "Stool of Repentance" was requisitioned for the same purpose. To stand on the Stool was a sign of penitence, and immediately afterwards the offenders received the rebuke, and, if regarded necessary "the wee sermon" or exhortation.

There are many notices in the session records of delinquents appearing "on the pillory" and "in sackcloth" at the Church, and being obliged to pay heavy fines for their offences.

The Church services at this date were quaint, and judged by modern standards, dreary, being unnecessarily prolonged. The people of Glamis were roused at ten o'clock on Sunday morning to church preparation by the ringing of the "first bell." Strange that this old custom still survives, but at present the first bell rings at nine-thirty. The "second bell" rang when the people were assembling in the Church. At present it rings at ten-thirty. The reader or precentor then announced a psalm which the congregation united in singing, and which usually continued until the "third bell" began, when the minister, hat on head, entered the pulpit. The clergyman made a low bow to the Earl in his loft, and if any of the other heritors were present, he saluted

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

them¹ in turn in a similar fashion. These returning the courtesy solemnly rose and made an elaborate obeisance to the minister who then began the service. The male portion of the congregation remained bare-headed until the sermon or lecture began, when it was customary for them to assume their caps or bonnets. The service consisted of a prayer, a lecture from a passage in Scripture, then second prayer followed by a sermon, a third prayer preceded the singing of a psalm which was followed by the benediction.

The afternoon service was similar, only a little shorter. Between the "preachings," those who lived in the village went home and partook of some light refreshment—nothing being cooked that day—in the shape of bread and ale, while those who came from the glens and outlying portions of the parish either visited the change house or remained in church.

The Earl's loft, or pew, was a very commodious one, and had been made by Earl Patrick for the use of himself and family.² To them a meal was served in the interval between the services. The schoolmaster was the leader of the psalmody in Glamis, and each line of the psalm was chanted over by him in the prevailing manner of the period.³ Looking round the congregation we should find it to consist of farmers, ploughmen, and artisans principally, with the members of their families. The men wore bonnets and plaids of rough homespun, with knee breeches, hose and brogues, the women were attired in mutches, plain gowns of homespun, and woollen shawls or plaids of bright colours which sometimes were drawn over their heads. The noble pro-

¹ The last remnant of this old custom may be noted on the Sunday when the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly attends service in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. The officiating clergy bow to the Lord High Commissioner in the Royal pew, and he courteously returns the obeisance.

² See page 78.

³ This custom is still observed in some parts of the Highlands. It was an English custom, originally adopted because of the inability of the people to read.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

prietor and the other lairds would be conspicuous by the elegance of dress then fashionable among gentlemen of quality. Their full-bottomed wigs and three-corned hats, coats of rich material and braided with gold, swords by their sides, long jack-boots and gold-headed canes, all would form a marked contrast to the simple attire of the homely villagers. The ladies, too, were not behind their lords, but rather surpassed them in the gaiety of their costume. The Countess of Strathmore in a superb dress of green and gold with two pages bearing her train was a sufficiently impressive and awe-inspiring figure herself, not to speak of the others in their bright scarlet silken plaids, wonderful lofty head-dress, hoops and powder. No wonder that a traveller of the period who made a journey through Scotland then said that a "Scots Church was like a parterre of flowers."¹

Mr John Balvaire died on 1st March 1698, aged about seventy-six, and in the forty-eighth year of his ministry. His "inventar" amounted to £206. He had five sons, several of whom have been already mentioned, and a daughter, Marjory, who married Mr Robert Strachan, minister of Colvend.

"July 12, 1699.—Which day the Right Honourable the Earl of Strathmore presented his son to baptism, and named him Charles, witnesses, the Rt. Hon. the Laird of Auchterhouse, Mr Alex. Maitland, brother German to the Earle of Lauderdale, the Laird of Powrie, with many other honourable witnesses. Ye noble chyld was born the night immediately preceding, about eight of the clock."²

"June 11, 1699.—John Balvaire, A.M., son of the former minister, translated from Edzell, was intruded. He had studied at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and received his degree there in 1670."

¹ See "Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century" by Graham.

² Register of Kirk-Session. He became sixth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

“June 11, 1699.—Being ye Lord’s day, which day Mr John Balvaird, late minister at Edzell, was entered minister of the Church, and had his first exhortation to the people from 2 Titus, 10 verse.”¹

“Apryle 29, 1701.—Which day Alexander and Margaret Lyon, twins, lawful children to John Lyon, Factor to ye Earle of Strathmore, baptised, witnesses, John Hood in Little Cossins, and Patrick Lyon, unquill to the children.”

“November 7, 1703.—After sermon in the Castle by the minister there was collected 14 pounds Scots for the poor.”

“November 19, 1704.—After sermon in the Castle there was collected 14 pounds Scots for the poor again.”

“Apryle 24, 1707.—Pews payed, John Lyon, late Factor to the late Earl of Strathmore, two pews lying upon north side of church of Glammiss. Catharine Lyon,² lawful daughter to John, Earle of Strathmore, baptised upon the 17th day of this month. Witnesses, Rt. Hon. the Laird of Auchterhouse, the Laird of Powrie, with many other honourable witnesses.”

“May 1, 1712.—The which day the Laird of Kaim, having spoke unto the minister concerning a seat in the church of Glammiss for himself, his familie, and tennants, and having claimed the whole loft on the north side of the Church, next adjacent to the Earle of Strathmore his loft as his proper seat belonging to him as portioner of Denoon Easter, the minister having imparted the same to the foresaid Earle to whom the other half of the foresaid lands of Denoon Easter belonged, and likewise to the Church Sessione of Glammiss anent the foresaid claim. The Earle and Church Sessione after consideration do allow the foresaid Laird of Kaim, for his interest in Denoon Easter, being the half of the fors’d

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

² She died young.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

lands, the first seat in the foresaid loft and the third falling in number behind it, and therefore it is hereby declared that onlie the first proportion of the above-mentioned loft belongs to the said Laird of Kaim, and the rest of the loft to the Earle of Strathmore as heretor and possessor of the other half of the fors'd lands. This enacted in the Church Sessione of Glammiss by the Earle's allowance insert in the sessione book."¹

"December 14, 1712.—Payd by Robert Mitchell for trees growing in the Churchyard of Glammiss, which he bought by roup £22-20/. Paid by George Maxwell for his pew 12 shillings, also by Patrick Lyon for his pew in the Church of Glammiss, also by Agnes Brown for her pew there 10 shillings, also by Patrick Mitchell for his pew there 6 shillings, also by Alexander Skene for his pew there 12 shill. Scots, which pays all byegones to them preceding Whitsunday in the present year 1712, and accordingly they all received their discharge."

"May 24, 1713.—For the new velvet mortcloath out off the Paroch, £2."

"June 16, 1714.—After prayer at the Castle, collected for the poor, £00-13-6."

"December 5, 1714.—After sermon at the Castle, collected for ye poor there, 17 shill. Scots."²

Mr John Balvaird, the minister, must have demitted his charge about 1716, as his successor was appointed then. He took a medical degree (M.D.) and apparently left the ministry. He died on 28th October 1740 in his eighty-eighth year, and fifty-seventh of his ministry.

For three years, 1716-1719, there was no kirk-session in Glamis as it was impossible to find elders. The records do not state reasons, but it is highly probable that the elders had

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

² *Ibid.*

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

gone out in the rising of the "Fifteen," in the "Strathmore Company," and it had been found impossible either to induce them to return to office, or to find successors willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of the eldership. The Church of Scotland was Hanoverian, and if the elders had been guilty of official disobedience, no doubt the penalty exacted would have been a heavy one, and probably they had preferred to resign office.

In 1719, however, several members were prevailed upon to accept the eldership, and the following minute of kirk-session—the first in the second volume of the Register—states the facts:—"October 18, 1719, the Reverend William Dun, second minister of the Gospel at Enneresk, was transported hither, and admitted to the Sacred function of the ministry in this parish, upon the eleventh day of November one thousand seven hundred and sixteen. But, for want of elders, there was no session held here till the date hereof. The following persons, being at last after much pain and application prevailed upon to undertake the office of eldership, viz., Patrick Malcolm in the Newtoun, John Kininmonth in Glen of Ogilvy, Andrew Fergusone in Glammis, and John Lyon junior there. This was represented to the Reverend Presbytery of Forfar. They ordered the said persons edict to be served, which accordingly was done, October 11th, 1719, and nothing being objected against their life or conversation, they were Sabbath thereafter, ordained and admitted elders in this parish, the duties incumbent on that office being held forth in a sermon preached from I. Timothy, v. 17, by the Reverend Mr Dun, who, immediately after the congregation was dismissed, as moderator convened the first four persons and with them constituted his first session by prayer at the date hereof. Mr John Dickson, session-clerk, and William Allardice, officer."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“Represented by the moderator that according to the form of Church government there must an elder be nominated and appointed to attend the synod, viz., of Angus and Mearns, to meet at Forfar, the twentieth current, John Kininmont was unanimously chosen for that effect. Sederunt closed with prayer.”

“November 1, 1719.—Sessione constitute by prayer. 'Twas unanimously agreed upon that their ordinary meetings shall henceforth be punctually kept on the first Lord's day of each moneth throughout the year. Sederunt closed with prayer.”¹

Successive minutes from this date give interesting detail. They speak for themselves :—

“March 20, 1720.—Andrew Fergusone, one of the elders, was unanimously chosen to attend the ensuing Synod at Brechin, Aprile 19th instant.”

“July 3, 1720.—Sederunt with prayer. This day the sessione taking to their serious consideration what time will be most proper for celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in this congregation ; do prefix the third Sabbath of August next for that holy purpose. Upon the twenty-fourth of this current the minister intimate to the congregation the day condescended on for celebrating the Lord's Supper. Sederunt closed with prayer.”

“August 7, 1720.—After prayer, intimate by the moderator to the congregation, that with advice of session he designed to defer the ministration of the Lord's Supper till Harvest be over, which was approaching faster than was expected.”

“The members of session taking it to their serious consideration that the present number of elders is not sufficient to inspect the several quarters of the parish, found it highly

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

necessary to have it augmented by the addition of some grave judicious and discreet persons, and so after mature deliberation they pitched upon James Adam in Park-nook, Robert Husband in Pictmill, David Kid in Templebank, and Alexander Weddal in Clippithills; with these four in the glen of Ogilvie, James Cathro, Andrew Steven, William Menzies, and Thomas Sim. 'Twas recommended to the moderator to acquaint them with the design of session. Sederunt closed with prayer."

"October 9, 1720.—Intimat from the pulpit that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated the third Sabbath of this moneth in this parish. The persons nominated above for being elders being privately dealt with by the minister, were ordained elders before the congregation, their edict being formerly served and no objection made."

"Thomas Low, unanimously appointed to attend the ensuing Synod at Dundee. The method and manner of the elders' attendance during the approaching solemnity was seriously considered, and at length resolved on. Sederunt closed with prayer."

"November 6, 1720.—The solemnity of the Lord's Supper was begun, carried on, and concluded with all becoming decency on the days appointed."

The communion celebrations in those old days were great and memorable occasions. The members attended in large numbers, many coming from neighbouring parishes, and the services were often held in the open air. The ministers addressed the various tables in turn before the elements were passed round. It was the custom for the minister to give a preliminary address before the people were seated at the communion tables, warning off all who dared to come forward to the Lord's table unworthily. This action on the part of the minister was called "Fencing the tables." Rev. J. Spalding,

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

minister at Dundee, was peculiarly forcible in his addresses at communion season. The following quotation from one he is said to have delivered in the church of Glamis may be taken as an example. "O sirs, will ye seal this damnation to yourselves, and as it were make it sure ye shall be damned, and so drive the last nail in your damnation? Rather put a knife to your throat than approach. What, man! Will ye kill and be guilty of His body and blood? The worst morsel that ever ye tasted is to eat and drink eternal vengeance."

"November 6, 1720.—Upon application made by Mr Dickson, precentor and session-clerk, for payment of some arrears resting by the session, 'twas told him that the session was unanimously resolved to have his salary as clerk modified, in regard they were not able to pay thirty pounds as formerly to his predecessor in office and him. Thereupon many grievous remonstrances were made by Mr Dickson for several following sessions, constantly declaiming that the sum fors'd had been in use to be paid for an unknown series of years bypast—that he would be reckond very injurious to his successors should he consent to the deduction thereof, that he had a special regard to the lowness of the box, and therefore would willingly take his salary at several payments, but that he would demite altogether rather than quite the least part thereof. However, in spite of all the opposition he could make 'twas resolv'd—*nemine contradicente*—that twenty pounds Scots should be the yearly salary for the session-clerk *in futurum*."¹

"January 1, 1721.—Sederunt with prayer. Offended with Mr Dickson's unbecoming carriage, the session resolve to suspend him from his office till the Presbytery meet and determine in the matter, accordingly he was ordered to resign

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

the minute book which he positively refused to do, so he withdrew, being ordered to attend the Presbytery at their first meeting. In the interim, John Kininmont, one of the elders, was appointed to act as clerk. Clos'd with prayer."

"January 21, 1721.—Represented by the minister after prayer, that he laid Mr Dickson's case before the Presbytery, who appointed a committee of their number to meet here this day to examine into the accusation brought against the sd Mr Dickson in conjunction with this session, which committee accordingly being met, Mr Young acting as moderator *pro tempore*, deliberated on the affair, and after much reasoning *hinc inde* it was referd back again to the Presbytery."

"March 5, 1721.—After prayer, represented by the moderator that Mr Dickson gave in a demission to the Presbytery at their last meeting renouncing his rights and title to the office of schoolmaster, precentor, and session-clerk in this parish was accepted. No session was held here February last. Closed with prayer."

"October 1, 1721.—Sederunt with prayer. There was no session here kept September last. Resolv'd to send a letter with the first opportunity to Mr Robert Smith, schoolmaster at Newtyle, whom the heritors in this parish have called to be schoolmaster here, requiring him to transport himself as soon as possible and enter on his office."

"November 12, 1721.—Represented by the Moderator after prayer that he wrote the fors'd letter to Mr Smith, who accordingly attended the last meeting of Presb. and produced his call sign'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of Strathmore and other heritors entitling him to the office of schoolmaster in this place, with a sufficient certificate from the Presb. of Meigle, in whose bounds he resides, and another ample one from his own minister, Mr Clephan, all which the Presb. approved and orderd him to be admitted, whereupon

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Mr Smith, being present, was called in, and his promise *de fidei* being sessionally taken, he was desir'd to enter on his office, and immediately the minute book, and that of cash, marriages, and baptisms were delivered to him. Sederunt clos'd with prayer."¹

Mr Robert Smith is known to fame as the author of a metrical version of the Shorter Catechism. This work he published in 1729. It was entitled "The Assembly's Shorter Catechism in metre, for the use of young ones, by Mr Robert Smith, schoolmaster at Glamis. *Carmina non prius audita virginibus, puerisque canto*, Hor. Lib. 3, Ode I. Edinburgh: Printed by Thomas Lumisden and John Robertson, and sold at their printing house in the Fishmarket, 1729."

A re-print of this work, which had become very scarce, was published in 1872. This edition also has become rare. The following are a few extracts :—

Q. 21. Who is the Redeemer of God's elect ?

*A. Our Blessed Lord, and Saviour Christ,
Redeemer is alone ;
Who, tho' th' Eternal Son of God,
Humanity put on ;
And so he was both God and Man,
Continuing so to be,
In Natures two, and Person one,
To all Eternitie.*

Q. 30. How doth the Spirit apply to us, the Redemption purchased by Christ ?

*A. By working Faith, 'tis, in our Hearts,
And thus God's Holy Sp'rit
Doth, in our Call effectual,
Us unto Christ unite.*

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

Q. 11. Which is the Second Commandment?

A. Make thou no graven Images,
Nor the Similitude
Of any Thing, in Heav'n, or Earth,
Or in the wat'ry Flood ;
Bow not to them : For I the Lord,
Thy God, a jealous God,
The Father's Sins upon the Child
Do visit with the Rod,
To Generation Third and Fourth
Of them that hate Me do ;
But unto Thousands that Me love,
I will my Mercy shew.

The LORD's Prayer.

Matth. VI. 9.

Our Father, which in Heaven art !
Thy Name be hallowed ;
Thy Kingdom come ; Thy Holy Will
Be done on Earth, we plead,
As done above ; Give unto us
Our daily Bread to Day ;
Our Debtors as we do forgive,
Forgive our Debts, we pray ;
Into Temptation lead us not,
But from all Ill deliver :
For Thine the Kingdom, and the Pow'r,
And Glory is, for ever.

Smith had been a student in his youth at Marischal College, Aberdeen. At the Revolution of 1688, a small provision was made for the support of a school at Glenshee, on the

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

borders of the Northern Highlands, and Smith was appointed Dominie. On coming to his charge, he found little satisfaction with the prospect,

“Having no place where to abide,
Nor any hole my head to hide.”

Thence he had probably been translated to Newtyle. He published another work which came out fifteen years before the Catechism. It was entitled “Robert Smith’s Poems of Controversy betwixt Episcopacy and Presbytery, never before published, 1714”—a very odd miscellany in which one or two Poems of no inconsiderable merit may be found. He had a son, also named Robert, who was schoolmaster at Kinnaird.

“April 1, 1722.—Sederunt with prayer. There was no session held here December, January, February, nor March last, in regard there was nothing to be done all that time.”

“James Adam is chosen to attend the Synod at Brechin the 17th instant.”

The Communion in these days was held on dates that were considered most convenient for the majority of the parishioners, and not at regular fixed or stated days every year as now.

“June 3, 1722.—Sederunt with prayer. ’Twas seriously considered what time will be most proper for administering the Lord’s Supper in this congregation. And so the last Sabbath of July was prefix’d.”

“July 1, 1722.—Sederunt with prayer. Last Lord’s day the minister intimate the resolution for’d anent the celebration of the Lord’s Supper. Each member had his particular post assign’d him, and manner of attendance distinctly presented to him during the ensuing sacred solemnity.”

“November 3, 1723.—’Twas unanimously resolv’d and enacted that the horse litter, which belongs to this church,

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

shall pay two shillings St., one to the box, the other to the officer, *toties quoties*, when employed, and the mortcloth, when employed out of the parish, is to pay fourty-four shill. St. to the box and eight to the beadle. Concluded with prayer."

In the early years of the eighteenth century the poor were not buried in coffins. The parish owned a coffin which was used for carrying the dead to the grave only, the body being taken out of the coffin at the graveside and immediately buried. The coffin, covered with the mortcloth, was usually carried on spokes or with bearing ropes by the friends and relatives from the house to the grave.

"November 1725.—On the twenty-third of this moneth the Revd. Mr Dun, minister, departed this life, to the great grief of the whole parish."

Mr Dun was succeeded in office by the Rev. James Ogilvy, who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, presented by Mr Dickson, Town Clerk of Forfar, ordained 1726.

"November 6, 1726.—Application being made to the Presbytery for moderating a call to the Rev. Mr James Ogilvy, who attends the profession at Edinburgh, they order'd his edict to be serv'd, and there being no objection made against his life and conversation, and there being also an unanimous call sign'd by all the heritors, heads of families, and others, and given him, which he accepted. He was ordained and admitted minister of the Gospel in this paroch on the twenty-first of September last, but having no opportunity to constitute a session sooner, he did it this day by prayer, and prefix'd the twenty-third of this current for the further consideration of the affairs of this session. So he concluded with prayer."

"November 23, 1726.—After prayer, the cash being

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

compted amounted to forty-two pounds sixteen shill. ten pennies Scots, but no papers of any value were found, so the box was closed again and one of the keys delivered to the moderator, and also the communion tokens to be kept. During this sederunt it was enacted that the cloath mortcloath shall pay to the box fifteen shill. Scots, and three shill. to the officer when employed at the funerals of persons come to years, and eight shill. to the box, and eighteen pennies to the officer when used for children."

"March 5, 1727.—Intimate by the minister to the congregation that he intended to commence dyets of catechising next Lord's day. Concluded with prayer."

"October 6, 1728.—Upon ye twenty-fourth of this, ye members having conveen'd and examined ye circumstances of ye box, do find yt there have been upwards of one and twenty pounds sterling first and last of ye poor's money expended in buying of bell and building ye steeple, besid what was got by general contribution through ye parish whereby ye poor are like to suffer sadly, therefore to prevent their being defrauded of ye charity due to them, session do appoint and enact yt ye bell shall pay half a merk Scots to ye box, *toties quoties* when rung at funerals, ye poor having ye best title to and interest in her on yt account fors'd. And this is to be intimate to ye congregation, Sabbath next.

"Tho ye members of sess. met *more solito* the two ensuing moneths, yet nothing of importance came before them."

From the above entry it is seen that the old church had been provided with a steeple and a new bell. Unfortunately no description of the former—its height, size, or appearance—is to be found. It must have been taken down in 1792 when the church was demolished.

"March 5, 1734.—This day the session considering that they have been at great expenses in procuring and buying a

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

velvet mortcloath, the old one being now almost useless, enacted that it shall pay three shill. sterling to the box as oft as employed."

"November 30, 1735.—John Allardice was unanimously elected to succeed his deceased father as beadle, faithfulness, secrecy, and obedience, being enjoin'd him."

"Apryll 11, 1736.—Jame Cathro, one of ye elders, was removed by death in June, on ye 20th whereof."

On November 20, 1740, Rev. James Ogilvy died to the "great grieff of all yt ever knew him, especially those of his own parish." He was succeeded by Rev. James Donaldson, a probationer in ye Presbytery of Selkirk:—"After this ye kirk being declared vacant by ye Rev. Presbytery of Forfar, the Right Honble. ye Earle of Strathmore, and ye other heritors in ye parish and elders made application to ye Presb. for moderating in a call to Mr James Donaldson, probationer in ye Presb. of Selkirk, which was granted and came out in his favour. He was ordained minister of the parish, September 3rd 1741."

"October 10, 1741.—This day ye half-merk impos'd on ye bell when rung at funerals, was taken off by unanimous consent of session, in regard it was both ill-judg'd and occasion'd a great clamour through ye parish."

"Forfar, October 20, 1742.—Which day ye provincial synod of Angus and Mearns, in order to prevent all janglings and contests yt may arise from ruling elders being allowed to act and vote in ye synod in causes yt have been judg'd of by ye Presbtyeries to whom they belong, enacted and appointed that for ye future kirk-session take care to chuse an elder at their first meeting immediately after ye meeting of synod to represent them in ye Presbytery during the course of ye ensuing half-year, and also to sit as members of ye next following synod, and resolve to look upon all elders from

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

henceforth who come up as chosen after this manner. And in the meantime appoint ye kirk-session to re-elect such members as they have already chosen to be members of this great synod and of their Presbytery during ye ensuing half-year, and empower them to sit as members of synod at next meeting, and yt always yrafter the above method be observ'd, and further, that no k.-sess. may pretend ignorance, ye synod appoint this act to be engrost in all ye session registers within their borders, that this is a copy of this Synod's act anent ye method of electing ruling elders to sit in Synods and Presbyteries is attested by, signed, Rob. Young, Clk. Pby."

"July 23, 1744.—The Sacrament of ye Lord's Supper was administered with all becoming decency and devotion."

"May 26, 1745.—Session being conven'd in ye church after sermon, and constitute by prayer. They fervidly considering yt their number is diminished by the death of some of their members, and ye removal of others out of ye parish resolve to have it augmented, and accordingly recommend John Wright in Glammiss, George Doig there, Tho. Ogilvie in Newtoun, and Patrick Gillies in W. Flet. for this end, and to deal with them in order to accept ye office of being ruling elders. Clos'd with prayer."

"July 18, 1745.—The above ment^d persons were after sermon and before pronouncing of ye blessing ordain'd elders in ye usual manner, and after dismissing of ye congregation sess. being met and constituted order'd John Wright, George Doig, Tho. Ogilvie, and Pat. Gillies, their names to be added to ye Roll. Concluded with prayer."

"December 18, 1745.—A Fast appointed by his Majesty's authority on account of ye wicked and unnatural rebellion greatly raging in this kingdom, was observed."

Strong measures were adopted by the church of Scotland to prevent office-bearers within her pale being associated

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

with the rising of the "Forty-five." The church was Anti-Jacobite, and rigorous efforts on every side were made to suppress any possible outbreak in behalf of the chevalier and his party.

After the rebellion, the Presbytery of Forfar issued at one of their meetings a set of questions which the ministers were to put to the members of their respective kirk-sessions regarding the share they had taken individually in the rebellion.

"October 5, 1746.—The Session being met and constituted by prayer, the minister represented yt an act of ye General Assembly having been laid before the Presbytery of Forfar at their last meeting enjoining the several members to enquire into the part of different members of ye several kirk-sessions, that have aided during ye late unnatural rebellion, the Presbytery in obedience unto this order agreed upon a set of questions to be put to ye members of ye severall kirk-sessions, and appointed their answers to be recorded, and for that purpose appointed their several members to hold a meeting of their several sessions betwixt it and next Presbytery day, and to be ready to give in their deposition at that time. The minister, therefore, signified that he had called a meeting of the session this day for the end aforesaid, and having read over the questions agreed upon by the Presbytery, the same were put to each of the members, and are with their answers as follows accordingly, George Doig being first interrogated.

"1. Was you concerned in ye Rebellion by bearing arms in service of the Pretender? *Answer*, No.

"2. Did you contribute men or moe to ye rebels, and on what inducement? *Answer*, I was forced by William Ogilvy, one of ye rebel captains who was in ye town with a party at ye time to do so.

"3. Did you in your conversation or talking with your

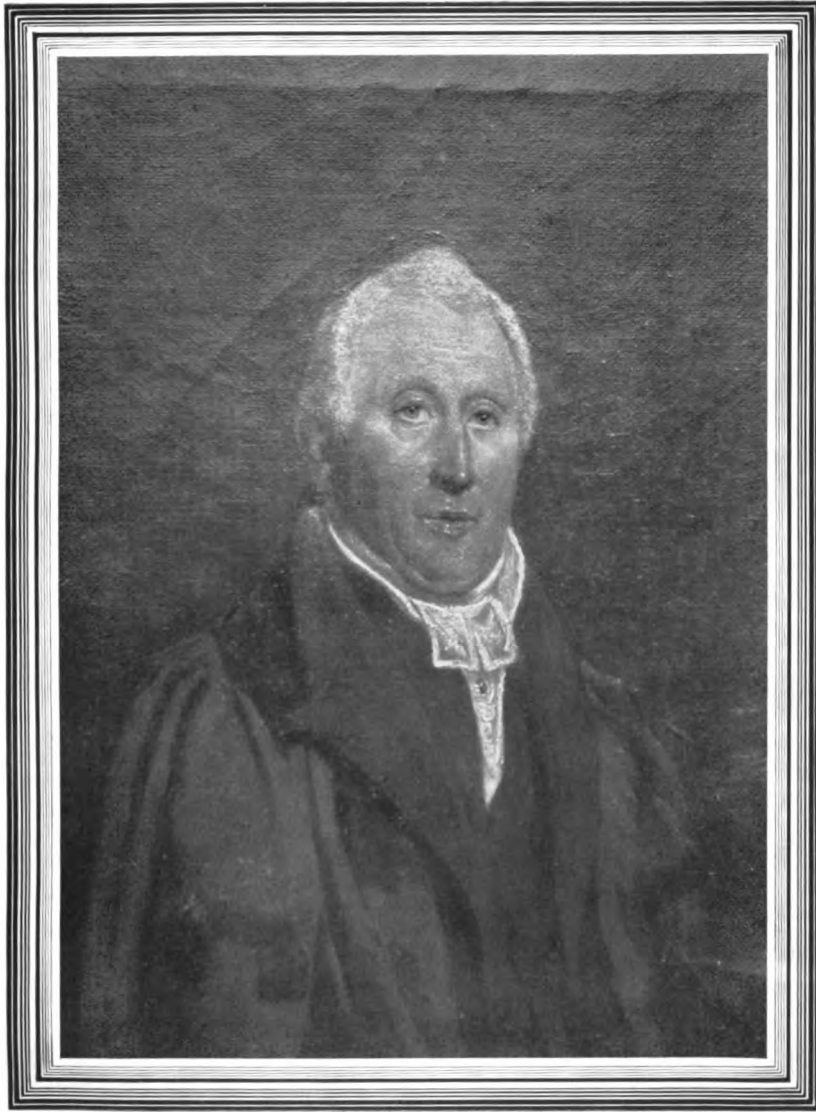
GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

neighbours say anything to encourage ye Rebellion, or against His Majesty and ye great establishment? *Answer*, No.

“4. Did you attend a non-juring meeting-house during ye time of ye Rebellion? *Answer*, No, but always attended on ordinances dispensed by the minister of this church. The same questions were put to Tho. Ogilvie and Patrick Gillies, and they returned the same answers, signed George Doig, Tho. Ogilvie, Pat. Gillies. John Wright, being asked ye same questions, gave ye same answer as did ye other elders, only he acknowledged “yt ye rebels forced him by fire and sword to go through ye parish and summon’d ye tenants to bring carts for carrying their arms to Coupar of Angus, and this is consistent with ye knowledge of ye people in ye town, yet, I am ready to prove if required, signed, John Wright. The same question being put to Mr Robert Smith, school-master and session clk., he returned ye same answers excepting yt he had neither contributed men nor moe for ye rebellion, yt that he was not qualify’d to the government it never being appointed of him, only he had signed ye confessione of faith and formula, signed, Robert Smith (he is qualifyed since). The above questions being put at John Allardice, officer, he answered all of them in ye negative, sign’d, John Allardice.”

From the above examination it would seem that the elders had taken some little part in the Rising. Had they done so of their own free wills they would have been brave men indeed, for Presbytery was stern and relentless in these days, but having been forced by “ye rebel captain and by fire and sword” they could not help themselves, and accordingly their exemption from any fine or penalty was assured.

“May 27, 1747.—The Sacrament of ye Lord’s Supper was celebrated with all decency and devotion, but could



THE REV. JAMES LYON, D.D.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

not be administered last year by reason of ye confusion ye country was in."

During Dr Donaldson's incumbency the glebe lands were "excambed." John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, desiring to acquire the old glebe for the purpose of forming a plantation, made an excambion, and a field on the left of the road to Eassie was chosen in exchange for the former glebe which was situated in the vicinity of the manse. The following extract from the Records of the Presbytery of Forfar describes in full detail the nature of the transaction which received the unanimous sanction of the Presbytery :—

STATE OF THE EXCAMBION OF THE MINISTER OF GLAMMISS, HIS
GLEBE AS VALUED AND MEASURED 1773.

	Acr.	Rood.	Falls.	Ells.	£	sh.	d.
Taken off the Old Glebe for the Earl of Strathmore, Inclosed Glebe on both sides of Lowny Stripe, one acre, two roods, thirty-nine falls, at forty shillings per acre,	1	2	39	—	3	9	9
Triangle above St. Fergus Brae, two roods and half a fall, at twenty shillings per acre,	—	2	—	18	0	10	0¾
Behind the Churchyard, two roods and two falls at twenty-two shillings per acre, .	—	2	2	—	0	11	3¾
Glebe in the Myretown, reckoned two acres and thirty-eight falls, at ten shillings per acre,	2	—	28	—	1	1	9
	4	3	29	18			
Inconveniency of the New Glebe yearly, .					0	10	0
					£6	2	10

NEW GLEBE.

Taken off the North side of the Inclosure possessed by Alexr. Farquharson, for the Inconvenience of distance, one rood, seventeen falls, and five ells, at twenty-eight shillings per acre,	—	1	17	5	0	10	0
---	---	---	----	---	---	----	---

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

	Acr.	Rood.	Falls.	Ells.	£	SH.	D.
Taken Do. Inclosure to ballance the Excambion, four acres, four falls, and twenty-eight ells, at Do.,	4	—	4	28	5	12	10
Taken off Do. Inclosure to make up the deficiency of the Old Glebe, one rood, six falls and a half,	—	1	6	18	£6	2	10
Taken off Do. to make up the deficiency of Steading and Gardens, one rood and ten falls,	—	1	10	—			
Taken off the Inclosure,	4	3	38	15			
Old Glebe left to Mr Donaldson, three roods and four falls,	—	3	4	—			
Total New Glebe is five acres, three roods, two falls, and fifteen ells,	5	3	2	15			

31st March 1773.—The Pby having consider'd the above papers, with Mr Donaldson's consent to the Excambion, signify'd by his Letter to the Pby, Unanimously agree, that the S^d Ground design'd in the State of the Excambion above mentioned, together with the three roods, and four falls of the Old Glebe reserved to the Minister, shall be the Glebe of the Minister of Glamis in all time coming, and as the same Inclosure contains some more ground than that given off by the Valuator for the Glebe, and likewise considering that the S^d Inclosure now design'd to be the Glebe is planted with one row of Trees around it, Mr Menzies for the Earl of Strathmore agreed to give up S^d additional ground in order to Indemnify the Minister for any Injury his Glebe may sustain by S^d Trees, which Trees with the Hedges round S^d Inclosure are hereby declared to be the property of the Earl of Strathmore.

16th June 1773.—Upon reading the Minute respecting the Excambion of the Glebe of Glamis, Mr Proctor compear'd, and observed that the said Minute was defective in certain respects which he mentioned and craved that these defects might be now supply'd. The Presbytery having considered said Representation, did, and hereby do declare, that the parts of the Glebe now taken from Mr Donaldson shall belong to the Earl of Strathmore, and his Heirs, in all time coming, as parts and pertinents of the Barrony of Glamis; and further declare, that the Land now assign'd to Mr Donaldson, and his Successors Ministers at Glamis is in full of all demands, for Glebe and Grass, which the said Ministers have any claim to in Law.¹

¹ The author is obliged to the Reverend Alexander Ritchie, Oathlaw, Clerk of the Presbytery of Forfar, for the above extract.



MRS AGNES LYON.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

The Rev. Dr Donaldson died in 1779. He had been presented to the parish of Glamis by Thomas, Earl of Strathmore. He married a lady of the name of Margaret Adam, and had a daughter Jean, who married James Hay of Seggieden, Perthshire.¹

Dr Donaldson's successor was Rev. Dr James Lyon.

"September 14, 1780.—Mr James Lyon was solemnly ordained minister of the Gospel in this parish."²

Dr Lyon was the son of the Rev. George Lyon of Wester-Ogil.³ He was born on 29th March 1759; presented in 1780 by the tutors of John, Earl of Strathmore, to the parish of Glamis; wrote both the statistical accounts of the parish, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1823, and died, father of the synod of Angus, 3rd April 1838, in his eightieth year. He married, 25th January 1786, Agnes, elder daughter of John Ramsay L'amy of Dunkenny. She was born at Dundee in 1762, and died, 14th September 1840. Her brother was Sheriff of Forfarshire from 1819 to 1854. Mrs Lyon was a poetess, and some of her verses will be found in Roger's "Modern Scottish Minstrel," pp. 11-84. Among others, her words to Neil Gow's "Farewell to Whisky," she composed in the manse of Glamis:—

You've surely heard of famous Neil,
The man who played the fiddle weel,
He was a heartsome merry chiel',
And weel he lo'ed the whisky, O!

For e'er since he wore the tartan hose,
He dearly likit athole brose,
And grieved he was you may suppose,
To bid farewell to whisky, O!

¹ Some of the sermons preached by Dr Donaldson in Glamis about the period of the "Forty-five" are in the possession of Colonel Drummond Hay of Seggieden.

² "Session Register."

³ "Lyons of Cossins and Glen Ogil," by Mr Andrew Ross.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Alas ! says Neil, I'm frail and auld,
And whiles my hame is unco cauld,
I think it maks me blithe and bauld,
A wee drap Highland whisky, O !

But a' the doctors do agree
That whisky's no the thing for me ;
I'm fley'd they'll gar me tyne my glee,
By parting me and whisky, O !

But I should mind on auld lang syne,
How Paradise our friends did tyne ;
Because something ran in their min',
Forbid—like Highland whisky.

While I can get good wine and ale,
And find my heart and fingers hale ;
I'll be content though legs should fail,
And tho' forbidden whisky, O !

I'll tak my fiddle in my hand,
And screw its strings while they can stand,
And mak a lamentation grand,
For guid auld Highland whisky, O !

