

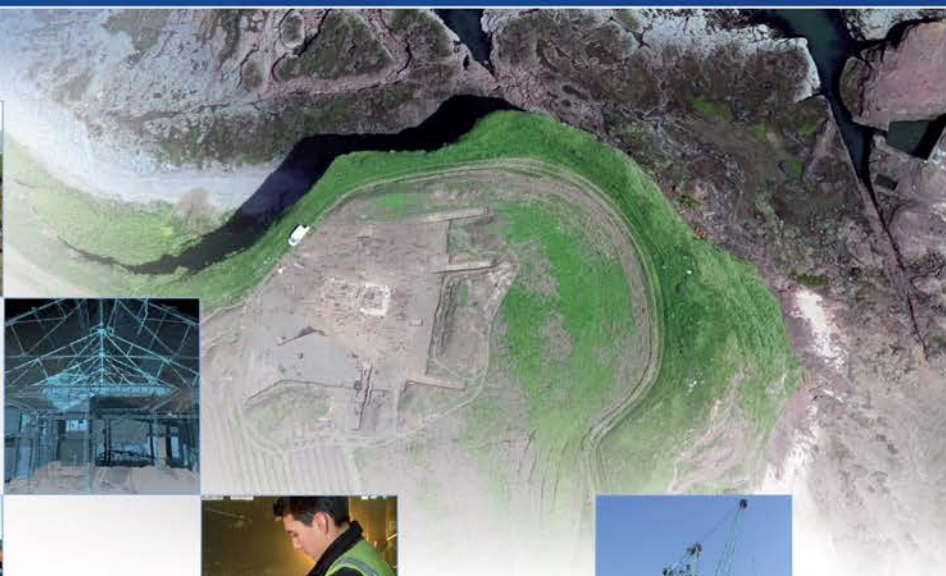
Angus Folk Museum, Glamis,

Angus

Desk-Based Assessment

AOC 22726

29th May 2014



AOC
Archaeology
Group



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Angus Folk Museum, Glamis, Angus

Desk-Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	National Trust for Scotland Hermiston Quay 5 Cultins Road Edinburgh EH11 4DF
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NO 38530 46812
AOC Project No:	22726
Prepared by:	Mike Roy
Illustration by:	Mike Roy Gemma Hudson
Date of Report:	29th May 2014

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Mike Roy

Date: 29th May 2014

Approved by: Diana Sproat

Date: 30th May 2014

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: 30th May 2014

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of Figures	4
List of Plates	4
List of Appendices	4
<i>Summary</i>	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Site background	6
1.2 Site Location	6
2 OBJECTIVE	6
3 METHODOLOGY	6
3.1 Introduction	6
3.2 Archiving	7
4 CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND TO THE LOCATION OF THE MUSEUM	8
5 THE KIRKWYND COTTAGES AND THE ANGUS FOLK MUSEUM	9
6 HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE	17
7 CONCLUSIONS	17
7.1 Further Evaluation/Research	17
7.2 The Impact of Future Roof Repairs	17
7.3 Mitigation	18
8 REFERENCES	19
8.1 Bibliography and bibliographical references	19
8.2 Cartographic References	21
8.3 Photographic References	22
Appendix 1: Digital Photographic Record	23
Appendix 2: NTS Brief	24
Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer	31

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Extract from Pont's map, ca. 1583 – 1596
- Figure 3: Extract from Gordon's map, ca. 1636 – 1652
- Figure 4: Extract from Edward's map, 1678
- Figure 5: Extract from Roy's map, ca 1747 – 1755
- Figure 6: Extract from Winter's map, 1746
- Figure 7: Extract from Allan's map, 1773
- Figure 8: Extract from anonymous plan (c.18th century)
- Figure 9: Extract from Ainslie's map, 1794
- Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1865
- Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1903
- Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1926

List of Plates

- Plate 1: West elevation, general view from the north
- Plate 2: West elevation, general view from the south
- Plate 3: Example of 18th century thatched cottages at 1 Main Street (Site 30)
- Plate 4: The re-roofing of Kirkwynd Cottages (RCAHMS References G91370 PO)

List of Appendices

- Appendix 1: Photographic register
- Appendix 2: NTS Brief
- Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake a historical desk-based assessment of a row of single-storey cottages currently incorporating the Angus Folk Museum in Glamis, Angus. The work included study of local and national archive material and was undertaken in May 2014.

The research indicates that it is likely that Kirkwynd Cottages were built in 1793 in part over the footprints of two houses that appear on Allan's plan of 1773, and that the cottages were potentially occupied by estate workers of the Strathmore Estate, such as ploughmen. The original accounts suggest that the cottages were roofed with thatch and straw. By the 1950s the row consisted of five adjoined single-storey cottages, of varying sizes, including a wash-house. They were then acquired and renovated by the Trust between 1955 - 1957. The cottages were at that point in a poor (essentially uninhabitable) state and were roofed with local stone slates, which were re-used in re-roofing the building, with the insertion of skylights in the eastern side of the roof and the construction of new roof timbers. Other alterations undertaken in the 1950s prior to the opening of the museum included the taking down of wooden internal partitions, the piercing of the stone gable walls between the cottages to aid movement, and alterations to the floor, including potentially the lifting of timber and slate flooring, and the removal of several inches depth of floor in part of one room, where a loom was to be displayed. It is understood that the external doors and windows were not altered in the 1950s, and therefore it is likely that the blocking of windows noted in the previous Historic Building Survey took place prior to the gifting of the cottages to the Trust.

This report acts as an appendix to the Historic Building Survey. The cottages are judged to be of 'Regional' cultural value, as a Category B Listed Building, and as significant examples of post-medieval rural habitation, albeit slightly altered. Works on the roof, if limited to the replacing/alteration of roof timbers and the replacing of slates, are unlikely to cause a significant negative impact on the cottages. Indeed, it is possible that the design of alterations to the roof might reinstate somewhat the form of the structure prior to the mid 1950s in a form consistent with other surviving buildings of this type. However, it should be noted that the original roofing is likely to have consisted of straw and thatch. As mitigation, it is recommended that access be given to a qualified historic building surveyor during dountaking works, in order to record the roof as presently existing, and that a historic building specialist be able to input to the design of significant alteration works.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake a desk-based assessment on the row of single-storey 18th century cottages (Kirkwynd Cottages), now housing the Angus Folk Museum in Glamis, Angus.
- 1.1.2 They consist of six single-storey cottages built for the estate workers on the Strathmore Estate ca. 1793, constructed of stone rubble with a replacement (ca. 1957) slate roof. They were acquired by the National Trust for Scotland in 1957 and now house the majority of the displays relating to the Angus Folk Museum. Historic Scotland assigned them B listed buildings in 1971.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The Angus Folk Museum is located in the small village of Glamis in the Vale of Strathmore to the west of Forfar in the county of Angus. The Kirkwynd cottages are located on the east side of Kirkwynd and form the main reception and initial display for the Museum and are centred on NGR: NO 38530 46812 (Figure 1). They are aligned roughly NNE/SSW and have a small two-bay extension to the south, slightly offset at an angle to the south-east side.

2 OBJECTIVE

- 2.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to augment an earlier historic building survey (AOC 2014) ahead of building repair and conservation. It is specifically designed to gather as much information as possible on the roof structure of the Museum and inform the repair and possible replacement of the current roof. It aims to inform the assessment of potential impacts of these works on the significance of the building, and strategies for the further evaluation and maintenance of this significance.
- 2.2 Additionally, this desk-based assessment aims to elucidate the potential for heritage assets to survive in relation to the Museum building, including the potential significance of such known or predicted heritage assets.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

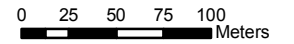
- 3.1.1 An historical desk-based assessment was undertaken on the Kirkwynd Cottages and their immediate surroundings in accord with National Planning Policy and Guidance on cultural heritage as contained within Scottish Planning Policy (2010), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011) and PAN 2/2011 Archaeology & Planning. AOC is a Registered Organisation of the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) and the assessment has conformed to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the IfA Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations, etc, and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 3.1.2 The study collated known heritage information on the Angus Folk Museum and identified previously unknown heritage assets through desk-based assessment. All sites of cultural heritage interest within a distance of up to 100m from the building were identified. Data was gathered from relevant national and regional Historic Environment Records, archives and statutory bodies and included a detailed examination of the relevant records held by:



Figure 1:
Location of
Kirkwynd Cottages

Legend

- Cottages
- 100m Buffer
- Scheduled Monuments
- Historic Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Non-designated Heritage Assets
- Scheduled Monument polygons
- Historic Garden polygons
- Glamis Conservation Area



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

Project No.:	22726
Date:	14.05.2014
Scale at A4:	1:4,000



(c) AOC Archaeology 2014

- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)
- National Trust for Scotland
- Glamis Estate Records
- Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest
- Angus Historic Environment Record (Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service)
- The National Library of Scotland
- National Archives of Scotland
- The General Register Office for Scotland
- Statistical Accounts
- Online newspaper archives

3.1.3 While survey of the museum building had already been undertaken (AOC 2014), the museum buildings were viewed during a visit to the Glamis Estate archives.