Oh ! all ye powers of music come,
For deed I think I'm mighty glum ;
My fiddle strings will hardly bum,
To say " Fareweel to whisky, O ! "

Neil Gow frequently performed at concerts and assemblies in Dundee. When attending one of the latter he first met Mrs Agnes Lyon.

A good story is related of one of Dr Lyon's ancestors, who was a clergyman and laird of Ogil besides, and who was in the habit of taking his texts from the Psalms. On one occasion he remonstrated with a son for being extravagant in his expenditure, and received the following quaint reply :—" There's nae fear o's faither, as lang as the hills o' Ogil an' the Psalms o' David last."

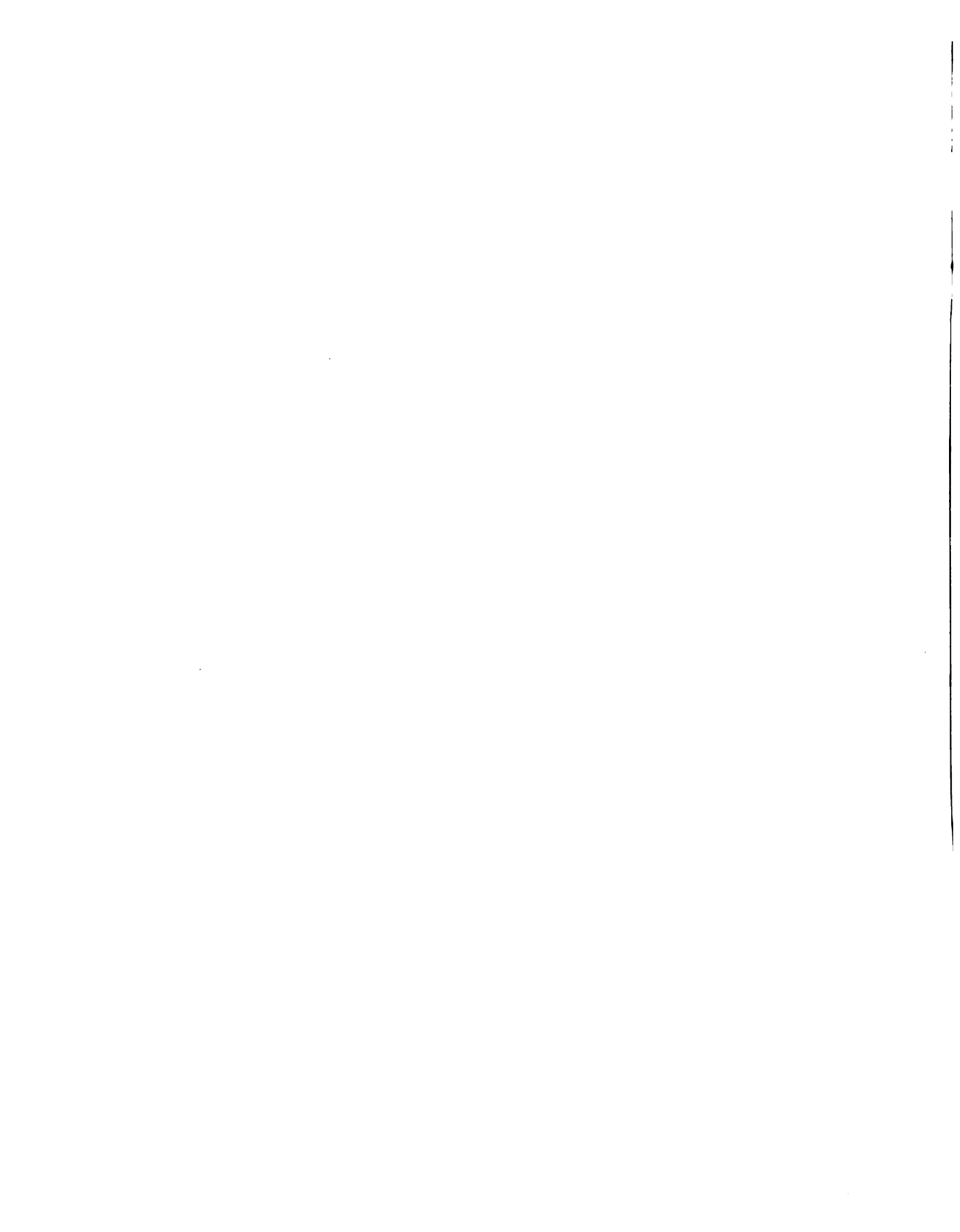
Dr and Mrs Lyon had a large family, but, with the exception of the eldest son George, who lived until 1859, they all predeceased their parents.



MISS STEWART LYON.
(Daughter of Rev. Dr Lyon).



MISS JANET LYON.
(Daughter of Rev. Dr Lyon).



THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

A new church and manse were built during Dr Lyon's ministry. He held office for fifty-eight years, and was known and respected greatly throughout the country. He ruled the people committed to his care with a rod of iron, and was a strict disciplinarian. Some of the old people in the parish still remember him—a severe, determined looking figure in the dress of the period, powdered hair, knee-breeches and buckled shoon. Sir Walter Scott when he visited Glamis in 1793, called at the manse and was hospitably received by the minister and his lady. He left his riding switch behind him, and Mrs Lyon was moved to write the following lines :—

Within the towers of ancient Glammiss,
Some merry men did dine,
And their host took care they should richly fare
In friendship, wit, and wine ;
But they sat too late, and mistook the gate
(For wine mounts to the brain).
O, 'twas merry in the hall, when the beards wagged all,
And we hope they'll be back again,
Sir Walter tapped at the parson's door
To find the proper way ;
But he dropped his switch, though there was no ditch,
And on the steps it lay.
So the wife took care of this nice affair,
For the Knight was gone, nor the owner known,
So he ne'er got the switch again ;
This wondrous little whip remains within the lady's sight,
She crambo makes with some mistakes,
But hopes for further light.
So she ne'er will part with this switch so smart,
These thirty years her ain ;
Till the Knight appear, it must just lie here,
He will ne'er get his switch again.

Mrs Lyon, after her husband's death, lived in Forfar near the Cross. She was remembered there as an old lady of dignified appearance, and of bright and vivacious manner.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

It is stated that on the day of the birth of her brother, who afterwards became Sheriff of Forfarshire, she amused her friends with the following rhyme :—

“When I gaed to my bed yestreen,
I was heiress o’ Dunkenny ;
When I rase up this morning,
I was puir Nancy Lammie.”¹

Dr Lyon, in his “New Statistical Account” of the parish, speaks of the church as being old and in very bad condition, but refrains from further comment. In 1792 the building was taken down and the present edifice erected on the same site, the south transept, now known as the mortuary chapel, or aisle, beneath which the vault of the Strathmore family is situated,² being the only portion left standing. The writer has heard some very old people say that their parents and grandparents remembered the old church, and as the stone roof was greatly in need of repair, it was supposed to be dangerous ; hence the necessity arose for taking down the old fabric, but when operations had been fairly started the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the roof down. It had been more securely welded together than any one had imagined. This was a common experience in Scotland. The churches were so well built that it was no easy task to take them to pieces. When ground is opened for interments near the walls of the present church, remains of the foundations of the old church are generally discovered, but these are always of a fragmentary character, and not sufficiently entire to give any idea of its size or appearance. We must be content to form our surmise of it from the portion still standing, and there is reason for thankfulness

¹ Old inhabitants are fond of telling this story of former days.

² Thomas, twelfth Earl of Strathmore, was the last of the family interred in this vault. He died in 1865. Claude, thirteenth Earl, who died in 1904, was interred in the private burial ground on the north of the old churchyard.



THE MORTUARY CHAPEL (EXTERIOR).



THE SACRAMENT HOUSE.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

that, though small and but a fragment, it conveys to us nevertheless, a good idea of the exceptional beauty and elegance of the church that had been so ruthlessly demolished. It is an oblong in the second pointed style of Gothic, prevalent in the fifteenth century, measuring thirty-five feet four inches by twenty-six feet seven inches in outside measurement, and twenty-nine feet four inches in length inside, nineteen feet ten inches in breadth, and seventeen feet in height to the top of the arch, and is lighted by one embrasured window, the tracery of which is fifteenth century Gothic in design. From an architectural point of view the window is a charming piece of work. The doorway beneath the window is modern on the face of it, and the wall, though old in itself, shows traces of having been renewed or renovated at some time. The projecting ridge, or plinth of dressed stone along the wall, and some feet from the ground, is still in good preservation—a device common in medieval times to prevent water gathering at the foot of the wall. The lock has the following inscription—E.S. 1742—probably the date when the door was made. On the roof above the window, the figure of a lion holding a shield is perched, and on the wall beneath this figure is fixed a dial dated 1771. It is set upon a carved stone base, which appears to be of much older date than the dial, and which perhaps had formerly been the pedestal of a figure of some kind. At the other and corresponding end of the roof there is a figure resembling a griffin, also bearing a shield displaying a lion rampant. The interior of which a view is given is in a good state of preservation. It is not used for services now, although at one time masses were said at the side altar, which stood near the “Sacrament House,” or recess, where the reserved sacrament was kept, and which may still be seen in fine preservation. The arch of this aumbry is of

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

ogee pattern, and displays shields bearing arms. That on the left bears the lion of Glamis, while the one on the right bears the lion of Glamis and the lion (standing) of Ogilvy impaled. The former representing the shield of Patrick, first Lord Glamis, the latter, that of Isabella Ogilvy, his wife. She was the daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse. The floor of the chapel throughout is paved with stone flags, and not far from the door is a padlocked iron bar over a stone whence a flight of steps leads to the vault beneath. The roof is of stone and beautifully groined and vaulted. The bosses, corbels, and key-stones, where the arches meet, are richly carved, exhibiting a variety of designs, some with coronets, some with the lions of Glamis, or with the Glamis and Ogilvy lions impaled, and others with grapes in bold relief. There are arches of dressed stone on each wall. These are now filled in with masonry. On one of the slabs forming the pavement is an inscription now illegible save the words "*Hic jacet R^{ex} gilems Glms,*" in Gothic letters, and on the centre of the stone a cup, or chalice, and a cross are engraved, suggesting that the individual buried below was an ecclesiastic. I cannot discover whether any of the barons of Glamis held an ecclesiastical appointment, but the possession of ecclesiastical property or lands may have given the right to assume the above sacred symbols. A plain altar-shaped tomb stands beside a pillar from which springs a semi-circular arch—so common a feature in old Scottish churches—which opened into the chancel of the church. The pillar is octagonal, and its capital is carved in high relief, with a running design of vine leaves and grapes, while a shield with a lion rampant, delicately chiselled, occupies a higher ridge and dominates the whole border. The pillar is strangely short, and one is consequently led to believe that the stone pavement had been

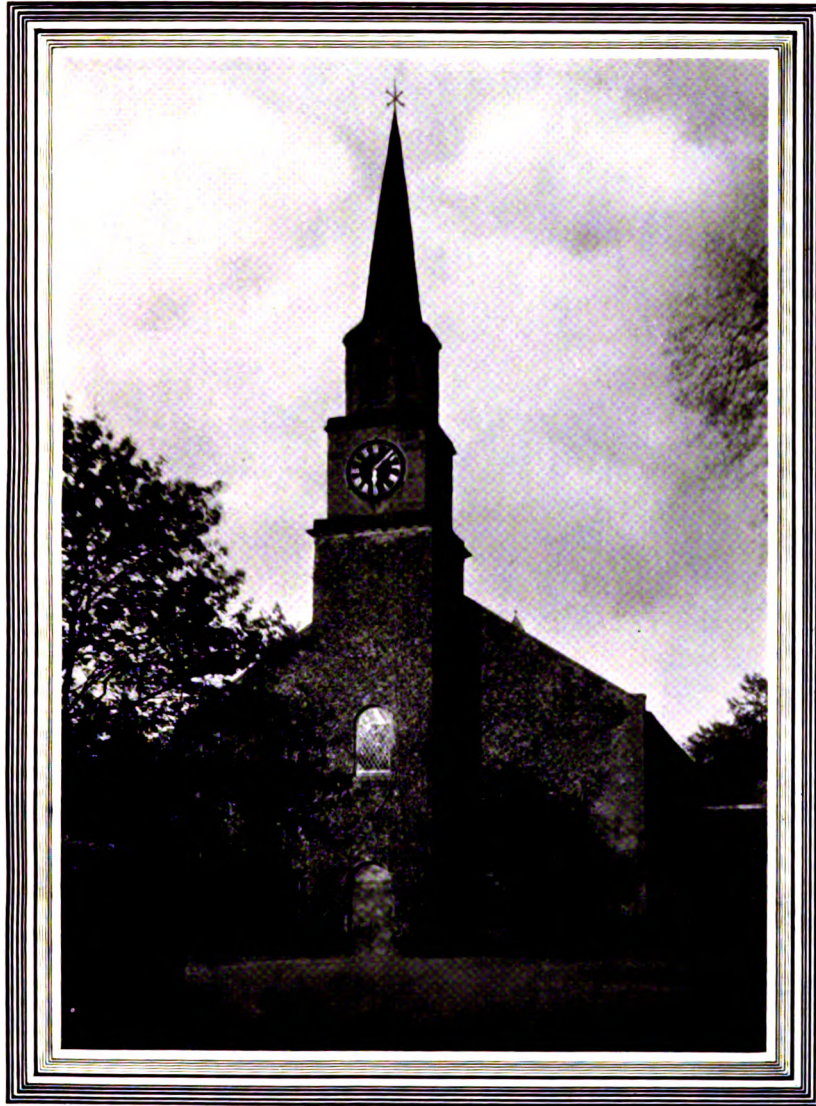


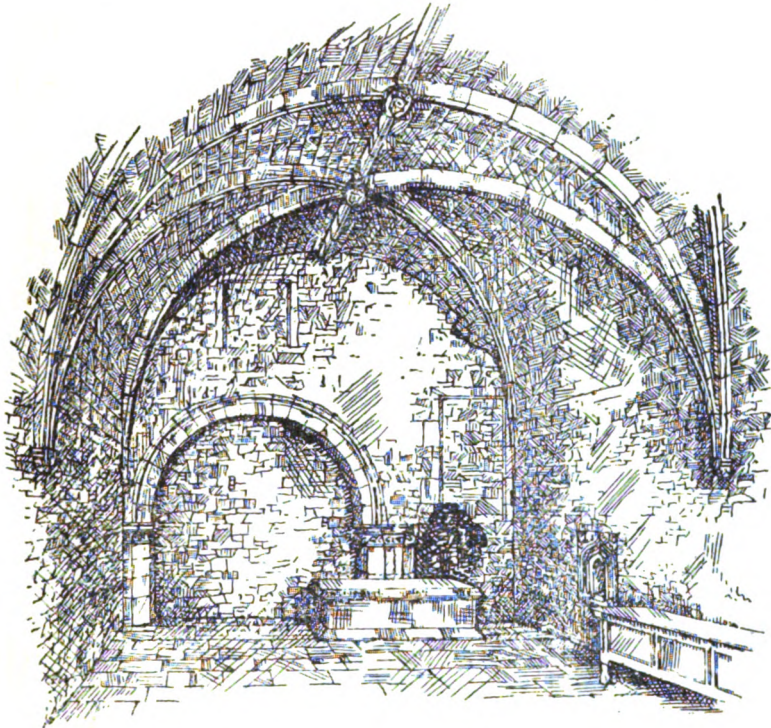
Photo by]

THE CHURCH.

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

raised at one time to add to the accommodation below. The tomb beside the pillar bears an inscription in Gothic letters showing that it had been placed in memory of Patrick Lyon, the first Lord Glamis, who died in 1459, and of



THE MORTUARY CHAPEL (INTERIOR).

From a Drawing by Mr David Waterston, Glamis.

Isabella Ogilvy, his wife, daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, who was interred beside her husband in 1484. It was this lady who built the aisle and tomb shortly after her husband's death, in memory of him, her own name being

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

afterwards added to the inscription. There can be no difficulty, therefore, in dating the aisle. It must have been built some time between 1459 and 1484.¹ Whether the *entire* church, to which Lady Glamis added this aisle or transept, was built at that time, or belonged to a previous date, there is no record to show. The inscription on the tomb is as follows :—

Patricius . Lyon . quoda . PMS . de . Glams .
 miles . qui . obiit . xxi . d . mesis . marcij . an .
 dmi . m.cccc . lix hic Isobella . Ogilvy
 . sposa . et . q obiit . xii . d . ianuarii . ano
 . dmi . m.cccc . lxxxiiii . orate . pro . amiab . coel . .

(Here rest Sir Patrick Lyon, Lord of Glamis, who died 21 March 1459, and Isabella Ogilvy, his wife, who died 12 January 1484. Pray for their souls now in heaven). Lord Glamis was the first of the title, and was one of the hostages sent to England as security for the ransom of James the First of Scotland. In front of this tomb there is a stone slab forming part of the pavement, upon which the remains of an inscription and of two sculptured shields may be traced. It is the tombstone of John, the third Lord Glamis, and his lady, Elizabeth Scrymgeour of Dudhope. He died on 1st April 1497. The inscription is greatly obliterated, but the following words can be deciphered :—

. elizab scrmgeour aprilis an
 m.cccc nonages

The new church was built upon the site of the old one, and it is possible that part of the old foundation was used in the building of the new, as remains of arches may be seen at the base of the church wall between the vestry and the gate which certainly have the appearance of being part of the old edifice. It is an oblong, having sittings for nine hundred

¹ It is recorded that Lady Glamis also built "two ston bridges."



[W. Spark, Forfar.]

THE MANSE.

Photo by]

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

and fifty, and stands on the north of the old aisle, but a little apart from it. The churchyard surrounds it on three sides. The architectural style of the building is neither Heritors' Gothic, nor Feuars' Romanesque, but a kind of mixture of the two. Galleries made of stout Scots fir which came from the famous old Mar forest, and which have well stood the test of time are ranged round three sides of the interior, and in front of the pulpit are the old communion tables now so seldom seen. The bell bears this inscription :—" Rev. James Lyon, minister of Glamis, 1804." A steeple with clock on two faces gives character to the building, which with its ivy covering certainly has a quaint and interesting appearance, and one has no sympathy with the late Canon Liddon, who, when he visited the church in 1879 in company with the late Rev. Dr A. K. H. Boyd of St. Andrews, said on entering, " This is a terrible place." The answer he received from his companion (Dr Boyd) was the most appropriate possible, " yes it is . . . but let me assure you that successive generations of good christian people have had the help and comfort of God's worship and of holy communion here, just as much as you can give it in your revived St. Pauls."¹ While modern taste would not pronounce the church architecturally correct, yet there is no doubt than an air of reverence pervades the whole building—an atmosphere of sanctity which seems to be inseparably connected with those old fashioned high-backed pews, that quaint but commodious pulpit, those tables, where high and low, old and young, for many generations have sat together and joined in Holy Communion. The spirit of old times seems to hover there. Hallowed memories cling around these walls.

The notice of a heritors' meeting, held in 1793, contains information regarding the allocation of seats in the new

¹ " Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews," vol. ii., p. 88, by A. K. H. Boyd.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

church and other matters of interest. “Minutes of the meeting of the heritors of the parish of Glamis, held at the manse of Glamis, the eleventh day of June 1793.

“Present, William Douglas, Esq., of Brighton.

Mr John Henderson of Rochelhill.

Mr William Lyon, factor for Lord Douglas.

Patrick Proctor, factor to the Earl of Strathmore.

Mr Douglas, chosen Preses.

“The meeting having been called for the purpose of dividing the seats among the several heritors, whereof notice had been sent them by the minister, and the undertaker having measured the number of running feet of seating, stated that the same in the low church exclusive of the latron, and the seat No. eight set apart for the minister, extends to seven hundred and twenty-six feet ten inches—that the galleries contain five hundred and eighty-eight feet eight inches running measure, and that for the greater ease and accuracy in the division he had distinctly numbered all the different seats—Mr Proctor stated that the valued rents of the several heritors, whereby they paid the expense of the new church stands thus :—

The Earl of Strathmore,	£2906 6 8	£2961 6 8
Lord Douglas,	750 0 0	750 0 0
Mr Douglas of Brighton,	15 0 0	100 0 0
Mr Henderson,	100 0 0	100 0 0
		£3911 6 8

From which it follows that the seating to be allotted to the different Heritors stands thus :—

	In the Low Church.		In the Gallery.		Total.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
The Earl of Strathmore,	550	4	445	6	995	10
Lord Douglas,	139	2	112	10	252	0
Mr Douglas,	18	8	15	2	33	10
Mr Henderson,	18	8	15	2	33	10
Total, .	726	10	588	8	1315	6

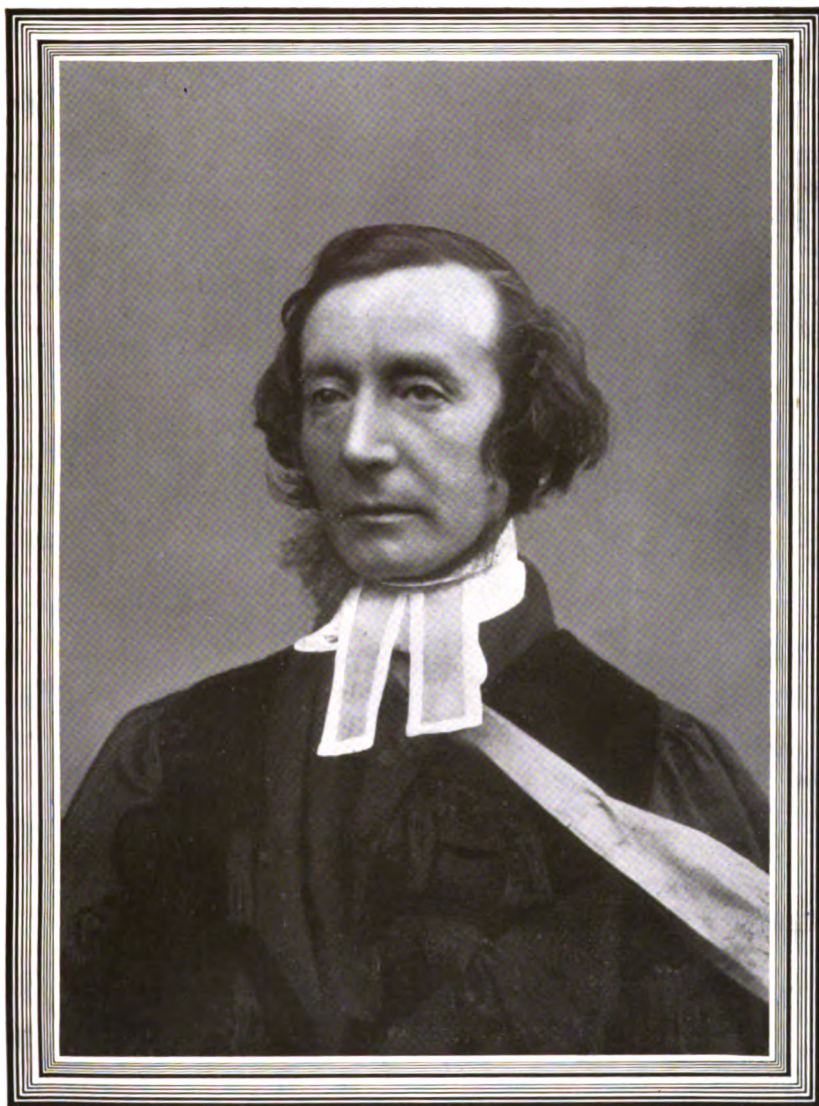


Photo by]

[Moffat, Edinburgh.

THE REV. THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, D.D.



THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

“ Thereafter the meeting proceeded to the church to make choice of their respective proportions, allowing the first elections to the highest valued rent and so downwards.

“ The meeting ordered these minutes to be sign'd by their Preses, and to be engrossed in the session records that the divisions now made may be thereby preserved.

“ It was thereafter represented to the meeting that there were sundry small articles omitted out of the contract which were nevertheless requisite, and could be done at less expense now than afterwards, viz., to purchase a weather cock to be placed on the top of the steeple, and to paint the steeple white before the scaffolding be taken down. To close up the seams of the sarking with putty to prevent the snow blown in from destroying the roof. To renew the churchyard dykes and put proper gates on the entries—to remove all the rubbish from the churchyard—to causeway six feet around the walls of the church to prevent the digging graves within that space—these particulars, the meeting is satisfied, ought to be done and the expense paid in the same proportion as the expense of the church. The heritors also desire that the wood of the doors and windows may be painted, and the numbers on the seats properly done over by a painter.

(Signed) WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Preses.”

The manse of Glamis originally stood on the Westhill of Glamis, which at one time belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath. The vicar's manse and Westhill of Glamis were purchased by Earl Patrick in 1664 from Captain David Lyon who then possessed them. In later times the manse stood a little beyond the session-house, on the south.

The present building was erected in 1788, and an addition comprising the dining-room and drawing-room was built in 1836. The ivy-clad house is prettily situated in an old garden surrounded by ancient trees which lend

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

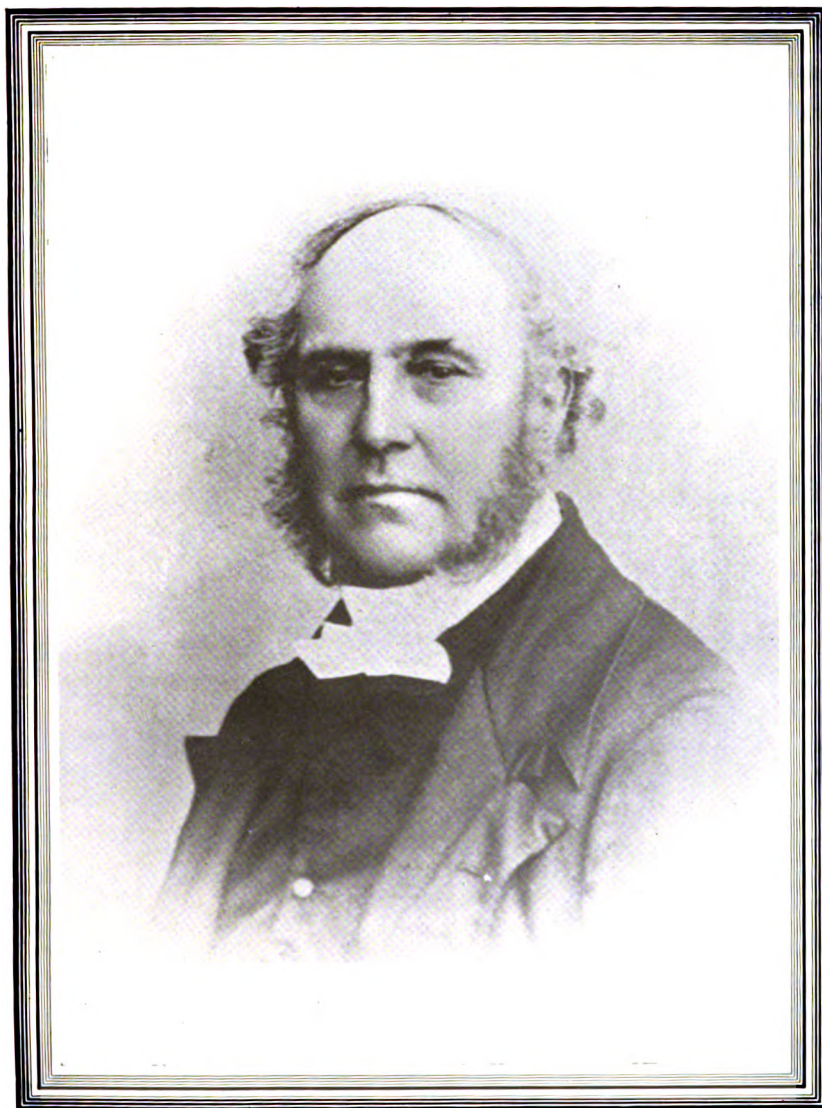
dignity to the environment. It was in this very house that Mrs Agnes Lyon, wife of Rev. Dr Lyon, composed a number of her poems. The room on the right of the doorway as you enter was long known as the "Playfair room," because Lord Playfair, (formerly Sir Lyon Playfair) the distinguished scientist occupied it frequently when as a boy and youth he visited his uncle Dr Lyon.

The Session-House was also built in Dr Lyon's time. At a meeting of heritors held on 31st August 1837, the finding was that "although the heritors do not approve of the situation for the intended session-house suggested by Dr Lyon, they approve of such a room being erected as soon as a proper site can be fixed upon, and in the meantime agree to fit up the porch in the entrance to the pulpit in any way most agreeable to the wishes of Dr Lyon." The "room of session" was accordingly built shortly afterwards, and the site chosen was its present one, near the gate of the old churchyard.

Dr Lyon, as already stated, died on 3rd April 1838. A tablet of white marble was placed on the left of the pulpit to his memory some time after the death of his wife. It bears the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV. JAMES LYON, D.D.,
WHO DIED 3RD APRIL 1838,
IN THE 80TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
AND 58TH OF HIS MINISTRY,
IN THE PARISH OF GLAMMISS,
ALSO OF
AGNES L'AMY, HIS SPOUSE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1840,
AGED 78 YEARS.

Another tablet beneath records the names of his family.



THE REV. JOHN TANNOCH, D.D.



THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

Dr Lyon was followed in office by Rev. Thomas J. Crawford, A.M., who was translated from Cults in Fifeshire. He was the youngest son of Rev. Dr Crawford, Professor of Moral Philosophy in United College, St. Andrews. He was inducted to Glamis on 20th September 1838. The Disruption of 1843 took place during his ministry, but he remained in his charge. Being personally greatly beloved, his congregation remained in the "Establishment" with him, and so there has never been a Free Church in the parish of Glamis. Dr Crawford was translated from Glamis to St. Andrews parish, Edinburgh, in 1844; he became Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh in 1859, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1867. He was the author of many works, including the well-known one on the atonement.¹

The Rev. Dr John Tannoch, translated from Kinross, succeeded Dr Crawford in 1844, being inducted on 31st October of that year. He continued in the charge of Glamis until his death on the 28th September 1872. Dr Tannoch was a faithful and beloved minister in Glamis. Kindly, genial, given to hospitality, he was immensely popular, not only in his own parish but among a large circle in the county. When he died, the parishoners felt his loss deeply. A fine tablet of white marble on the right of the pulpit bears record of their regard for him. The inscription is as follows:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV. JOHN TANNOCH, D.D.,
WHO WAS TWENTY-NINE YEARS THE MINISTER OF THIS PARISH,
AND WHO DIED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1872.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS PARISHIONERS
IN REMEMBRANCE OF KIND AND FAITHFUL SERVICES.

¹ "The Doctrine of Holy Scriptures respecting the Atonement." Edinburgh, 1871.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

The Rev. Dr John Stevenson, minister of Dun, was translated to Glamis in 1873 in room of Dr Tannoch deceased. He was inducted at Glamis on 6th February 1873. Dr Stevenson was the younger son of the Rev. Dr Patrick James Stevenson, minister of Coupar-Angus, his elder brother being the Rev. Patrick Stevenson, the well-known and beloved minister of Inverarity. A distinguished student of Mycology, Dr Stevenson published learned works¹ upon the subject, and in recognition of his great services in the cause of science the University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1888. He died on 27th November 1903, after an honoured and successful ministry of thirty years in the parish of Glamis.

A mural monument, also of white marble, has been placed above the pulpit by the parishoners in memory of him. The inscription runs :—

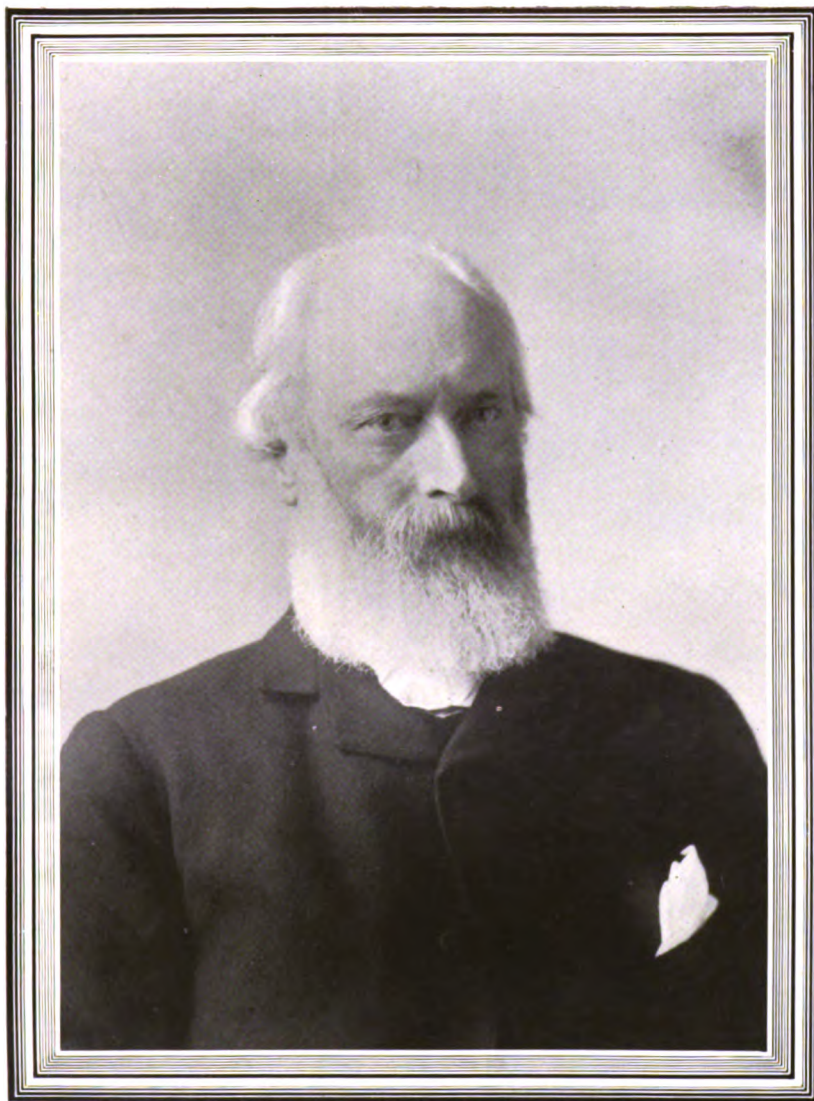
IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. JOHN STEVENSON, L.L.D.,
MINISTER OF GLAMIS,
INDUCTED 6TH FEBRUARY 1873,
DIED 27TH NOVEMBER 1903,
AGED 67 YEARS.

ERECTED BY
THE PARISHIONERS OF GLAMIS
AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AND REGARD.

LIST OF ELDERS IN THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS, FROM 1685 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1685.—Frederick Lyon ; John Low ; Thomas Kininmont ; John Nicoll ; John Smith ; James Cathro ; James

¹ "Mycologia Scotica, the Fungi of Scotland and their Geographical Distribution, 1879." "British Fungi," 2 vols., 1886 (Blackwood & Sons).



THE REV. JOHN STEVENSON, LL.D.



THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

Blair ; James Home ; George Porter ; Andrew Chaplin ; John Philip.

1719.—Patrick Malcolm, Newton ; John Kininmont, Glen of Ogilvy ; Andrew Ferguson, Glamis ; John Lyon, junr., Glamis.

1720.—James Adam, Parknook ; Robert Husband, Pictmill ; David Kidd, Templebank ; Andrew Weddal, Clipethills ; James Cathro, Andrew Steven, William Menzies, and Thomas Sim, all in Glen of Ogilvy.

1745.—John Wright, Glamis ; George Doig, Glamis ; Thomas Ogilvy, Newton ; Patrick Gillies, Welflat. (Records blank to 1780).

1801.—Thomas Gillies, Newton ; George Smith, Thornton.

1809.—David Rattray, Cossins ; Andrew Meek, Glamis ; William Smith, Grasshouses ; John Adam, Milton.

1816.—Peter Laird, Glamis ; David Johnston, Thornton ; John Ritchie, Drumgley.

1823.—Henry Osler, Glamis ; Peter High, Glamis ; James Chisholm, Newton.

1830.—Alexander Rattray, Templebank ; Alexander Robertson, Northside ; John Glendye, Arniefoul ; William Fairweather, Drumgley.

1843.—Andrew Nicoll, Middleton ; James Clark, Ryehill ; George Buchan, Charleston ; John Fyfe, Charleston.