3.1.4 This report forms an appendix to the Historic Building Survey (AOC 2014). It identifies areas where the proposed development might impact on heritage assets and in particular the potential impact of proposed roof repair on the significance of the museum building. Where a potential impact upon a heritage asset is identified, mitigation suggestions have been offered in order to conserve the significance of the Museum building. The mitigation strategies aim to avoid, minimise or - where this is not feasible - offset adverse effects on cultural heritage, and address impacts on both the known and the unknown/unrecorded cultural heritage remains.

3.2 Archiving

3.2.1 An archive will be deposited with the NMRS, which will include original notebooks, alongside a full set of catalogued photographs. This archive will be prepared to standards agreed with the NMRS.

4 CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND TO THE LOCATION OF THE MUSEUM

4.1 The Angus Folk Museum (**Site 2**) is located within a line of cottages, gifted by the Strathmore Estates, on the north side of the village of Glamis (**Site 1**), south of the Category A Listed Glamis Castle (**Site 44**) and its associated gardens and parkland, which are an Inventoried Historic Garden and Designed Landscape (**Site 43**). Glamis Castle dates back to at least the 14th century as it is depicted on a very early map by Timothy Pont, ca. 1583 – 96 (**Figure 2**). The castle may originate in the 11th century and has been in the same family since 1372 when Robert II granted the barony to Sir John Lyon who later married Joanna, the King's daughter. The castle was remodelled in 1606 by Patrick, 9th Lord Glamis and 1st Earl of Kinghorne. Work continued under John (2nd Earl), but Patrick (3rd Earl) was only 4 years old at his succession in 1646 and both the Castle and Estate were sadly neglected during this time. By 1653 Commonwealth soldiers were at the castle, and when Patrick (1st Earl of Strathmore and 3rd of Kinghorne) returned in 1670 serious restoration was necessary. Completed by 1689, the Castle repairs and improvements are recorded in the Earl's Glamis Book of Record (Millar 1890). In 1914 the Castle provided a hospital for convalescent soldiers. Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon (youngest daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore) married Prince Albert on 26th April, 1932, and Princess Margaret was born at Glamis in 1930. The present form of Glamis Castle originated as a 15th century tower house, remodelled in 1606. Many subsequent remodellings include:

- the addition of an east wing in 1629
- the raising of the tower and addition of the west wing in 1670-89
- the addition of the north-east corner wing with a chapel in 1679-83
- the demolition of the west wing in 1775
- the rebuilding of the west wing between 1798-1801
- the addition of a Baronial wing to the east in 1891
- the later 20th century modernisation by James Dunbar-Nasmith (Listed Building report).

4.2 Glamis village (**Site 1**) is located to the south of the estate and there is evidence for occupation from at least the early historic period at Glamis (**Site 3**). Several Pictish and later carved stone objects are recorded, including a Pictish cross slab (**Site 6**) recorded before 1911 (Stirton 1911). A Scheduled Pictish cross slab can be found on Kirkwynd to the north-east of the cottages at Glamis Manse (**Site 8**). Other carved stones recorded at the manse (**Site 10**) include a fragment of Pictish Symbol Stone from the rockery (**Site 10.1**), a grave slab (**Site 10.3**) and a medieval architectural fragment (**Site 11**).

4.3 Glamis was made a Burgh of barony in 1491 by James IV and the mercat cross was first erected in the 17th century. Though once lost, this was reinstated in 1976. The church of Glamis (**Site 13**) is on record in 1178, although the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation. The present Parish Kirk of St Fergus includes a transept built in 1459, the Category A Listed Strathmore Aisle (**Site 14**) and lies on Kirkwynd at the north-east end of the village. The Graveyard, Walls and Gravestones are Category B Listed (**Site 15**) and the NMRS records a fragment of sculptured stone furniture (**Site 16**) and a cross slab (**Site 17**) at the church. Nearby is the Category B Listed Kirk Gate of Glamis Castle Policies (**Site 12**), a late 17th century feature relocated around 1774.

4.4 Maps of the later 17th century also depict the village at this time, such as Gordon's map of 1636 – 52 (**Figure 3**) and Edward's 1678 map (**Figure 4**). However, these are too small scale to show any detail of buildings. Towards the end of the 17th century, Patrick (1st Earl of Strathmore and 3rd of Kinghorne) was undertaking restoration works on the castle and within the village, including renovations to the church (**Site 13**), stating that, '*Att the church I have made a loft for my owne use, and built a litle addition to my burial place both which contribute extremelie to the adornment of the church*' (Millar 1890, 45).

4.5 In the 18th century, the cartographic evidence becomes slightly more detailed, as can be seen in Roy's map of ca. 1747 – 55 (**Figure 5**), though it is still not possible to discern individual buildings within the village.

- 4.6 Much of the present village appears to date to the 18th century, being built by the 9th Earl of Strathmore, partly to re-house estate workers whose cottages had been removed during redevelopment of Glamis Castle and its surrounding estate. The Main Street (**Site 38**), to the south-west of Kirkwynd, comprises a mixture of 18th and 19th century houses (**Sites 30-31, 36-37 & 39-42**), one of which, the Category B Listed 1 Main Street (**Site 30**), may date to 1745, and was originally a pair of thatched cottages. Between Main Street and Kirkwynd is the Square (**Site 26**), which is again surrounded by 18th and 19th century buildings (**Sites 21, 25, 27-29 & 34-35**). The present site of the 17th century Old Market Cross (**Site 33**) is on the Square. To the south of the Square is Braehead Road, where post-medieval buildings include the 17th century Auldmill and Joiner's Workshop (**Site 18**), and 18th century buildings including the Old Smithy (**Site 19**), Auld Mill House (**Site 20**) and 4 Braehead Road, Old Smiddy House with Boundary Walls (**Site 23**). As well as the Kirkwynd cottages (**Site 2**), Kirkwynd contains the category C Listed Former Hearse House, Cartshed and Granary (**Site 4**), which dates to the early 19th century and has been converted by the Angus Folk Museum. To the west of the cottages is the 19th century Category C Listed 6 Kirkwynd, formerly Head Forester's House with Boundary Walls (**Site 5**). Perhaps significantly, both the Category B Listed Parish Kirk Manse on Kirkwynd (**Site 9**) and the Parish Kirk of St Fergus (Church of Scotland) (**Site 13**) date to the last decades of the 18th century (1788 and 1792-3 respectively). This supports the theory that the nearby Kirkwynd Cottages were constructed around the same time on the same street.
- 4.7 Winter's survey of Glamis (Glamis Archive Reference: P43) of 1746 (**Figure 6**) illustrates the village, naming the open area to the east of Kirkynd as 'James Hoods Yard'. Though lacking in detail it indicates individual buildings on the east side of the thoroughfare, on the corner to the north of the later cottages and to the south of their future location. Allan's plan of the town of Glammis of 1773 (**Figure 7**) also depicts the village in some detail, and Kirkwynd is clearly visible to the west of a large tract of ground labelled, 'Mr Badenach's Garden'. While the majority of the ground now covered by the Kirkwynd Cottages still appears undeveloped, lying between the thoroughfare and an apparent hedge line, a 'Bedal's House' (**Site 45**), likely the house of a church official, is located on the corner of Kirkwynd to the north of the cottages (this is likely the feature shown on the northern corner on Winter's map), while several properties are shown to the south of the cottages' future location, including a 'Malt Kiln' and a 'Malt Barn'. The northernmost of these properties, is labelled 'Ogilvy' (**Site 46**), though the first name of the occupant, perhaps Alexander, is smudged and illegible. This probably represents a house. It is likely that elements of both the 'Bedal's House' (**Site 45**) and the house of 'Ogilvy' underlie the north and south ends of the Kirkwynd Cottages respectively.

5 THE KIRKWYND COTTAGES AND THE ANGUS FOLK MUSEUM

- 5.1 The previous Historic Building Recording works (AOC 2014) detail the architectural features of the Kirkwynd Cottages. The cottages consists of a row of six single-storey stone rubble-built cottages with a pitched stone slate roof with an additional small two-bay single-storey addition to the south side (**Plates 1 & 2**). The cottages are part of a larger group of later farm buildings, located to the west of a large expanse of open ground between it and St Fergus's Church (**Site 13**), to the north-east.
- 5..2 It has long been thought that the Kirkwynd Cottages were constructed around 1793 by Lord Strathmore for his workers on the estate (Rhodes 2013; Historic Scotland 2014). This is confirmed by the presence of a reference to the expense of building the Kirkwynd cottages in Glamis estate accounts for 1793, where 'Accompts Paid' include a total of £130.14.10 for 'Building a row of houses in the Kirkwynd of Glammis' (Glamis Archive References: 169/9 & 169/dupl.) These largely similar documents list the expenses thus:

*'Branch 10. Expences of building a row of houses in the Kirkwynd of Glammis
Alexr. Thomson for the mason work and materials with carriages for acco.....£62.15.4
David Hill for the wright work with foreign wood, glass for the doors and windows, the roof being home
wood for acco.....£35.7.10
Straw, thatch and workmen putting on d[itt]o with twine for sewing it for acco.....£28.18.8
Alexr. Smith for carriage of the divots to finish the roof for rect.....£0.8.0*

*Peter Couty for levelling the floors, making the partition walls and other works for acco.....£3.5.0
£130.14.10'
(Glamis Archive Reference: 169/9)*

- 5.3 It is clear from the above accounts that the cottages were originally roofed with straw and thatch; a surviving example of an 18th century thatched pair of cottages can be found nearby at 1 Main Street (**Site 30**) (Plate 3), which dates to ca. 1745. Walker describes the building of cottages and pendicle houses on the Glamis Estate in the later 18th century under the factor, Patrick Proctor (Walker 1983, vol. 1, 317). He notes that the Kirkwynd cottages belong to ‘*the superior type*’, which had:

‘grey slate roofs with sandstone “riggin” (ridge tiles), rubble stonework walls with dressed facings to all openings, brick or stone chimney heads, twelve pane case and sash windows in the principal facade, a vertically split front door with the two-third section on the right and closing against the remaining one-third held in the closed position by bolts, top and bottom, or a stay to the lockrail or both bolts and stay. The façades were regular single storey, two window central door types often built as part of a larger range either containing other houses or agricultural accommodation. The floors, eaves and ridge were built to a true level. The internal partitions were of timber standards infilled with a mixture of straw and clay hung over a ladder rung arrangement between the standards and finished flush with the face of the timber. The external walls were plastered with clay internally and thinly harled externally. All the walls were limewashed, white internally and a pale yellow-ochre externally with painted margins. The roofs were constructed of split or sawn logs forming A-framed couples either pegged together or more commonly held by blacksmith made nails driven through the half-lapped joints and turned over on the back. The ceiling joists were raised slightly above eaves level to give greater headroom internally and a range of ceilings were recorded, mainly timber lining or lath and plaster but in one of the Jericho houses the early ceiling had consisted of a number of poles laid side by side over the ceiling joists and carrying a double layer of turf in the attic space. Beam filling was also of turf, three layers being specified in most of the accounts’ (Walker 1983, vol. 1, 318).

- 5.4 An anonymous map of the 18th century (Glamis Archive Reference: P38) in the Glamis Castle archives (**Figure 8**) appears to show cottages on the Kirkwynd, in a form similar to that of the present cottages, but with significant differences: five properties are depicted instead of six, there are three further properties to the south of the cottages on Kirkwynd (instead of the one now present) and to the north of the row a separate structure is shown, which though unclear is labelled ‘*Thos. T...ls Bay..r*’. It is possible that this is the Bedal’s House (**Site 45**), and that the plan represents an early design for the cottages, with the design as carried out involving the demolition of the Bedal’s house and lacking the buildings to the south, though the lack of a date for the plan, and even certainty that it depicts the present Kirkwynd Cottages, means its interpretation remains tentative. Ainslie’s 1794 map (**Figure 9**) shows buildings to the north and south of the main north-east/south-west street (Main Street), including buildings in the general position of the cottages, although as with many early maps, it is quite small scale and of insufficient detail to be certain that the Kirkwynd Cottages are those depicted, though the nearby manse (**Site 9**) and Church (**Site 13**) can be identified.
- 5.5 The earliest detailed map clearly depicting the cottages is the First Edition Ordnance Survey in 1865 (**Figure 10**). They are clearly shown overlooking the ‘*Nursery*’ to the east, to the north of the main village centre. This map also shows Glamis village to be well-built up at this time around the Main Street with Glamis Hotel and the Post office marked. By the time of the 1903 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 11**), the village is in much the same arrangement, although another structure has been constructed to the north of the cottages, which replaces some smaller buildings on the 1865 map. This is the Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Angus Folk Museum, Former Hearse House and Cartshed and Granary with Boundary Walls (**Site 4**). The 1926 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 12**) then shows an additional structure to the north-east of this, creating a small courtyard. Both of these buildings form part of the Folk Museum today. The plot of land to the east of the cottages is also still annotated as a Nursery.

- 5.6 The National Archives of Scotland holds a file (Reference GD/281/37/178), which includes information relating to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust grant to the Angus Folk Museum. It includes a series of correspondence, press releases, clippings and other documents relating to the process of the setting up of the Angus Folk Museum. Within this file a letter from James D. Boyd, Curator of Dundee Public Libraries, Museums and Fine Art Galleries to J C Stormonth Darling, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Trust for Scotland, dated 14th February 1951 suggests that 'premises at 116-118 West High Street [Forfar]' were under consideration, stating that, '*I am quite confident that Forfar is the ideal site for such a museum*'. By 1953 the collection had found a temporary home, its collector, Lady Jean Maitland sending a letter to the Secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust on 17th June of that year, stating that, '*I am now going to set up temporarily in the manse at Rescobie. This now belongs to us and is available...I hope that before long a more convenient place will be found in Forfar, or another Angus town*'. A small National Trust for Scotland (1953) pamphlet, '*A Collection from Angus: a Selection of Angus Folk Relics (collected by Lady Maitland)*' catalogues the Angus Folk Collection at the time of its display at Rescobie, noting that, '*Lady Maitland has generously offered to hand her collection over to the National Trust for Scotland provided suitable accommodation can be found in the county, and adequate funds raised*'. The collection at Rescobie, housed in 'six rooms of the manse' was opened early in August 1953, being described as '*the Angus and District Folk Museum, established at Rescobie Manse by Lady Maitland*'; a '*Society of Friends*' was also established (Dundee Courier and Advertiser 5 August 1953). The first mention within The National Archives of Scotland file of Glamis as a prospective home for the collection is found in a letter of 9th March 1955 from James Pirie Glen of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to Dr D A Allan of the Royal Scottish Museum, referring to correspondence from J C Stormonth Darling, of the National Trust for Scotland, noting that, '*Lady Maitland's eyes are turned in the direction of Glamis...the County Council would require to step in for Glamis itself can scarcely afford to run a local museum*.' A letter from David Watson, apparently of the Ministry of Works, to Dr D A Allan, dated 16th June 1955, queries, '*whether the group of cottages in the Kirk Wynd at Glamis are in fact the ideal permanent home for the collection*', noting that, '*they are obviously in need of a comprehensive overhaul*'.
- 5.7 In 1955, the cottages were offered to the National Trust for Scotland by the Earl of Strathmore '*on a nominal feu*' (Scotsman 29th July 1955) in order to house '*Lady Maitland's Angus folk collection*' (Glasgow Herald 9th December 1955). The Angus Folk Collection Trust was constituted on December 12th and it was envisaged that, '*it was possible that the cottages would be available by the end of 1956*' (Glasgow Herald 13th December 1955). According to the archivist of the Glamis estate, the Strathmore Estate Accounts for the years 1955-1958 (Building repairs section) note that there were various roof repairs recorded for houses in Glamis Village, but none were specified as the Kirk Wynd cottages. She notes that while there were some '*Kirkwynd*' repairs recorded in 1957, none refer to the roof (Thomson, pers comm). Thomson also notes that a Letter Book of copy letters from the Strathmore Estates [presumably the Factor: James Kemp] to Lindsay, Jamieson & Haldane, C.A., 24 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 1955-1958, mentions that the terms of transfer to the National Trust involved their agreeing to carry out any necessary building repairs:

National Trust for Scotland

Cottages at Glamis for the Angus Folk Collection

'As Mr. Haldane is aware, it has been agreed that a group of cottages in the Kirkwynd at Glamis be given over as a home for the Angus Folk Collection which will be operated by a local committee of management and will be sponsored by the National Trust.

The Trust have now announced that they have cleared their financial difficulties in connection with this matter and they wish to proceed with the repair of the cottages and they ask now that arrangements be put in hand for the transfer of the property to them.

The position is rather an unusual one and I enclose herewith two copies of a memorandum prepared during June 1955, a copy of which was at that time sent to Mr. Stormonth Darling, Secretary of the Trust, and this forms the basis of the agreement between the Estate and the Trust.

Presumably the best method of proceeding now would be for Messrs. Dundas & Wilson and Mr. Stormonth Darling to continue negotiations and arrive at an acceptable arrangement to meet the interests of the Trust and the Estate.....'

Strathmore Estates Letter Book 1955-1958, p.494 Letter to L, J & H, 22 August 1956

Cottages at Kirkwynd, Glamis

'...I now return herewith the draft Feu Contract in favour of the National Trust for Scotland, together with the draft Plan. The following are my comments on the queries raised by Messrs. Dundas & Wilson in their letter to you of 15th ultimo:-

.....

3. The date of entry to the major portion of the subjects can be taken as 1st August 1956, but there still remains one cottage at the North end of the group which is occupied by the original tenant. I anticipate that she will be there until the Spring months.'