1851.—Alexander Dove, Glamis ; David Johnston, Ewnie ; John Stevens, Charleston ; David Laing, Glamis.

1866.—Charles Stewart, Drumgley ; George Millar, Claypots ; John Thomson, Rochelhill ; Robert G. Ross, Glamis.

1897.—James M'Intyre, Glamis ; David S. Panton, Glamis ; James Whyte, Upper Hayston ; Thomas Wilson, Glamis Castle Gardens.

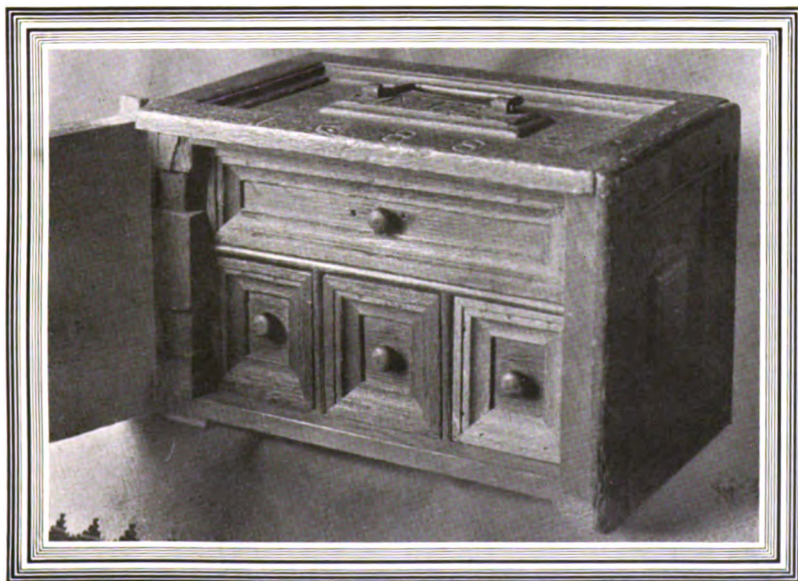
GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

RELICS BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

1. OLD COMMUNION CUPS.—There are four of these in the possession of the kirk-session of Glamis. The two oldest are of beaten silver, and have the arms of Earl Patrick engraved upon them—a lion rampant on a shield with the royal double tressure, and surmounted by a coronet ; beneath is the date 1676, while at the foot of the cup the monogram appears, P.E.K. (Patrick, Earl of Kinghorne). He was not created Earl of Strathmore until the following year, 1677. These cups are very elegant in design. Whether Earl Patrick gifted them to the church or not is uncertain. He was a staunch Episcopalian, and Episcopacy was the established form of religion in Scotland at that time. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that they had been given by him to the church ; but they must have been lost or stolen, for a time at least, and then restored, as there are two entries in the kirk-session register later than the date of the cups, in which it is expressly stated that there were no communion cups in the possession of the kirk-session. The first entry is in November 1726, and is as follows :—“ Kirk of Glamis, November 25th 1726. After prayer the minister moderator desired to know what utensils and other things belonged to this church, accordingly there were presented to him, a bible in folio, a velvet and cloath mortcloath, communion table cloaths, *but no cups*, a basin and towel for baptisms, and a chest for holding necessary things in, all which he ordered to be kept as carefully as formerly.” The second entry is in October 1741. “ Kirk of Glamis, October 10th 1741. After sermon kirk-session met, and being constituted by prayer, the moderator desired to know



OLD COMMUNION CUP.



THE POORES BOX.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

what utensils and other things belonged to the church. Accordingly there were presented to him, a bible in folio, a velvet mortcloath, and an old cloath sac, communion table cloaths, in a very bad state, a basin and towel for baptisms, (*but no communion cups*) and an old chest for holding of mortcloath, all which he ordered to be kept decently."

In the troublous times of the Revolution of 1688 the chalices had probably disappeared, but had been found many years afterwards, and handed over to their proper owners.

The other two cups are also of silver, and are inscribed as follows:—"Bought by the Kirk-Session of Glammiss 1767, Mr James Donaldson, minister."

2. PULPIT BIBLE.—This bible is a folio, bound in calf, and printed in the year 1679. On the fly-leaf the following inscription is written:—"This bible was bought for the use of the church of Glamis upon the expense of the common Thesaurie thereof att sixteen pounds Scots, payed upon the 27 Day of October 1689, Mr John Balvaird being present minister."

3. POORES BOX.—An interesting relic of former days. It was lost for a long period, but was found in the cellar beneath the session-house some years ago. It is made of stout oak, panelled, and is black with age. It measures thirteen-and-a-quarter inches in length by eight-and-a-half inches in width and the same in depth. It contains four drawers, and on the upper side is seen the date 1688 and the letters M.I.B., being the initials of the minister of the time—John Balvaird. It has a double lock, and of course there were two keys which were given to two different elders, both of whom must be present before the box could be opened. The double lock was therefore a safe-guard against any possible tendency on the part of particular elders to prove untrustworthy. At that time banks were not within reach

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

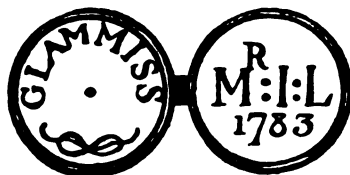
in the rural districts, and the kirk box was made the receptacle for the money and valuable papers of the kirk-session. One of the elders was box-master or kirk treasurer, and it seemed only right that he should not be held solely responsible for the safety of the contents; hence the double lock and the two keys.

4. THE OLD MORTCLOTH of black velvet and bordered with heavy black fringe.

5. THE BAPTISMAL BASIN of pewter and iron stand which it was customary to fix to the pulpit when necessary.

6. TWO PEWTER COLLECTION PLATES and old wooden stools on which they were placed at the church door.

7. COMMUNION TOKENS.—These are fine old specimens dating from 1783, and bearing initials of Dr Lyon—M^R:I:L 1783, Glammiss. In the session cash book I find an entry of payment for them on July 7th 1783, the cost being £2-18/. They are no longer used.¹



In the old days the church services were well attended, but the fact must be taken into consideration that the sitting accommodation was inadequate for the large population of the parish. Many people then must have been non-church going or “passed the plate,” as the collection on no occasion exceeded 10/6. When the population was at its largest the membership was only seven hundred and fifty. Changes,

¹ The key of the pre-Reformation church is in possession of Mr George Anderson, Glamis. It is of great size, and its design testifies to its antiquity.

THE CHURCH OF GLAMIS.

however, succeed one another in rapid succession, and what is in store for the church in the future it is impossible to say. It is to be hoped that the torch of Gospel truth may ever be kept burning in the parish.

GLAMIS KIRK—*A Retrospect.*

1. Oh! Passing sweet it is to me
 Within this Holy shade,
 To muse on Life's vicissitudes,
 The changes Time has made.
2. I see with Fancy's eye the forms
 That thronged in worship here :
 In Fancy's ear I hear the tones
 Of voices, clarion-clear,
3. That spoke of Faith, and Hope, and Truth
 Of Peace, Good-will to men,
 Of Love Eternal reaching far
 Beyond all mortal ken.
4. Unseen and silent e'en they are,
 Those spirits of the Past,
 No message do they bring to those,
 Whose thoughts with earth are cast.
5. The "Hearing Ear" alone can hear
 Their eloquence divine,
 The "Seeing Eye" but can perceive
 Their Heavenly beauty shine.
6. And though to earthly sense they speak
 "In ditties of no tone,"
 Their grace and melody haunt us still,
 How'er the world may moan.

VI.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

“Then be our burial grounds as should become a simple,
but a not unfeeling race.”

BARTON.

IN sylvan beauty and quaint interest the old churchyard of Glamis has few equals. Situated on ground that slopes gently to the banks of the Glamis burn, and surrounding the church on three sides, it has been the the last resting-place of the inhabitants of the parish for a very long period of time. There, amid the green unbroken silence they “sleep the sleep that knows no waking.” Formerly the churchyard had been much larger than at present, and had probably included the ground upon which the present manse stands, as relics of burials have frequently been discovered, both beneath the road between the manse and the church, and in the ground adjoining.

There can be no doubt that the churchyard had been the burial place of an early Celtic community, as the remains of Celtic memorials found in or near it clearly prove. With the exception of these, however, no stone in the churchyard at present is of older date than the seventeenth century. The tombstones may be arranged chronologically as belonging to these three centuries—the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth. We shall consider them in turn.

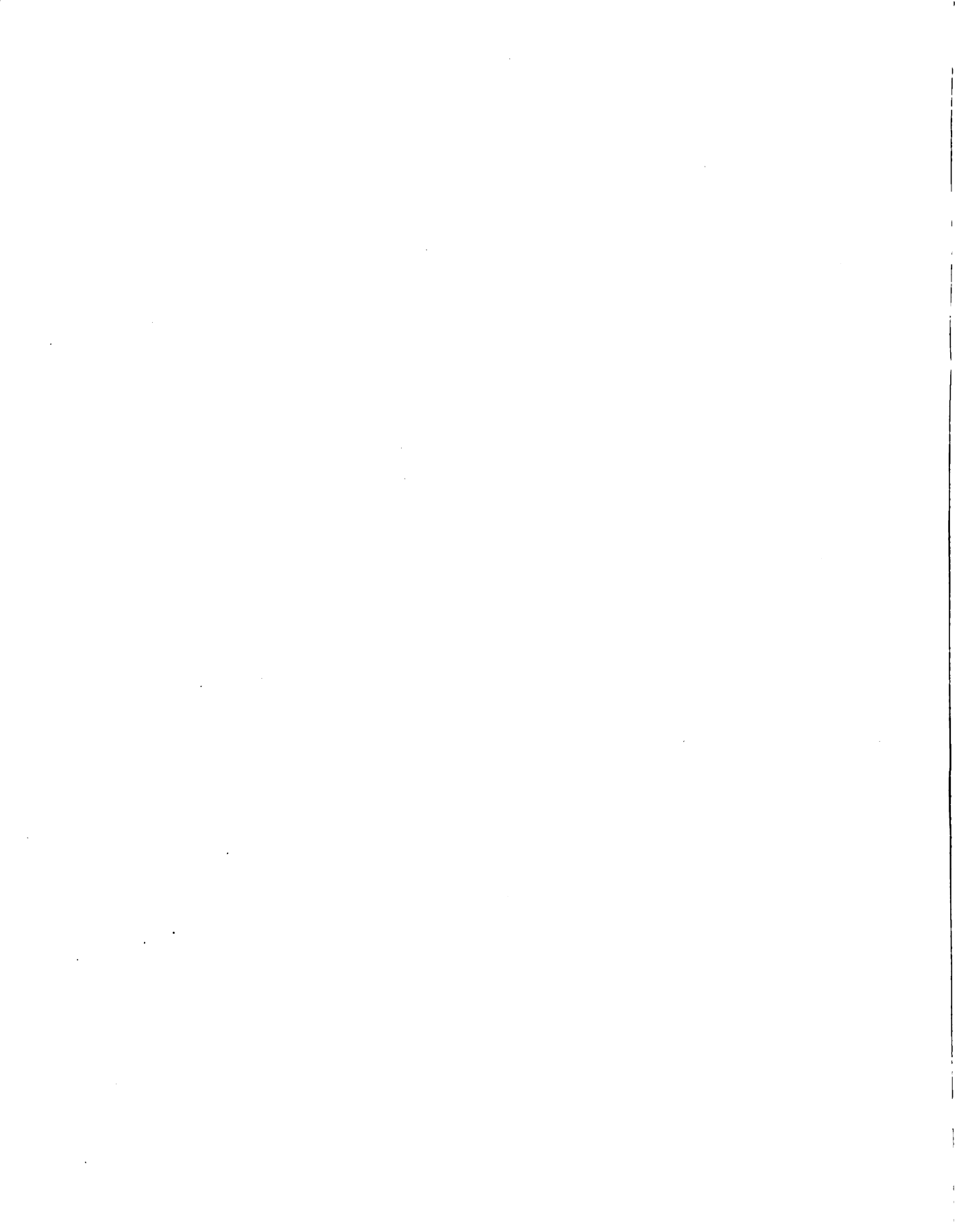
(1) SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The oldest stone bears the date 1603. It is a very long, narrow flat stone, broader at



Photo by]

[W. Spark, Forfar.

THE LOW MEMORIAL.



THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

one end than the other, and bears an inscription in raised lettering with several symbols, evidently of a particular craft. The inscription runs as follows :—“The burial place of Thom Low, Valkar in Glamis, and his family. Obit 1603.” Round the border runs the following inscription in Latin :—“*Corpori humando quicquid impenditur non praesidium saluti Sed humanitati— est.* At the foot the following letters and date appear, probably referring to another member of the family :—

A. N.	1607.
W. L.	A. L.

“Valkar” was probably a fuller of cloth.

A flat stone with letters in relief, beautifully executed, bears record as follows :—

“Heir Lysis Patrick Philp, vha depairted this lyfe, May 6, 1 day the year of God, 1637, and of his age 62. Chryst both in lyf and death is my greatest advantag. Patrick Philp, husband to Isobel Vright.”

Another of similar character is that in memory of Alexander Cathro, who lived in the Glen of Ogilvy. The inscription is in raised lettering, and is as follows :—

“Heir Lysis Alexander Cathro, vha depairtit this lyfe in July 24, in anno 1643, and of his age 81. Blessed are they that die in the Lord.”

The Cathro family were long connected with the Glen, and there are several memorials raised by the later generations of the family, which will be noted in course.

A table-shaped stone of the seventeenth century is embellished with a crown, but as the dates have never been cut upon it, the stone had probably been erected in the life-time of the parties :—

“Heir Lyes William Low, sometymes hammerman and indweller in Glammiss, vha depairted this life the — of

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

— age — years ; also, heir lyis Christian Burn, his spouse, a good and vertuous fruitful wife, who died — of — age — years.”

A rectangular tomb is dated 1650 in raised letters, and the initials H. P. B. C. in same lettering.

A flat stone having ornamental raised letters finely engraved upon it bears the following inscription :—“ Heir lyis Thomas Tailyour and his vif, Agnes Philp, somtym in Haystoun, with their children. He died the 18 of Feb. 1649, his age 60. She died the 26 of Feb. 1663, her age 57.”

Another with similar letters is as follows :—

“ Heir Lyis Agnes Volum, spous to William Lyon in Clippithills, vha departed 1 of May 1650, her age was 62 years.” “ Clippithills ” is now known as “ Mossend.” It is situated at the north side of the parish.

The following belong to the same class of flat stones having inscriptions, some with raised lettering, others simply incised :—

1. “ Heir lyes Alexander Thornton and Helen Balbirny, his spouse. They departed in 1652, he in Janvar 22, his age was 60, she in Decem., and was 70 years.”

2. “ Heir lyes John Blear in the Thornton, and his spouse Agnes Murr—. He departed this lyfe upon 22 day of Nov. 1687, and of his age 53 ; and she departed this lyfe upon the 12 day of Nov. 1689, and her age 52.”

3. “ Heir lyes Margaret Wilkie, spouse to Andrew Fairweather at the Barnss of Glammiss, who died upon 2 of May 1688, and her age 23 years. ‘ Return to thy rest, O my soul.’ ” The barns of Glamis stood within the park of the Castle.

4. “ Heir Lyes William Adam in the Meltoun of the Glean, who departed from this life upon the 28 day of Apryl 1684, and his age 57.”



Photo by]

[W. Spark, Forfar.

THE CATHRO TOMB.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

“The Glean” mentioned here is the Glen of Ogilvy.

A flat stone, but with letters simply incised is inscribed thus:—“Heir Lyis Helen and Cathrin Luke, who departed the yeir of God, 1650.”

Several of the old inscriptions are acrostics. A retainer of the House of Strathmore, James Bruce, who died in 1680, is commemorated by the following lines:—

“I am now inter'd beneath this stone,
Ah! Death's propitious to none;
My name was James, my surname Bruce,
Exasperate against each abuse;
Sure sanctity my life decor'd,
Bent to obey my Noble Lord.
Rest, O my soul, in sacred peace,
Whereas from sin I find release,
C read and praise
Each providential act thou sees.”

An old elder who lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century, by name David Kid, is also immortalised by an acrostic.

“Dear pilgrims read this elegy,
And spiritualize mortality;
Vice I declin'd my life was just,
In tillage I betrayed not trust.
David by name, surnamed Kid;
Kind to the poore, now dignified,
In blessed state triumphant high,
Death's sting pluck't out sin's source is dry,
Eternal praise to Christ, my King,
Lord of all lords, who makes me sing,
Delightful songs with angels bright,
Enjoying day that's void of night;
Read gravely, pilgrim, mind thy doom,
God wraps me up from ill to come.”

The tombstone is shaped somewhat like a triangle on the surface, but is flat beneath, and may thus be classified as belonging to the kind of memorial stone of the period. David Kid lived in the Templebank of Thornton. Earl

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Patrick in his diary, speaks of him with respect. He says "This honest old man dyed without ishue, and of his owne good will was pleased not only to discharge the debt which I did owe him, and left my bond to be given up to me, but did lykwayes leave any little stock which he had on the rounge to me, dyeing in the tale of harvest 1683." The Kid family had long been associated with Thornton. Another member of the family dying at the same period is commemorated by a flat tombstone with simple incised inscription. At the foot appears the following injunction:—

"Let no man wrong this stone, nor lift it."

A stone with incised lettering is placed to the memory of a member of the Roch or Rough (modern spelling) family:—

"Heir Lyeth Isobel Roch, daughter of John Roch, vha depairted this lyfe December 17 day, in yeir of God 1675, and of her age 3 years." Rough is still a common name in Glamis.

A memorial stone evidently of late seventeenth century work, but with date partly obliterated, is thus inscribed:—

"Heir Lyes Janet Langlands, spous to John Blair, in — who — the — of Julie —91, and her age 77." Another of similar character, and with date legible in part only, records the death of a weaver:—"Heir lyes John Blair, weaver in Blackhill, vha depairted the 9th October —93, and his age 75. I was alyve but now am dead."

Another has the following incised epitaph:—"Here lyes a virtuous, honest woman called Janet Hutcheson, spouse to George Fullerton in Knockennie, vha depairted this lyfe 2 of Jan. 1687, and of her age —."

The stones belonging to the seventeenth century are distinguished by great simplicity, but with a chastened beauty

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

and dignity to which the lettering in relief undoubtedly contributes. They are all flat stones.

(2) EIGHTEENTH CENTURY STONES.—A miniature tombstone of a child, having a winged cherub engraved on the reverse, bears the following inscription on the obverse :—
“Here Lyes Elizabeth Gray, daughter to Alexander Gray in Glames, who dyed June 7th 1714, and of her age 5 years.”

John Budworth, who died in 1718, aged 39, is commemorated by the following lines :—

“Here Lyes John Budworth, English born,
Whose lyfe these virtues did adorn ;
He was both courteous, kind, and just,
A friend that one could firmly trust,
With other gifts both rare and fyne,
Tho' lodged but in a crazy shrine,
Death smote the pott thus sadly rent,
And here to ly the shells has sent.”

“John Budworth departed 24 Apryl 1718. His age was 39 years.”

His little daughter, Helen Budworth, is thus commended to posterity :—

“Stop Passenger for here doeth lye,
A pleasant jewel of sweet infancie,
A harmless babe that only came and cry'd,
In baptism to be wash'd from sin and dy'd.”

“Here Lyes Helen Budworth, daughter to John Budworth and Anna Lee, indwellers in Glamis, who died 1714, and her age one year and 4 months.” Budworth had probably come from England in the train of one of the family at the Castle, possibly the Countess of Strathmore, who was Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield.

A large tombstone resembling a chest is that placed by James Cathro, tenant in Meikle Kilmundie, to the memory

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

of his relatives. The inscription reads thus:—"Erected by James Cathro, Tennant in Meikle Kilmundie, in memory of his deceased spouse, Jean Blair, who died, to the grief of all concerned, in July 20, 1732, aged 50 years, having left behind her eight hopeful children, Isob, Jan, Jam, And, Kath, Jean, Tho, and Mary Cathro. It is also erected in memory of his father, James, who died Feb. 13th 1721, aged 75 years, and also of his mother, Jannet Henderson, who died, aged 62 years. Here is also interred the said James, who erected this monument, who died Jan. 15, 1736, aged 62 years."

"A woman wise and diligent
And in her dealings just,
Who every way was excellent,
Lies in this bed of dust.
Waiting till Christ come in the skies,
With angels all around,
Commanding her quick to arise,
And be with glory crowned."

This tombstone is of historic interest as James Cathro, senior, who died in 1721, as recorded above, and who acted as factotum to Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, whose residence was in the glen of Ogilvy, carried the rents of the tenants in the glen to his master at Killiecrankie.

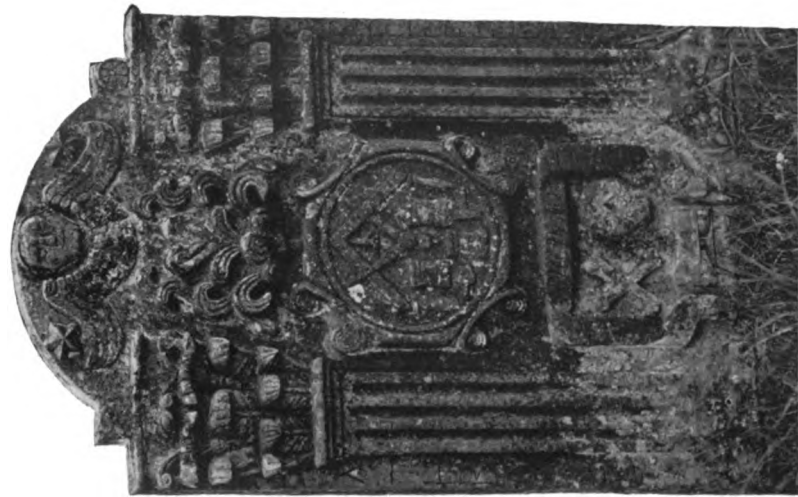
There are other memorials of members of the Cathro family adjoining the above. The memory of one is thus perpetuated:—

"Erected by Thomas Cathro, Tennant in Ingleston of Kinnettles, in memory of Jean Proctor, his spouse, who died May 26th 1761, aged 30 years."

"Here virtue been snatchit in the bloom of life,
The kindest daughter and tenderest wife,
The best companion and the easiest friend,
Beloved through life, lamented in her end."



HEADSTONE OF JOHN DALCETY.



THE FARQUHARSON MEMORIAL.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

A tailor who died in 1718, by name William Cruickshank, is remembered in quaint rhyme. The tombstone (a standing one) is small and the inscription difficult to decipher.

“ Rare William, who will not thy name
And memory still love ;
Since you the Trade did all around
So wondrously improve ?
Our Tradesmen justly did to thee
Pre-eminence allow,
Being taught the rudiments of Art,
Or else refin'd by you.
That skill of yours did on them all,
An ornament reflect,
And as you liv'd, so did you die,
In honour and respect.”

A head-stone, embellished with a hammer and Royal crown, and standing upright, is that which was erected on January 28, 1728, by Agnes Hood in memory of her husband, John Dalgety, hammerman (brass and iron), Glamis, who died in 1727, aged 41.

“ O dear John Dalgety, who can
Thy praises all express,
A most expert artificer in iron and in brass.
Discreet was't thou, to every one
Obliging, just, and kind,
And still thy tongue ingenuous spoke,
The language of thy mind.
Such was thy life that now we hope,
Thy soul above doth shine,
For thy skill we dedicate,
This crown as justly thine.
Reader repent ere time be spent,
Think on a future state,
Do not delay until the last day.
In case it prove too late.”

A child by name, James Rhynd, aged one year and five months, who died in 1734, is commemorated by these lines :—

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“ Here lies a sweet and loving child,
Ah ! covered o'er with mud ;
Resembling well the lily fair,
Cropt in the very bud.
But blessed is that happy babe,
That doth thus early die ;
Not pleased to dwell with sinners here,
But with the saints on high.
This charming child, but just did peep,
Into this world, and then,
Not liking it, he fell asleep,
And hastened out again.”

A stone with devices sculptured upon it, one of which resembles a large Maltese Cross, bears the following inscription :—“ Helen Guthrie, spouse to Andrew Fyfe, brewer, Glamis, died April 3, 17—, aged 55.”

“ Below this monument, a jewel
Of womankind doth lie ;
Who, night and day was exercised,
In acts of piety.
No neighbour, mother, nor a spouse,
More worthy was : Her aim
Was to speak truth, and that her word
Should always be the same.
She longed to leave this sinful earth,
And this poor frail abode ;
Her home was heaven, where now she sings
The praises of her God.”

The qualities of Andrew Steven's wife are thus described :—

“ Lo ! here lies one who never did,
An injury to man ;
Of whom we cannot say enough,
Let us say what we can.
Her actions all were genuine,
Her words without disguise ;
Kind was her heart, her generous hands,
Could not the poor despise.
She lived at home, and walked abroad,
Still like a harmless dove ;
Till death

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

James Badenach's wife, Agnes Low, who died in 1755, aged 58, is celebrated by the following eulogy :—

“ Good, sober, pious, frugal, chaste,
She wade through trouble, till at last,
The ghastly tyrant struck the blow,
And laid her bones this stone below.”

The conjugal qualities of another are summed up in the one word “ virtuous ” :—“ Here lyes ane virtuous woman called Janet Smith, spouse to Johnie Watt in Dunkennie, who departed this life upon the 18 day of May 1777, and of her age 73.”

A heavy rectangular shaped tombstone is placed over the grave of James Horn, Bridgend, Glamis, who died, 1773, aged 57, and his wife, Katharine Shepherd, who died, 1793, aged 86 ; “ both were distinguished in their time for being very liberal to the poor.”

Patrick Mollison, miller, in the Glen of Ogilvy, indulges in the following panegyric in memory of his spouse, Margaret Fleming, who died anno 1758, aged 50 :—

“ This stone is set to celebrate
This worthy woman's praise,
Whose equal you will hardly find
For candour now-a-days.
She, sober, grave, and virtuous was,
Belov'd by all around ;
She lived in the fear of God,
Now is with glory crowned ! ”

James Chalmers, who was musician to the House of Strathmore, and who died on 3rd March 1770, is favoured with a tribute to his artistic skill. Bards and minstrels formed part of the entourage at Glamis Castle until comparatively recent times. The incised inscription on the tombstone reads as follows :—

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“When minstrels from each place around,
To meetings did repair ;
This man was still distinguished,
By a refined air.
His powerful and his charming notes,
So sweetly did constrain ;
That to resist, and not to dance,
Was labour all in vain.
He played with such dexterity,
By all it is confest,
That in this grave interred, is
Of Violers the best.”

A stone with carvings characteristic of the eighteenth century, but with date obliterated, bears the following epitaph :—

“Here rest from troubles of this mortal life,
A loving husband and a virtuous wife ;
In love and peace both their whole life did spend,
Till God the man hence to his ——,
Unto the woman God long life did grant,
She lived a Dorcas and she died a saint.”

Another, also undated, but beautifully sculptured in the style of the above period—the foliage being particularly rich—and bearing the bakers’ symbols on a shield, is inscribed thus :—“Epitaph done at the desire of Thomas Mitchell, baker in Glammiss, owner hereof, and Christian Bell, his spouse.”

“Behold around these withered heads,
On beds of dust recline ;
Vain man and mind you’ll also die,
And leave the world behind.
Once they were comely as thine own,
Tho’ now in dust they lie ;
And so must thine, you know not when,
Remember you must die.”

An upright monument bearing an inscription on the obverse, and with rich sculpturings on the reverse, flanked by Grecian pilasters with Corinthian capitals, is lettered as follows :—



Photo by [W. Spark, Forfar.
TOMBSTONE OF THOMAS MITCHELL.
(Showing Bakers' Symbols).



Photo by [W. Spark, Forfar.
THE THORNTON MEMORIAL.



THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

1777.

Erected by ALEX., THOMAS, and JOHN FARQUHARSON in memory of their Father, THOMAS FARQUHARSON, who died March 17th, 1765, aged 65, and his spouse, GRISAL BROWN, who died Apryl 13th, 1752, aged 45, leaving issue.

Another upright stone bearing a Royal crown and hammer, and dated 1773, was erected by James Baxter, smith in Glammiss, in memory of his spouse, Margaret Howie, who died November 21st, 1772.

The tombstones of the eighteenth century are mostly upright ones, although there is a considerable number lying flat upon the ground, some of which have sunk well nigh out of sight beneath the turf. Many of them are ornamented with the usual display of symbols and devices characteristic of the period. Skulls and cross bones, with the motto "*Memento Mori*," winged cherubs, sand glasses, tools of different crafts, are common. Some have fluted pilasters in the Grecian style—the result no doubt of the influence of the Renaissance or classic revival. In a number of instances, the inscription, having been merely incised, is erased and illegible through the influence of time and weather, while the ornamentation is in excellent preservation, the stones themselves being of particularly hard quality, and the carving in bold and high relief.

(3) THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Mention of a few of the early tombstones of this period will be sufficient, as the later ones cannot as yet be regarded as belonging to the realm of history. A simple, upright slab, with practically no ornament upon it whatever, except a scroll on the reverse side, marks the grave of Margaret, daughter of the Very Reverend Principal Playfair, who died in 1810. Margaret was a niece of Rev. Dr James Lyon, minister of Glamis, and had probably died when on a visit to her uncle. A

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

discussion arose recently as to the exact date when the Principal of St. Andrews University adopted the prefix "Very" before his designation. The view was generally held by many, that not before 1815 was the term used. This tombstone, however, evidently proves otherwise, as the learned Principal is designated "Very Reverend" in the year 1810. A stone of similar character to the above, and in its immediate vicinity, is that placed above the resting-place of Rev. Dr James Lyon and his wife, and family. The memorial is severely simple. The inscription records the names of two of Dr Lyon's daughters only, the parents' names and the others who were buried here not being inscribed. One reason probably for this omission would be the fact of memorial tablets for Dr and Mrs Lyon having been placed in the church above the pulpit.

The inscription on the stone is as follows :—

Here rest in one grave the earthly remains of MARGARET and JANE, daughters of the Rev. JAMES LYON, Minister of Glammiss, who were removed by the sudden stroke of the scarlet fever, MARGARET on the 9th, JANE on the 10th July 1808, the former in the 16th, the latter in the 6th year of her age. To their memory their afflicted parents have erected this plain monument, sorrowing, but not without hope. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.

A granite slab fixed to the outside wall of the transept of the former church has been placed in memory of Patrick Proctor and his family. The inscription reads thus :—
"Erected by Esther Proctor Alexander, in memory of her father, Patrick Proctor, who died here in July 1819, aged 75 years, during 50 of which he was factor on the Glammiss Estate. And of her brother John, farmer, Mains of Glammiss ; Robert, W.S., Edinburgh ; George, Bengal Medical Staff ; Thomas, Bombay Army ; William David, who died here 3rd

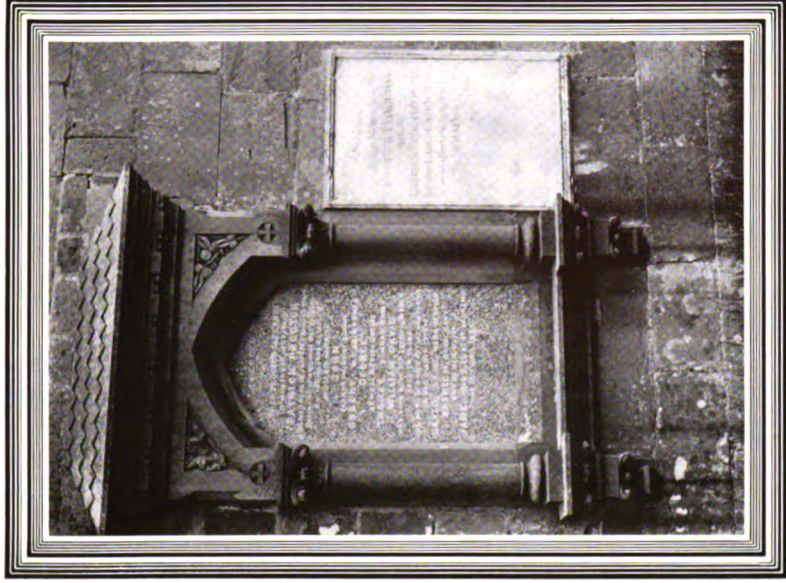


Photo by

[W. Spark, Forfar.]

THE PROCTOR TABLETS.

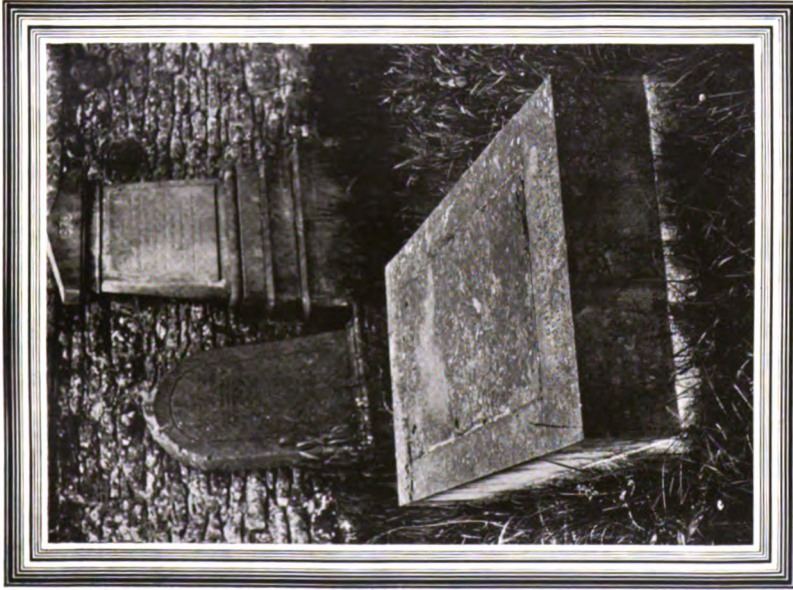


Photo by

[W. Spark, Forfar.]

TOMB OF DAVID STORMONT.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

Dec. 1860, aged 74 years, during 40 of which he also was factor on the Glammis Estate. David, H.E.I.C. Home Service ; Patrick, Royal Navy ; and of her sister Jane, who died at St. Andrews, 18th April 1865." A tablet of white marble placed at the side of the above is in memory of Esther Hamilton, wife of the said Patrick Proctor. She died in 1802, aged 54 years.

When Sir Walter Scott visited Glamis Castle in 1793, he was entertained by Patrick Proctor, seneschal of the Castle, and he alludes to the fact in his "Letters on Demonology."¹ Patrick Proctor was the son of Sheriff-Substitute Proctor of Moray.

An upright memorial stone marks the grave of a Waterloo veteran :—

IN MEMORY OF
OUR FRIEND, LIEUT. JAMES DAVIDSON,
QUARTER-MASTER, 41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT,
BORN IN DUNDEE, 10TH FEBY. 1787,
DIED AT CARNOUSTIE, 22 JAN. 1861.

He had seen much active service, and when in the Guards gained his medal at the battle of Waterloo.

The Laird of Rochelhill is commemorated by a large handsome monument of Peterhead granite bearing this simple inscription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM HENDERSON, ESQ.,
(LATE OF ROCHELHILL),
WHO DIED 2ND SEPTEMBER 1860,
AGED 44 YEARS.

THIS STONE HAS BEEN ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
BY HIS RELICT, HELEN CHRYSAL HENDERSON.

The large enclosure on the east side of the Mortuary Chapel was formed as a burial place for the late Mr Gilbert

¹ See also Chap. IV., p. 51.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Laing-Meason, proprietor of Lindertis, and his family. Only one member, however, was actually interred here. It was this proprietor who built the greater portion of the present castellated mansion of Lindertis. Mr Laing-Meason was the second son of Robert Laing, laird of Strenzie, in Orkney, and brother of Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland, whose "Dissertation on the Participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Murder of Darnley" is considered one of the ablest works on this disputed point. The laird of Lindertis died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Magnus Gilbert Laing-Meason. He fell into financial difficulties caused chiefly by the expenditure incurred for improvements on the estate, and Lindertis and Balinscho, both of which he owned, were sold in 1846. The Earl of Strathmore purchased Balinscho, and Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., acquired Lindertis.¹

A stone of recent date, and in memory of long and faithful service, is that which was placed by the Rev. Dr John Stevenson, minister of Glamis, in memory of David Stormont, who for no less a time than sixty-six years held the office of beadle in the parish church. The memorial which formerly was his seat at his cottage door has been encased in a new framework of stone, and bears this inscription:—

DAVID STORMONT,
BORN MAY 7TH 1805, DIED FEBY. 6TH 1887,
PARISH BEADLE FOR 66 YEARS.
ERECTED BY THE REV. JOHN STEVENSON, L.L.D.,
IN MEMORY OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.
THE ENCLOSED STONE FORMED HIS SEAT
AT THE DOOR OF HIS' COTTAGE.