Strathmore Estates Letter Book 1955-1958, p.494 Letter to L, J & H, 15th December 1956

- 5.8 In fact, the file at the National Archives of Scotland indicates that fairly extensive works were undertaken on the cottages, perhaps most significantly on the roof. In a letter to Dr D A Allan of 22nd October 1955, Stormonth Darling states that, *'the problem is to provide clear, dry rooms in which to display the objects, and to secure as good lighting as possible so that the visitors can see them under some approach to natural conditions'*, a sentiment that may have led to the modification of the roofs of the cottages. A letter from James D Boyd of Dundee Museum, to Dr D A Allan, dated 23rd January 1956 notes a meeting of the Management Committee of Angus Folk Museum on 6th January when, *'the consulting architect, Mr Thoms of Dundee, was present and was able to outline the main problems relative to the buildings, their restoration and possible lay-out.'* Boyd notes in this letter, *'the need for good lighting'*.
- 5.9 The dilapidated state of the cottages can be grasped from the statement in a report on the Angus Folk Museum for the Joint Committee of the Museums Association and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, dated 25th September 1956, that, *'it would not have been possible to restore the cottages as dwelling houses. Making good the roof of the row of cottages will be the main expenditure in the restoration. Some internal alterations will also be made to provide a simple circulation route for visitors.'* A photograph from the Scotsman, in an article dated the 29th of September 1956, shows the cottages at Kirk Wynd with a dilapidated slate roof, and announced that, *'The Kirk Wynd Cottages...are to be renovated by the National Trust for Scotland, and used to house the unique Angus Folk Collection'* (Scotsman 29th September 1956). This article elucidates the planned renovation:
- 'Mr T.H. Thom, the Dundee architect who is in charge of the renovations, said that the cottages, which had been occupied until fairly recently, were stone-built. It had been decided to construct partitions through the insides of the six cottages and link them up by means of doorways through each gable...*
- 'The cottages were not in a good state of repair. New timbers would have to be put in, the stone-slated roofs completely renovated, and the stone walls stripped, pointed and probably painted white. They were going to leave the small windows which were characteristic of cottages of that age. Patent glazed roof lights, however, would be installed on the [east] side away from the street (Scotsman 29th September 1956).'*
- 5.10 It appears that the cottages were re-roofed, albeit with existing material, at this time (Plate 4). This can be seen in photographs held by the RCAHMS (RCAHMS References G91370 PO & 91371 PO). A contemporary

newspaper report notes that, '*rehabilitation of the cottages was started at the end of last year [1956]. The row has been re-roofed, using the **original heavy slabs of Arbroath stone**, and the character of the facade has been preserved. The interior has been adapted to provide inter-communication between the cottages'* (Glasgow Herald 10th August 1957). As before, the Scotsman (22nd July 1957) goes into some detail with regards to the renovation:

'Outwardly the row of six simple stone-built small-windowed dwellings remains the same as when they were built as almshouses at the end of the seventeenth century {sic}. The roof has been renewed, but the curious thick stone slates that one finds all over the County of Angus have been replaced...

'The alterations within the cottages are subtle. Roof lights have been introduced unobtrusively to provide the additional lighting needed to show off the exhibits. The architect...Mr Thomas H.Thoms, of Dundee, has retained as many of the features of the building as possible, including fireplaces and an old copper boiler. Some of the partitions have come down, however, and a single corridor runs down the length of the building...

'[Lady Maitland] was slightly horrified that new locks with plastic handles had just been fitted to the doors. A joiner had misinterpreted his part in the reconstruction scheme. The old locks were retrieved and all was well.

'While the temporary museum was opened at Rescobie Manse, the collection lacked...[a] handloom as used by the cottagers. Lady Maitland has at last managed to get one, and it will be installed at Glamis, the cottage floor being sunk a few inches in one room in order to accommodate it' (The Scotsman 22 July 1957).

The Historic Building Survey work (AOC 2014) identified that on the south side of Room 11 the floor had been taken out to permit a large weaving machine display.

5. 11 A much crossed-out draft of an apparent press release or report for '*The Angus Folk Museum, Glamis*', dated 6th November 1957, is located in the National Archives of Scotland file. This provides (largely in the crossed-out sections) even greater detail of the architectural renovations:

*'These cottages have been put into good condition structurally, both internally and externally. By **removing the old wooden partitions** and making doorways in the stone partition walls a series of rooms has been provided for the exhibits, the entrance being by the cottage door nearest the main street and the final exit at the farthest end. No alteration has been made to the original windows and doors, and the latter have been repainted in different colours so as to emphasise the character of the block as a row of individual cottages, each with its individual doorstep with white pipeclay pattern. It is hoped to plant a series of little gardens outside the cottages...Internally **stone slab floors have been introduced or renovated**, the walls treated with white paint, and, except in the long section devoted to agricultural tools where open roof structures appropriately suggest a tool shed, a new false ceiling has been inserted, white in colour and broken by rectangular lay-lights and circular flat electric lights...Heating is provided inconspicuously by electric tubes installed at intervals down the long near wall of the cottages...*

'The fourth [room] is devoted to textiles, with a space on the floor excavated to provide a typical pit in which stands a weaving loom'.

The removal of wooden partitions is also mentioned in a report (perhaps the final version of the draft noted above) in the National Archives of Scotland file, written by Dr D A Allan, R B K Stevenson and J Pirie Glen for the Museums Joint Committee on the 13th November 1957, where it is stated that, '*Internally, the old wooden partitions of the individual cottages have been removed and inter-connecting doorways made in the mutual walls of the cottages...*' This also notes that, '*stone slab floors have been repaired or renovated*' and that, '*except in the long section devoted to agricultural tools...a new false roof has been put up at wall*

height'. A later note of the Arts Sub-committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, dated 5th December 1958 notes that, 'three sets of display cases have been installed in such a way that the white-painted backs of the cases simulate internal walls of the cottage...'

5.12 A report on the day of the museum's opening describes the restored cottages thus:

'The Kirkwynd cottages – a long, low range of buildings which were formerly made up of five single-storey dwellings and a communal washhouse – have been re-roofed using the original heavy slabs of Arbroath stone...

'Internally, the cottages have been left with their stone floors and low ceilings. (It is the latter feature, and the absence of a damp course, that most often makes this type of house unacceptable to public health authorities in modern times.) But the walls have been pierced to form a series of interconnected rooms, and through all but two of those rooms, which have been furnished to show an old-fashioned kitchen and a parlour, the collection flows at present with the exuberance of a farm group... (Glasgow Herald 29th August 1957)'

5.13 The buildings at Kirkwynd were formally opened as the Angus Folk Collection on August 29th 1957 (Glasgow Herald 30th August 1957). The newspaper report describes the cottages as 'a row of four cottages in Kirk Wynd – probably the "lodges" as noted in the Glamis Book of Record, which Earl Patrick in 1593 directed should be built "for the use of four men"'. This report would appear to be erroneous, not least in ascribing a 16th century date to both the Kirk Wynd cottages and the cottages supposedly built by Earl Patrick. The introduction to the Book of Glamis notes that Patrick, First Earl of Strathmore wrote his account in the later 17th century, and that around 1698, 'Lord Strathmore made the draft of a deed in which, after setting forth the many difficulties which had beset his progress through life, and all the many blessings for which he had to be thankful, in consideration whereof he resolved to build four "lodges" 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 fault, to each of whom he intended to mortify yearly four bolls of oatmeal and 25 merks Scots money, with "a new whyt coloured wid cloath coat lyned with blew serge once every thrie years." His purpose was that these four men should attend the Parish Church, and "wait alwayes 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 forme 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.'" Notably, the editor states that 'His lordship's intention seems never to have been carried out, and it remains merely in the form of a draft.' (Millar 1890).

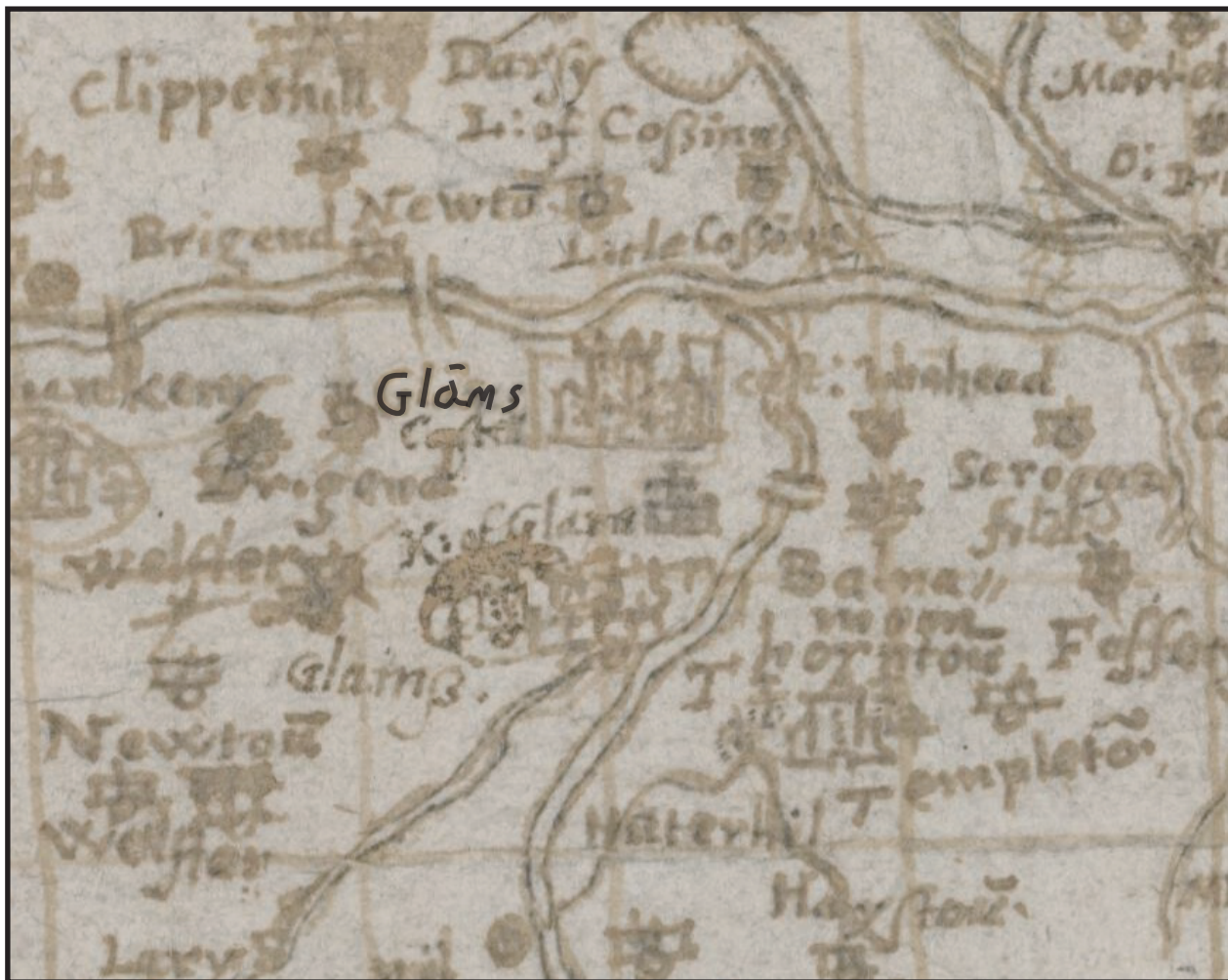
The cottages at the Kirk Wynd have therefore variously been dated to the late 16th, the late 17th and the late 18th century. Given the existence of accounts, dated to 1793, referencing the construction of a row of buildings on Kirkwynd (Glamis Archive References: 169/9 & 169/dupl.), their form, and the presence of nearby late 18th century buildings including the church and manse on Kirkwynd, the latter date, 1793, is by far the most likely. In the National Archives of Scotland file, a report on the Angus Folk Museum for the Joint Committee of the Museums Association and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, dated 25th September 1956, states that, 'in the Kirk Wynd Cottages an ideal solution has been found. These five cottages **are about 150 years old** and so contemporary with many of the exhibits in the collection...' This ca. 150 year age for the cottages is repeated in a booklet describing the collection (Gibson 1967), which notes that the museum buildings, 'formed a long range of five one-storey dwellings and a communal wash-house' (*ibid*, 9). Gibson reiterates the conjecture regarding Earl Patrick's 'four "lodges" near the Kirkton of Glamis for the use of aged men', again ascribing a 1593 date to these buildings. He suggests that, 'there seemed good reason to believe that these were the cottages, altered to some extent in later years.' However, it is clear that these 'lodges' or 'alms-houses', if indeed ever built, dated to the later 17th century rather than the late 16th century, and there is little, beyond former tradition and conjecture, to link the present buildings with such structures. Allan's

map indicates that the cottages did not exist in 1773, and the OSA account of the village contains no mention of alms-houses in its comments on the poor of the parish (OSA 1791-9, 129).

- 5.14 It has been established from the Glamis Archives and the National Archives of Scotland files (as well as newspaper images) that the cottages were in a dilapidated state on their passing to the National Trust of Scotland in the mid 1950s, and that they were not suitable as dwellings. However, as noted above, a single occupant persisted into 1956. From study of the Valuation Roles for Glamis Parish, Forfar District it is found that a property described as Entry No 358 in the Valuation Roll for the year 1955-1956, was a 'House, Kirkwynd, Glamis' occupied by Annabella Kydd. This property is described a 'Condemned' and of 'Nil' Yearly Rent or Value (National Archives of Scotland VR88/108/216). Given the small number of properties that can be identified to Kirkwynd, this is the most likely to represent the Kirkwynd Cottages. Annabella Kydd appears to have occupied this property, which was in a condemned state or at least a state of nil value, for some time as she can also be found listed at this property in the year 1950-1951 (National Archives of Scotland VR88/103/198: Entry No. 181) and in the year 1945-1946 (National Archives of Scotland VR88/98/194: Entry No. 184). In 1939-1940 the property (National Archives of Scotland VR88/93/194: Entry No. 184) appears to have been occupied by Charles Kydd, though even at this date it was of nil value.
- 5.15 There are several entries, not certainly on Kirkwynd, but adjacent to other Kirkwynd entries on the Valuation Rolls that describe a 'Wash house and store, Glamis'. It is tempting to view these two properties (both valued at £0/10/0) as the northern element of the cottages, where a washhouse formerly was located. The occupiers of this property are listed as John S Geddes (National Archives of Scotland VR88/103/198: Entry No. 182, dated 1950-51; VR88/98/194: Entry No. 185, dated 1945-46) and earlier as John S. Fearn (National Archives of Scotland VR88/93/194: Entry No. 185, dated 1939-40). The location of Mr Geddes' entry next to that of Ms Annabella Kydd, in the condemned property, and of Mr Fearn's entry next to Mr Charles Kydd, is evidence in favour of this interpretation.
- 5.16 It becomes more difficult to follow the occupation of the cottages from earlier Valuation Rolls, though several properties are listed at Kirk Wynd in the 1930s and '20s, or in the earlier 20th century can be identified through the sequence of occupants and valuations. It is likely that the cottages were lower value properties, unlike the residence of the forester, to the north, at Glamis Village, 6 Kirkwynd, Formerly Head Forester's House With Boundary Walls (**Site 5**), which appears to be a 19th century rebuilding of an earlier structure, based on the recorded presence of a date stone of '1715'. This appears in numerous Valuation Rolls with a relatively high valuation of £14. Potential occupants of the cottages on the Kirkwynd include 'Peter McEwan, carter', who occupied two properties on Kirkwynd for a considerable length of time (National Archives of Scotland VR88/83/184: Entry Nos. 186 & 187, dated 1930-31; R88/78/163: Entry Nos. 186 & 187, dated 1925-26; R88/68/161: Entry Nos. 175 & 176, dated 1915-16; R88/58/251: Entry No. 189, dated 1905-06), with a yearly rental valued of £3/0/0 and £0/10/0. It is likely, however, that one of these properties (most likely the more expensive) was the Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Angus Folk Museum, Former Hearse House and Cartshed and Granary with Boundary Walls (**Site 4**), while although the less expensive property might have been within the Kirkwynd Cottages, equally it could be the smaller structure seen adjacent **Site 4** on the Ordnance Survey map of 1926. While not listed at Kirkwynd, Mr McEwan also occupied a single property with £3/0/0 rental value in the year 1895-1896 (National Archives of Scotland VR88/48/117: Entry No. 112, dated 1895-96), the lack of a second property would correlate with the single building north-west of the cottages evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1903.
- 5.17 If Mr McEwan occupied the properties north-west of the cottages, then the cottages might have been occupied by the Rennie family (Andrew and his wife Jane), who occupied two properties with annual rental values of £1/11/6 and £1/10/0 (National Archives of Scotland VR88/93/194: Entry No. 189, dated 1939-40; VR88/88/184: Entry No. 187, dated 1935-36; VR88/83/184: Entry No. 191, dated 1930-31; R88/78/164: Entry No. 191, dated 1925-26). Earlier, Mr Rennie is noted as holding a single property with £2 value 'for Wm. Munro, Ploughman' (National Archives of Scotland VR88/68/161: Entry No. 180, dated 1915-16; VR88/58/251: Entry No. 194, dated 1905-06). However, Mr Andrew Rennie is described as a hotelkeeper both within the Valuation Records and within the census of 1911 (Census 1911 289/00/001/00 004). Again, it

may be that they occupied another property, likely Glamis Village, 2 The Square, Strathmore Arms Hotel, Former Post Office House (**Site 27**), which is located to the south of the cottages. However, in the census of 1911, William Munro is listed separately at *'Church Wynd'*, or Kirkwynd, and is named as a *'Farm Servant'*, undertaking *'General Farm Work'* (Census 1911 289/00/001/00 004 Backward 1), and it may be that at least one of the properties listed to the Rennies equates to part of the farm cottages, which could have been occupied by workers on the farms of Glamis estate.

- 5.18 If neither the hotelkeeping Rennies nor Mr McEwan, the carter, lived in the cottages in the early 1900s, another possibility is Mr Robert Thomson, described as a mason, who occupied a property listed between the Rennies and the McEwans on the Valuation Rolls, and valued at £2 annually (National Archives of Scotland VR88/83/184: Entry No. 188, dated 1930-31; R88/78/163: Entry No. 188, dated 1925-26; VR88/68/161: Entry No. 177, dated 1915-16). Prior to this a Mrs Isabella Boath and a Mr David Strachan, *'Baker'*, are listed on Kirkwynd between the Rennies and Mr McEwan (National Archives of Scotland VR88/58/251: Entry Nos. 190 & 191, dated 1905-06). The Census of 1901 (Census 1901 289/00/001/00 010 and Backward 1) lists numerous occupants on Kirk Wynd, although again it is not always clear which buildings these people occupied. However, several individuals such as the forester, James Crabb, and the local minister, John Stevenson, were clearly housed elsewhere on the street. The remaining occupants include David Strachan, the baker, and his family, as well as Francis W. Munro, a *'Ploughman on Farm'* and his family. Also listed are a couple of dress makers, Margaret Carrey and Mary Ann Low, in a single property, apparently between Mr McEwan, the carter, and Mr Munro, the ploughman. Given the order of occupants, it is tempting to view the cottages as being occupied by a labourer on a Glamis estate farm (Mr Munro) and perhaps the two apparent spinster dress makers.