Thus what afforded him rest in life now very appropriately marks the place of his last rest.

¹ See "Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland," by A. H. Millar, L.L.D.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

The tombs of the nineteenth century are composite in style. The early memorials are similar to those of the preceding century, although simpler in character. Later, we find all varieties, some heavy and ponderous, others light and graceful. Nearly all, however, are upright or standing memorials. It cannot in truth be said, however, that they at all equal or approach in artistic beauty and interest the monuments of former times.

THE NEW CHURCHYARD.

In 1890 a field situated on the rising ground on the left of the road leading from Glamis to Charleston, and distant about two hundred yards south of the Perth and Forfar road, was selected by the Earl of Strathmore and presented by him to the parish as a new churchyard for the inhabitants. The ground is one-and-a-quarter acres in extent.

The Presbytery of Forfar met at Glamis on 22nd October 1890, and having examined and approved of the proposed site, formally designated the ground for the purposes of burial. The effect of their "designation" is to constitute the ground inalienably a place of burial for the parish. The ground was enclosed and laid out at the expense of the Earl of Strathmore.

The whole ground, designated in the minute of Presbytery of Forfar, being afterwards enclosed by a wall, was dedicated to its sacred use on the occasion of the first burial on the 23rd of June 1892, by the Rev. John Stevenson, L.L.D., Minister of Glamis.

A portion of the said ground lying to the north of the main entrance walk was consecrated according to Episcopal forms on the 10th September 1895, and is reserved by the Earl of Strathmore for the burial of Episcopalians.¹

¹ The late Reverend Canon Douglas, of Kirriemuir, and his wife, are interred here.

VII.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

COSSINS. · THORNTON.
LOCH OF FORFAR.

“Barbaric darkness shadowing o'er,
Among the Picts in days of yore;
St. Donevald, devoid of lore,
Lived in the Glen of Ogilvy.”—GUTHRIE.

“To the Lords of Convention, 'twas Clavers who spoke,
Ere the King's crown go down, there are crowns to be broke;
So each cavalier, who loves honour and me,
Let him follow the bonnet of bonnie Dundee.”



THE Glens of Ogilvy and Denoon, running up between lines of the Sidlaws, and losing themselves in stretches of moorland towards Auchterhouse and Newtyle, have a history all their own, which, in many respects appears to be distinct from that of the Lowland district of the parish, just as their natural formation is different. Apart in situation, they were apart for centuries also in general character and life. During the Celtic period the Glen of Ogilvy was noted as being the home of the “Nine Maidens,” the daughters of King Donevaldus.¹ Later, in the time of King William the Lion it belonged to the crown. The King granted it to a son of the Earl of Angus, who adopted his surname from the name of the Glen. It is said that Gilchrist, Earl of

¹ See Chap. II., p. 5.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

Angus, married the King's sister. He had reason to doubt his wife's fidelity, and according to the rude custom of a ruder age he caused her to be put to death. The King, in revenge, banished him and his family from the realm of Scotland, and they took up their residence in England, where they remained for many years. At that time the glen was a forest, and on one occasion when King William was hunting in it, he came across an old man and his two sons, and addressing them, he immediately recognised them as his erring brother-in-law and nephews. They humbly expressed their sorrow to the King for the death of his sister, and the soft heart of King William melting with pity he forthwith pardoned them. Later, he restored to them their property, and in addition, granted them the lands of the Glen of Ogilvy, in the parish of Glamis.

So runs the legend. Although there is no direct contemporary evidence to support it, it is possible the tradition is in a measure at least correct, as record states that King William gave Gilbert, third son of Gillebride, second Earl of Angus, a gift of the lands of Powrie and Ogilvy.¹

The origin of the name "Ogilvy" is said to be "Ogailbowie," meaning yellow-haired youth. Another derivation is that "Ogle" means wood, and "vy" or "vie" is a corruption of "buie," meaning yellow, and so the interpretation would be "The glen of yellow-wood."

The property was held of the crown for the service of one knight, the first of the name on record is Alexander Ogilvy, who in the year 1250 took part in an inquiry held at Forfar as to whether the lands of Innerpeffray owed suit of court to the Abbot of Arbroath.²

The lands of Ogilvy remained in the possession of the

¹ "Doug." I., p. 27.

² "Registrum vetus de Aberbrothoc."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

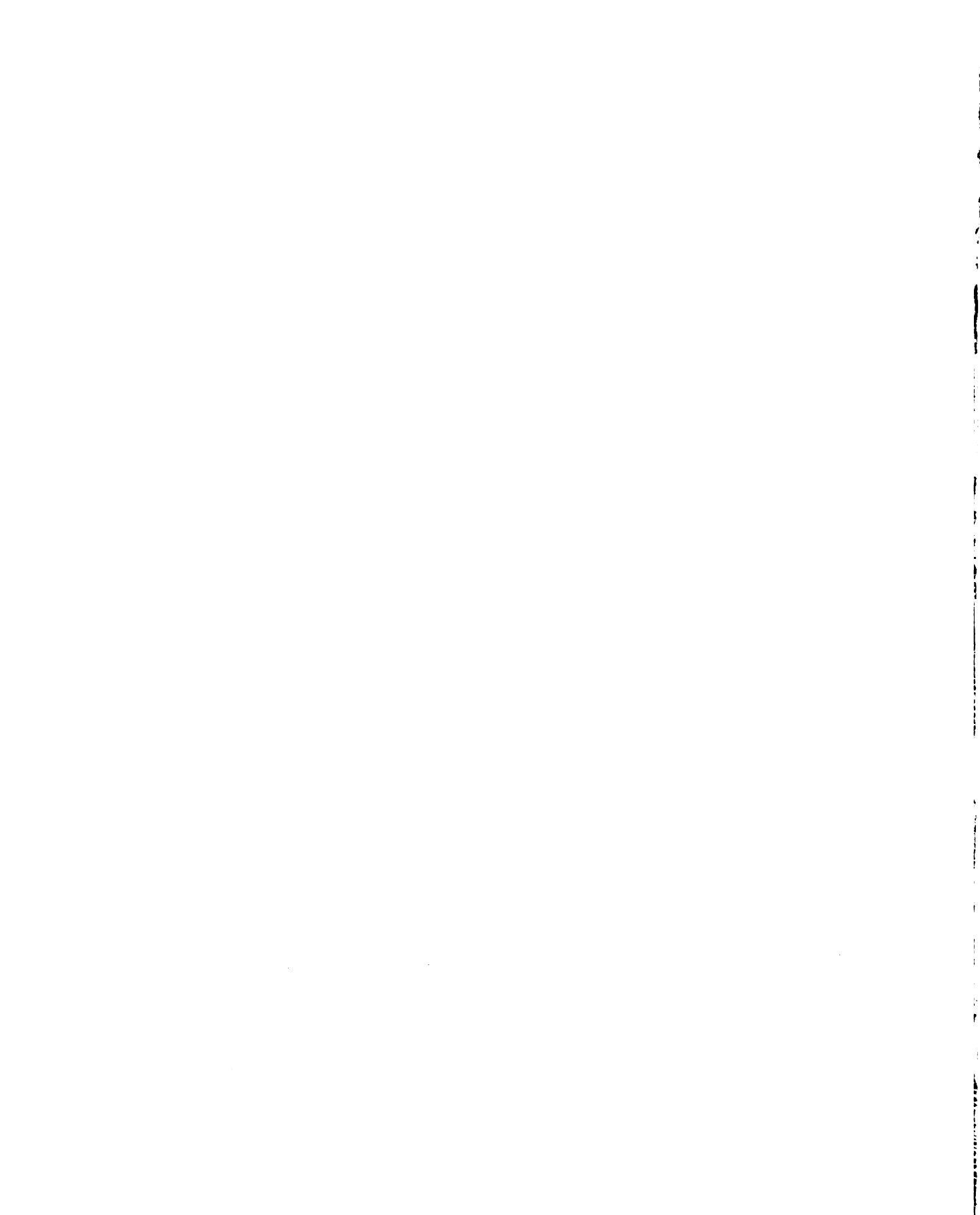
Ogilvy family for centuries, the last possessor known as Ogilvy of that ilk being Thomas Ogilvy, an adherent and friend of the Marquis of Montrose, in whose cause he fell at the battle of Corbiedale in 1650. Shortly before his death, he had severed his connection with the glen, as, in 1640, Sir William Graham of Claverhouse purchased Glen-Ogilvy¹ and made it his home. His son George succeeded him. He married Mariot Fotheringham of Powrie, and died about April 1645. He in turn was succeeded by his son William, the father of the Viscount. William (wrongly styled Sir William) married a few weeks before his father's death, Lady Magdalene Carnegie, fifth and youngest daughter of John, Earl of Ethie, afterwards first Earl of Northesk. William died about 1651, but there is no record of the exact date. By Lady Magdalene, he had a family of two sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, became the great Viscount Dundee, the champion of the Stewart cause, who, had he lived, would in all probability have restored the crown to that ancient race. The exact date of his birth is uncertain, but there is every probability that it took place in 1648, and at the castled home of the family in Glen of Ogilvy. When a child of three years, this castle afforded him shelter when General Monck besieged Dundee. To his mother, Lady Magdalene Monck granted a "protection" during the troubled time of the siege. The document is still in existence, and is as follows :—

“Whereas the Lady Carnegie of the Glenn, in the parish of Glames, desires my protection for her person, children, servants, horses, catle, sheepe, their wife's childeren, and servants with their horses and household goods, together with her tenants' catle, sheepe, and household goods. These are therefore to require all officers and soldiers, horses, catle,

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. MS. lx., 134.



JEAN,
VISCOUNTESS DUNDEE.
(From the Picture at Methven Castle).



GLENS IN THE PARISH.

sheepe, and household goods, together with her tenants, their wives, children, servants, horses, catle, shepe, and household goods, but permitt them to follow their lawful occasions without molestation, provided that the benifitt of this protexion extend not to any which are in arms, and that the say'd Ladie Carniggie, her children, servants, and tenants, act nothing prejudiciall to the common wealth of England. Given under my hand at the siege of Dundee, the 20th Aug. 1651.

GEORGE MONCK.¹

*To all officers and soldiers
whom these may concerne."*

Through the early years of his career Glen-Ogilvy was Claverhouse's home. Through the later strenuous years his thoughts turned wistfully towards it, and with joy and rare delight he visited it from time to time for rest and encouragement. With confidence he left it on his daring campaigns. It was the home of his married life. There, says one of his biographers, "he spent his last hours before he rode forth on the campaign which brought him immortality."² It was his wife's home too after his death.

On 11th May 1680, a Royal letter to the exchequer ordered the conversion of his tenure of the property from simple to taxed ward "in consideration of his loyalty, and of several good and acceptable services done by him unto us, especially in the time of the late rebellion."

On 9th June 1684, Claverhouse married the Honble. Jean Cochrane, daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, and granddaughter of the first Earl of Dundonald. She brought her husband a dowry of forty thousand merks Scots, and Claverhouse settled upon her a jointure of five thousand merks

¹ Duntrune MSS.

² See "John Graham of Claverhouse," by C. S. Terry, M.A.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Scots annually, and the life rent of Glen-Ogilvy. If she survived her husband without children, Glen-Ogilvy was assigned for her residence. History is silent regarding the character of the Lady of Claverhouse, but she must have been a woman of high spirit and determination, as, nursed and cradled in covenanting circles, a grand-daughter too of that resolute covenanter, the sixth Earl of Cassilis, and in direct opposition to her mother's will, she acted according to the dictates of her own heart, and married the man of her choice, although he was the leader of the opposition party. The portrait of her at Methven Castle, Perthshire, shows a bright open countenance and graceful elegant figure in easy attitude. She completely identified herself with her husband's cause and ideals. She raised money for him during his Highland campaign, and it was by her advice that he made his raid on Dundee in 1689, convincing him by strong assurance that the dragoons there were ready to join him. "Let me know what is become of my Ladie Dundee," writes Alexander Robertson of Struan, to his mother from Paris, 9th April 1690. "If she be in Edinburgh, goe see her, and tell her that the King and Queen almost adore her."

The life and times of Claverhouse have been treated at full length by many historians. Suffice it to say here that the loyalty, devotion, and active service which he had rendered to his King and country, received its reward, when on 12th November 1688, he was raised to the Scottish peerage by the title Viscount of Dundee, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse. The warrant stated that the peerage was founded upon "the many good and eminent services rendered both to His Majesty and his dearest Royall Brother, King Charles the Second (of ever blessed memory), by his right trusty and well beloved councillor, Major General John Graham of Claverhouse, in the severall offices and stations

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

of publick trust as well civil as military, in which he has been employed for many years past; together with his constant loyalty and firm adherence (upon all occasions) to the true interest of the crown."

On his return from his famous expedition in the Highlands, upon which he had entered after the dramatic denoûement of the convention, Claverhouse arrived on the 13th May 1689, at Glamis, where horses, money, and arms were impounded in the King's name. Early in the afternoon he rode up the Glen of Ogilvy, and, acting on his wife's advice, crossed the Sidlaws towards Dundee. It is the tradition of the district, although there is no documentary evidence at Glamis to support it, that Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore, rode over the hills with Claverhouse on that historic occasion, from Glamis to Dundee. Certainly Lord Strathmore was his firm friend, and Claverhouse always spoke of him as such. His visit to Dundee proving futile, Claverhouse set out with his men again for the Highlands on what proved to be his last journey—the campaign which ended so tragically yet gloriously at Killiecrankie.

It has been a constant tradition in the family of Cathro, in the Glen of Ogilvy, that one of their ancestors acted as factor for Claverhouse in his absence, and that, disguised as a gaberlunzie, or king's bedesman, to avoid detection, he carried the rents of the farms in the glen to his master at Killiecrankie. The leathern purse he used for carrying the money was long kept as a relic in his family. It has now unfortunately been lost.

A beautiful wrought-iron key¹ of one of the doors of the old castle, also the large ponderous one² of the barn

¹ In the possession of the writer, and given to him by the daughter of the late Mr John Stivens, an old residenter.

² Belonging to Mrs James Reid, Kilmundie, the last representative in the glen of Claverhouse's faithful seneschal.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

door, and some carved stones which adorned the chimney piece of one of the apartments, probably the hall, are the only existing relics of the old castle.

Strange that not a vestige of it remains, It stood on what is now one of the cultivated fields of the farm of the Hatton of Ogilvy.

In his contract of marriage with the Hon. Jean Cochrane, Claverhouse speaks of "the toure, fortalice, and maner place of Glen-Ogilvie," so that it must have been a castle of considerable size and importance, and probably the largest of his three residences. In the same contract Claypotts is spoken of as a " fortalice and maner place " only, and Dudhope simply as a "house." Ochterlony (1684-1685) mentions it as "a pleasant place, a good house, and well planted." He also speaks of the Grahams as being great exporters of flagstones, which are very plentiful in the neighbourhood. "The sklait is carried to Dundee on horseback, and from thence by sea to all places within the river of Forth."¹

After the death of Dundee² his title and estates devolved upon his son James, who was only three months old at the time of his father's death. During his life-time the estates were left undisturbed. He died, however, early in December 1689, and was succeeded by his uncle, David Graham, who being regarded as a rebel by the Government, because he had not appeared when summoned by the Committee of Estates, received sentence of forfeiture on 14th July 1690. The properties were bestowed on James, second Marquis

¹ The slates were carried across the Sidlaws to Dundee on panniers on the backs of the horses, long lines of which were seen daily with their packs journeying southwards. The usual burden was 256 lbs. weight for each horse. See Warden's "Forfarshire."

² The body of Claverhouse was interred in the old Kirk of Blair after the battle of Killiecrankie.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

of Douglas, and the Viscounty of Dundee passed to the Grahams of Duntrune.

Viscountess Dundee married again. Her second husband was William Livingstone, third Viscount Kilsyth. She, and her child by Kilsyth, were accidently killed in an inn at Utrecht on 16th October 1695. Their bodies were embalmed and brought to Scotland. They were interred at Kilsyth.¹

James, the second Marquis of Douglas, the new proprietor of Glen-Ogilvy, was the son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and his first wife, the Lady Anna Stewart. By the death of his father during the lifetime of William, first Marquis of Douglas, he became heir to the family titles and estates, and succeeded to them on the death of his grandfather in the year 1660. Previous to that date and subsequent to the death of his father he bore the courtesy title of Earl of Angus. He was a privy councillor to King Charles II. and James II. He married in 1670 the Lady Barbara Erskine, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Mar, and his countess, Lady Jean Mackenzie. There was one son of this marriage, James Douglas, Earl of Angus, who fell at the battle of Steinkirk on 3rd August 1692, where his regiment fought with great bravery. The Marquis married secondly, (in 1692), the Lady Mary Kerr, eldest surviving daughter of Robert, Earl, afterwards first Marquis of Lothian. By her the Marquis had two sons and a daughter. The elder son died in infancy, the younger, Archibald, succeeded his father, the daughter was Lady Jane Douglas, who married Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully and Murthly, Bart. Marquis James died at Douglas on the 25th February 1700, aged fifty-four years, and was interred in the family vault in the

¹ The leaden coffin containing the remains was opened in 1795. The bodies were discovered to be in a state of perfect preservation; the rich auburn hair and fair complexion of Lady Dundee being unchanged, although one hundred years had elapsed since her death and burial.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

old chapel of St. Bride. His Marchioness died on 21st January 1736, and was buried in the aisle of Douglas, Viscount of Belhaven, in the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

At the death of James, second Marquis of Douglas, his surviving son, Archibald, was only six years old, having been born in 1694. As a result of the pressure brought upon Parliament by his tutors and friends, and in virtue of his illustrious descent, he was created Duke of Douglas, while yet a minor, in 1703. In the rising of 1715 he adhered to the government, and fought as a volunteer at the battle of Sheriffmuir. On the conclusion of the treaty of Union between England and Scotland in 1707, his grace's tutors entered a protest on his behalf, and that of his heirs and successors, to the effect that the said treaty should not in any way prejudice the rights and privileges belonging to them, as granted to their ancestors for their loyalty and great and faithful services, of leading the van of the army of Scotland in the day of battle, carrying the crown of that kingdom in processions, and giving the first vote in all parliaments, councils, and conventions in Scotland.¹

In March 1758 the Duke married Miss Peggy, or Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James Douglas of Mains in Dumbartonshire, a cadet of the family of Morton. There was no family of the marriage. The Duke of Douglas resided in Edinburgh for some time previous to his death, living either at Queensberry House or Holyrood Palace. William, second Earl of Shelborne, who visited the Duke at this period of his life, gives a glimpse of his character and manner thus:—"In Scotland I suppose I saw the last of the feudal lords, like my ancestors, in the person of the last Duke of Douglas. When I was introduced to him at Holyrood House by appointment, he met me at the top of

¹ "Scottish Nation," Part viii., p. 48.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

the stairs with his hat and sword. Lord Dunmore, General Scot, the father of Lady Lichfield, and Mr John Home, the poet, went with me. He (the Duke) spoke occasionally to Lord Dunmore, but not much, and did not open his lips to General Scot. When anything was said about his family he nodded to Mr John Home to narrate what regarded it. I happened to say something about the Highlands, which I had misapprehended or been misinformed about, at which Lord Dunmore laughed. The Duke drew up and vindicated fully what I had said, signifying by his manner to Lord Dunmore his disapprobation. I told him that I had seen a new house he was building in the Highlands. He said he heard that the Earl of Northumberland was building a house in the north of England, the kitchen of which was as large as his whole house: upon which the Duchess, an enterprising woman, as may be seen from the famous Douglas Cause, observed that if the Douglasses were to meet the Percys once more in the field, then would the question be whose kitchen was the largest? Upon this the Duke nodded to Mr Home to state some of the great battles in which the Douglas family had distinguished themselves. I told him that I hoped to wait upon him in London. He said he feared not, he could be of no use there; he was not sufficiently informed to carry any weight there; he could neither read nor write, without great difficulty. I told him that many of the greatest men in the history of both kingdoms could do neither, in which he assented.”¹

The Duke of Douglas died at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct. He was buried in a vault under the new church of the parish of Douglas. As the Duke died childless, his estates,

¹ “Life of William, Earl of Shelburne,” by Lord E. Fitzmaurice, 1875, vol. i., p. 10.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

including the Glen of Ogilvy, passed to his nephew, Archibald Stewart, the eldest son of Lady Jane Douglas, the Duke's sister, who predeceased her brother.¹ He took the name of Douglas.

The titles of Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, and several others, devolved, through heirs-male, to the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the first Marquis of Douglas; and the eldest son of that ducal house is now styled Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.

Lady Jane Douglas, the sister of the Duke, had married secretly in 1746, when her ladyship was forty-eight years of age, Mr Stewart, afterwards Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Grandtully in Perthshire. From 1746 to the end of December 1749, they resided abroad, chiefly in France. Of this marriage it was stated that twin sons had been born in the house of a certain Madame le Brun, in Paris, on 10th July 1748, when Lady Jane was in her fifty-first year. The younger of these children, Sholto Thomas Stewart, died in infancy. The elder, Archibald Stewart, as stated above, on the death of his uncle, the Duke of Douglas, without issue, was served nearest lawful heir to his grace, September 3, 1761; but the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, then a minor, who had succeeded as Marquis of Douglas, disputed his return on the ground of his birth being surreptitious. The case went to the law courts, and was known as the "Douglas Cause." Few cases in modern times have aroused a deeper interest than this famous law plea did at that time, and many theories and speculations were brought forward regarding its probable issue. The trustees of the Duke of Hamilton, who had been served nearest heir-male to the Duke of Douglas, and the Earl of Selkirk, brought actions

¹ She died in Edinburgh on 22nd November 1753, and was buried in the Chapel-Royal of Holyrood.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

of reduction to set aside the title of Mr Steuart Douglas to the estates of Angus and Douglas and the Forfarshire lands, but in December 1762 the Court of Session decided in favour of Mr Douglas.¹ The victory thus gained, however, was short-lived, and the contest was renewed again shortly afterwards in another form. Three separate actions of reduction of the service of Archibald as heir of his uncle, the Duke of Douglas, were brought before the Court of Session, on the ground that he was not the son of Lady Jane Douglas.²

One action was raised by the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, another by Lord Douglas Hamilton, founded upon the entail of 11th July 1761 ; and a third by Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Baronet, one of the heirs of line.³ These three actions were conjoined by the courts, and the litigation which ensued became the famous Douglas Cause proper. After a large and conflicting mass of evidence had been adduced, and the employment as counsel of all the leading men of the Scottish Bar, several of whom became judges in the case during its progress, the Court of Session on 15th July 1767, by the casting vote of Lord-President Dundas, decided against the claim of Mr Steuart Douglas.

The case then was carried by appeal to the House of Lords. It caused great excitement in London. "Every fashionable drawing-room had its clique, favourable or otherwise, and all the leaders of fashion were arrayed on one side or the other," says a writer on the subject, who continuing, describes how the Duchess of Hamilton, and those who favoured her son, were by no means particular as to the means they took to influence the judges. It was even attempted to drag the King and Queen into the contro-

¹ "Douglas Cause."

² "The Douglas Book," by William Fraser, L.L.D., vol. ii., p. 529.

³ "The Red Book of Grandtully," vol. i., p. 212.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

versy. On the other hand the Duchess of Douglas solicited no one. Her anxiety, however, was very deep. Great was the joy both in London and in Edinburgh when the announcement was made that the House of Lords reversed the judgment of the Court of Session, and decided in favour of Archibald Douglas on 17th February 1769.

Mr Douglas thus instated in his possessions took his place as the representative of the great house of Douglas. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and entered the House of Commons as member for that county. On 9th July 1790 he was created a British peer, with the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas. He died on 26th December 1827 in his eightieth year. The "Glasgow Gazette" of 17th January 1863 thus referred to him :—" We remember of seeing him seated on the bench beside the judges in the old Justiciary Court Hall on a trial in Glasgow, in or about the year 1819, for housebreaking and theft from Bothwell Castle, which ended in a capital conviction and two executions. He was very much affected about it. His was truly a remarkable life When he came into Glasgow, as he frequently did, from Bothwell Castle, in his elegant carriage and four high mettled blood horses, with their handsome outriders in their cockades, he received the most polite attention from gentle and simple, young and old. He was a hale, hearty, old man down to the day of his death."

Archibald, first Lord Douglas, was twice married ; first on 13th June 1771, to the Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of William, second Duke of Montrose. She died on 13th February 1780, and on 13th May 1783 his lordship married Lady Francis Scott, sister of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. She died in May 1817. Lord Douglas and his two wives were interred in the vault under the parish church of Douglas.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

His eldest son Archibald, second Lord Douglas, died unmarried in January 1844, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, third Lord, who died September 10, 1848. His half-brother, the Rev. James Douglas, appointed in 1819 rector of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, and in 1825 of Broughton, Northamptonshire, was the fourth and last Lord Douglas. Born July 9th 1787, he married in 1813 the second daughter of the Hon. General James Murray, and died without issue, April 9, 1857, when the title became extinct. The estates devolved on his half-sister, Jane Margaret, Lady Montague, widow of the second Lord Montague, and on her death in 1858, were inherited by her daughter, Lucy Elizabeth Douglas. She was born in 1805, and married on 4th December 1832, Cospatrick Alexander Home, Lord Dunglass, afterwards eleventh Earl of Home. The Glen of Ogilvy continued in the possession of this lady and her family until 1871, when it was purchased from them by the Earl of Strathmore.

About 1770 the rental of the Glen was only £200, but "since that time a great improvement has taken place by draining, and better methods of agriculture ; and the lands have been subdivided by fences and stone dykes, all tending to counteract the disadvantages of a late climate. Some few plantations have also been made on it."¹ The rental in 1791 was £500—an increase of £300 in twenty years. About this time a number of the leases were due to expire, and a high increase of value was confidently expected, and did actually take place. The Glen contains about three thousand acres, which includes the three classes of land—hill, moorland, and arable, the two former being in largest proportion.

The population used to be much larger than it is at

¹ "New Statistical Account."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

present, and the need of a school to meet the educational requirements of the inhabitants was keenly felt. The hamlet of Milton was eventually chosen as the most suitable centre, and there, about the middle of last century, a school was erected, which still affords the means of education to the children in the Glen. There was also an "Adventure" school in the village of Charleston for many years. It is now, however, discontinued.

Mention may be made of the discovery a number of years ago of burials dating from the stone age at Handwick, and on the farm of Knockennie. Stone coffins containing remains of skeletons and cinerary urns were unearthed, being similar in character to those discovered from time to time in the neighbourhood of Cossins.

The old road to Dundee passed up this glen and crossed the Sidlaws above the farm of Dryburns. Near the summit of the hill is a well called "Girzy, go free," which afforded refreshment to many a traveller in old days. The present road to Dundee does not pass so far up the glen as the old one, but crosses the Sidlaws by the glack in the hills called Lumley Den.

The top of the Glen of Ogilvy like the sister Glen of Denoon was formerly a favourite haunt of smugglers. Previous to 1840, as many as eighteen or twenty "shelts" or ponies escorted by Highlanders would be frequently seen carrying the "illicit brew." Men and women from Dundee met the cavalcade on the moors, and carried off the liquor for disposal in the town. Many foot passengers went to Dundee by this route. At one time a licensed brew-house stood here and carried on a brisk trade in ale of good quality for passers by. Here, too, quite a population at one time settled. In one of the hollows alone "seven reekin' lums" could be seen belonging to houses inhabited

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

by Macleods and Macdonalds from the Highlands and Islands.

GLEN OF DENOON.—This glen runs parallel to the Glen of Ogilvy, but is smaller and more narrow. The origin of the name is undoubtedly Celtic, being derived from the gaelic word “Dun,” meaning a “Hill-Fortress.” The old pronunciation of the name indeed is “Dunoon,” and in many documents the word appears thus spelt.

Formerly there was a castle in this glen, its site being the rocky rising ground behind the farm of Easter-Denoon and on the field still called by the name of “Castleward.” An avenue of trees led from the castle, down to the banks of the stream that traverses the glen, and near this point a chapel originally stood. Whether it was a private chapel of the family who inhabited the castle, or a place of worship for the inhabitants of the whole glen, and in connection with the parish church, history does not record. A few plum trees still maintain an existence near the supposed site of the chapel, which would seem to show that there had been a residence or a “hospes” of some sort, perhaps for the clergyman in charge.

In the centre of the glen a bold isolated hill is seen, on the top of which in early days a Pictish fort was situated. The hill is called the “Law of Denoon.” On one side it is very steep, the rocks being nearly perpendicular, but it is quite accessible from the other sides. A rampart of stone nearly eight feet in thickness surrounds the hill and encloses a space of three hundred and forty yards in circumference. Within the area there are traces of foundations of buildings and of several entrances from the side of the hill that is easiest of approach. A fine view is to be seen from the summit across the Howe of Strathmore, several of the higher peaks of the Grampians being distinctly

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

visible on clear days. So large a tract of country being seen, the fort must have been conveniently situated both for outlook and defence in old times. A circular fort, belonging also to a very early period stands on another hill on the south of the glen.

Easter-Denoon was the property of the Fotheringhams of Lawhill, and in Earl Patrick's time, Robert Fotheringham of Lawhill is described as its heritor. He married Agnes, second daughter of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, the second husband of Annie Bruce, heiress of Sir William Bruce of Kinross. There is a deed in the charter-room at Dundee which shows the connection of this branch of the Fotheringhams and the Strathmore family, whereby Dr Robert Fotheringham of that burgh, committed his son James to the curatorship of John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, in 1767.¹

The Fotheringhams of Lawhill were descended from the Fotheringhams of Powrie, Forfarshire, a race that settled early in Angus, and are said to have derived their descent from Henry de Ffodringshay, who received the lands of Balunie, near Dundee, from Robert II. previous to 1377.²

Later, but still in the time of Earl Patrick, the lands of Easter-Denoon were possessed by one George Innes, but Earl Patrick acquired the superiority, the feu being "ten ounces of silver plate yearlie." A fine "march" stone is situated on the hill between Easter-Denoon and Ingliston of Eassie. On the side facing Denoon the following is inscribed :—

G. I., 1685.

—which, without doubt, stands for George Innes, who was proprietor in the year thus recorded.

Wester-Denoon was acquired in 1608 by Patrick, first

¹ "Glamis Book of Record."

² *Ibid.*

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

Earl of Kinghorne, from George Fullerton and Matilda Nevy, his wife, with remainder to James, his second, and Frederick, his third sons. It was then in the barony of Dundee. Later, it had been "Wedsett to John Violent," but Earl Patrick redeemed it and finally sold it to one John Burn for the payment of "fourtie pond and ten widders of feu dutie yearlie," so that he retained the superiority of it also. A portion of a stone which probably had originally been over the lintel of a door, but now is built into the wall of one of the buildings attached to the farm, displays the following lettering which refers to the proprietor mentioned by Earl Patrick¹:—

I. B., 85.

These letters and figures most probably stand for John Burn, and the date of his occupancy 1685. The stone has been broken in two, and the other portion with the first two figures of the date has disappeared. The initials of John Burn and his wife, Katharine Ogilvy, with the date 1711 appear on the lintel of a very fine dove-cot which stands near the house. Here is the inscription :—

17, I. B. K. O., 11.

On another of the farm buildings the initials are displayed again :—

17, I. B. K. O., 13.

Thus showing that the building in question had been erected two years later than the former one. A tradition has been handed down, that during John Burn's occupancy there were no less than nineteen farms in the Glen of Denoon.

The wild moorland at the head of the glen afforded scope in old days for the contraband trade in liquor. Remains of

¹ Many of the stones in these buildings are dressed and finely chiselled, and are said to have been taken from the ruins of the chapel, no vestige of which now exists.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

smugglers' bothies may still be seen in unfrequented corners, and many a thrilling tale could these hills and dales recount if they could speak. Smugglers from Deeside and Donside, and Clova, plied a regular traffic with Dundee by way of this glen. It was no uncommon sight to see a party of Highlanders armed with cudgels and death-dealing bludgeons escorting a number of hardy ponies which carried ankers of the "barley bree" slung over their backs on carrochs and panniers, and many a stiff fight took place in this very neighbourhood between such parties and the gaugers. The smugglers generally found ready and willing sympathisers and supporters among the people, and all sorts of shifts and stratagems were resorted to in order to get the liquor "run" to Dundee.

Sometimes it was concealed in bladder-skins which women frequently concealed about their persons. The bladder-skins when discovered, were of course "pricked" by the excisemen, and the culprits were speedily discovered to be guilty.

Latterly the military were called out to put down the traffic and to enforce the laws against it. The dragoons made short work of all transgressors, and these, together with the reduction of the duty upon liquor, soon effectually killed the calling of the smuggler. About 1840 it had practically disappeared altogether in the neighbourhood of Glamis.

ROCHELHILL.—The lands of Easter and Wester Rochelhill stand near the junction of the Glens of Ogilvy and Denoon, but occupy a distinct and independent position by themselves. In medieval times Rochelhill belonged to the family of Ogilvy. Traces of their occupation are left in or near the old manor-house of the property now known as the Mains of Rochelhill. An exceptionally fine dove-cot with remains of beautiful stone carvings is still standing.



Photo by]

[A. Criggie, Glamis.

THE ROCHELHILL STONE.

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

The stone above the lintel of this building having fallen is now placed near the door of the Mains. Remains of a crowned lion may be traced upon its surface—the arms of Ogilvy, impaled with the “three bars wavy” of Drummond, surmounted by the motto “Hop in the highest,” and the date 1565 in beautiful raised lettering. With the exception of the tomb in the mortuary chapel, this stone is the oldest *dated* one the writer has been able to discover in the parish. “Hop in the highest” is not now the motto of the Ogilvy family, but in old times families constantly changed their mottoes. The stone bears the arms of Gilbert Ogilvy of that ilk, and his wife, Sybella, daughter of David, second Lord Drummond. They were married in 1557. Gilbert Ogilvy sold the lands of Ogilvy in 1593 to James Durham of Pitkerro, who had a charter of them under the Great Seal on 12th November 1593.

In course of time Rochelhill passed to the Lyon family. Earl Patrick speaks of John Lyon of Rochelhill, how “without a title by reasone of his continued possessione avowed the same to be his owne, but because of his obstinacie I dispossessed him after wh^{ch} time he lived in a miserable condition for some years, so pitieing him I gave him cloaths and entertainment att my owne table so long as he lived, and a church to one of his sons. Another of them purchased a good way of living to himselfe at Edenborgh, the rest of his children were little worth.” The lands of Easter and Wester Rochelhill were granted by Earl Patrick to Andrew Wright, the “ingenious local joiner” of Glamis, on 22nd January 1689, in exchange for the farm of Byreflat at Longforgan which his lordship had granted to him some time before. Byreflat, of course, being of less value only paid in part for Rochelhill, and the balance was £733-6-8 against Wright. This was to be cleared off by work done

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

at the castle by Wright. Previously he had executed all the timber work in the scheme of restoration, and was paid for it chiefly in kind. He was paid "300 lib Scots, and eight bolls beare, with as much meall and his own dyet."¹

When the Earl and family were at home this was a convenient arrangement for them, but when they were non-resident it was not so advantageous, and so he makes the following note on one of the bills of account:—"The said Andrew must remember that tho his dyet when the famely is here is not so senceble, yet it is the same thing as when he is boarded, which is very *senceble* to the said Earl, when he payed it yesterday, and ought to be more considerat by the said Andrew."²

The second payment was one of 1000 merks. The note on the account is:—"From this day and date no dyet." On another account of date 1685, which was rendered by the joiner for fixing curtains at Glamis Castle, and for the time he had taken in accomplishing the work, Lord Strathmore had written:—

"Imprimis for putting up hingings—*nothing* in regard Andrew Wright should give *me* something for learning him to be an upholsterer."³

On 15th March 1689, the charter of Rochelhill which was to be thenceforth called Wrightfield, was handed over to Andrew Wright, and he gave up his claim on Longforan. The new name did not appear to have survived the death of Andrew Wright, as the place was known not long afterwards by its old name.

The Earl describes the property as "a good roume and of a large bounds, but has not been in the hands of industrious tennants, and might be brought worth four hundred merks

¹ "Glamis Book of Record."

² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

GLENS IN THE PARISH.

be year, yet, I could scarce come to two chalder of victuall for't, and a hundred merks of money." Lord Strathmore, however, retained the superiority of the property. "The feu dutie of Rochelhill to be yearlie four wedders, and fourty-seven pound six shillen eight pennyes money."

In later years the estate belonged again to a family of the name of Ogilvy, and the name of one of its members appeared in the list of "rebels" who took part in the rising of 1745. John Ogilvy of Roughill (Rochelhill) carried arms as a Lieutenant in Lord Ogilvie's regiment, and "oppressed the county by raising men and money."

More recently the property passed by marriage to James Ogilvy Henderson. In 1859 the Earl of Strathmore purchased it from the representatives of Mr Henderson. Dog-hole muir, Woodend, and Woodbank, were names associated with Rochelhill.

Some years ago a stone cist was discovered above the farm-house by the late tenant.¹ It contained fragments of bones and pieces of urns. The relics of burial were of the same class as those found at Knockennie and Handwick.

COSSINS.

This property is situated on the north side of the parish, and gives name to the district. The original name of Cossins was Ardnaquere.

Foffarty, in Kinnettles, in old times belonged to the Priory of Restenneth. King William the Lion wished to acquire it, and gave the Prior the lands of Ardnaquere in exchange for it. One of the charters in Glamis Castle grants Ardnaquere in excambion of those of Foffarty. King William granted to Restenneth between the years 1188 and 1198 (as appears from the names of the witnesses thereto

¹ Mr John Thomson.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

subscribing) the lands of Ardnaquere (afterwards called Cossins) in exchange for those of Fofferire,¹ which wood, plains, meadows, pastures, waters, muirs, marshes, were to be held in feu and perpetual alms by the Prior and Canons. The charter is witnessed by Hugh, our Chancellor, A Abbie of Dunfermline, Joe, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, Ric. de Prebudy, Malcolm, son of Earl Duncan, Rob. de —, William de Hay, Briecio Judice. Signed at Forfar.

Even in much later times it was known by its old name. In a letter by John Abbot of Jedburgh, the non-entry duties of the lands of *Ardquhark*, alias *Cossynnis* in the Sherifffdom of Forfar, are granted to Mr Alexander Lyon, chanter of Moray, his heirs and assignees, for all the years during which the lands have been in the Abbot's hands by reason of non-entry; and for the years and terms until the entry of the rightful heir. Dated at Edinburgh, 21 May 1532.²

So far as is known the family of Cossins of that ilk were the next proprietors of the lands. One of them, John Cossins of that ilk married Margaret Annand, daughter of the laird of Melgund, about the second quarter of the fifteenth century. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, David Lyon, younger son of John, third Lord Glamis, became possessor. He was killed at Flodden in 1513. He purchased Cossins from Thomas Cossins of that ilk on 19th March 1504. He married Elizabeth Lindsay, the younger daughter and heir portioner of David Lindsay, fifth Earl of Crawford, and Duke of Montrose.

¹ Hist. MSS. Com. 14th Report, Appendix, Part iii., p. 183. Foffarty was formerly *quoad sacra* in the parish of Kinnettles, and *quoad civilia* in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. It is now in the parish of Kinnettles. It was long an independent property, and in 1745 belonged to Mr John Arnot, a Lieutenant in the army of Prince Charlie. It was acquired in 1758 by the Earl of Strathmore.

² Hist. MSS. Com. 14th Report, Appendix, Part iii., p. 189.

COSSINS.

The Lyons of Cossins, cadets of Glamis, continued in possession of the lands for some time. The family, however, evidently fell on evil days, and latterly were dependent on the main branch for support. Eventually the property was acquired by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore. "The Mains of Cossens and pertinents thereof, I justlie possess having payed more of that poor man's debt then that and other pairts of his land which I have is worth I have also acyqured the lands of Quilke and Kintyrie from Cossins by right of apprysings and debts exceeding the value."¹ The Earl also accounted with Mr Silvester Lyon of Kirriemuir, "who was pleased to be att the trouble when the late Laird of Cossins sickened and dyed their to keep an accompt of thee expenses and charge he was att in the housse where he lay, and of his buriall which came to £100 Scots or thereby."² Lord Strathmore was entered possessor on 10th November 1684.

The old farmhouse of Cossins which still stands near the modern house of the Haughs of Cossins very probably was the home of the Lyons of Cossins, the former castle having been destroyed. On the front wall above the door and to the right are stone panels, taken from the Castle of Cossins, bearing coats-of-arms and the initial letters in high relief of the names of members of the family. There had been another on the left of the door. It has been removed and set in the wall of the new part of Glamis Castle. Upon it are the names of Mr Thomas Lyon and Mrs Jean Young, with the date 1627 and the arms of both.

The following inscription in Latin also appears:—
" *Protegendam praesidio Dei trades salutem, rem, sobolem,*

¹ "Glamis Book of Record," also "Lyons of Cossins and Glen-Ogil," by Andrew Ross, p. 44.

² *Ibid.*

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

domum, nec aedes vis propriis tuas aut damna tangent; Deus angelos custodiae praeficit," which being translated, is "commit to the protection of God thy safety, thy substance, thy family, and thy house; and neither violence, nor mischief shall come near thy dwelling, for God sets angels to guard it." Jean Young was the daughter of Sir Peter Young of Seytoun, knight.

THORNTON.

The lands of Thornton belonged to the Thorntons of that ilk, but they must have held them for a very brief period. The family of Thornton in the Mearns also styled themselves "of that ilk," but whether the one family was distinct and separate from the other or not is uncertain. There was a manor house upon Thornton of Glamis, and all that remains of it is the stone which had been placed over the main doorway. It bears a shield charged with a fess and three hearts in chief—the figure in the base being effaced—with the initials P. T. A. L., and date 1619. This stone had been preserved near the site of the old house of Thornton. The initials refer to Patrick Thornton and his wife, Agnes Lyon, who was perhaps a daughter of a collateral branch of the Lyons of Glamis. The lands of Thornton were acquired by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore in 1662, being purchased by his lordship from John Seton, who then held them, and the only notice in the "retours," of the family of Thornton being possessed of them is the significant intimation that "John Thornton was served heir in these and adjoining lands to his father, Patrick Thornton, *de eodem*, April 24, 1640." In all probability the latter was the same individual to whom the above initials refer.¹ There is no tradition in the

¹ See "Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries," vol. ii.

THORNTON.

neighbourhood of the family of Thornton. The lands have been divided up for a long time into small holdings known as "the Plans of Thornton." These occupy the ground between Templebank and the highway to Forfar, and are bounded on the east by a line of cottages with gardens in the rear called "Jericho." The small farm of Templebank was so named as its owners at one time were the Knights Templars. With part of the northern "toun" of Hayston, called Muttonaiker, it belonged in 1640 to the family of Thornton. Hayston proper, and Scroggerfield belonged to Patrick Gray of Invergowrie, the Sheriff-Clerk of Forfar, and heir of Sir Patrick Gray, knight, his father.¹ These had formerly been the property of the Strathmore family, and were only a short time in the possession of the Grays, as in 1670 they were purchased by Earl Patrick. The hill of Hayston, which rises behind the farm, is an arm of the Sidlaw range. On the top of it remains are still to be seen of what appears to have been a circular moat of a Roman observing station. It is surrounded by a clay dyke, and from its regularity and position it is likely to have been a place of outlook, as it commands a view of some of the Roman encampments. The road from Thornton to Hayston, running straight up the hill as it does, appears to be Roman also.

LOCH OF FORFAR.

Although nearly contiguous to the town of Forfar, this loch is partly situated in the parish of Glamis. Formerly it was much larger in extent than at present. The Pictish Kings, attracted by the fertility of the surrounding country, had made a residence here, and their successors, the Kings of Scotland, continued to favour it, and a royal castle was built on an island at the east end of the loch, and

¹ He was wadsetter for some time of the Mains of Glamis.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

was known to be the home of royalty in the thirteenth century. On the north side of the loch, and about midway between the two opposite ends, is a ridge which projects into the water. It has always been called St. Margaret's Inch. Dr Jamieson, in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, describes it as artificial. He says it is wholly of an artificial nature—vast piles of oak having been driven into the loch on which were heaped prodigious quantities of stones, the whole being covered with earth. He evidently regarded it, therefore, as a kind of crannog. Dr John Ogilvie also describes it in a letter to the Society in 1781. He states that it was the partial drainage then made by the Earl of Strathmore in order to facilitate the procuring of shell marl, which was very plentiful in the loch, which made the Inch visible, and he corroborates Dr Jamieson in his opinion regarding it. Part of the whinstone removed seems to have been embedded with heather, some of it quite fresh, other parts petrified.

Recent investigations, however, would seem to show that both Dr Jamieson and Dr Ogilvie were wrong in their theory regarding the Inch.

In the year 1864, at low water, a ridge was observed jutting out from the Inch and leading into the very middle of the loch. This was called a "causeway." The Earl of Strathmore, the proprietor of the loch, made excavations in 1868, and the results of these excavations have been clearly and succinctly described by Dr Stuart in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, the sum and substance of which may be briefly stated:—St. Margaret's Inch was found to be the summit of the ridge which consists of natural gravel, and what was known as the causeway was merely a continuation of the natural ridge into the loch.

Judging from the relics found from time to time a

LOCH OF FORFAR.

settlement had been made on the top of the highest part of the ridge at a very remote period. When the loch was first drained—in 1781—the articles then discovered were :—silver ornaments, like ear-rings ; about thirty or forty dirks of bone, some of them plain and others finely carved ; tusks of boars and wolves ; also horns of deer of very great size. Dr Jamieson, Dr Lyon, and others writers refer to vessels of bronze and brass, camp kettles, battle axes, &c. These relics belong to a very early time and are similar to those usually discovered in Irish crannogs or artificial islands.

In the mediæval period the Inch belonged to the Abbey of Coupar-Angus, and two monks lived in a cell upon it, Alexander II. granting for their support in 1234, “common pasture in the lands of Tyrbeg for six cows, a horse, and fuel.” On 9th August 1378 the loch of Forfar, “with the fishings thereof and eel chest,” was granted by charter of the crown to Sir John Lyon of Glamis, the ancestor of the Earl of Strathmore, the present possessor.¹

The chaplaincy of St. Margaret was conferred in 1508 on Sir Alexander Turnbull, “chaplain of all and whole the chaplaincy of the chapel of the aisle (isle) of St. Margaret, Queen of Scots, near Forfar, for life ; providing that he shall make personal residence in the ministry of said chapel, and rule in priestly manner according to the rule of the sacred canons ; further, that he be diligent and earnest in building and repairing the chapel and buildings thereof, and that he do not receive temporal lords or ladies or strangers, of whatsoever kind or sex, to stay there, without leave asked and obtained of the Abbot of the Cistercian Order, and that no woman dwell there except those lawfully permitted, also that the said chaplain plant trees without and within and construct stone dykes for the defence and

¹ Charter at Glamis.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

preservation of the loch and the trees thereof, that the trees be not destroyed with the force and violence of the water ; and that the said Alexander do not make resignation of the said chaplaincy except in the Abbot's hands."¹

There is a charter at Glamis Castle by Thomas Ogilvie of Crag, to Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis, dated 16th May 1605, conveying "the island in the Loch of Forfar, of old called the Chappell of the Holy Trinity, and now St. Margaret's Inch, with the pasturage of six cows and a horse on the lands of Turfbeg, and that piece of land on the north of said isle, without the loch, called Garthe, together with the fishing on the loch, and other privileges as same was possessed by the monks of Coupar, and thereafter by Andrew Turnbull, chaplain, paying to the Earl of Athole £4 Scots of feu, and sixty dozen of pikes and perches for the said fishing, in the month of March in name of Kaim."

An interesting discussion has been provoked by the words "of old called the Holy Trinity and now St. Margaret's Inch." These seem to state plainly that the original name of the Inch was not St. Margaret's. A recent writer, however, Mr Alan Reid, in his excellent and exhaustive history "The Burgh of Forfar," points out that the writ of 1508, above quoted, speaks of the Inch as St. Margaret's, and that consequently Dr Stuart, who evidently had not been aware of the exact wording of the 1508 writ which explicitly states that the name of the isle was St. Margaret, and who had been guided solely by the charter of 1605, was wrong in his surmise that the name "St. Margaret," as applied to the Inch, was a modern one, just as many churches and religious settlements are named after the Scottish Saint at the present day.

Dr Stuart further sets forth in his paper that the surface

¹ Grant, by William, Abbot of the Cistercian Order.

LOCH OF FORFAR.

of the Inch had been greatly disturbed when it was being prepared for its second and ecclesiastical purpose. He also adds that "the stones of the chapel had been carried off and used as material for building a neighbouring farm steading, a fragment of a pillar, evidently of fifteenth century work, and a bronze hinge were found—probably relics of the ecclesiastical occupation. Some sort of a building continued to be on the Inch towards the end of the eighteenth century, and a structure called an 'oven' was almost entire, while the surrounding ground was full of trees and used as a garden."

It appears that unlike the crannogs in Ireland, which were usually artificial islands entirely, those of Scotland were often natural in foundation and artificial above.

Mention must be made of a coat of chain armour and two or three breastplates and helmets of steel, with some warlike weapons, having been found at different times and places in the loch.¹ Formerly the loch extended to nearly two hundred imperial acres, but after it was drained its area was reduced to about half of its original extent. It is supplied chiefly with powerful springs near it and within itself, and forms the head of the water of Dean which flows westerly, draining Strathmore, into the river Isla, a tributary of the Tay. The Temple lands of Nether Drumgley in the neighbourhood have long belonged to the Strathmore family. For a brief period they were possessed by a race called Buchan. On 5th April 1654, Captain David Buchan, heir of William Buchan in Lochmill, his father, was retoured in the lands of Drumgley, with pasturage within the lordship of Glamis. Later they passed into other hands, and were wadset to John Smith of Gleswall, but Earl Patrick redeemed them. "The sowme of the next rental" he says, "wch make up

¹ The large iron box that stands in King Duncan's Hall in Glamis Castle is said to have been found in the Loch of Forfar.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

the charge committed to David Lyon is litle up or downe of eight hundred bolles of meall, two thousand six hunder sixtie-six pond, thirteen shilling, four penies mony, besyde the custome whereof, Drumgley, a considerable towne, was wedsett to John Smith of Gleswall, and disposed by him to the Laird of Aldbar from whom I redeemed the same; I mean the two part lands thereof, the third part lands was a part of Mr Silvester Lammie's wedsett with that of Balnamoon."¹ These latter his lordship also had redeemed.

There was a cottar town at Drumgley in former days where a considerable number of people lived. It has now disappeared. On the lands of Drumgley stone axes and flint arrow heads have frequently been found, and there is a tradition that a great battle had been fought here at one time between the Farquharsons and the MacComies. A field in the neighbourhood still bears the name of the latter.

¹ "Glamis Book of Record."

VIII.
GLAMIS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH
CENTURIES.

"Gentler chains should bind the vassal to his
Lord's domains."

WORDSWORTH.

"**W**HEREVER throughout Scotland there rose the towers of a castle, there were to be found the humble houses of a hamlet or village built under the shadow of the greater pile."¹ To this rule Glamis was no exception. The retainers and dependents of the barons of Glamis, those who owed feudal service and allegiance to them as their over-lords, together with the artisans and tradesmen, whose profit belonged by law and right to the feudal superior, formed the early village community in the parish.

In course of time, and as wealth increased throughout the country, many of the village communities purchased their liberty from the lord of the manor, and receiving certain privileges from the King were henceforth known as burghs. These had a power of government assigned to them, and could engage with a greater or less freedom according to charter in commerce or industrial pursuits. Glamis as stated in a former chapter, was created a burgh of barony

¹ "Paisley from its foundation," by J. C. Lees.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

by King James IV., on 20th October 1491, and had the privilege of holding fairs. The progress of early Scottish society owed much to the system of fairs or markets. Booths or shops were necessarily limited, both in number and in the selection of articles offered for sale. It was an urgent necessity therefore in the interests of trade that markets should be instituted, and men of mercantile profession attracted to them. Rights and privileges were accordingly granted to fairs, that trade might benefit and commercial transactions become brisk and numerous.

At that time mother-church was all powerful, and nothing important was settled without her blessing and sanction. To increase the importance of fairs, and at the same time to give them a sacred association—they were usually held on the feast day of the saint to whom the church of the parish had been dedicated. Thus in Glamis, the fair was held on S. Fergus Day, 17th November. It was a day of freedom for the serf. Though his superior met him on that day he could neither “chace nor tak him.” Any trader, however, humble and obscure could vend his articles on Fair day as freely as if he were an inhabitant of the burgh. Strong efforts, too, were always made to induce outside merchants to participate in the fair, and to make it an opportunity for disposing of their commodities, and so the day was one of highest importance to all and sundry, a day that was eagerly looked forward to and recalled with interest and delight.¹

Unfortunately no record exists from which we could form any estimate apart from the general one of the manners, customs, and characteristics of the people of Glamis, until

¹ Glamis from time immemorial had been a great centre for cattle-dealing. It is said that even from remote districts, as Skye and Kintail, cattle were regularly sent to the Glamis fair for disposal. See Privy Council, Reg. vi., 5.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

the latter half of the seventeenth century, when we come to the earliest volume of the kirk-session records, and the diary of Earl Patrick, both of which were contemporaneous. Being a burgh of barony, Glamis was a country town of considerable importance, and the people had certain definite privileges, but the old relationship between feudal lord and vassal, or serf, still in the main held good, and was not finally abolished until after the rebellion of the "Forty-five."¹ This relationship, although, serving its day and generation was not conducive to progress or commercial enterprise. The exigencies of the time, however, and the character of the people demanded that a great discipline and restraint should be imposed. Order could not have otherwise been maintained. Both the lord of the manor and the church went hand in hand in the work of civil and moral cleansing. The lords of Glamis, like other Scottish barons and chiefs, had for centuries seignorial powers given to them of dispensing justice and punishing crime within the bounds of their own lordship. They held courts weekly,² and either the baron himself, or his bailie took the office of judge, while the jury was composed of a number of the baron's own vassals. With them the power lay even of exercising the death penalty when they chose. Many a culprit was

¹ "Abolition of Heritable Jurisdiction," 1748.

Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, claimed compensation for the heritable constabships of the Burghs of Forfar and Kinghorne. He held that the public fairs holden in the Burgh of Forfar belonged to him, and that the night before each fair began, the keys of the prison-house were delivered to his bailie, who kept possession thereof, and exercised the sole jurisdiction within the burgh and in the fairs, to the exclusion of the magistrates while the fairs continued, which was for some days, and that the whole customs of the fair belonged to him, for which a large sum of money was paid to him yearly. See "Claims for compensation in virtue of the abolition of Heritable Jurisdiction."

² "The barony of Glammiss, three mylls from Forfar, wherain is kepted the Earle of Strathmore's baron courts weekly, and ane great fair, and will trade in and about 1000 lib."—"Forfar Burgh Records."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

incarcerated in one of the dark dungeons of the castle where he was detained during the pleasure of his liege lord, who, when he thought fit, would issue orders to have him brought forth and hanged upon the gallows tree. Each farmer, too, on the estate had to pay duty or "customs" to the over-lord as hereditary sheriff.

The church exercised a discipline rigorous and severe over the conduct and morals of the people, and also exacted fines from all delinquents.

Immorality was painfully common, and the kirk-session from time to time felt it necessary to raise the penalties—which were always heavy—exacted from all guilty persons. On February 19th 1703 the following act was passed by them. "Feby. 19, 1703, this day ye minister and sessione ordered the registratiōne of ye following act:—Act anent raising the penalties of fornicators; the minister and church sessione of Glammiss, being deeply affected with the great aboundings of the sin of uncleanness in this paroch to the dishonour of God and scandal of his people, have thought fit as one means for helping to stop the growth of this sin, that each fornicator for the first fault shall pay ane penaltie eight pounds Scots the man, and eight pounds Scots the woman, and that for every relapse the penaltie shall be doubled according to the Act of Parliament, and that no absolution shall be given to the person failing, no church benefit shall be allowed them till the forsaid eight pounds Scots be payed, or sufficient security be given for the same, and this act we declare to commend this 14th of Feby. 1703, and statutes it to be put in force for the futuyre in testimony whereof we have registrated it in our sessione book in presence of the minister and elders, the same being lawfully called for that effect, the day, moneth, and place above written."

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

“November 13, 1692.—which day Sophia Watt appeared in sackcloth.”

“July 26, 1713.—David Crabbe satt in the pillorie for his fornication with Elizabeth Cary.”

“November 23, 1726.—Elizabeth Sellars was order'd to appear Sabbath next on the pillory.”

In the year 1727, notwithstanding the heavy fines exacted, the state of matters was not improved, as witness :—

“August 6, 1727.—The members were bewailing the present state of the paroch on the account of the many and and repeated scandals that break out in the place.” Again, “On March 3, 1728.—The sin of fornication prevails exceedingly in this place which is fear'd may bring down divine vengeance upon it.”

“September 29, 1728.—The members were exceedingly concerned to find this sin of uncleanness prevail so much in the parish, and that persons will not be restrain'd from the commission thereof, neither by the fear of God's wrath, severity of discipline, nor shame, and therefore they unanimously resolve to augment the penalty which such offenders use to pay to the Box, but in the first place they recommend it to the moderator to consult with some of the members of Presbytere about it with his first conveniency.”

“July 4, 1731.—This afforded no small matter of grief and sorrow to ye members of session considering yt ye sin of uncleanness abounds so much in ye paroch, notwithstanding all ye strictness and severity of discipline they can use to prevent and suppress ye same.”¹

“January 7, 1733.—William Bain and Katharine Tailor in Thorntoun, being formerly convict of fornication, appear'd both this day in the pillory, being allow'd to sit together 'because matrimonially contracted.'”

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

On January 12th 1745, the kirk-session once more felt it necessary to pass a resolution regarding the prevailing sin in the parish. "The kirk-session being met in ye church after sermon, and constituted by prayer, and takeing into their consideration how much ye sin of uncleanness has of late prevailed in this place, they, in order to prevent ye same, did and hereby do enact yt for future each person guilty of fornication shall pay six pounds Scots for ye use of ye poore. Clos'd with prayer."¹

Profanity, cursing and scolding, drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking all received similar summary treatment. The following speak for themselves :—

"July 17, 1692.—Which day William Nicoll with George Philp compeared, and the said George confest that he strok William Nicoll with his own staff, and both being found guilty of the breach of the Sabbath, were ordered to appear before the congregation the next day and acknowledge their guilt upon their knees."

"December 7, 1720.—After Prayer, Sampson fors'd being contumacious in non-appearance, upon the 29th of the last compear'd this day and judicially acknowledged that he was lately drunk. Having seemingly professed a real sorrow and repentance for his s^d sin, the moderator only told him that the session was highly displeas'd with his scandalous carriage, and that he would incur a more publick censure if ever guilty of the like afterwards. The case of this delinquent brought the members seriously to reflect upon the great abuses and disorders committed at nuptial contracts holden on Saturday nights at which people stay so long, that they profane the ensuing sabbath. Therefore 'twas unanimously resolv'd and enacted that for the future no meetings of that nature should be kept on the day fors'd,

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

but on Friday preceding it, which is to be publicly intimate. The members also determin'd to prevent some inconveniences occasion'd by parties ecclesiastically contracted, when either they do not deliver in their pledges, or defer the doing thereof too long, 'twas unanimously enacted, that all persons so contracted shall give in their pledges before their banns of marriage be at all proclaimed, and that the said pledges shall be worth ten shillings sterling at least, and they not to be deliver'd till the session think fit.

“Gibson and Alexander still in the pillory. Sederunt clos'd with prayer.”

No one at that time was allowed to marry without some proof of his church connection and general good conduct. Pledges, in the shape of money or in kind, had to be given to the kirk-session in testimony of good faith. These could be redeemed only when the marriage had been duly consummated. The object was to prevent hasty contracts, which at that time of great and extreme poverty among the working classes, only increased the squalor and wretchedness that generally prevailed.

“April 9, 1727.—Session being constituted by prayer, it was delated that Robt. Ross, weaver in Balnamoon,¹ and John Bain, servant to James Dougal, were notoriously scandalous lately in profaning the Lord's Day by cursing, fighting, and scolding together, whereupon the Session² sent for both immediately. They both confessed their breach of Sabbath. Ross was order'd to appear before the congregation Sab. next, and Bain Sabbath thereafter, to receive the censure their miscarriage deserved.”

“March 3, 1728.—Notwithstanding all the pains and

¹ Balnamoon was a small cottar town, situated on ground near the Mains of Glamis. It has disappeared entirely, but the field on which it stood is still called the “Bonnymoon” (Balnamoon).

² Register of Kirk-Session.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

endeavours used for keeping up a strict and religious observation of the Lord's Day in this parish, it was reported that Elizabeth Sellars and Helen Ramsay, a married woman in this town, profan'd it lately in a most open and scandalous manner by their cursing, scolding, and brawling. Hereat the members were exceedingly griev'd, and after a long and serious deliberation they resolv'd, if possible, to find out some effectual method for suppressing such immoralities."

"November 3, 1734.—One Wat in Dunoon, having yok'd his cart lately on ye Lord's Day, and driven it some miles from home in order to sell his heather, was cited to be rebuk'd for such a notorious and scandalous breach of Sabbath, yt was accordingly done, so he was acquitt having penitently own'd his fault as done thro' ignorance."¹

The town of Glamis shared in the general improvement wrought by Earl Patrick in the later years of the seventeenth century. "If I can be able to overtake it," he says, "I designe to build a tolebooth, both for a prison house and for a rowme to hold my courts in, which is a shame, should be wanting and verie inconvenient, and having the privilege of a weeklie mercat, tho' it be not in use yet, if there were a cross built, which I design, in the mid of the crofts of land att the back of the malt house, and a square made there for a mercat place, I doubt not, but in a short time a weeklie mercat might be recovered to be holdene there, which would tend extreamlie to the advantage of the inhabitants."² The prison-house, as a place of restraint and confinement for law-breakers, would relieve the castle of many unwelcome guests, who, although lodged in the dungeons, were somewhat too near the peaceable and law-abiding occupants to be comfortable for them. The cross

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

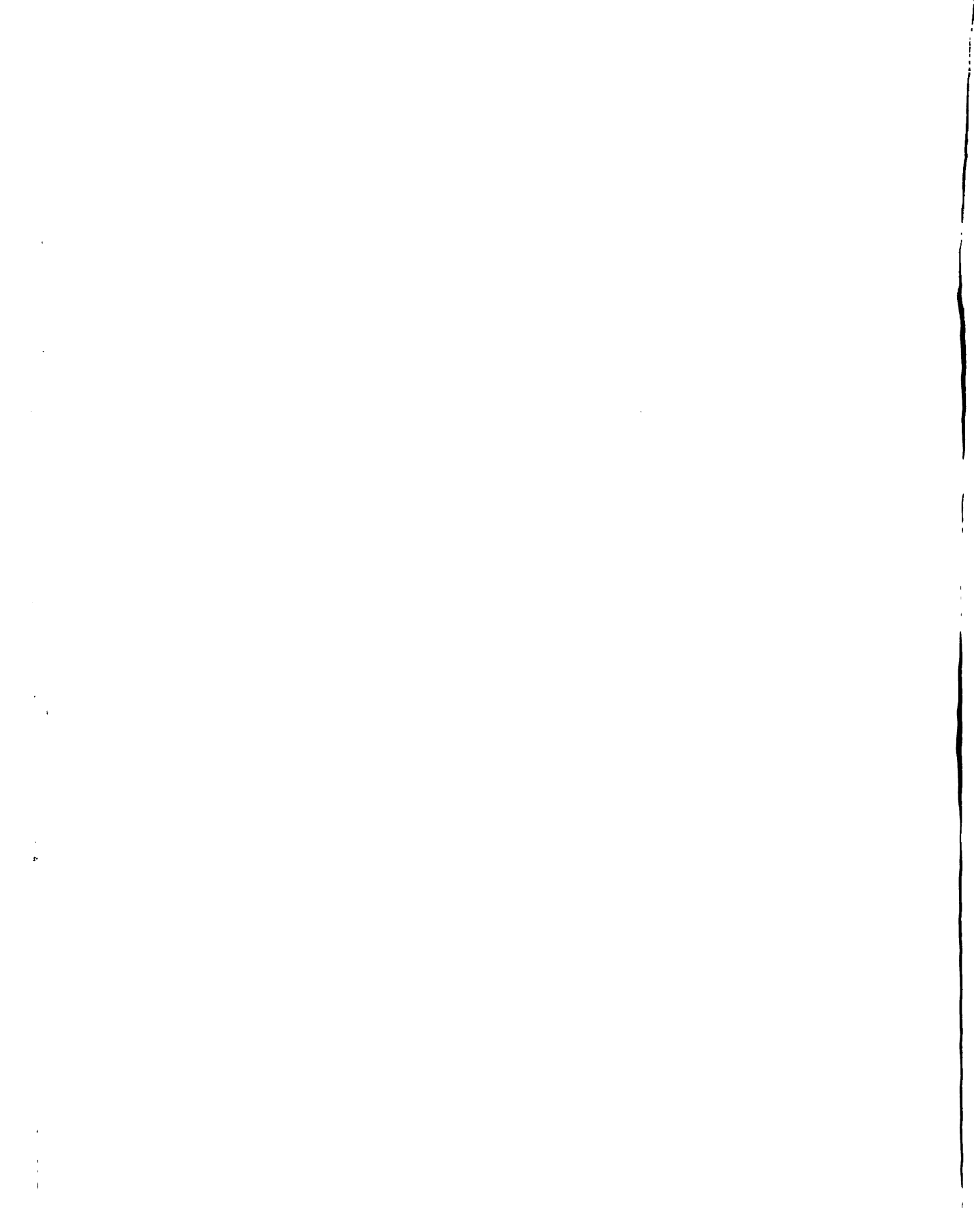
² "Glamis Book of Record."



Photo by

THE VILLAGE OF GLAMIS.

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.



IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

stood in the square on the ground called the "Lairdie's Brae," which slopes gently down to the main road that passes through the village. Markets were held at it for a long period of years. Several old inhabitants remembered seeing it standing erect.¹ When the markets ceased to be held in the village, its object was gone, and having fallen into a state of disrepair, it was taken down, and the shaft of it lay for many years in front of the present Hotel. It is now lying beneath a heap of brushwood at the back of the South Lodge. The pillar is about twelve-and-three-quarter feet in length.² In all probability it would be similar in design and character to the one at Longforgan erected by Earl Patrick. The latter is still standing. It is also a circular pillar standing on a square pedestal which is approached by one or two steps. On the top of the pillar a lion holding a shield between its fore-paws is set. The figure is similar to the lions supporting shields on the old gateways at Glamis.

The tradespeople and craftsmen whose skill was exceptional and above the general average, winning for them the patronage and approval of the noble proprietor, lived mostly in the town. The inhabitants of the parish generally, however, as the district was a rural one, earned their livelihood chiefly by agriculture, the methods of which appear to us, with our modern ideas, startlingly primitive.

With the exception of some "old chattered and decayed trees which surrounded the castle,"³ the parish was wholly bare of timber. The roads were rough tracks merely, on which it was difficult for horses to keep their footing. The

¹ Mary Johnston, an old residenter, who died recently, and who was in her one hundred and second year, could describe it from personal recollection.

² There is a tradition that the stone was brought from the quarry at Thornton.

³ "Glamis Book of Record."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

land was marshy, with cultivated portions only here and there. The fields had no fences, or hedges, or dykes, to enclose them, so that when harvest began the cattle required to be tethered or herded. The implements were of the roughest and most homely description. It is difficult to imagine how work could be done, or progress made by the large unwieldy wooden ploughs then commonly used. Farm work was done partly by oxen, partly by horses, and those were poorly fed and shamefully overworked. As money was very scarce, nearly all the rents of the Strathmore property were paid in kind, but the entry money was paid in coin. The factors or agents gathered the grain offered as rent and stored it in barns, and the debts of the laird were paid by his order to the factor to hand over the amount of grain necessary for their liquidation.

Tradesmen's bills were paid in a similar fashion. Land was assigned to them in payment of which they did work for a certain time according to contract. The masons and paviours,¹ however, were paid partly in money and partly in meal.

The working day from April till the middle of October was from five a.m. till seven p.m., the breakfast hour being from eight till nine a.m., dinner from twelve to one-thirty p.m., the half-hour from four to four-thirty p.m. being allotted to the "four hours drink."² This latter was an old custom, and one which took a long time to die out. Lord Strathmore did not approve of it, and preferred paying the workmen "a very full and competent pryce, than to allowing them four hours." His lordship, depressed by the sad state of neglect into which the parish had fallen, made noble efforts to rouse the people to a proper emulation

¹ "Glamis Book of Record," Introduction, p. xxxv.

² *Ibid.*

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

and to active endeavour. He took a great interest in forestry, and may be said to have been fifty years ahead of his time in this respect. He made a great reformation in the plantations at Glamis. He removed the old timber and planted new, mostly in the formal style of rows and avenues then fashionable. As a breeder of cattle he was in the front rank, having one hundred oxen, together with cows and young cattle. The example which he set would seem to have been followed by his successors to the present day, as no herd of cattle has been more famous than that of Glamis.

Brewing was largely engaged in at the town of Glamis, ale being drunk on all occasions of note and importance. When any business transaction was discussed, when a bridal, or a burial, or any similar great occasion in domestic life took place, the caups of ale were invariably produced. The light ale was sold in pints, equal to two English quarts at twopence a pint, and so the name "twopenny" arose. The people made their own malt and brewed it. Brew-houses were common in the parish. The ale was a liquor "neither much boiled nor much fermented, and always used two months after brewing."¹ Lord Strathmore had his own method of dealing with the Glamis brewers, "I usually sell a quantity of bear," he says, "more or less to my own brewars everie year at 13 sh. 4d of the boll, at least more than the current rate . . . the price accorded on with those in and about the toune of Glammiss is five pond six shill. eight pennies per boll, and those few of them who paid readiest money hes 13 sh. 8d of ease in the boll which is yet six shilling eight pennies more then the current pryce in common mercats." His lordship's reason for the above high charge must be left to conjecture.

¹ "An Angus Parish in eighteenth century," by Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., p. 53.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Here is a list illustrative of some of the prices of the period :—

Oats from £3 to £4 per boll.

Barley from £4 to £5-6-8 per boll.

Wheat at £6 per boll.

A Dun Gelding for riding, £18.

A Saddle Horse, £2.

Cart Horse, £3.

French Wine, £1-4-8 per gallon.

Wheels for Stone Carts, £4 per set.

Coal, £1-13-4 per boll.

The Rent Roll of the innercircle of Glamis was :—

260 bolls bear.

160 bolls meal.

£1160 money.

David Lyon's Factorage at Glamis :—

800 bolls meal.

£2666-13-4 money.¹

In the original roll of 1683, the lands of Glamis are valued at £2475.

Some items of interest appear in the Kirk-Session Register about this date and deserve notice :—

“August 24, 1684.—Which day the minister produced the proclamation of ye privy council for a voluntarie contribution for the ransoming of ane James Ogilvie, now under ye slavery of ye Turk.”²

Trade was brisk between Scotland and the Mediterranean. Turkish pirates eager for spoil, frequently attacked the Scottish vessels and seized their cargoes. The place most commonly infested was the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, near Tarifa. When the pirates discovered that

¹ “Glamis Book of Record.”

² Register of Kirk-Session.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

the vessels they had attacked contained nothing worth appropriating, they turned, nothing daunted, upon the crew, and seizing as many as they found it possible to lay hands upon, they carried them to the slave markets of Algiers and Tunis. The spirit of cruelty so customary in the Mohammedan received full scope in many cases, and the poor captives were subjected to the most savage treatment by their merciless captors. Collections were made in all churches throughout the kingdom to purchase the release of the captives.