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 2: Extract from Pont's map, ca. 1583 - 1596



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 3: Extract from Gordon's map, ca. 1632 - 55



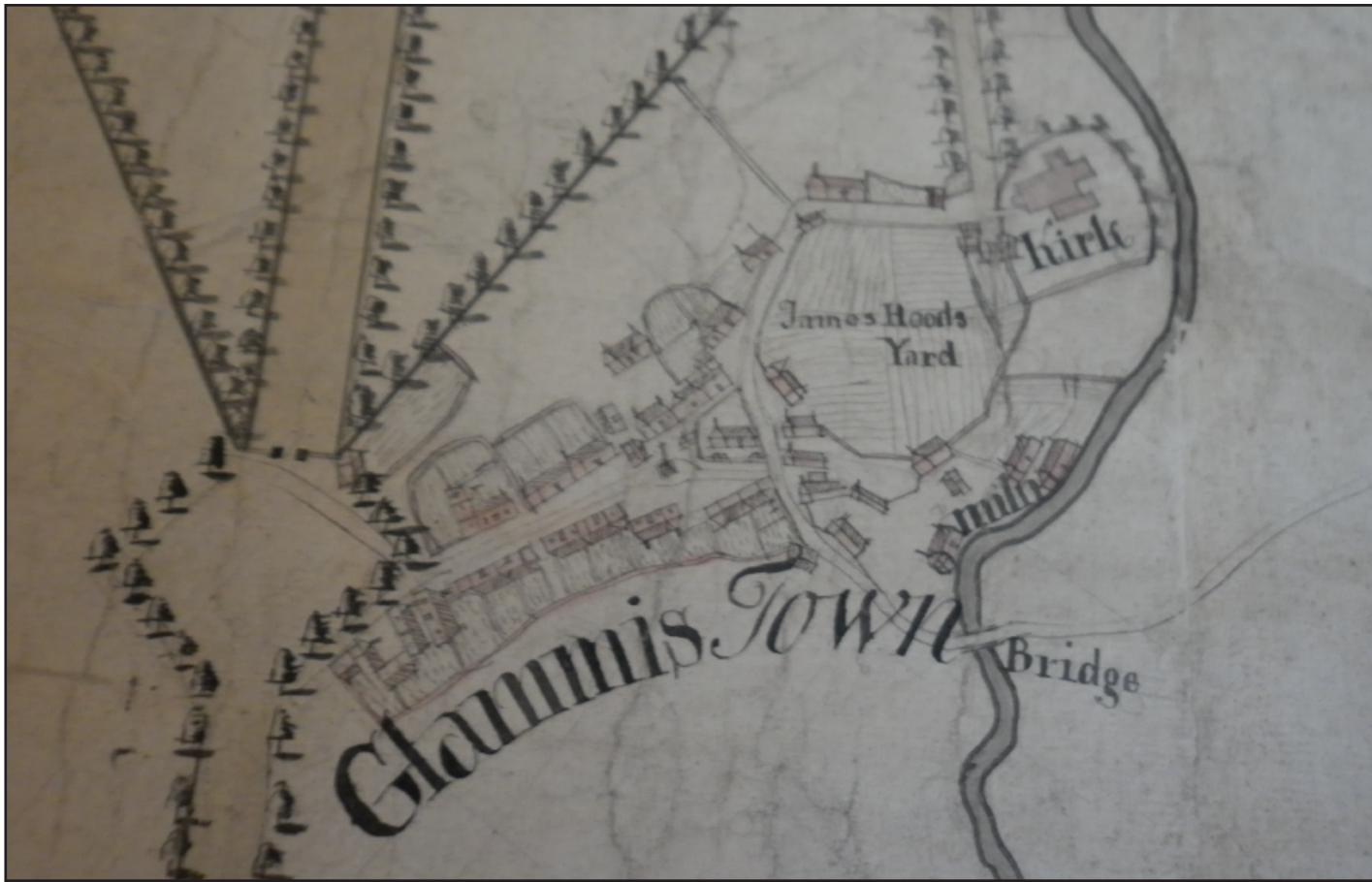
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 4: Extract from Edward's map, 1678



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 5: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 - 55




(reproduced by kind permission of the Glamis Estate Records)

Figure 6: Extract from Winter's map, 1746



Figure 7:
Extract from
Allan's map, 1773

Legend

 Approximate Site Boundary

0 5 10 15 20
Meters



Reproduced with the kind permission of
Strathmore Estates Archives, Glamis

Project No.:	22726
Date:	21.05.2014
Scale at A4:	1:1,000



(c) AOC Archaeology 2014



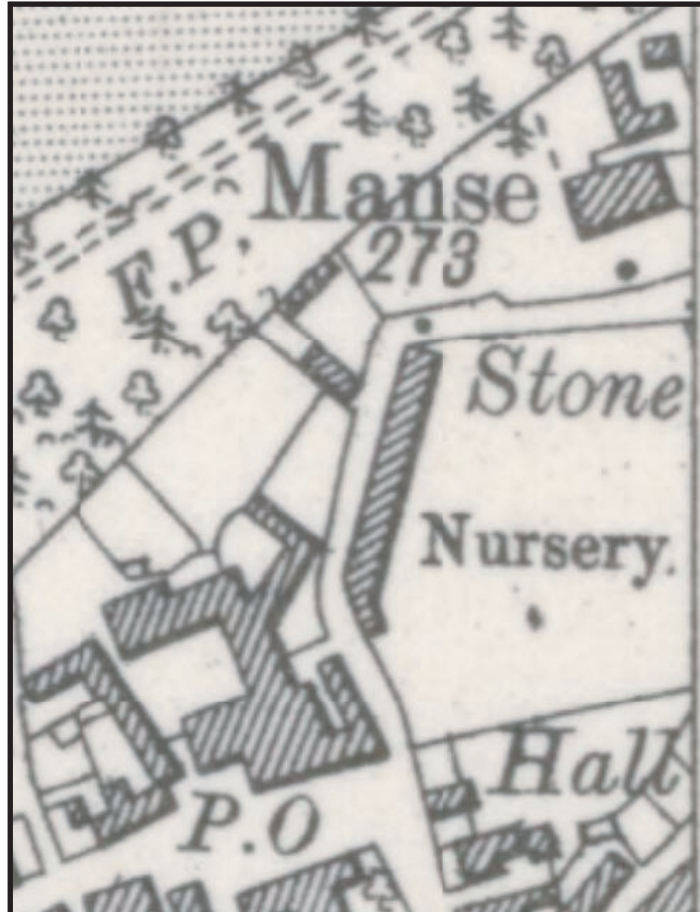
(reproduced by kind permission of the Glamis Estate Records)

Figure 8: Extract from anonymous plan (c.18th century)



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1903



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1926



Plate 1: West elevation, general view from the north



Plate 2: West elevation, general view from the south



Plate 3: Example of 18th century thatched cottages at 1 Main Street (Site 30)



Plate 4: The re-roofing of Kirkwynd Cottages (RCAHMS References G91370 PO)

6 HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 The cottages are Category B Listed buildings, and, in spite of alterations to the internal and external appearance of the building including alterations to the roof such as the introduction of sky-lights, and the removal of internal partitions, remains a significant example of late post-medieval, likely late 18th century, rural habitation in the north-east of Scotland. As such it is judged to be of Regional cultural heritage value.
- 6.2 While the renovation of the building in the 1950s appears to have involved the lifting of floor timbers and slabs, and in one small area saw a reduction in floor levels, it is possible that remains of earlier forms of the buildings (perhaps including the putative alms-houses) might survive in the immediate vicinity of the cottages. There is also the potential, given the existence of carved stone objects ranging from the Scheduled Pictish Glamis Manse, cross slab (**Site 8**) to fragments of Symbol Stone and medieval architecture (**Site 10**) and of Early Christian settlement and church remains in the surrounding area (**Sites 3 & 13**), for the survival of significant archaeological remains in the vicinity of the cottages. At the very least, study of Allan's plan of Glamis of 1773 indicates that the former location of a 'Bedal's House' (**Site 45**) and of a house belonging to 'Ogilvy' (**Site 46**) are likely to underlie at least in part the north and south ends of the cottages respectively. These remains, though likely much damaged by the subsequent construction of the cottages, are likely to be of Local Cultural heritage value. Thus any renovation works that involved ground-breaking would have potential to uncover archaeological or architectural remains. Additionally, the presence of blocked windows within the fabric of the building, noted during the Historic Building Survey (AOC 2014) indicates the potential for elements of the cottages' architecture to be revealed during renovation works. This is true, in particular, in the case of the roof, for which only limited access was available during the Historic Building Survey works.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Further Evaluation/Research

- 7.1.1 It may be possible during works on the roof or ceilings at the cottages, for an Historic Building expert to undertake further survey in this area, as much of the roofspace was inaccessible during the original Historic Building Survey works. Records may exist of the consultant architect (Mr Thoms) who planned the renovation works undertaken in the 1950s. Also, it may be possible for a Historic Building expert to research the forms of late post-medieval cottages in the area, to elucidate the possible form that the original roof timbers may have taken prior to their replacement. Should ground-breaking works be necessary in repairs or alterations to the cottages, an evaluation or watching brief may be required, in order to ascertain the extent of surviving buried archaeological remains, in particular of structures visible to the north and south of the cottages' present location on Allan's plan of 1773. Further documentary research might also include the detailed study of Glamis Estate accounts post-1793, which might contain references to later expenses on the cottages, perhaps including the alteration of the roof from straw and thatch to stone slab.