“January 24, 1686.—Given to a supplicant who had a recommendation from the Byshop of Dunkeld, 4/8.” It must be remembered that Episcopacy was still the established form of religion in Scotland at this date.

“March 14, 1686.—Given to a broken seamen, 4/8.” Sailors were seized by the Arabs and frequently were maimed and disabled by them. The individual noticed here would undoubtedly belong to that unhappy class.

In the year 1689 the parish felt the excitement in no ordinary degree of the first Jacobite Rising incited by John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. As might be expected in so ancient and historic a centre¹ as Glamis, the sympathy displayed by the inhabitants, both high and low, with the fortunes of the fallen house was very great. Were not the noble proprietors famed for their hereditary loyalty to their sovereign? Did not the bold “Clavers,” the champion of the cause have his castled home in their very midst, in Glen of Ogilvy? No wonder that hearts beat fast and true, in cottage and in castle, for the “King owre the water,” and hopes were high, and prayers were breathed that he would come “to his ain again.” Many sons of Glamis, no doubt, followed the intrepid cavalier, “with

¹ See Chapter VII., p. 147.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

his long, darked curled locks streaming down over his laced buff coat," and like him died gloriously on the "cumbered field of carnage" at Killiecrankie.

The old order of things, however, speedily gave place to the new and so we find :—

"May 27, 1691.—A solemn fast intimate from the ordere of authoritie, that from the pulpit, to be observed the next Wednesday for the happie undertakings of our King William, by sea and land." ¹

The church being by this time settled and established on the basis of Presbytery, and with King William's approval, thus lost no time in giving expression of her loyalty to the reigning sovereign and his policy.

"June 7, 1691.—The minister and elders of the kirk-session considering the many and great evils that the receiving of strangers to resid or haunt in this parish, doe bring and are ready to bring upon us, they have enacted, and ther presents doe enact that noe residerter within this paroch, receive or harbour in there houses or ground any stranger, man or woman, above twentie-four hours without sufficient testamonials from the bounds where they formerly lived, to be att their first entrie presented to the minister, and that under the pain of four pound Scots, to be payed by the persons that receipts harbours such strangers, and that by and attoure punishments and injuries inflicted upon such by the lawes of the church, and if there be any such strangers residing for the present amongst us, that the masters and mistresses of the families or ground where they reside, shall cause them bring sufficient testimonials as so is within foure days att furthest, or else put them out of their grievous compaine and that under the lyke paine. And this act is ordained to be insert in the sessione book, and

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

published the next Lord's day in face of the congregations that none pretend ignorance."¹

The town swarmed with "stranger vagabonds," and beggars. The kirk-session was frequently called upon to pass strict measures and enactments regarding the treatment of them as the nuisance increased to an alarming extent. They were of two classes, licensed and unlicensed. The licensed beggars carried a "testimonial" in the shape of a leaden badge affixed to his arm, and a select section of this class wore blue cloaks and were known from the wallet they carried as "Gaberlunzies"—or King's bedesmen. The institution was founded by a law in the time of King James VI. The session was required to help these mendicants when they appealed to them, and the poores box was frequently in requisition in consequence. They were not allowed to beg outside of their own parish.

The unlicensed beggars included those known as "objects" who were maimed, or blind, or halt, as well as criminals and bad characters whose term of imprisonment had expired. These, of course, constantly proved a menace to the safety of the King's peaceful lieges, and strong measures were adopted to expel them from the parish.

When the funds of the kirk box were low, the session passed the beggars on to another parish, and so a kind of perpetual motion was engaged in, and many stratagems were resorted to by the beggars to extort a share of the sessions already slender revenue.

"January 28, 1691.—Given to poor people att ye church door, 3/8."

The bedesmen frequently stood at the church door, or in the porch, so that it was hardly possible to pass them without an encounter.

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

“November 15, 1691.—Given to a little boy for helping him to buy ane bible, 5/8.”

1. “At Glammiss, the 15th day of November 1692. The result of the meeting held yt day by the heritors, minister, and elders of the paroch for making the proclamations anent the beggars effectually is as follows:—They lay down as a ground work and first position, that what shall be concluded at this tyme shall be of noe longer enduring than for the half-year immediately subsequent, which is to be from this to the first of May, and from that to the first of November, and soe forth in tyme comeing.”

2. “The meeting nominats James Cathro in the Glen, William Low in Glammiss, and John Nicoll in Drumgley, overseers in the termes of proclamatione and entreats them to accept and lykwayes, John Watt in Glammiss to be officer under them to all the efforts thereof.”

3. “The meeting understanding that the weekly collectiones and other accidents that brings in money to the poores box ought to be employed towards the relief and maintainance of the poor in the first place, that the collections to follow upon the proclamation ought to be stented with respect to the first, they recommending to the minister and elders exhibit to them the true state and conditione of the poores money as it shall hapen to be the first of May next, that knowing then of certaine what the collection for the half-year before is they may count upon it as a thing certaine for that the collectione being still beforehand, there can be no distance or mistake in the account, and the cash at this tyme for the maintenance of the poor, this subsequent half-year being cashen without respect to the box, hereafter in all tyme comeing the cash will be diminished according to the state of the poores box to be cognosced upon by the heritors and elders.”

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

4. "The whole stent of the poore, there weekly maintainance, comes to three furlots, one peck, three lypes of meall, which in the — is fourtie-one bolls, one furlot, three pecks, and this is to be divided upon each heritor of the paroch according to their respective valued rent, and the heritors are to make a sub-division thereof betwixt them and their tennants."

"Item.—The overseers ar to gett a list of those whose business must be to collect it by there officer."

5. "It is declaired by the meeting anent the poor that whoever shall be inlisted in the roll of maintainance, that those soe enlisted, in case after their death and buriall it be proved that they have any free gear, that the same shall be seized by the overseers, and that it be all applied to the use of the poore for the year ensuing."

6. "See Chapter v. p. 80."

7. "Item.—The heritors doe not only recommend it to the overseers and there officer the expelling of stranger vagabonds and beggars, but doe assure them of their concurrence always when it is necessary, and that the caire and trouble of this shall remaine with the overseers noe longer than there half-yeare, unless they please, and in regaird the tyme is short, it is expected they will be att the more pains about it, and in regaird that the heritors are informed that this employment as officer for the poore is disparaged with scurvid nicknames and designationes as little better than a hangman or a scourge the poor. Therefore the heritors doe declare that whoever shall assume the boldness to revile or upbraid the officer after that manner shall be severely punished, both in their persons and goods.

Sic Subscritur,

Strathmore,

John Lyon of Bridgtone."¹

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

The overseers' duty must have been a hard and difficult one, attended too with many dangers, as desperate and abandoned characters among the beggars would not scruple in their desire for material help to use every effort of brute force to resist the representatives of authority.

“November 20, 1692. — Which day a proclamatione intimat from the pulpit for a solemn thanksgiving for the King's safe arrival in Flanders, to be observed on Thursday next.”¹

King William III., after finding himself safely established on the throne of Britain, went abroad and took the command at Flanders, but his efforts there proved unsuccessful.

“December 11, 1692. — Taken out of the box fyve pounds sixteen shillings six pennies, which was collected upon 23rd June 1689 for the relief of the poore Protestants who fled from Ireland to France for there safetie, and delyvered to the collector appointed for uplifting the same.”²

King James VII. of Scotland conducted a campaign in Ireland to resist the power of his nephew and son-in-law, William III., and with the object of regaining his kingdom. The Irish Protestants, fearing the success of his arms, and knowing his strong Catholic sympathies, fled in considerable numbers to France, where they were not likely to suffer persecution for their faith. Time proved, however, that their fears were groundless, as King William completely vanquished the old Royalist party at the battle of the Boyne in 1690.

From 1693 to 1700 there was great dearth in the parish because of disastrous seasons and unfavourable weather conditions. The “seven years' dearth,” as it was called, was long remembered by the inhabitants as a time of untold

¹ Register of Kirk-Session.

² *Ibid.*

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

depression, deep anxiety, and ceaseless struggle for the bare necessities of life.

The years 1715 and 1716 were memorable in old Glamis. The second Jacobite rising often talked of with bated breath by lovers of the old regime, and eagerly looked for and expected, was now an accomplished fact. John, fifth Earl of Strathmore, and his uncle, the Hon. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse,¹ took a leading part in the movement, and the latter was present on the Braes of Mar, 9th September 1715, when the standard of King James VIII. was raised. With his relative, the Earl of Aboyne, he brought in the men of Aboyne who with the Panmure contingent were styled the "Panmure Highlanders."

When the chosen leader of the rising, the Earl of Mar, came to Perth in September 1715 with the forces raised by him in support of the cause, he was joined by the young Earl of Strathmore at the head of a battalion of Foot, which he had raised in Glamis and the surrounding district, and which was known as the "Strathmore Regiment."² This corps had been trained by Lord Strathmore himself, who, young though he was, proved himself to be an ideal commander, and it was included in the force sent by Mar to join Lord Kenmure and the Earl of Nithsdale in the south of Scotland. Mackintosh of Borlum was given the command. At Burntisland, Mackintosh devised a stratagem to enable his men to cross the Firth of Forth safely. He left a few soldiers at Burntisland to make a pretence or a feint of crossing, while he himself with the large body of his troops marched along the Fife coast, and embarked them in boats at various places. The English vessels did not realise that they had lost their chance until the greater

¹ Auchterhouse had been given him as his patrimony.

² The Regiment was three hundred strong.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

part of the men of Borlum's force had got safely across. Four companies¹ of the Strathmore regiment were among the number. They now attacked the remaining part of the flotilla, and about two hundred of the Jacobite force, with Lord Strathmore among them, were obliged to take refuge in the Isle of May, where they remained for a few days. When opportunity was favourable these latter managed to regain the Fife coast and eventually returned to Perth.

Shortly afterwards the battle of Sheriffmuir took place (12th November 1715). Lord Strathmore, at the head of Lord Tullibardine's Regiment, marched on the left wing of the Jacobite army. He and his uncle, the Hon. Patrick Lyon, were slain in the course of the fight.

The Master of Sinclair in his memoirs of the Insurrection describes his death thus:—"On our left the brave younge Strathmore was killed after being wounded and taken. . . . When he found all turning their backs, he seized the colours, and persuaded fourteen or some such number to stand by him for some time, which drew upon him the ennemie's fire, by which he was wounded, and goeing off was takne and murder'd by a dragoon, and it may be said in his fate that a mill-stone crusht a brilliant. He was the younge man of all I ever saw who approached the nearest to perfection . . . and his least qualitie was that he was of a noble, ancient family, and a man of qualitie."

It is said that when Argyll and his aide-de-camps rode

¹ The following is a list of Officers of these four companies:—

William Douglas, Capt.	John Burnes, Lieut.
William Miller, Capt.	Patrick Douglas, Ensign.
John Scremger, Capt.	Hugh Kerr, Ensign.
John Balfewer, Capt.	Alex. Magiven, Ensign.
William Lyon, Lieut.	Andrew Ramsay, Ensign.
Alexander Murray, Lieut.	Henry Ogilvey, Ensign.
Alexander Orrack, Lieut.	Will. Henderson, Quar. Ma.

See "History of late Rebellion," by Patten, second edition 1717, p. 155.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

over the field of battle the next day, they encountered a soldier guarding faithfully the body of an officer who had been slain. The body was that of the Earl of Strathmore, and the soldier was a faithful servant of his family. The old retainer was asked "wha's that man there"? The answer was sadly laconic yet pathetically true—"He was a man yesterday."

Two months later, when the Chevalier de St. George himself, the "richtfu' lawfu' King," arrived at Glamis,¹ the shadow of death still hung around the ancient towers and cast a gloom over what would have otherwise been an occasion of great rejoicing.

About 1730 the people were "sunk in sloth and indolence," and the progressive movement inspired and initiated by Earl Patrick would seem to have spent itself owing to a variety of causes and circumstances, notably the continuously bad seasons of harvest. The population of the parish at this time was very considerable, and much larger than it was later, as a number of the small farms since then had been joined together and converted into large ones.

In 1745 the quiet "indwellers" in Glamis were once more roused to excitement by the news that the young

¹ The Earl of Mar sent out a circular letter from Glamis Castle regarding the Prince, that the affections of the people might be gained, and that they might be roused to active service in his behalf. It ran as follows:—"Glames, Jan. 5th 1716. I met the King at Fetteresso, on Tuesday Sen 'night, where we staid till Friday, from thence we came to Briechin, then to Kinnaird, and yesterday here. The King design'd to have gone to Dundee to Day, but there is such a fall of snow, that he is forced to put it off till to-morrow, if it be practicable then; and from thence he designs to go to Scoon. There was no haste in his being there sooner, for nothing can be done this season, else he had not been so long by the way. People everywhere, as we have come along, are excessively fond to see him, and express that Duty they ought, without any compliments to him, and to do him nothing but justice, set aside his being a Prince, he is really the finest Gentleman I ever knew. He has a very good Presence, and resembles King Charles a great deal. His

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

chevalier, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, had come to fight for his father's kingdom, and to claim it once more for his ancient name and race. In depth of historic interest the third Jacobite rising excelled the two previous attempts. The hearts of the Scottish people seemed to have been more profoundly stirred than they hitherto had been. The whole campaign aroused a wider sympathy, evoked a nobler patriotism and a more heroic courage, than had been manifested before. The chevalier, by his kingly grace and bearing, and by that mysterious and indescribable charm with which all the royal race of Stewart seemed to fascinate those who had the privilege of meeting them, attracted many followers to his banner. Glamis with its memories of a thousand years could not be still. A number of the inhabitants of the parish left their peaceful homes to fight for the "King of hearts." Some found themselves with the regiment of Lord Ogilvie, that beau-ideal of a chieftain, whose person seemed to be the embodiment of all the knightly graces, as the motto on his sword, preserved at Cortachy, expresses:—"The man who feels no delight in a gallant steed, a bright sword, and a fair ladye, has not

Presence, however, is not the best of him ; He has fine Parts, and dispatches all his Business himself with the greatest exactness. I never saw anybody write so finely. He is affable to a great degree, without losing that Majesty he ought to have, and has the sweetest temper in the world. In a word, he is every way fitted to make us a happy people, were his subjects worthy of him. To have him peaceably settled on his Throne is what these Kingdoms do not deserve ; but he deserves it so much that I hope there's a good Fate attending him. I am sure there is nothing wanting to make the rest of his subjects as fond of him as we are, but their knowing him as we do, and it will be odd, if his Presence among us, after his running so many hazards to compass it, do not turn the hearts, even of the most obstinate. It is not fit to tell all the particulars, but I assure you he has left nothing undone, that well could be, to gain everybody, and I hope God will touch their Hearts. I have reason to hope we shall very quickly see a new Face of Affairs abroad in the King's Favour, which is all I dare commit to paper.—MAR." (See Patten's "History of the Rebellion, p. 221.)

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

in his breast the heart of a soldier." Glamis, however, did not experience the gratification which the visit from Prince James had caused in 1716. Prince Charlie did not come, but the Duke of Cumberland, his great opponent, rested here with his army when on his journey north. It is said that the men of Glamis who had followed the young chevalier, on the approach of the "Butcher Cumberland," fled to the Grampians and other parts of the Highlands, where they remained until the storm of war and vengeance had passed. Soon the parish settled down to its quiet rural routine, but as long as sentiment and the love of romance are wrought into the fibre and character of our nation, the charm of the Stewarts will live, the memory of them will never fade.

The following is a list of the men of Glamis who took part in the rising of the "Forty-five."¹ It was furnished by the Supervisor of Excise of the district, in obedience to a general letter issued on 7th May 1746. The list is imperfect, however, and probably there were many more in the parish who took part in the "last burst of chivalry" this country has seen. It was not the fault of the Government if the numbers stated were incorrect, as circulars had been sent to all the parochial clergy desiring them to send in lists of all in their respective parishes who had *not* been engaged in the late "wicked and unnatural rebellion." The various officers of Excise, who made the returns of the so-called rebels, must consequently have been responsible for the deficiency.

¹ Published by the Earl of Rosebery for the Scottish History Society.

[List of Persons.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

A LIST OF PERSONS FROM GLAMIS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION OF 1745,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF EXCISE BY MR GEO. CRUIKSHANK, EXAMINER, OFFICIATING AT DUNDEE,
7TH MAY 1746.

Name.	Designation.	Abode.	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances.	Where they are at present.
John Arrat . . .	Gentleman .	Faffirty .	Was Lieut. in the rebel army and burned the books and papers in the Custom House at Montrose .	Fled
Charles Baillie .	Town Bailie (Bailie of the Barons' Court of the Town of Glamis) .	Glamis .	Accepted of a Captain's commission from the rebels but retracted .	At home
Andrew Chalmers	Ploughman .	Glammiss .	Carried arms in the rebel army, hired by the country . . .	Fled the country
Arch. Cuthbert .	Ploughman .	Balnemoon .	Carried arms in the rebel army, hired by a countryman . . .	do.
Alex. Clark . .	Ploughman .	Newtown of Glammiss.	do.	do.
John Clark . . .	Ploughman .	Thorntoun .	do.	do.
Thomas Crighton.	Ploughman .	Glamiss .	do.	do.
Peter Doctor . .	Ploughman .	Glen-Ogilvy.	do.	do.
John Deughbars .	Ploughman .	Glen-Ogilvy.	do.	do.
Alex. Ellis . . .	Labouring servt.	Glen-Ogilvy.	do.	do.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

Andrew Gray	Weaver	Glamiss	Carried arms as a volunteer in Lord Ogilvie's 2nd battalion	Not known
William Gammack	Clerk (Factor for the Earle of Strathmore)	Glamiss	Entertained the rebels, drunk the Pretender's health, &c., consenting to and privily assisted in ringing the bell on the anniversary of the Pretr. son's birthday.	At home
Wm. Hutcheson	Labouring man	Cossens	Carried arms with rebels for a countryman who was obliged to find them a man	Not known
Wm. Horn	Labouring man	Holemill	do. do.	do.
Alex. Johnston	Labouring servt.	Glamiss	do. do.	do.
David Low	Labouring man	Glamiss	do. do. and go himself	do.
Wm. Livieth	Labouring man	Hayston	do. do.	do.
John Lawson	Labouring man	Arnyfoul	do. do.	do.
John Livieth	Labouring man	Hayston	do. do.	do.
John Laird	Workman	Glamiss	Carried arms as a volunteer in Lord Ogilvie's 2nd battalion	do.
John Miller	Ploughman	Glamiss	Carried arms in the rebel army being hired by a farmer in his stead	do.
James Mill	Ploughman	Glamiss	do. do.	do.
James Miles	Ploughman	Glamiss	do. do.	do.
Thomas Muntie	Ploughman	Cossens	do. do.	do.
John Meal	Ploughman	Newtown of Glamiss	do. do.	do.
John Ogilvy	Farmer	Lochmill	Acted as Captain in Lord Ogilvie's regiment	Lurking

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

A LIST OF PERSONS FROM GLAMIS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION OF 1745—*continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Abode.	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances.	Where they are at present.
John Ogilvy . . .	of Roughhill . . .	Roughhill . . .	Carried arms as Lieut. in Lord Ogilvie's regt., oppressed the country by raising men and money . . .	Not known
James Rea . . .	Servant . . .	Glammiss . . .	Carried arms in rebel army, being hired by another to serve in his room . . .	do.
Alex. Rough . . .	Servant . . .	Glen-Ogilvy . . .	do. do. . .	do.
John Robertson . . .	Servant . . .	Thornouton . . .	do. do. . .	do.
Charles Scott . . .	Ploughman . . .	Glammiss . . .	Entertained the rebels at his house and assisted in ringing the bell on the Pretr. son's birth night . . .	Prisoner
John Shunger . . .	Ploughman . . .	Glen-Ogilvy . . .	Carried arms with the rebels, being hired by another in his room . . .	Not known
Wm. Taylor . . .	Coachman . . .	Glammiss . . .	Carried arms in rebel army, enlisted himself . . .	do.
Charles Taylor . . .	Servant . . .	Glammiss . . .	Served as a volunteer, and continued to the last . . .	do.
Wm. Watson . . .	Servant . . .	Glammiss . . .	Employed and hired by the country to carry arms in rebel army . . .	do.
Alex. White . . .	Servant . . .	Clippit-hills . . .	do. do. . .	do.
Thomas Volumn . . .	Servant . . .	Cossins . . .	do. do. . .	do.

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

In 1771 an attempt was made to work a lead mine which was opened near the east-end of the village, and close beside the burn. It was wrought for a long time and lead was extracted, but the expense of working it became so great, that eventually it was abandoned. The veins may still be seen crossing the burn and embedded in the grey sandstone.¹

In the late years of the eighteenth century we find that a great improvement had taken place in the general condition of the people and in the state of the parish. Large plantations of trees had been made by John, ninth Earl of Strathmore; the fields, unless those in the Glen of Ogilvy and Denoon, were regularly divided and fenced by stone dykes or hedgerows; the discovery of shell marl had greatly helped the progress of agriculture; fine cattle in large numbers were fed in the parish, and the old reputation for the rearing of stock was again established. "We have one dealer," says Dr Lyon in 1791, "in this article who will have ten thousand pounds' worth on hand at a time, most of which he carries to the English markets."² Another writer says:—"A farmer in the parish of Glamis fed an ox in grass enclosures during the summer, and with turnips and hay during the winter, and when seven years old he weighed 100 stones avoirdupois, and was sold to the butcher for 40 guineas."³

The number of farms in the parish then was about eighty, some of them extensive, others small. The year 1782 was a disastrous one, and the crops were miserably poor. Some of the tenants were reduced to great poverty because of the dearth.

¹ This mine was again wrought about the middle of last century by order of Thomas, twelfth Earl of Strathmore. Some silver was found accompanying the lead. After a short time, however, the work was again abandoned.

² "First Statistical Account."

³ "View of Agriculture of Forfarshire," by Rogers.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

The people, too, laboured under the difficulty of want of fuel. Peat was usually burned, being found in large quantities in the different mosses of the parish. The expense of digging, preparing, and building it into stacks, however, was considerable, and it was known that the supply would be exhausted ere long. Those who could afford it purchased coal, and carted it from Dundee, the nearest seaport town, twelve miles distant.

About 1780 the brown linen trade was very brisk in Glamis, and there was a large number of manufacturers, but within the short space of ten years it had diminished considerably, the weavers in 1790, numbering only about seventy.

Some of them had a few acres of land which they worked in conjunction—"by joining their strength together,"¹ and in this way managed to make a fairly comfortable livelihood. Quarries of stone and grey slate, excellent for building, and particularly for millstones, are numerous in the parish, and at that time were worked, and a large number of men were employed.

There were four heritors in the parish:—The Earl of Strathmore, Lord Douglas, William Douglas of Brighton, Esq., and John Henderson of Rochelhill.

Lord Strathmore owned about 7000 acres with a rental of £2500-£3000. "The greatest part of the unarable ground was in very thriving plantations to the extent of 1210 acres."² Within fifteen years previously the value of land in the Strathmore property had risen considerably. Dr Lyon gives instance of one farm in particular, which twelve years before had been rented at £52, but in 1790 its rental had risen to £300.

¹ "First Statistical Account."

² *Ibid.*

IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

The estate of Lord Douglas which composed the Glen of Ogilvy had a rental of £500 in 1791, an increase of £300 in twenty years.¹

Mr Douglas of Brighton² owned 70 acres only in the parish, and the rental was £50. Rochelhill contained about 200 acres with a rental of about £70.

The population in 1783 was 2040. The villages in the parish with their population were as follows :—

Glammiss,	500
Newton of Glammiss,	140
Arnefoul,	80
Cottartoun of Hayston,	48
Nether-Handwick,	39
Cottartoun of Drumglye,	120
Milton of Glen of Ogilvie,	67

The road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen passed then as it does now, through Glamis. It had been previously extremely rough and frequently impassable, but about 1790 was greatly improved and made turnpike, although the people with their customary dislike of change did not appreciate the benefit until they had experienced it for some time.

¹ See page 155.


² The family of Douglas of Brighton is descended from Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, through Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie.

IX.

LATER TIMES.

“The old order changeth, yielding place to new ;
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.”

TENNYSON.

HE opening years of the nineteenth century saw a continuation in Glamis of the development in trade and commercial enterprise begun in the latter half of the eighteenth.

In 1806 a new impetus was given to the linen trade when a mill for spinning flax was built on the burn of Glamis by Messrs William Baxter and Son. It contained sixteen frames. The water-wheel was of sixteen horse-power. A steam engine of ten horse-power was added in 1820 to be useful in summer when the supply of water was low.

A plash mill was also erected on the burn for cleaning the yarn. The mill employed no less than sixty-six men and women, the wages of whom were—the men from twelve shillings to twenty shillings per week, the women from three and sixpence to seven and sixpence. The yarn that was spun at the mill was manufactured in various parts of the parish, and nearly 4000 pieces of brown linen were produced annually, chiefly for the Dundee markets. Osnaburghs and sheetings to the number of 7500 pieces were also privately manufactured annually in the parish, so that the sound of the loom was a familiar one in cottar-toun and village.



Photo by]

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.

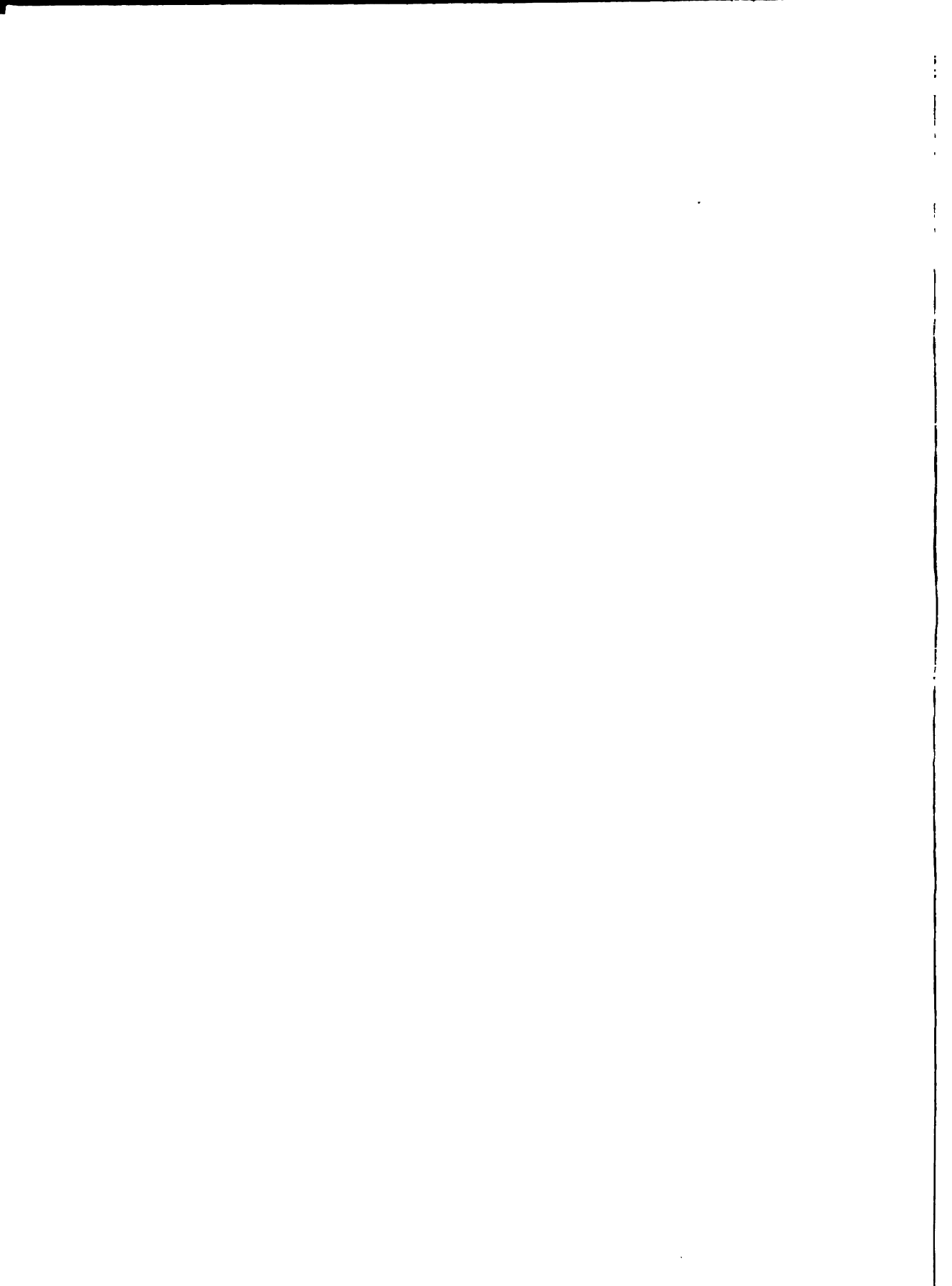
THE DEN OF GLAMIS.



Photo by]

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.

BRIDGE ON THE BURN.



LATER TIMES.

The mill was among the first in which machinery driven by mechanical power was substituted for the labour of human hands in the linen trade, which was the staple industry of Forfarshire, and which since that time attained to great importance. The Glamis spinning mill thus initiated, proved to be the beginning of the great enterprise to which the family of Baxter owe its success and fame.

Beds of slate in the district of the Sidlaws, which in old days were so extensively worked, that it has been said that the old town of Edinburgh, and others in the Lothians were supplied from them, were now wrought deeper and produced the paving stones named "Dundee" and "Arbroath" pavement, from these being the places whence they were exported to America and the West Indies. There is one quarry close upon the village which was long known for the excellent mill-stones which it produced. Some of them were exported. The stones having the quality of withstanding the effects of fire, were at one time in great demand in Dundee for oven-soles. Many labourers found employment at the quarries, and in these days it was difficult for a new-comer to get a dwelling-house, as every available one was taken immediately its tenant or occupier had vacated it.¹ In 1833 the proprietor of Rochelhill allowed several acres of his property to be feued at the rate of £8 per acre. The feus were quickly appropriated, and no less than fifty houses were built upon them. These formed the village of Charleston,² which for many years was a busy, thriving centre of life, and the home of a hard-working industrious peasantry. In nearly every house the hand-loom could be seen and heard, the occupants devoting whatever spare time they had after the ordinary working hours were over, to the weaving and

¹ "New Statistical Account."

² It was so named after *Charles* Henderson the proprietor.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

manufacturing of those pieces of brown linen above mentioned, the yarn for which was spun at the mill of Glamis.

In the sphere of agriculture too, great progress had been made. The tenants were exemplars of industry, and one half of the arable lands was in grass for the purpose of feeding a large number of cattle, most of them being of the "Angus" type. These, when fattened, were despatched from Dundee by steamer to Smithfield and other markets in England, and a high reputation was speedily gained by them and their breeders.

Dr Lyon, in his "New Statistical Account" of the parish in 1836, states that "the short-horned breed (of cattle) are of late introduced upon the best soils and sheltered situations. A great quantity of highland widders are also fed on turnips in winter, and this also from the introduction of bone manure is much in the increase. The consequence of all which is that instead of inferior soils being allowed to go out of cultivation since the peace, their improvement has actually much extended in the face of the low prices of produce."

In 1836 there were still four heritors in the parish, and the following table shows the extent and value of the lands belonging to them :—

	Arable.	Pasture.	Wood.	Roads and Water.	Total.	Rental.
¹ The Strathmore property,	5837	1531	1500	425	9293	£7000
² The Douglas property, . .	2000	2800	50	130	4980	£1784
³ The Rochelhill property, . .	188	90	6	2	286	£418
⁴ Part of Brighton property, . .	37	1	10	2	50	£60
Imperial Acres, . . .	8062	4422	1566	559	14609	£9262

¹ Earl of Strathmore, ² Lord Douglas, ³ Mr James Henderson,

⁴ Mr Wm. Douglas.

LATER TIMES.

The best soils contiguous to the village, rented in parks at the rate of sixty shillings per imperial acre, and downwards to twenty shillings. The average rent of farms ran from twenty shillings to thirty shillings for the arable land, but the rent of many of them varied according to the Fiars' prices of grain. The size of farms ranged between fifty and six hundred acres of arable land, besides numerous "possessions," chiefly from six to ten "possessed" chiefly by weavers and labourers.¹

The woodland was mainly on the Strathmore property, and was said to be worth £150,000. None of it was natural. The greater proportion was of larch, spruce, and Scots fir, which had been planted by Earl John and his successor about 1770, while the timber in the "Angles" park and near the castle had been planted by Earl Patrick one hundred years previously. This latter was chiefly ash² and elm, with some oak and beech. The main avenue of trees, however, was almost completely destroyed in a few hours by a hurricane in 1772, and had been replanted since that time.³ On the north side of the parish, the inhabitants, besides being "pendiclers," engaged largely in the industry of "Horning." A considerable number of them were known as, and dubbed "the Horners." They vended their goods from place to place, and at the Glamis fairs the expression was frequently heard, "a short or a lang"—referring to the handles of the spoons manufactured by the horners. Latterly, they formed themselves into a society, and elected from among their number a chief or president who was known as the "King of the Horners."

¹ "New Statistical Account."

² "Some of the ash trees measured fifteen feet in girth, and contained two hundred cubic feet of timber. Many of the largest spruce and larch had been cut away before 1836 for the behoof of the hard wood. Some of them measured sixty or seventy cubic feet of timber, and a few of that size still remained."—
"New Statistical Account."

³ *Ibid.*

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Like the other parochial industries the trade, however, gradually declined, and now it is no more than a name and memory in Glamis.

Amid all the enterprise and activity then displayed in the parish, no wonder the population remained as large, if not larger than in the later years of the former century. In 1836 it was 2050 (males 1000, females 1050).

Inhabited houses,	376
Families,	450

Of these about 90 were employed in agriculture, and about 160 in trade manufactures and handicrafts.

In 1834 there were 32 births, 28 deaths, and 120 marriages.

The village of Glamis contained	520 inhabitants.
Newton,	128 inhabitants.
Arnifoul,	106 inhabitants.
Milton,	77 inhabitants.
Waulk Mill about	100 inhabitants.
Drumglye,	113 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON.—A new village fast increasing.¹

Education then was in the hands of the heritors or their representatives. The schoolmaster of Glamis received a very scanty remuneration for his services, and as times improved the heritors felt the necessity of increasing his emoluments. They met on 28th December 1803 for this purpose. Those present at the meeting were Mr Proctor, factor, having authority from Rt. Hon. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore, Rev. James Lyon, parish minister. Mr Proctor presided. The meeting fixed the schoolmaster's salary at four hundred merks Scots, which should be paid

¹ "New Statistical Account." By a survey taken by the schoolmaster in 1801, the population at that time was 1934.

LATER TIMES.

by and apportioned among the several heritors in the same manner and with the same relief against their tenants, as was provided by the Scots Act of Parliament in 1696. The rates payable for teaching the different branches were fixed as follows :—

For teaching Latin	Five shillings.
Arithmetic	Three shillings.
English and Writing	Two shillings and sixpence.
English	Two shillings.
Writing	One shilling and sixpence.
For a course of Book-keeping	One Guinea.

As the schoolmaster had often been put to great inconvenience from the irregular payment of his fees, the heritors ordered that in all time coming all the fees should be paid in advance each quarter.

The present school and schoolhouse were built in 1839. The following resolution was made at a heritors' meeting held on 8th January of that year :—“The meeting having taken into consideration the state of the parish school were of opinion that a new one, more commodious and suitable to the extent of the parish, ought with all convenient speed to be erected. The present situation being very unsuitable, Mr Proctor stated that the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore were willing to give a new stance, together with a reasonable extent of playground, at the west end of the village. The meeting approved of this proposal and authorised Mr Proctor to take in plans and estimates for the erection of a school adequate to the accommodation of a hundred and twenty scholars, and to lay the same before the heritors for their approval, leaving the price to be paid for the ground as matter of after arrangement.” The schoolmaster then was the Rev. David Cowper, a licentiate of the church.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

He held office for a long period of years and died in 1855, having attained the age of eighty-two years. He was followed by Mr Robert Grant Ross, M.A., a graduate of Aberdeen University, who had been assistant teacher for some time previous to the death of Mr Cowper. Cultured and scholarly Mr Ross made his influence felt among the young people of the parish. He died on 18th January 1889.

Before the modern spirit of change and movement had begun to be greatly felt, Glamis was a busy and prosperous centre. No less than three great markets were held annually, and later, owing to the pressure of trade, and for the purpose of "feeing," even a fourth and a fifth were found necessary. The dates of these markets were:—the first Wednesdays of April and May, the first Wednesday after the 26th of May, the second Saturday of October, and the fourth Wednesday of November. In old times there was even a weekly market. Ochterlony, who wrote in 1684, says, "Glamis is a burgh of Barronie, hath two great fairs in it yearly, and a weekly mercat. There is a cunnigare within the parks and dovecot at the burn—Mr Lyon minister thereof." The weekly market, originated by King James IV. in 1491, had been reinstated by Earl Patrick.¹

The old reputation of the proprietors and tenants of Glamis as successful cattle breeders was more than maintained, and recently the Glamis herd acquired a world-wide name and fame. Cattle continued to be sent from all parts of the country to Glamis for disposal. The markets were originally held in or near the village, but as the numbers attending them increased, the space allotted became too limited, and latterly they were held on the market muir. What the scene was like on Fair day only those who were

¹ See page 180, also "Glamis Book of Record."

LATER TIMES.

present or took part in the disposing of commodities can adequately describe. The rows of stands, tents and carts, the cattle, lowing and bellowing, the hucksters calling in every key, the excited multitude, the coarse pleasantries, the eager bargaining, all can only be recalled by those who saw and heard. Customs for the right of trading had to be paid by every individual who had goods or stock for sale. The privilege of exacting them was usually sold to the highest bidder, and an idea may be formed of the numbers who attended the market for the disposal of stock or wares from the fact that sometimes £30 would be paid by one individual for the right of imposing the duty. The successful purchaser of the customs was known for the nonce as the "Customer," and he appointed other subordinates to assist him in the work of collecting. These were stationed at the various entrances to the market, and many were the shifts that were tried to "dodge" the "Customer."

The following table—probably a copy of an old one which had been the standard scale of charges at the Fairs of Glamis from time immemorial—is an illustration of the charges made by the "Customer":—

Table of Customs to be exacted at the three yearly Fairs of Glammiss :—

- 1st. Every horse or cattle beast, Three half-pence.
- 2nd. Every swine, sheep, or goat, Four pennies Scots.

N.B.—A Foal, Calf, Lamb, or Kid at the mother's foot not to be counted; but when they are brought into the market by themselves without the mother they are to pay custom.

- 3rd. Each stone of lint, wool, or other goods, Fourpence.
- 4th. Riddles and sieves, . a penny Scots each.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

- 5th. Every cloth stand, Fourpence.
Every other stand in the Fair from Twopence to
Fourpence according to the extent.
- 6th. Every cart load or horse load of
any sort of goods for which a dis-
tinct rule is not hereby settled, . . . Fourpence.
- 7th. Every parcel of goods on persons'
backs, . . . from a penny to Fourpence.
- 8th. Every piece of cloth in a merchant's
stand, a penny Scots the ell.
- 9th. Every spindle of woollen or linen
yarn, One halfpenny.
- 10th. Every brown linen web, . . . One halfpenny.
- 11th. Every tent, One shilling.
- 12th. All shoes, . . . Two pennies Scots a pair.
- 13th. Every Huckster's or Creamer's
stand, . . . from one Penny to Two pence.

Glammiss, 1st May 1855.—I, hereby authorise Mr Peter Anderson, the Customer of the Three Glammiss Fairs for this year, to uplift the Customs thereof agreeable to the Table.

W. D. PROCTOR,
Factor for the Earl of Strathmore.

The wages of men servants in 1836 were from £10 to £14 per annum with two pecks of oatmeal and with an allowance of milk. Women's wages with board in the family £6 per annum. Day-labourers—Men, from 1/6 to 2/ per day without victuals, women's wages 1/ per day without victuals.

Although material prosperity seemed chiefly to characterise the history of the parish at this period, an interest was also displayed in other and higher spheres of progress. The

LATER TIMES.

various branches of art had their votaries, and much native talent was called forth and exercised for the benefit and entertainment of friends and parishioners.

A poet of local celebrity was a native of the parish. James Cargill Guthrie was born at Arneyfoul, Glamis, in 1812. He published "Village Scenes" in 1851—a work which passed through several editions. Among his other publications were:—"The First False Step" (1854), "Wedded Love" (1859), "My Lost Love" (1865), "Summer Flowers" (1867), "Rowena" (1871). Many of the lyrics in these volumes were set to music. "The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie," and "Thou Bonnie Howe o' Sweet Strathmore" being specially well-known. The former was written in memory of a native of the parish of Airlie, Andrew Craik by name, who became fourth wrangler at Cambridge. From his early youth he had shown great natural ability. Entering Aberdeen University he attained to distinction in his studies there. The bursaries and prizes which he gained both in Aberdeen and in Glasgow where he went later, amounting to £500, made it possible for him to continue his work without the help of friends. At Cambridge, he gained a scholarship, and was appointed by the University to lecture in some of the principal towns in England. Had he lived a few days longer he would have been awarded a Fellowship. He died suddenly, after an illness of only a few hours at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on 2nd June 1874, aged twenty-seven years. A few days before his death he had written home announcing his success, and expressing at the same time a strong desire to see once more his old home on the braes of Airlie.

[The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

THE BONNIE BRAES O' AIRLIE.

Bonnie sing the birds in the bright English valleys,
Bonnie bloom the flowers in the lime-sheltered alleys,
Golden rich the air with perfume laden, rarely,
But dearer far to me the bonnie braes o' Airlie.

Winding flows the Cam, but it's no my ain lov'd Isla,
Rosy decked the meads, but they're no like dear Glenisla,
Cloudless shines the sun, but I wish I saw it fairly,
Sweet blinkin' through the mist on the bonnie braes o' Airlie.

Thirsting for a name, I left my native mountains,
Drinking here my fill at the pure classic fountains,
Striving hard for fame, I've wrestled late an' early,
An' a' that I might rest on the bonnie braes o' Airlie.

Yonder gleams the prize for which I've aye been longing,
Darkness comes atween my struggles sad prolonging ;
Dimly grow my een, an' my heart is breaking sairly,
Waes me ! I'll never see the bonnie braes o' Airlie.

From "VILLAGE SCENES."

Dear spot ! though changed to me thou be,
My wandering thoughts still turn to thee ;
Glad picturing bright the happy scene,
Of children's gambols on the green.

Oh ! when amidst the city's throng,
I ne'er forgot my boyhood song ;
When dulcet music strove to please,
It brought to mind the swelling breeze,

Which, rushing swept my native glen,
And turned my mimic harp again ;
When vacant laughter, shouts of joy,
Bewildered wild the rustic boy.

.

When fortune swelled the prosperous gale,
Or fate low howled her shuddering wail ;
When friendship burned without alloy,
Or did its devotees destroy.

.

Throughout each scene of grief or joy,
In manhood's prime as when a boy,
I loved with thee in thought to be,
My wearied heart e'er turned to thee !



Photo by]

[J. N. Strachan, Forfar.

ON THE BURN.

LATER TIMES.

THOU BONNIE HOWE O' SWEET STRATHMORE.

Soft flow thy streams, bright bloom thy flowers,

Thy birdies liltin' as of yore,

The music of thy fragrant bowers,

The voice of love awakes once more,

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Life's early spring I spent in thee ;

My blessings on thee evermore.

And must I leave thee, bonnie Howe,

To brave the broad Atlantic's roar,

By gowan'd lea, and broomy knowe,

Are all my youthful ramblings o'er ?

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Life's early spring I spent in thee,

And must I leave thee evermore ?

Far from thy bonnie woods and streams

My fate I, weeping, sad deplore,

Yet oft my sunny golden dreams

Do all thy charms to me restore.

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Thou bonnie Howe o' sweet Strathmore,

Life's early spring I spent in thee,

And shall I never see thee more ?

In 1868, Guthrie was appointed librarian of Dundee Public Library, and organised the first Scottish Free Library. In 1875, he published a work in prose, entitled "The Vale of Strathmore, its scenes and legends." He was well-known in Dundee, and paid frequent visits to the place of his birth in Glamis, where he was much respected and esteemed. He died in 1893.

Great services were rendered to the cause of music in the parish by the late well-known Peem Anderson, whose band of musicians, all of whom were connected with the parish, attained a high reputation for skill throughout the neighbourhood. The late Earl Thomas took a deep and active interest in the Glamis band, and presented fine instruments to all the players.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Glamis was the birth-place of an artist of ability and reputation, whose career, unfortunately, was cut short by an untimely death. The landscapes of the late G. W. Johnston, R.S.A., were marked by a delicacy of colouring, a chastened beauty, and elegance of style which appealed to all lovers of Scottish scenery in its gentler aspects.

Mention also, must be made of Wm. Blackadder, civil engineer, Glamis, who contributed a number of the geological sections for the "New Statistical Account" of the parishes in Scotland, published in 1836.

For many years the parish could boast of a flourishing company of Volunteers, whose skill as marksmen received frequent recognition in proper quarters, but the new Territorial system inaugurated in recent years administered the company's death-blow, and the fine body of men wearing the King's uniform, and headed by its splendid band of pipers in tartan of the Royal Stuart, parades no more through village street and wynd.

Since 1738 there has been a Lodge of Masons in Glamis. In that year of inauguration of the honourable company and society, the Right Honble. Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore, a noble Brother of the Fraternity, was chosen to be Grand Master and Governor of the Lodge. The early meetings of the society were sometimes held in Glamis Castle by the express desire of the Earl of Strathmore, the Master, who took a warm and practical interest in the craft.

The Lodge received its charter of constitution from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1765.

John Ogilvy of Rochelhill, Charles Baillie, Bailie of the Barons' Court of the town of Glamis, and William Gammack,¹ Factor to the Earl of Strathmore, were leading members in

¹ These three individuals took part in the rising of the "Forty-Five." See page 196.

LATER TIMES.

those days. The first named was admitted in 1739, elected Master of the Lodge in 1761, and continued in office for ten years, retiring in 1771 on account of his age and indisposition, and being no longer in a capacity to bear the charge and burden of being Master. William Gammack was clerk and boxmaster for some time. Processions, or Masons' "Walks" as they were called, were held annually on St. John's Day. Here is a brief description of one held in the year 1761:—"The members present judging it highly reasonable that the day should be devoutly solemnised, after having properly appalled themselves, proceeded in a decent parade from Mr Gammack's house, down the great avenue of Glammiss, across the Barns Green and up the East avenue to the Cross, which they went thrice round, and returned with the greatest decency and order to the house whence they set out, where they dined. After which in the most regular manner they drank the toasts proper for the Day." William Gammack was appointed Master in 1767, but owing to ill-health declined office, and the above John Ogilvy of Rochelhill continued to occupy the post of honour.

The Lodge had the honour of being represented as Proxy in 1774 at the Grand Lodge by Gavin Wilson, the "Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David," who published a collection of masonic songs in 1788.

In 1836 there were about 200 members of the Lodge. Each member paid one shilling quarterly. When any of the members were in distress and unable to work, they had a weekly allowance for their support. The widows of masons were allowed thirty shillings yearly, and their children under seven years of age received ten shillings yearly till they reached the age of ten. The stock of the Masons' Lodge amounted to £350.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Considering the decline in the population, the traditional strength of the Lodge is at present well maintained, the membership being about forty.

LIST OF MASTERS OF THE LODGE FROM 1738 TO 1912.

1738—Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore.

In 1741 Lord Strathmore was elected Grand Master for "the Ancient Kingdom of Scotland."

During the period of the "Forty-Five," and for a number of years subsequent, no meetings were held, and no office-bearers appointed.

1761—John Ogilvy of Rochelhill.

In this year "the meeting considering that there have not been proper office-bearers appointed in this lodge for some years past, appointed an election of such to be made just now for the year to come." (Minutes of the Lodge).

1771—John Black.

1774—James Miller.

1777—James Walker.

1778—Archibald Brodie.

1785—Alexander Thomson.

1804—Andrew Lindsay.

1805—John Black.

1806—William Fairweather.

1807—David Craig.

1808—James Barrie.

1810—John Doig.

1812—Thomas Farquharson.

1814—Charles Paterson.

1816—John Greenhill.

1818—William Blackadder.

1820—John Proctor.

1834—Alexander Barrie.

1839—Charles Henderson.

LATER TIMES.

- 1846—James Alexander.
- 1850—John Robertson.
- 1853—Charles Paterson.
- 1854—John Robertson.
- 1857—James Johnston.
- 1862—James Alexander.
- 1873—George Kydd.
- 1876—John Baillie.
- 1879—James Crabb.
- 1890—Lord Glamis (now Earl of Strathmore).
- 1904—Rt. Hon. Claude, fourteenth and present
Earl of Strathmore.
- 1908—Claude L. Ralston.
- 1910—William G. Johnston.
- 1912—Sergeant-Major James M'Intyre.

Formerly there was a society of Free Gardeners which had a large membership.

The members of this society wore a special insignia in which figures representing Adam and Eve, and the tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil were prominent. This society, also, held "Walks" at regular intervals, and great was the excitement in the village when the long procession of gardeners, headed by the local band, each member carrying a wreath-emblem of the craft, started on its solemn and stately pilgrimage.

In 1871 the Earl of Strathmore, as formerly stated, acquired the Glen of Ogilvy by purchase from the family of Douglas. Rochelhill had previously been purchased by Lord Strathmore from the Henderson family, so now with the exception of a very small portion of the Brighton estate and the ground where the railway station stands, which belongs to the Caledonian Railway Company, the Earl of Strathmore is proprietor of the whole parish.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Glamis, as an agricultural centre is well-known. The active interest displayed by the noble proprietors, assisted as they have been for more than half a century by Mr Andrew Ralston their factor, and a strong virile tenantry, notable among whom was the late Mr William Arnot, who for the long period of fifty-two years was tenant of the Mains of Glamis, and who inherited from his "forbears," tenants of Ingliston, Kinnettles, ability and skill of a high order, has borne good fruit. The conditions, however, like the times are altered. Steam and electricity, with all the wonderful inventions of the age have metamorphosed not only industries and commercial pursuits, but also methods of agriculture and manner of living in rural districts. Machinery is in so great demand everywhere, that the minimum amount only of hand labour is necessary. A network of railways and excellent roads covers the whole country, and the sound of the motor-car is heard in districts hitherto remote and inaccessible. Locomotion being made easy, the craze for movement has reached a height, and the change seems great since those far-off forgotten days when the only public vehicle of travel in Glamis was the "Defiance Coach" which passed through the village "every lawful day," to and from Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

The flower of Scotland's youth is being drawn to the colonies, and at present great inducements are offered to attract as high a class of worker as possible. The stream of emigration to Canada and Australia cannot but be regarded as alarming, as the rural districts are being sadly depopulated. Congenial labour not being found at home, the young men and women either seek employment in the nearest town, or help to swell the tide of emigration. Visions of resources untold, though hitherto unworked in the isles beyond the seas are conjured up, and by their alluring charm fascinate

LATER TIMES.

the youth of the country, and so the old home with its old associations and memories is left with merely a passing regret, and hearts and faces are set to the new life in the new world where a new order of things altogether has been established.

The tendency to consolidate farms is a result of this depletion, and the small holding with its life akin to that of the galley-slave is fast disappearing. Glamis has felt the change in no ordinary degree. The spinning mills have long since disappeared; the quarries, owing to the great expense of carriage did not pay, and are no longer worked to any great extent; and the hand-loom is a thing of the past, "the wob-cart" no longer being seen in the village street. The following figures are a startling revelation of the state of matters, and speak for themselves:—

Population of Glamis in 1841,	2167
Population of Glamis in 1851,	2152

Since then the numbers have decreased regularly every ten years, the total decrease being 1008, showing an average in the seven periods of 144, or 46·5 per cent. over all. At the last census (1910) the recorded population was 1159, being a fall of 192 since 1900. Throughout all this change and decay of rural enterprise, it must not however, be forgotten, that the conditions of life for working people are vastly improved. Wages are immeasurably higher, working hours are less, comforts and luxuries are now available for all classes, and poverty in the absolute sense is a rare thing in the parish. Without doubt the material comfort of the people is increased, and so through the changes of the past few decades we may well trace a progress that is steady and constant. Farming, thanks to the scientific methods of working may now be regarded as having reached the stage

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

of a fine art, although the profits are not as they were of yore. The following statement of the acreage, and of the yield of crops, &c., in the parish of Glamis at present (1912), summarise the agricultural situation, and afford interesting comparison with estimates of former times :—

	Acres.
UNDER CROPS.	
Total acreage (4th June 1912), . . .	4227 $\frac{1}{4}$

ROTATION GRASSES.	
For Hay,	528 $\frac{3}{4}$
Not for Hay,	2415 $\frac{3}{4}$
	2944 $\frac{1}{2}$

PERMANENT GRASS.	
For Hay,	1
Not for Hay,	856 $\frac{1}{2}$
	857 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8029 $\frac{3}{4}$

ROUGH GRAZINGS.	
Mountain and Heath Land (not included above),	3957

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

ESTIMATE OF YIELD OF CROPS.

- 202 acres Wheat—32 to 34 bushels per acre.
- 874 acres Barley—34 to 36 bushels per acre.
- 1645 acres Oats—46 to 48 bushels per acre.
- 52 acres Rye—32 to 34 bushels per acre.
- 415 acres Potatoes—6 to 7 tons per acre.
- 1028 acres Turnips—18 to 20 tons per acre.

LATER TIMES.

NOTE.—The yield varies very considerably according to condition of land, &c., as valuations made within the bounds of the parish show.

Oats for instance, vary from twenty bushels to sixty-four bushels per acre ; and turnips from six tons to over thirty tons per acre. The prices of grain vary also much, but if well harvested and in good condition, it is selling as follows :—

Wheat,	.	.	4/3 per bushel of 63 lbs.
Barley,	.	.	4/3 per bushel of 56 lbs.
Oats,	.	.	2/8 per bushel of 42 lbs.
Potatoes			are worth 55/ to 60/ per ton. ¹

The total valuation of the parish in 1912-13 is £10,917-16-4.

In spheres other than agricultural there have been changes also, some of them so far as can yet be seen not altogether for the better. Education, under the old conditions, has passed away, and the duty of administering the “interminable series of codes drawn up for Scotland by a few well-salaried, bald-headed officials in Whitehall, who do not provide any better grounding for after-life than did the old parochial system—the legacy of John Knox himself,”² is now in the hands of the School Board whose powers as the years go on become more and more circumscribed. Experimentalism, so far as education is concerned, seems to be the order of the day, and until some fixed and settled plan is evolved it is impossible to say whether the modern system of education is an improvement upon the old or not.

With the ebb and flow of living movements, however, our parish retrospect is not concerned.

¹ The above statement was drawn up for this volume by Mr James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis.

² “Old Perth and Perthshire,” by Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

Philosophers tell us that in order to understand and appreciate the present we must first of all study the past, and in order to do justice to the past we must view it in the light of present affairs, that the past and the present are really undivided, and that the one involves the other. While admitting the truth of this statement in the broad sense it cannot, however, be denied that in the narrow and technical sense History is essentially a record of the past, and does not deal with the actual movement of the present.

In Glamis the Past overshadows the Present. The memories of a thousand years darken and obscure the forward progressive tendencies which nevertheless exist and are as aggressively active as they are in any rural district, only it is more difficult to see them in their just and proper proportion. Here we cannot help saying and thinking "the former days are better than these." The whole atmosphere seems to breathe so unmistakably of the past. The village, quaint and severe, characteristically Scottish in general appearance, many of the houses dating from the middle of the eighteenth century and older, the churchyard, the kirk, the castle, even the distant line of hills so suggestive of the Everlasting, all speak of an order of things long since established, and apart from that of a present with which it would seem to have little sympathy. Here the crowded memories, hallowed by time, seem to acquire a renewed sanctity as years roll on. We linger fondly over them, "Strong Tradition binding fast with bands of gold."

We resolutely turn from the startling thought that perhaps we are approaching the parting of the ways; for why, say we, need there be a parting? Why cannot progress and tradition, knowledge and reverence in the life of man

LATER TIMES.

be united? Surely the best and truest union would thus be consummated. Surely the modern poet was right when he said :—

“ Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before.”

But let us not allow our sentiments, however noble and praiseworthy they may be, to degenerate into sentimentalism, rather let us remember that there is work to be done, progress to be effected, difficulties to be overcome, and objects to be accomplished in the days that are to come.

What is in store we cannot tell. The veil of the future is woven by the hand of mercy, and we must rest content that so long as might is on the side of right, so long as strength and sympathy, power and love, go hand in hand, the issue in the parish of Glamis will be happy, and will lead eventually to lasting prosperity and peace.

THE LIGHT INVISIBLE.

There is a Light whose power we know and feel,
It's influence bright, a silent Hope instils,
A courage true and strength that can o'ercome
All fancied fears, all puny earthly ills.
'Tis sweeter far, methinks, that Light to see,
Than changeful radiance of the setting sun,
When, flashing forth in crimson, and in gold,
He glories brightest ere his course is run.
So may that Light which neither sea nor land,
Nor aught of earthly kind or sense can e'er behold,
Inspire and guide amid all change and chance,
Till “ round our restlessness Eternal Rest has rolled.”

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

NATURAL HISTORY OF GLAMIS.¹

THE Minerals consist chiefly of different Beds of the oldest Sandstone formation which flank the Grampians, the lowest of which are of a grey colour, and underlie all the southern side of the parish, from a line crossing it a short distance northwards of the village, and form the Sidlaw range. Their strike is from the north-east to the south-west, and they dip very uniformly to the north-west, usually at an angle between ten and twenty degrees. Along the northern side, in the centre of the Strath, they are overlaid with beds of dark brownish-red colour, having a conformable direction and dip, being the newest beds in Strathmore, but yet much older than the coal, and hence there is none of that useful mineral in the district, neither is there any limestone beyond occasional nodules within the sandstone and veins of calcareous spar. The grey beds of sandstone are occasionally overlaid with Trap or whinstone forming the summits of the rising grounds, and at others much disrupted with dykes and veins of it—having great variety in their mineral character, but not productive of agates, and such as are to be found are very coarse, there are, however, occasionally beautiful Quartz crystals in these

¹ “New Statistical Account of the Parish of Glamis, 1836.”

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

rocks in the Sidlaw district. The mineral character of the sandstone beds varies from coarse conglomerate or Puddingstone through the intermediate stages down to calm stone, which consists of impalpable powder, and when exposed to the weather decomposes into clay.

The Pebbles and Grains are not crystalized, but are water worn and conglutinated together by a paste of calcaric ferruginated matter and are of great variety, the most abundant being brownish-red Quartz, and a species of hornstone, porphyry, jasper, lychonstone, are also to be found, and occasionally serpentine, but granite and other compound rocks of the immediate Grampians are very rare. The Conglomerate beds, as also those of Calm, are turned to no practical use, and when they occur in quarries, are thrown aside as rubbish. The intermediate beds afford valuable building material of all descriptions, as well as pavement and slates, and were extensively wrought for these purposes.

The whinstone affords excellent material for the roads, and is extensively wrought for that purpose. Some veins of lead were wrought about sixty years back (1776), but were abandoned as not being worth the expense. Traces of carbonate of copper are also occasionally to be met with in the trap rocks of the Sidlaws, but to no useful extent. Shell Marl is to be found along the northern side of the parish, within some of the mosses, and particularly in great abundance in the Loch of Forfar, which was partially drained for that purpose sixty years back—(1776)—the drained portion having been very much exhausted, it has for many years been dredged up from below the water by an apparatus attached to a boat, and many thousands of pounds of this useful manure has been obtained out of this Loch—there being no lime in the district renders it the more valuable—of late years,

APPENDIX I.

however, it has been much less in request, partly owing to the greater part of the lands having been repeatedly marled, and partly from the depressed state of agriculture. Among the grey sandstone beds impressions of plants and scales of fishes have been long observed, and of recent years two entire specimens of a nondescript fish besides various imperfect portions, have been obtained; one out of the Millstone quarry, and another out of the quarry a short distance to the eastward of it, at Thornton. They have always been enveloped in the solid portion of the rock, and not in the fissures, and been only discovered when breaking down the blocks. Similar fishes have been found in other quarries in the district, but are very rare and none of them so perfect specimens as the two found here. The first one was found at Thornton upon the splitting up of a block into two ribbets in 1831, when a section of a Fish was exposed in each of them, from the nose to the tail along the centre of the backbone, as if it had been cut up purposely by a lapidary's wheel. The block was taken out of the bottom of the quarry thirty feet down in the solid rock. The second was found two years afterwards in the Millstone quarry and was entire.

The stony envelope having been removed off its back in the breaking of a block—they were both about six inches in length, having a very large head in the shape of a shield, with the eyes close together near the centre on the crown of it. From the trouble and interest which Mr Lyell took in bringing this curious species of fish under the notice of naturalists, and from the peculiar shape of its head, it has now been named by Agassiz "Cephalaspis Lyelli," and the Glammiss fish is now figured in Agassiz's work on "Fossil Ichthyology," and also a small cut of it is given in the fourth Edition of "Lyell's Geology."

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

The impressions of the plants are most numerous in the pavement beds, have the appearance of reeds, and a clustered fruit, the points being star-shaped, something similar to that of the Equisactuc when pressed flat down, but as yet have met with little attention from naturalists since first brought under their notice some years ago by Dr Fleming. There is also an impression frequently to be met with on the pavement very like to that of an unshod colt's foot, and is probably something organic, from its frequency and regularity, and also of being all sizes, from that of being merely perceptible, up to that of a full grown colt's foot, which it does not exceed.

Naturalists, however, have been unable to come to any conclusion about it although also common in some parts of England.

The whole of these organic remains are confined to the oldest or the grey beds of the sandstone, no traces as yet have been found in the red beds which are newer—neither is there any in the clays or gravels which immediately overlie the rocks and underlie the marl and moss, but in both the latter very large antlers of the red deer are sometimes found, also tusks of the wild boar and very large skulls and horn flints of the ox—and numerous shells of the fresh water Testucca, among which is the pearl oyster, and is also common in the Dean Water. All the sandstones and pebbles of the clays and gravels are referable to the rocks of the district, or to the contiguous range of the Grampians none have been transported further since the deposition of the conglomerate beds.

The existing wild animals found in the parish are the roe deer, hares, and rabbits—the latter at one period were plentiful, and after having been extirpated out of the district for many years are beginning again to appear. The foxes

APPENDIX I.

are also numerous, the badger occasionally, and otters are common at the Dean Water. Some pine martins have also been killed, but are rare. Poll-cats and weasels common, and also squirrels are plentiful, which were rare ten years ago (1826) if any at all have come along the Strath from the west and as yet are scarcely to be found to the eastward.

Among the feathered tribe, the cross-bill may be noticed as having appeared since the introduction of the larch wood, upon the seeds of which they live. Black cock are also becoming common in the Sidlaws of late years. Grouse are not common, although always a few of them, partridges plentiful, and pheasants occasionally. The jays are very numerous, but have been much extirpated recently—and the drainage of the swamps have in a great degree banished the wild goose, which seventy years ago (1766) were most plentiful along the Dean in winter, and the ducks are much reduced also.

Pike of very large size are in the Loch of Forfar, and in the Dean, also perch and the trout of the Dean have been long famed for their fine quality, but it is something remarkable that salmon do not enter it, although they cross the mouth of it in passing up the Isla river.

It may here be mentioned, however, that fifty or sixty years ago (1776-1786) a solitary salmon was killed in the Dean, which is the *only instance* on record.

The natural production of the lower portion of the parish where the soil is inferior and not under cultivation, is chiefly broom and heath—and in the mosses is heath with a mixture of coarse aquatic grasses. The wood found in them is birch, alder, and hazel, with some oak, but no fir, or at least if any, it is very rare. Along the higher grounds at the foot of the glens there is at places a considerable mixture of whin amongst the broom, and which stretch up upon the flanks

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

of the Sidlaws, the higher summits of which are covered with heath and very little mixture of grass, unless in swamps and sides of burns.

The wild raspberry is common, but the bramble is very rare, although common in some other quarters of Strathmore. Although there is no particularly rare plant having its locality in the parish, yet the dens and ravines afford a very rich and varied display of flowers during the season, in particular of the Avens Geranium, Anisomonium, &c., &c., and the marshes along the Dean of the yellow water lily, and others. Of the more rare plants may be noticed, the *Orobanchaceae*.

The Rev. Dr Macpherson in "Strathmore, past and present," says:—"In the Den of Glamis may be found the rather rare Marjoram (with its aromatic purple flowers, distinguished by the long bracts); the Wood Bitter-Vetch, very rare in Strathmore, though more plentiful at the Reekie Linn on the Isla; the rare variety of Herb-Bennet (with the semi-double flowers); the rare white Stonecrop (without the ordinary red spots on the flowers); the well marked Bugle (with its solitary tapering stalk of blue flowers); the bitter Wood-Sage (with greenish-yellow flowers); the broad-leaved Garlic (easily distinguished from Lily of the Valley by its intolerable stench); and the favourite Woodruff, whose beautiful star-like leaves are pressed between the pages of a book for the sweet perfume. The Dog's Mercury should be better known by herds and cattlemen, for in the village of Arneyfoul several cows had their milk coagulated in the udder without any apparent cause, but on visiting the Den where the cattle had been browsing, it was found that they had cropped much of this plant, concealed among the herbage in the early spring."

APPENDIX I.

FUNGI OF GLAMIS.¹

The parish of Glamis may be regarded as, in some respect, typical of the Mycological Flora of the county. From its extent and diversity of configuration, it presents an unusual variety of conditions favourable to cryptogamic vegetation. Its hills and glens, its moors and mosses, its dens and parks, its fir, pine, and hard-woods, have combined to make it a paradise for the Mycologist.

In the case of fungi it is somewhat difficult, from the limited attention which has as yet been bestowed upon them, to determine the comparative frequency or rarity of species. A considerable number, however, which have been found in Glamis, may be regarded as undoubtedly rare. Many species are local in their distribution. Some, which have been gathered abundantly in particular districts of other counties, occur rarely in Forfarshire; while others, which are not infrequent elsewhere, are not met with at all. This may be accounted for partially by differences of soil, climate, and wood. Some *Hydna*, for example, which are found in abundance in Morayshire, especially in the old forests of native pine at Rothiemurchus, and less abundantly in Perthshire, in the pine forests at Rannoch, have not been gathered elsewhere in Scotland. It is also remarkable that, in some districts, a few of the commonest and most widely distributed species do not occur.

The edible fungi have never received the attention which they deserve in this country. Much wholesome food is thus allowed to run to waste. No book-directions can with safety be given for the use of edible species; but several of the best and most common have only to be seen once, that the possibility of mistake in the use of them may be avoided.

¹ Extract from the "Fungi of Angus," by the late Rev. John Stevenson, L.L.D., Glamis.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

The common Mushroom, *Agaricus Campestris*, is comparatively infrequent in Glamis, notwithstanding the extent of old pasture favourable to its growth. It is, generally, one of the most capricious in its recurrence from season to season. There are several other species, however, such as *Agaricus rubescens*, *Cantharellus cibarius*—the Chantarelle of the Continental Market—*Boletus edulis*, and *Hydnum repandum*, which appear regularly and in abundance every year. *Cantharellus* and *Hydnum* especially, when properly cooked, furnish exceedingly palatable and nutritious food.

It is always a pleasure to the student to be able to associate a place with the determination of a vexed question. Glamis has been fortunate in its association with the solution of a problem which had puzzled Cryptogamic botanists for many years. A plant familiar to Mycologists in Britain, and throughout Europe, held a place by itself in what was felt to be a most anomalous genus named *Ptychogaster*. Long ago it was regarded by the late Professor Fries, of Upsala, as a degeneration of a species in an entirely different genus. *Ptychogaster albus*, he declared, with marvellous botanical instinct, was a degeneration of *Polyporus destructor*. For many years, however, there existed no confirmation of this singular view. In 1874, during a botanical ramble in the Den of Glamis, in company with the Rev. J. Fergusson, Fern, we gathered specimens of *Ptychogaster*, which bore traces of the polyporoid form. The matter remained in abeyance till 1877, when the writer again gathered specimens, which combined perfectly the characters of *Polyporus* and *Ptychogaster*. These were submitted to Fries, and the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, who confirmed the conclusion that they represented *Ptychogaster* in true polyporoid form. Externally the specimens disclosed nothing, but, on making a section, the normal condition of *Polyporus destructor* was

APPENDIX I.

fully revealed. The cause of the structural transformation remains to be explained. Fries was inclined to regard it as an arrest, so to speak (“*Ptychogaster* in transitu ad *Polyporus*”), in the development of a *Polyporus*. Mr Berkeley, on the other hand, supposes that it is the work of a parasite which modifies the matrix. From the peculiar nature of the transformation, the latter view will probably be found to be the correct one. But the fact remains that the plant, which formerly held a generic place, has been proved to be only a condition of a species in another genus; and it was with peculiar satisfaction that Fries, finding his old theory verified, pronounced the unqualified verdict—“*Est itaque anomalum hoc genus delendum.*”

The parish of Glamis can claim the honourable distinction of having contributed to science not a few species entirely new, while it has added more to the British Flora. It is worthy of note, in regard to species which have been added to the British Flora, that not a few *Agaricini*, which were previously familiar only to the pine forests of northern Europe, have been found in the pine woods of Glamis. The fact is a suggestive one in regard to the relations between the British and Continental Floras. Professor Fries was so struck with it that, on one occasion, he put the question to the writer—“*Estne Glamisin regione pini sita?*”

The following figures may serve to give some idea of what has been done in recent years towards determining the fungus wealth of the county. The known British species of fungi amount, in round numbers, to 4000. The number recorded for Scotland, up to the close of the year 1881, amounts to 2256. When Gardiner's unique “*Flora of Forfarshire*” was published in 1848, little had been done to investigate the fungi of the county. He records in all 165 species. The number of species found in the county

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

now amounts to 1496. Of these 1265 have been gathered (though not exclusively) in the parish of Glamis. Of species new to science, 48 have been recorded for the county, and of these 40 have been discovered in Glamis. Of species new to the British Flora, 81 have been added from the county, of which 76 claim Glamis as their first known British habitation. Descriptions of the new species, and of all species new to the British Flora, as well as of many which have been added to the Flora of Scotland, since the publication in 1871 of Cooke's "Handbook of British Fungi," will be found in "Mycologia Scotica: The Fungi of Scotland and their Geographical Distribution," (a volume by the writer, printed for the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland by Ballantyne, Hanson, & Co., Edinburgh), and in Supplements to the work which appear from time to time in the pages of the "Scottish Naturalist."

The species, new to science, which have been discovered in Forfarshire, deserve to be specially recorded here.

The following were discovered in Glamis:—

Agaricus (Armillaria) haematites B. & Br.; A. (Collybia) *Stevensoni* B. & Br.; A. (Psilocybe) *chondrodermus* B. & Br.; A. (Psilocybe) *scobicola* B. & Br.; *Hygrophorus pulverulentus* B. & Br.; *Cantharellus Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Lentinus scoticus* B. & Br.; found also in Menmuir; *Panus Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Polyporus cerebrinus* B. & Br.; *P. collabefactus* B. & Br.; *P. blepharistoma* B. & Br.; *P. ramentaceus* B. & Br.; *P. hymenocystis* B. & Br.; *Porotheium Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Hydnum limonicolor* B. & Br.; *H. multiforme* B. & Br.; *H. Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *H. sepultum* B. & Br.; *Radulum corallinum* B. & Br.; *R. epileucum* B. & Br.; *Kneiffia subgelatinosa* B. & Br.; *Typhula translucens* B. & Br.; *Arcyria Friesii* B. & Br.; *Leptostroma glechomatis* B. & Br.; *Septoria hyperici* B. &

APPENDIX I.

Br.; *S. violae* B. & Br.; *Leptothyrium pictum* B. & Br.; *Aschochyta metulaespora* B. & Br.; *Cylindrosporium rhabdospora* B. & Br.; *Stilbum Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Fusarium translucens* B. & Br.; *Peronospora interstitialis* B. & Br.; *P. rufibasis* B. & Br.; *Leotia Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Peziza insolita* Cooke; *P. maurilabrae* Cooke; *P. Stevensoni* B. & Br.; *Helotium sublateritium* B. & Br.; *Phacidium calthae* Phil.; *Psilosphaeria Stevensoni* B. & Br.