7.2 The Impact of Future Roof Repairs

- 7.2.1 This desk-based assessment has identified that - at least immediately prior to the renovation of the cottages in the 1950s - they were roofed with local stone slabs, which were re-used in the renovation process. However, the renovation also saw the replacement of roof timbers with machine-cut timbers, and the placing of numerous sky-lights on the eastern face of the roof. The cottages were originally roofed with straw and thatch, which were replaced by stone slabs at some point prior to the 1950s; the dilapidated state of the roof apparent in 1950s photographs suggests that it was roofed thus for a considerable length of time. Also, the entry for 'Glammiss' in the New Statistical Account in describing the geology of the parish notes, '*the intermediate beds afford valuable building material of all descriptions, as well as pavement and slates, and are extensively wrought for these purposes*' (NSA 1836, 341), suggesting that slabs for roofing would have been readily available in the 19th century.

- 7.2.2 As such, future roof repairs, assuming they retained either the existing or closely matched stone slabs, are unlikely to cause a significant negative impact on the significance of the museum building. Indeed, it may prove possible, through the input of professional expertise, to design repairs and alterations to better accord with the former state of the roof, prior to the mid 1950s, for example with the removal of sky-lights and the placing of roof timbers in a manner consistent with surviving contemporary buildings of this scale and type.

7.3 Mitigation

- 7.3.1 As mitigation for the proposed roof works, it is recommended that access be given to a qualified historic building surveyor during duntaking works, in order to record the roof as presently existing, and that the input of a specialist be sought to aid the design of significant alteration works. In the event that ground-breaking works should be undertaken, in particular at the north and south ends of the cottages, archaeological evaluation and/or monitoring works - in the form of an archaeological watching brief - may be required.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography and bibliographical references

AOO, 2014 *Angus Folk Museum, Glamis, Angus Historic Building Recording. Report: 22642.*

Angus-Butterworth, L M 1967 'Ancient Pictish monuments in Angus and Perthshire', *Trans Ancient Monuments Soc, New*, vol.14.

Atkinson, N 1995 'Glamis Church (Glamis parish), architectural fragment of carved stone', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 93.

Atkinson, N 1995a 'Glamis Church (Glamis parish), Early Christian cross slab fragment', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 93.

Atkinson, N 1995b 'Glamis Church (Glamis parish), Pictish symbol stone fragment', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 93.

Benzie, R 1999 'Glamis manse (Glamis parish), corbel fragment', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 12.

Cachart, R 2002 'Glamis Castle, Angus (Glamis parish), watching brief; excavation', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol.3, 12.

Carver, M 2005 *Surviving in Symbols: a Visit to the Pictish Nation*, Edinburgh.

Dundee Courier and Advertiser 5 August 1953 'Angus Folk Museum Opened'.

Gibson, G 1967 *Angus Folk Museum, Kirk Wynd, Glamis*, Arbroath: The Herald Press.

Glamis Estate Archive Reference: 169/9 *Abstract referred to in the following Rental for Crop 1793.*

Glamis Estate Archive Reference: 169/9/dupl. *Accounts Charge and Discharge of Patrick Proctor's Intromissions with the Rents of the Earl of Strathmore Estates within Scotland for Crop 1793 including House Rents to Whitsunday 1794 and Feu and Priory Duties to Martinmas 1793.*

The Glasgow Herald December 9 1955 'Folk Collection Trust'.

The Glasgow Herald December 13 1955 'Folk Collection to be Preserved: Angus Trust Formed'.

The Glasgow Herald August 10 1957 'Old Cottages Restored'.

The Glasgow Herald August 29 1957 'New Folk Museum at Glamis: Permanent Home for the Angus Collection'.

The Glasgow Herald August 30 1957 'Angus Folk Collection'.

Henderson, I 1960 'The origin centre of the Pictish symbol stones', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.91.

Historic Scotland 2014 *Glamis Village, Kirkwynd: Angus Folk Museum (Ref: 11563)*. <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2200:15:0:::BUILDING:11563>. Accessed 20th January 2014

Hume, J R 1977 *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland*, 2, the Highlands and Islands London.

Jervise, A 1861 *Glamis: its History and Antiquities*, Edinburgh.

Mack, A 1997 *Field Guide to the Pictish Symbol Stones*, Balgavies, Angus.

MacKinlay, J M 1910 *Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland: Scriptural Dedications*, Edinburgh.

Millar, A H 1890 (ed.) *Glamis Book of Record: the book of record: a diary written by Patrick First Earl of Strathmore and other documents relating to Glamis Castle 1684-1689*, Edinburgh: Publications of the Scottish History Society, Vol. IX.

NSA 1836 *New Statistical Account*, Rev James Lyon 'Parish of Glammis', Vol. 11, 337-350.

National Archives of Scotland Reference GD281/37/178 *Records of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust; Individual Museum Grants: Glamis: Angus Folk Museum 1950-1967*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/48/117 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1895-1896 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/58/251 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1905-1906 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/68/161 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1915-1916 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/78/163+164 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1925-1926 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/83/184 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1930-1931 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/88/184 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1935-1936 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/93/194 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1939-1940 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/98/194 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1945-1946 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/103/198 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1950-1951 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Archives of Scotland Reference VR88/108/216 *Valuation Rolls of the County of Angus for Year 1955-1956 – Forfar District – Glamis Parish*.

National Trust for Scotland 1953 *A Collection from Angus: a Selection of Angus Folk Relics (collected by Lady Maitland)*, Edinburgh: Pillans & Wilson Ltd.

OSA 1791-9 *Old Statistical Account*, Rev James Lyon 'Parish of Glammis', Vol. 3, 124-129.

RCAHMS 1983 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, *The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Central Angus, Angus District, Tayside Region*, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 18 Edinburgh.

Rhodes, D 2013 *Angus Folk Museum: Project Outline for Historic Building Survey*. Unpublished NTS brief, November 2013

Rhodes, D 2014 *Angus Folk Museum (Angus) Project Outline Historical Desk Based Assessment*. Unpublished NTS brief, March 2014 (see Appendix 2).

ScotlandsPeople *Census of 1901*, accessed online on 20th May 2014.

ScotlandsPeople *Census of 1911*, accessed online on 20th May 2014.

The Scotsman 29 July 1955 'Folk Museum'.

The Scotsman 29 September 1956 'New Attractions at Glamis: Angus Folk Collection to be Housed in Old Cottages'.

The Scotsman 22 July 1957 'New Home for Angus Folk Collection: Glamis Museum Opened'.

Stirton, J 1911 'Notes on the old parish church of Glamis', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.45, 18-97.

Stirton, J 1913 *Glamis: a Parish History*, Forfar.

Strathmore Estates Letter Book 1955-1958 *Letters to Lindsay, Jamieson & Haldane*.

Walker, D B 1983 *The Agricultural Buildings of Greater Strathmore 1770-1920*, PhD thesis.

8.2 Cartographic References

ca. 1583 – 1596	Timothy Pont	<i>Middle Strathmore</i>
ca. 1536 - 1552	Robert Gordon	<i>Brae of Angus</i>
1678	Robert Edward	<i>The Shire of Angus</i>
1746	Thomas Winter	<i>A Plan of the Mains of Glammiss</i>
ca. 1747 – 1755	Gen. William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1773	Thomas Allan	<i>Plan of the Town of Glammiss</i> , Glamis Archive Reference: P43
n.d., c.18th century	Anon.	[? Kirkwynd], <i>Glamis village: sketch plan of row of cottages</i> , Glamis Archive Reference: P38
1794	John Ainslie	<i>Map of the County of Forfar</i>
1865	Ordnance Survey	<i>Forfar Sheet 37.15</i>
1903	Ordnance Survey	<i>Forfarshire Sheet 37.SE</i>
1926	Ordnance Survey	<i>Forfarshire Sheet 37.SE</i>

8.3 Photographic References

RCAHMS Ref: G91370 PO recorded 1968; likely 1958 Cottages converted to Folk Museum, view from E
RCAHMS Ref: G91371 PO recorded 1968; likely 1958 Cottages converted to Folk Museum, view from SE

Appendix 1: Digital Photographic Record

Ref No	Description	Taken From	Date
1 – 2	General view of Angus Folk Museum from south	S	28/05/2014
3	Angus Folk Museum display board	S	28/05/2014
4 – 5	General view of Angus Folk Museum from south-west	SW	28/05/2014
6	Entrance to Angus Folk Museum from west	W	28/05/2014
7	General view of north end of Angus Folk Museum from south	S	28/05/2014
8	General view of west side of Angus Folk Museum from north	N	28/05/2014
9	General view of east side of Angus Folk Museum from north-east	NE	28/05/2014
10 – 11	View of Former Hearse House, Cartshed and Granary (Site 4) from south-east	SE	28/05/2014
12 – 15	Anonymous plan of [? Kirkwynd], Glamis village: sketch plan of row of cottages, Glamis Archive Reference: P38	-	28/05/2014
16 – 17	Thomas Winter 1746 A Plan of the Mains of Glamis (detail of village)	-	28/05/2014
18	General view of 1 Main Street (Site 30) from south	S	28/05/2014

Appendix 2: NTS Brief



the National Trust
for Scotland
a place for everyone

Angus Folk Museum (Angus)
Project Outline Historical Desk Based Assessment
March 2014



1 Introduction

This document constitutes the Project Outline for the desk based analysis of Angus Folk Museum, Angus.