In other parts of the county, chiefly in Menmuir and Fern, the following were discovered:—

Puccinia Andersoni B. & Br.; *Uromyces concomitans* B. & Br.; *Protomyces Fergussoni* B. & Br.; *P. comari*, B. & Br.; *Penicillium megalosporum* B. & Br.; *Peziza leuconica* Cooke; *Helotium laburni* B. & Br.; *Psilopezia myrothecioides*, B. & Br.

It may be added that a few of the species enumerated above have, since their discovery, been found elsewhere—in Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and America—and that some new species, which have been discovered in other parts of Scotland, have since been gathered in Forfarshire.

APPENDIX II.

HEADS OF FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF GLAMMISS, IN COMMUNION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, DECEMBER 1834.

GLAMMISS.

David Couper.	Donald Coutts.	John Horn.
William Blackadder.	William Craig.	John Bumman.
David Irons.	William Donald.	Donald Reach.
Alexander Stevenson.	John Wright.	William Gibson.
James Shepherd.	William Fairweather.	James Bunch.
William Johnston.	William Waddel.	Robert Muir.
Henry Osler.	John Watson.	Thomas Doig.
David Miller.	William McDonald.	David Baillie.
John Robertson.	John Johnston.	John Reid.
Thomas Sturrock.	George Luckie.	James Abbott.
Alexander Kidd.	John Langlands.	James Gray.
Peter Heigh.	Archibald Rea.	John Johnston.
James Duncan.	William Carey.	David Rankin.
John Greenhill, sen.	James Johnston.	Robert Stoall.
David Laird.	James Reid.	David Kinnear.
William Heigh.	Andrew Robb.	John Kinnear.
James Alexander.	George Nicoll.	Thomas Winter.
David Stormonth.	Christian Coutts.	Robert Macdonald.
Thomas Donaldson.	James McIntyre.	James Tough.
David Pennman.	John Greenhill, jun.	John Doig.
John Johnston.	William Greenhills.	John Barnet.

GLEN OF OGILVY.

William Fairweather.	Alexander Chaplin.	John Gibson.
William Stiven.	Andrew Osler.	Alexander Cruikshanks.
William Donaldson.	William Drummond.	Robert Lamond.
Alexander Cathro.	James Mackie.	Peter Duff.

APPENDIX II.

GLEN OF OGILVY *continued.*

James Watt.	Peter Meek.	James Gibson.
George Smith.	John Gow.	Thomas Davidson.
James Forbes.	James Roger.	Alexander Hill.
David Couper.	John Hill.	John Glendy.
David Donald.	John Stiven.	Samuel Mortimer.
William Valentine.	James Whyte.	James Mortimer.
James Bower.	James Hill.	James Rea.
James Allan.	David Ramsay.	William Harels.
James Falconer.	Robert Bowes.	Alexander Chaplin.
Thomas Barnet.	William Fernes.	Thomas Edward.
James Chalmers.	Andrew Suttie.	James Laird.
John Smith.	John Taylor.	James Young, Latch.
Andrew Thom.	David Nicoll.	David Thomson.
William Chalmers.	David Gibson.	James Watson.

CHARLESTON.

John Dick.	Alexander Wright.	David Shuttie.
Benny Ramsay.	James Mavor.	James Linn.
George Buchan.	Alexander Bruce.	James Mollison.
John McDonald.	Samuel Mortimer.	William Watt.
William Abbott.	Peter Livingston.	David Donald.
David Bennet.	William Couper.	John Langlands.
James Mustard.	John Suttie.	Alexander Hay.
George Monroe.	James Shuttie.	Robert Shuttie.

NEWTON.

Alexander Barrie.	David Taylor.	Alexander Mustard.
Alexander Petrie.	John Chisholm.	John Anderson.
George McKiddie.	John McKiddie.	James Watson.
John Mollison.	Charles Inverdale.	William Pickard.
Thomas Abbott.	Andrew Hunter.	James Barrie.
David McKiddie.	James Chisholm.	Alexander McKiddie.
Alexander Taylor.	Charles Neave.	James Farquhar.
Hugh McKiddie.	John Bennet.	David Johnston.
Benjamin Hogg.	James Hall.	John Robbie.
Robert Simpson.	John Lindsay.	James Young.

DENOON.

John Bennet.	James Bennet.	Thomas Neave.
John McLeod.	Alexander Fox.	James Fraser.

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

HAYSTON.

John Smith, Esq.	David Grant.	John Donaldson.
James Langlands.	Peter Deuchars.	William Small.
David Will.	Donald Macdonald.	David Couper, Scroggd.

GRASSHOUSE.

George Mollison.	Alexander Davidson.	William Davidson.
Robert Ramsay.	John Ramsay.	David Clark.
William Johnston.	George Mill.	David Johnston.
David Elder.	James Blacklaws.	John Graham.

PLANS OF THORNTON.

John Graham.	David Kidd.	David Johnston.
William Kidd.	Charles Patterson.	George Kidd.
James Lowden.	Robert Whitton.	David Stewart.
Alexander Johnston.	John Luckie.	Alexander Rattray.
John Osler.		

THORNTON.

Thomas Mitchell.	George Johnston.	William Johnston.
John Mungo.	David Stormonth.	Henry Rea.
William Horn.	David Nicoll.	John Paterson.
William Wilkie.	Andrew Rough.	

CLAYPOTS.

Robert Aldie.	Peter Miller.	John More.
---------------	---------------	------------

GATESIDE.

Peter Miller.	James Bruce.	Charles Chalmers.
James Miller.	George Gray.	Charles Mill.
William Mann.	Thomas Bruce.	Alexander Kidd.

LEYS OF COSSINS.

John Allardice.	David Crabb.	John Low.
Benjamin Robertson.	William Robertson.	William Rea.
James Robertson.	Alexander Lawson.	James Lindsay.
Alexander Robertson.	George Allardice.	Adam Hay.
John Young.	James Rattray.	

APPENDIX II.

HAUGHS OF COSSINS.

James Gibson.

Charles Malloch.

John Dumber.

DRUMGLEY.

James Dair.

Alexander Bennet.

William Donaldson.

James Ritchie, sen.

James Ritchie.

David Pullar.

Alexander Brown.

Charles Ritchie.

John Ritchie.

David Smith.

John Reoch.

George Ritchie.

James Jackson.

William Malloch.

Alexander Donaldson.

David Ross.

William Fairweather.

David Johnston.

Glammiss, *8th March* 1835.—The Session met and constd. Sederunt—the Moderator, Henry Osler, James Chisholm, Alexander Robertson, John Glendie, and Alexander Rattray. The Session having considered the foregoing List of Heads of Families in this parish, in communion with the Church of Scotland, approved of it as correct and appointed it to be tested accordingly.

Forfar, *1st April* 1835.—The List, contained on the above pages, was this day before the Presbytery, and was ordered to be attested, in terms of the decision of last General Assembly.

(Signed) JAMES LYON,
Moderator.

APPENDIX III.

PAPERS RELATING TO EARL PATRICK.

PATRICK, FIRST EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, was left a minor, and his uncle, the second Earl of Panmure, became one of his trustees and guardians. He was educated at St. Andrews in 1654-6. "An inventor of furnishing in my Lord Kinghorn, his chamber in the Colladge of St. Andrews, 22nd November 1655, wher of som cam from Glames, the last of October 1654, to witt. Item, three imbroudred panels; two imbroudred broun velvet courtaines; an peice of rid velvet imbroudred with my Lord Kinghorn, his armes and name plaised above the chimney; ane turkie carpet; two velvet cushens; two turkie worke cushens which cam wn'lynd and wnstuffed; four pair of spraingd bed plaids; five peaces or arras hangings. Thes things fouldoung were sent from Glames for furnishing my Lord Kinghorn, his chamber in the Colladge at St. Andrews, the last of October 1655. To witt.

"Three feather beads; three bouldsters; four pair of spraingd bedpleds; six paire of course bedplyds; a peice of strypt hangings; two — cussens; five cods; three soued coverings.

"All this inventered and taken in custodie at St. Andrews, 22nd of November 1655, by me, Robert Maule.

"Receaved the 23rd of Januar 1656—six pair of sheets; three cloathed chaires; two pots; thrie vhyte iron candle

APPENDIX III.

sticks; six codvares with a 7 torn and rent; 6 febr; 3 codvares old, and two domek servits as they ar."

On 4th of March 1656, R. Maule certifies the receipt of the articles.

Particulars of furnishings bought for the Earll of Kinghorne for the winter of 1655—"Item, five elle and a haffe of London cloath at six quarters broad, to be a cloacke, a suite, and a close bodied coate for my Lord Kingorne (for winter clothes); ane hat and hat band for my Lord Kingorne; ane elle of stenting; three elles of small twedding to lynne the breeches and doublet; ane elle and ane haffe of playding to be underlying to the breeches; a paire of grait pockets, ane paire of lesser; three elles of strenging to the knees of the breeches; a dozen of clasps and eyes; a coller and twa bellie peeces; four elles of wattings; half ane elle of luppung; five dozen of small buttons to the doublet and breeches; sex dozen of grater buttons to the coate; twa dozen and ane halfe of grait buttons to the cloacke; ane dozen and ane halfe of smaller buttons to the cloacke necke; a long tailed button for the cloacke neck; one ounce of silk, whereof ten drops of round silke for the button holes, and sex drops of small silke for sheuing the seemes; for half ane elle of sairg, or a quarter-and-a-half of taffatie to face the cloacke and suite; twa paire of gray stockings; twa paire of gloves; twa paire of shooes; elles of rebans to trime the suite and hat, and for the shooes."

Robert Maule, servant to my Lord Kinghorne, also had a dress:—"Three elle and three quarters of Yorkshyre cloath, to be a suite and a close-bodied coat of darke couler suting with the cloathe he got the last yere; ane elle of stenting; three elle and halffe of twedding for lynning to the doublet and breeches; ane pair of grait pockets, and ane paire of lesser, three elles of stringing to the knees of

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

breeches, ane dozen of glaspes and eyes; halfe ane elle and halfe ane quarter of loupping; a coller and twa bellie pieces; three elle and a halfe of wattings; five dozen of buttons to the suite; sex dozen of graiter to the coate; twelve drape of silke, whereof eight drape of round silke to the button holes; ane hatt and hat band; a paire of grey stockings; a paire of gloves; a paire of shoues; halfe a dozen of bands and cuffes; halfe a dozen of hand-curchais; shirts foure; elles of rebans to trime the suite."

The following is a copy of a letter from the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne addressed "For the Laird of Ffindowrie":—

"At the Incampment of the Angus regiment,
18th June 1685, in Strathlain.

Sir,—As I have alwayes made it my bussiness to adjust the severall comands of my Militia regiment with persones fitt for it. It has been lykwayis my endeavour so to suport the credit of the service, that few comes into any comand therein, but such as (modestly speaking) are als good as those who were befor. I have at present a cleir vaikancie by a shameful desertion (which I scorn to persew); this is known to the Lords of the Secret Comittee at Edr, als weall as to the genell persones in the field. You are the persone who is my choyse, and I assure yew its most acceptable to the whole gentlemen my companions in the command of the regt. Your translane is easie from a ruyter of horse, to the comand of that companie which was Cookstonns, formall good night. . . . So I intreat yew come down imediatlie now before wee march, which is impatientlie expected by,

Your werie reall freind and sevt.,
Strathmore."

APPENDIX III.

In the year 1683, the Earl paid a visit to France, and remained for a few months. The particulars of his expenditure, during his tour, are to be found among the family papers at Glamis. The following are a few of them, which show the economy exercised by the Earl, and the prices of certain articles at that time :—

August 2, 1683.—Given to my Lord going to see the fireworks, on Lue-dore and a crown, whereof there was a great part given for a window to see them,	14 0
For a flamboe to light him to the Academie, half a-crown,	1 10
For a pond of candle,	0 7
August 15.—For a pair of shoes to my Lord,	3 10
August 18.—Payed for four dyets in a Scottsman's house, where my Lord useth to din soumetimes on fish days,	4 0
August 19.—For two fresh eggs to my Lord's breakfast,	0 4
November 17.—Translating my Lord's cloaths as near to the fashione as he could, and a suit of liverie to the Frenchman, 204 levers,	7 0

INDEX.

- ABERNETHY, The Nine Maidens at, 7**
Acreage, 220.
Agriculture, 181, 204
Agricultural Prices, 184, 221
Alexander II., 169
— III., 15
Anderson, Peem, 213
Arbroath Abbey, 72, 73
Arnot, William, 218
- BAILLIE, Charles, 196, 214**
Ballindarg Burn, 5
Balnamoon, 179 n.
Balvaird, Rev. John (a), 77
— (b), 88
Baptismal Basin, 124
Bible, Pulpit, 123
Blackadder, Wm., 214
Boece, 14
Boswell, George, 27
Bothwell, 36
Bowes, Baron of Streatlam, 32, 33
Box, Poores, 123
Boyd, Rev. Robert, 74
Brewing, 183
Broune, Rev. David, 75
Burial of the Poor, 99
- CARNEGIE, James, of Finavon, 46**
Castle, Glamis, 15
— Site of, 35, 55
— James V. in, 37
— Views and Engravings of, 43, 44, 48
- Castle, Glamis, Described in 1723, 45
— — in 1765 (Gray), 47
— — in 1790 (Grose), 48
— King Duncan's Hall, 58, 171
— King Malcolm's Room, 50, 59
— Enclosing Walls and "Angles," 52
— New Wing, 53
— Secret Chamber, 53
— South Gateway, 55
— Doorway, 56
— Knocker, 56
— Iron Gate, 56
— Staircases, 57, 58, 86
— Crypt, 57
— Dining Room, 58
— Tapestry Room, 59
— Banqueting Hall, 38, 59-62
— Chapel, 63-4
— Tapestry, 64
— Billiard Room, 64
— View from, 66
— Kitchens, 67
— Sundial, 67
— Gardens, 69
Castle Lyon, 40, 61
— Tree at, 61
Catechism in Metre, 96
Cathro, Family of, 78, 120, 121, 127,
131, 147, 188
Cattle Rearing, 199, 208
Chalmers, Rev. William, 76
Chapel, Mortuary, 110 ff.
Charleston, 203, 206

INDEX.

- Church of Glamis, 72-125
 — Dedication, 7
 — Celtic, 13, 72
 — Roman, 72
 — Altar to St. Thomas, the Martyr, 74
 — Mortuary Chapel, 110
 — Sacrament House, 111
 — Dial, 111
 — Present Church, 114
 — A Service in the (seventeenth century), 86
 — Communion Service, 93
 — Communion Cups, 122-3
 — Communion Tokens, 124
 — Ministers of the, 75-120
 — Elders of the, 78, 91, 93, 102, 120-1
 — Pulpit Bible, 123
 — Poores Box, 123
 — Baptismal Basin, 124
 — Collection Plates, 124
 — Mortcloth, 124
 — Creepies and Pews, 83
 Churchyard, The Old, 126
 — The New, 141
 Claverhouse, Graham of, 78, 132, 144 ff., 185
 — Coat of, 57
 — Portrait of, 61
 — Wife of, 146, 149
 Clova, 72, 73
 Communion Service, 93
 — Cups, 122 f.
 — Tokens, 124
 Cossins, 20, 163-6
 — Castle of, 35, 165
 Cossins, John, 164
 — Thomas, 164
 Coupar-Angus, Abbey of, 169
 Court, Baron's, 175
 Craig-oul, 4
 Crawford, Earl of, 23
 — Rev. Professor, 119
 Creepies and Pews, 83
 Cross of Glamis, 180 f.
 Cumberland, Duke of, 47, 195
 DAVID II., 15
 Dean Water, 5, 69, 171, 231, 232
 Den of Glamis, 234
 Denoon, Glen of, 4
 — Burn, 5
 — Castle of, 35, 157
 — Place Name, 157
 — Chapel of, 157, 159 n.
 — Law of, 157
 — Fort of, 157
 — Easter, 158
 — Wester, 158
 — Smugglers in, 159 f.
 Dickson, Schoolmaster, 94-5
 Discipline, Church, 176-180
 Donaldson, Rev. Dr, 101
 Douglas, The second Marquis of, 149
 — Duke of, 150
 — Lady Jane, 152
 — Archibald, first Lord, 154
 — Archibald, second Lord, 155
 Douglas Cause, 152
 Drumgley, 171, 172
 — Battle of, 172
 — Stone Axes found at, 172
 Dun, Rev. William, 91, 99
 Duncan, King, 58, 171
 EDUCATION, 206, 221
 Edward I., 15
 Elders in Glamis, 78, 91, 93, 102, 120-1
 Emigration, 218
 Estates of Glamis forfeited, 22
 — — restored, 22
 FAIRS OF GLAMIS, 174, 209
 Firey Pans, 35
 Fordun, 14
 Forfar, Loch of, 14, 167-172, 231
 — Bakers of, 40
 Forteviot, 14
 Forts, Pictish, 157, 158
 Fotheringhams of Lawhill, 158

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

- Flodden, 20
 Fungi of Glamis, 236
- GABERLUNZIES, 187**
 Gammack, William, 196, 214
 Gardeners, Free, 217
 Glamis, Place Name, 3
 — Various Spellings, 4
 — Parish Boundaries, 4
 — Village of, 4, 20, 175
 — Streams and Burns of, 5
 — Natural History of, 227-237
 — a Thanedom, 14, 15
 — a Free Burgh of Barony, 20, 174
 Glamis Castle, 35-71
 Glamis, Lord, first, 19, 112, 113
 — third, 19
 — sixth, 21
 — seventh, 22 f.
 — eighth, 23 (Chancellor)
 — ninth, 26
 — Present, 34
 Glamis, Lady, first, 19, 36, 73, 112, 113
 — fourth, 80
 — sixth, 21, 22, 60 n.
 — sixth, The Burning of, 22
 Glebe Lands Excambed, 105
 Gordon, 11
 Gray, Thomas (Poet), 47
 Grose, Captain, 48
 Guthrie, James Cargill, 211
- HAYSTON HILL, 167**
 Heads of Families, 238-240, 241
 Heritors, 116, 188, 200, 204, 217
 Horners, 205
 Hunter's Hill, 35
- JACOBITE, Prince James, 44, 66, 193**
 — Prince Charlie, 47, 194
 — Rising "Fifteen," 191
 — Rising "Forty-Five," 103, 193, 195-8
 James III., 19
 — IV., 20, 174
- James V., 21, 37
 Jervise, 12
 Jester, The, 60
 Johnston, G. W., R.S.A., 214
 Jones, Inigo, 39
- KERBET WATER, 5**
 Kid, David, 129
 Kildrummie, 36
 Kincardine, 14, 36
 Kinclaven, 36
 Kinghorne, 16
 — Earldom of, 26
 — first Earl of, 26
 — second Earl of, 27
 — third Earl of, 29
 Kings, Statues of Stewart, 48, 68
- LAING-MEASON, Gilbert, 140**
 Lammie, Rev. Silvester, 75
 Lead Mining, 199
 Lion of Glamis, 50
 Loch of Forfar, 48, 167
 Logie, John, 15
 Lyons of Glamis, Family Name, 16
 — Genealogy, 17 ff.
 — MS. Genealogies Extant, 34
 Lyon, Sir John (1), 16, 17, 18
 — Sir John, (2), 18
 — Patrick, first Lord Glamis, 18, 112, 113
 — John, third Lord Glamis, 19, 74, 114
 — John, fourth Lord Glamis, 20
 — John, sixth Lord Glamis, 21
 — John, seventh Lord Glamis, 22, 74
 — John, eighth Lord Glamis, 23
 — Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne, 26, 38, 56, 158, 170
 — John, second Earl of Kinghorne, 27, 39, 60
 — Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore, 29, 39, 40, 42, 55, 56, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 78, 82, 87, 117, 122, 130, 147, 158, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 180, 182, 183, 205, 208, 242-5

INDEX.

- Lyon, John, fourth Earl, 30, 52 n.
 — John, fifth Earl, 31, 44, 191
 — Charles, sixth Earl, 31, 46
 — James, seventh Earl, 31
 — Thomas, eighth Earl, 32, 214, 216
 — John, ninth Earl (Bowes-Lyon), 32, 47, 199, 205
 — John, tenth Earl (Baron Bowes), 32, 52
 — Thomas, eleventh Earl, 32
 — Thomas George, twelfth Earl, 33, 52, 199, 213
 — Claude, thirteenth Earl (Baron Bowes), 33, 58, 64
 — Claude George, fourteenth Earl, 34, 58
 — Clan, 31
 — Sir Thomas, 24-26
 — of Wester-Ogil, 20
 — John, of Rochelhill, 161
 — David of Cossins, 164
 — Rev. John, 76
 — Rev. Dr James, 3, 107, 118, 137, 199, 200
 — Mrs James, 107, 109, 118
- MACBETH**, 14
 Malcolm II., 8, 13, 14, 49, 50, 59
 Manse of Glamis, 117
 — Stone, 8, 9
 Mar's Letter, 193 n.
 Markets, 208
 Market Muir, 5
 Mary, Queen of Scots, 23, 37
 Masons, Lodge of, 214-7
 Middleton, Principal George, 76 (bis.)
 Monck, General, 144
 Montrose, The Great Marquis of, 28
 Mortcloth, 99, 101, 124
- NAIRNE**, Letter of Lady, 46
 Neil Gow's "Farewell to Whisky," 107
- OGILVY**, Glen of, 4, 35, 142, 201
- Ogilvy, Name of, 143
 — Castle of, 35, 147, 148
 — Key of Castle, 147
 — Rental of Glen of, 155, 201
 — School in Glen of, 156
 — Smugglers in Glen of, 156
 — Stone Coffins found in, 156
 — S. Donald in Glen of, 7
 Ogilvy, Rev. James, 99
 Ogilvy, Alexander, 143
 Ogilvy, Thomas, 144
 Ogilvy Family, 161
 Ogilvy, Gilbert, 161
 Ogilvy, John, 163, 176, 214, 216
- PEAT**, Fuel, 200
 Pennant, 11, 48
 Pews, Introduction of, 83
 Pinkerton, 14
 Plates, Collection, 124
 Playfair, Lord, 118
 Poetry—Metrical Catechism, 96
 — Farewell to Whisky, 107
 — Within the Towers of Ancient Glamis, 109
 — Glamis Kirk : a Retrospect, 125
 — The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie, 212
 — Village Scenes, 212
 — Thou Bonnie Howe o' Sweet Strathmore, 213
 — The Light Invisible, 223
 Poor, Care of the, 187-190
 Poores Box, 123
 Population, 201, 206, 219
 Prince Charles Edward, 47, 194
 Prince James, 44, 66, 193
 Prison-house of Glamis, 180
 Proctor, Patrick, 50 n., 138
- QUARRYING**, 200, 203, 219
- RALSTON**, Mr Andrew, 50 n., 218
 Ramsay, Rev. Samuel, 75
 Ransoming Slaves, 184
 Remains, Pre-Roman, 12

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

- Rents, 205
 Robert II., 16
 — Daughter of, 16
 Rochelhill, 139, 160-3, 201, 203
 — Hendersons of, 139, 163
 — Stone Cist at, 163
 Roman Outpost, 167
 Roman Road, 167
 Roy, Castle, 36
 Ruthven, Raid of, 24
- SACRAMENT House, 111
 S. Donald, 7, 142
 — Nine Daughters of, 7, 142
 S. Fergus, 6 f.
 — Well of, 6
 — Relics of, 6
 — At Rome, 7
 S. Margaret's Inch, 168, 169, 170
 S. Orland, 10
 Santvoort, Jan Van, 42
 Schools, 156, 207
 Scone, 7, 18
 Scott, Sir Walter, 49-52, 66, 109, 139
 Seat Letting, 84-5
 Servants of Seventeenth Century
 Nobleman, 26
 Session House, 118
 Seton, John, 166
 Sharpe, Archbishop, 30
 Sheriffmuir, 150, 192
 Skene, 14
 Slate Quarrying, 148
 Slezer, John, engraver, 42
 Smith, Robert, 95 ff.
 Spinning, 202
 Statues of Stewart Kings, 48, 68
 Stevenson, Rev. Dr John, 120, 140,
 141, 233-7
- Stewart, Archibald, Grandtully, 152
 Stone, Manse, 8
 — Thornton, 9
 — S. Orland's, 10
 — Fragment in Churchyard, 13
 Stool of Repentance, 83, 86
 Strathmore, Earls of (*vide infra* Lyon)
- TANNADICE, Thanedom of, 15, 16
 Tannoch, Rev. Dr John, 119
 Templebank, 129, 167
 Templars, Knights, 167
 Thornton Stone, 9
 Thornton, 166
 Thornton, Patrick, 166
 — John, 166
 Tokens, 124
 Tombstones, Seventeenth Century, 126
 — Eighteenth Century, 131
 — Nineteenth Century, 137
 Turner, J. M. W., 62
- VALUATION, 221
 Volunteers, 214
- WAGES, 210
 Walker, John, 41, 56
 Weaving, 200, 202, 203, 219
 Well, S. Fergus', 6
 — Nine Maidens', 7
 — King's, 35
 — Castle, 57, 60
 Wet, Jacob de, 41, 42, 62, 63, 77
 White, R., Engraving, 44
 William the Lion, 72, 142, 143, 163
 Wilson, Gavin, 215
 Woods, 199, 205
 Wright, Andrew, 41, 80, 83, 161, 162
 Wyntoun, 14

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Airlie, The Right Honourable The
Countess of, Cortachy Castle,
Kirriemuir.</p> <p>Alexander, Jas. L., Solicitor, Forfar.</p> <p>Alexander, John, Charleston Hotel,
Glamis.</p> <p>Anderson, D. E., Restenneth, West
Didsbury, Manchester.</p> <p>Anderson, George, Glamis.</p> <p>Anderson, Mrs James, 12, Learmonth
Terrace, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Anderson, Rev. J. M., B.D., B.Sc., The
Manse, Kinnaird, Inchtute.</p> <p>Angus, Miss, Immeriach, 354, Black-
ness Road, Dundee.</p> <p>Annand, Mrs, Newton, Glamis.</p> <p>Arnot, Patrick, The Mains, Glamis.</p> <p>Arthur, Peter, Jericho, Glamis.</p>
<p>Ballingall, Rev. Dr, Rhynd, Perth.</p> <p>Ballingall, W. O., Cookston, Meigle--
<i>2 copies.</i></p> <p>Barker, Mrs Archibald, 51, Dunvegan
Road, Toronto, Canada.</p> <p>Baxter, E. A., of Kincaldrum, Forfar.</p> <p>Baxter, Sir George, of Invereighty,
Forfar.</p> <p>Blackburn, Robert L., 13, Ainslie Place,
Edinburgh.</p> <p>Bremner, Rev. G., B.D., The Manse,
Inverarity.</p> <p>Bremner, Mrs, Charleston, Glamis.</p> | <p>Bowman, Mrs, Isa Villa, Dunbar.</p> <p>Bowring, Sir T. and Lady, 7, Palace
Gate, London, w.</p> <p>Brodie, J. Sharp Callender, of Idvies,
Forfar.</p> <p>Brown, W., Easter Drumgley, Forfar
<i>—2 copies.</i></p> <p>Bruce, Mrs, Knockenny, Glamis.</p> <p>Buchanan, D., Postmaster, Kirriemuir.</p> <p>Burns, Robert, Post Office, Glamis.</p>
<p>Cameron, Rev. T. A., Clare Park,
Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, Ireland.</p> <p>Campbell, Mrs Collow, 5, Ann Street,
Edinburgh.</p> <p>Carnegie C. Strachan, Clevelands,
Northam, R.S.O., North Devon.</p> <p>Carnegie, J. A., Solicitor, Kirriemuir.</p> <p>Carrie, Peter, Glamis.</p> <p>Coutts, William, jun., Rosemount,
Forfar.</p> <p>Cox, Edmund C., Dunnichen, Forfar.</p> <p>Crockett, Rev. W. S., The Manse,
Tweedsmuir.</p> <p>Crombie, John, 18, Braid Crescent,
Edinburgh.</p>
<p>Davidson, James, Solicitor, Kirriemuir.</p> <p>Dalglish, Sir W. Ogilvy, Bart., Errol
Park, Errol.</p> <p>Dempster, Mrs D., Glenfinlas Street,
Edinburgh.</p> |
|--|---|

GLAMIS, A PARISH HISTORY.

- Dewar, Thos. F., 4, Osborne Terrace, Edinburgh.
- Dickie, Prof. Archibald, 2, Clifton Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester.
- Dickson, Miss, Monybuie, Dalbeattie.
- Donald, Rev. Maunsell, B.D., The Manse, Kinnettles, Forfar.
- Donaldson, Rev. W. G., F.R.S.E., The Manse, Forfar.
- Drysdale, Mrs, Haughs of Cossans, Forfar.
- Duncan, David, Glamis.
- Dundas, Lady Alice, 51, South Street, London, W.
- Dundee Public Library.
- Elphinstone, The Lady, Stonelaig, Inverness.
- Fisher, James A., Glamis. Forfar Public Library.
- Gardyne, Colonel Greenhill, Finavon, Forfar.
- Grant, Dr, Glamis Villa, 46 Farring-ton Street, Dundee.
- Halden, Rev. Andrew, Inverkeilor—*2 copies.*
- Hall, Dr, Forfar.
- Hall, Rev. R., The Manse, Rescobie.
- Hay, Alex., Solicitor, Forfar.
- Hay, J. B., 1, Windsor Terrace, Perth Road, Dundee.
- Haxton, John, Gateside, Glamis.
- H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh.
- Hood, James, Bookseller, Arbroath—*2 copies.*
- Hunter, James, Kirriemuir Junction.
- Hunter, Mrs, Bukit Charaka Estate, Jeram, Selangor, F.M.S.
- Jackson, Mrs, Kirkbuddo, Forfar.
- Johnston, G., Old Mill House, Glamis.
- Johnston, John, Annbank, Forfar.
- Johnston, Mrs W. G., Arneyfoul, Glamis.
- Johnston, Mrs John, 63, Glamis Road, Forfar.
- Johnston, William, Charleston, Glamis.
- Kay, The Rev. Prof. D. M., Seaton House, St. Andrews.
- Kerr, William, Wester Rochelhill, Glamis.
- Kinloch, Alexander A. A., Major-General, Hill Crest, Coverack, Cornwall.
- Kirk, Rev. James, M.A., The Manse, Dunbar.
- Laing, D. M., Photographer, Forfar. Library of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
- Linn, Rev. J. F., M.A., U.F. Manse, Airlie.
- Low, James G., Antiquary, Montrose.
- Lowson, Alexander D., Elm Bank, Arbroath.
- Lowson, J. W., Solicitor, Forfar.
- Lyell, Alex., of Gardyne, Guthrie.
- Lynch, Mrs E., Hotel Royal, San Remo.
- Lyon, Hon. Francis Bowes, Ridley Hall, Bardon-Mill, Northumber-land.
- Macdonald, W. K., Town Clerk, Arbroath—*2 copies.*
- MacFarlane, James, St. Leonard's Bridge, Perth.
- MacGillivray, Dr Angus, 23, South Tay Street, Dundee.
- Macmaster, Rev. H., The Manse, Dunnichen, Forfar.
- M'Nicoll, A., Kinnettles.
- M'Nicoll, Frank G., Glamis.
- Mansfield, The Right Honourable The Earl of, Scone Palace, Perth.
- Mavor, John, Charleston, Glamis.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

- Maxwell, Mrs, Ballindarg, Forfar.
 Melville, A. S. Leslie, Branston Hall,
 Lincoln.
 Menzies, John, and Co., Booksellers,
 Edinburgh—2 *copies*.
 Milne, Miss, Eliock, Sanquhar, Dum-
 friesshire.
 Milne, Mrs, Holemill, Glamis.
 Mitchell, James, 34, Yeaman Street,
 Forfar.
 Moffat, Provost, Forfar.
 Moncreiff, Mrs Scott, 24, George
 Square, Edinburgh.
 Moray, The Right Honourable The
 Earl of, Kinfauns Castle, Perth.
 Morgan, Andrew, Muirhouse, Glamis.
 Morrison, Thomas T., Woodbank,
 Glamis.
 Myles, R. Freer, Overdale, Forfar.
- Neill, D. W., Sunnybrae, Forfar.
 Neill, James, 46a, Castle Street, Forfar.
 Nicoll, Mrs, Littleton, Kirriemuir.
 Norrie, Andrew, Lochside, Forfar.
- Ogilvy, Mrs, of Balnaboth, Kirriemuir.
 Ogilvy, W., Liden, Kirriemuir.
 Orr, John, Bookseller, 74, George
 Street, Edinburgh—3 *copies*.
- Panton, D. S., Schoolhouse, Glamis.
 Pattullo, Mrs, Eassie, Glamis.
 Pattullo, Mrs, Linross, Glamis—2
copies.
 Peterkin, Dr, Forfar.
- Ralston, Andrew, Glamis.
 Ralston, W. H., Streatlam, Darlington.
 Reid, Alan, F.S.A. (Scot.), The Loan-
 ing, Merchiston Bank Gardens,
 Edinburgh.
 Reid, James, Kilmundie, Glamis.
 Rennie, Mrs A., The Hotel, Glamis.
 Ritchie, Rev. Alexander, The Manse,
 Oathlaw.
- Ross, Andrew, s.s.c., Falcon Bank,
 Liberton Brae, Edinburgh.
 Ross, Miss, The Schoolhouse, Glamis.
 Ross, R. G., 29, Greenbank Crescent,
 Edinburgh.
- Sconce, Colonel James, 18, Belgrave
 Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Scott, George A., J.P., Brechin.
 Scott, John, w.s., 13, Hill Street, Edin-
 burgh.
 Scott, Rev. J. M., M.A., St. John's
 Manse, (Mid.), Perth.
 Shepherd, W., 41, Castle Street,
 Forfar.
 Sherwood, N., Prested Hall, Kelver-
 ton, Essex.
 Sibbald, The Rev. S. J. Ramsay, M.V.O.
 B.D., Crathie (The Library, Bal-
 moral Castle).
 Simpson, Alex., Hatton of Newtyle,
 Newtyle.
 Sotheran, H. & Co., Publishers, 43,
 Piccadilly, London, w.
 Soutar, William F., Annfield, Car-
 noushie.
 Steele, Miss, Laurelbank, Forfar.
 Stevenson, Mrs, 91, Comely Bank
 Avenue, Edinburgh.
 Stevenson, Mrs and Miss, Bayview,
 Johnshaven.
 Stevenson, The Rev. Prof. W. B., The
 University, Glasgow.
 Stivens, Miss Annie B., Elmbank,
 Charleston, Glamis.
 Strachan, James N., Zoar, Forfar.
 Sturrock, Miss Jane, Glamis.
 Strathmore, The Right Honourable
 The Earl of, Glamis Castle—
 10 *copies*.
 Strathmore, The Right Honourable
 The Dowager-Countess of, Orch-
 ard Farm, Broadway, Worcester-
 shire—6 *copies*.
 Suttie, John, Wreaths, Glamis.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Suttie, Miss Agnes, The London Hospital, London, E.
 Symon, A. A., Forfar.</p> <p>Taylor, William, Lochmill, Glamis.
 Thomson, Charles P., Builder, Glamis.
 Thomson, George P., Mains of Rochelhill, Glamis.</p> <p>Urquhart, Lord Provost, Dundee.</p> <p>Veitch, Rev. G., M.A., Collace Manse, Perth.</p> <p>Waddell, Rev. A., The Manse, Eassie and Nevay, Meigle.
 Warden, Mrs, Cowiehill, Forfar.
 Waterston, D., Glamis.</p> | <p>Wilkie, James, Solicitor, Kirriemuir.
 Williamson, The Right Rev. Dr A. Wallace, 44, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Wilson, T., Glamis Castle Gardens, Glamis.</p> <p>Winter, D., and Son, Booksellers, Dundee.</p> <p>Whyte, Mrs Alex., Denoon, Glamis.
 Whyte, James, Hayston, Glamis—3 <i>copies</i>.</p> <p>Whyte, John S., Lilybank, Forfar.
 Whyte, John, sen., Wester Denoon, Glamis—2 <i>copies</i>.
 Whyte, William, 194, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Yeaman, Mrs, Eskhill, Kirriemuir.</p> |
|--|---|