2 Tendering process

Tenders will be by means of invitation and include **one electronic version** of a Tender Document, based on the information contained herein; together these will constitute a Project Design. The closing date for the submission of the Tender Document will be stated in the invitation E-mail. The selection of the successful contractor will be on the basis of the quality of the services offered in the Tender Document, combined with the value for money achieved. The process will not be decided on the basis of cost alone.

3 Historical background and site description

The Angus Folk Museum (Figs. 1 and 2) is situated within Glamis village and occupies 0.106 ha (0.26 acres) of land. Glamis is situated in the heart of the Vale of Strathmore, at the centre of the Strathmore Estates and to the west of Forfar. The Museum's collection was created by Jean, Lady Maitland, a local Angus resident, principally inspired by the Highland Folk Museum in Kingussie. Lady Maitland recovered items that documented the social and economic life of rural lowland communities in Angus before the agricultural changes of the mid-twentieth century. Items in the collection represent domestic life and death, agriculture and industrial developments within the region. There are also a few examples of the influence international travel had on local residents, as items inspired by different cultures were collected and brought back to Angus.

Much of Glamis was originally constructed by the 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne in the seventeenth century. It is an Outstanding Conservation Area due to its architecture and historic interest. Angus Folk Museum is situated at the northern edge of the village in the B-listed Kirk Wynd cottages. These are believed to be former dwellings constructed c1793 by Lord Strathmore for his estate workers. Located across the road is a further building complex, C(s)-listed, which consists of the following: the Former Hearse House; Smiddy, Stable and Bothy; Knockenny Steading that includes the Granary Loft; Land Exhibition and Workshop. The Knockenny Steading was dismantled from Strathmore Estates in 1992, then relocated and reconstructed within the Angus Folk Museum. The current Historic Building Survey concentrates upon the Kirk Wynd cottages only.

The National Trust for Scotland (the Trust) was gifted the row of cottages in Kirk Wynd by Strathmore Estates in 1957 for the sole purpose of displaying the Angus Folk collection. This gift was supplemented by adjacent land in 1973 that now accommodates the Agricultural section of the collection.

Kirk Wynd Cottages are B-listed and distinctive due to the original, locally sourced slate roofs they support. However, it is believed that the current roof was replaced around the time the Trust took ownership of the building and therefore questions have a rose as to the original roofing technique of the cottages. These vernacular cottages therefore provide an opportunity to interpret construction techniques of the time, though the cottages have been drastically altered in order to accommodate the museum collection.

4 Previous Research

A Historic Building Survey was conducted in February 2014 the results of which can be obtained from the Trust.

5 Objectives of the Historic Desk Based Assessment

The DBA is to be carried out in order to augment the Historic Building Survey ahead of building repair and conservation. It is specifically designed to gather as much information as possible on the roof structure of the Museum and inform the repair and possible replacement of the current roof.

More broadly, the purpose of the DBA is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate:

1. An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive in relation to the Museum building;
2. An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering the archaeological, historical and architectural interest;
3. Strategies for further evaluation where the nature, extent or significance of the Museum building is not sufficiently defined;
4. An assessment of the impact of proposed roof repair on the significance of the Museum building;
5. Strategies to conserve the significance of the Museum building.

6 Sources and Data Collection

The DBA will include an initial archive appraisal and further research to put the findings of the Historic Building Survey work in context. It will include a detailed examination of (but not limited to) the relevant records held by:

- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Buildings of Scotland;
- National Trust for Scotland;
- Glamis Estate Records (for prints and paintings, estate maps and other documents).
- Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest;
- Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record;
- The National Library of Scotland (for maps, charters, registers, manuscript collections, books etc.);

- National Archives of Scotland (for genealogical records, public records, census information etc.);
- The General Register Office for Scotland (for family history records, census information etc.);
- Statistical Accounts (1791-1799, 1834 and 1845, 1951-1952, 2004-2005);

Where additional and relevant sources of information, both primary and secondary, are identified but fall out with the remit of the current DBA a summary of the resources (and as accurate an index of the context thereof) should be listed, thereby allowing recommendations for further research work.

7 Products

The contractor will produce an Appendix to the aforementioned Historic Building Survey and augment the survey in areas where the DBA casts greater or differing light on the interpretation of the standing remains.

8 Logistics

The Desk Based Assessment will be managed by the NTS Archaeologist, Daniel Rhodes, to whom all queries of a technical nature should be addressed.

Access

Access to NTS Archives is available to the contractor upon request.

Personnel and standards

Contractors will provide the name of a single person who will be the archaeological Project Manager. The Desk Based Assessment will be undertaken under the close supervision of either a suitably qualified and experienced buildings archaeologist, or an experienced buildings historian with a proven track record in the systematic recording and analysis of historic buildings, and in the production of analytical reports. It is expected that the successful contractor will be a member of the *Institute for Archaeologists* and work in compliance with their Standard for buildings recording and other appropriate guidelines.

Short CVs should be included in the Tender Document for the principal participants in the project.

Volunteers or trainee students may be used on the project, provided that they receive adequate supervision and training, and that volunteers gain no financial remuneration other than the repayment of bona fide expenses. The use of volunteers and students must be approved in advance by the NTS.

Health and safety

The contractor will be responsible for implementing all appropriate health and safety requirements and any other current legislation which is applicable, and for ensuring that all sub-contractors appointed by her/him also implement all appropriate health and safety requirements and any other current legislation which is applicable

The contractor will be expected to carry suitable insurance (the minimum requirement is professional indemnity insurance cover of £1 million) **and will carry out and supply the NTS Project Manager with a Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Method Statement prior to the commencement of works.** A Health and Safety Policy Document must also be submitted and approved by the NTS. The Tender Document should include details of proposed health and safety provision.

Publicity

The project and its results may be publicised through the local or national media. Any publicity (including online) must be handled by or through the NTS.

Finances

The Tender Document will contain an estimate of the cost of the project as described in this Project Outline, and should set out the following details:

- Wages (stating number and level of staff, daily rate per member of staff per day, and which staff will be used for each element of the work);
- Specialist costs;
- Travel and accommodation expenses;
- Hire costs;
- Equipment and consumables;
- Post-fieldwork costs;
- Analysis costs;
- Report and archive production costs;
- Overheads and other costs;
- Any costs in-kind, not to be charged for.

A contingency sum may be included as a percentage of the overall costs. The contingency sum will only be applicable where unforeseen circumstances prevail, and its use will have to be justified. Written notification should be given as soon as practicable of any proposed variation over and above the basic estimate. Variations in expenditure, including the use of the contingency, will require prior written approval from the NTS. The detailed costings should be shown excluding VAT, but the overall costings should also be shown including VAT.

The NTS operates a system of staged payments, with the final instalment tendered on receipt of the approved final report. Contractors should note that if significant delays occur at one or more stages of the project, excepting those reasonably outwith the contractor's control, the percentage of the total fee held back until payment as the final instalment is likely to increase.

9 Reporting Procedures

Reporting timetable

One **electronic copy** of a draft report (which should include all illustrative material) should be provided within **four weeks** of completion of the field element. The NTS will attempt to provide comments on this first draft within four weeks; at that stage, a timetable for the submission of a revised draft (four copies) will be agreed, dependent upon the level of revision required. The final report will be submitted within four weeks of comments upon and approval of the revised draft by the NTS.

Copyright of the reports and all other information (including electronic information) will rest with the NTS, but the contractor will have the right to use the reports and the survey results free of charge in relation to non-commercial activities or to promote the work of the contractor. However, approval must be sought from the NST prior to doing so.

Report production and distribution

Four paper and electronic copies of the report and context database information will be supplied. Copies of digital survey information will be supplied on CD or other agreed medium as AutoCAD LT 2004 and DXF/DWG files suitable for use on a PC running Windows XP.

10 The Archive

The primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS, and will include all original field records and notebooks, alongside a full set of catalogued photographs. The archive will be prepared to standards agreed with the NMRS and will be deposited with them within **six months** of submission of the final report.

Bibliography

AOC, 2014. *Angus Folk Museum, Glamis, Angus Historic Building Recording*. Report: 22642.

Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

Intentionally blank.

Site Number	1
Site Name	Glamis Village
Type of Site	Village; Burgh
NMRS Number	NO34NE52
HER Number	NO34NE0052
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	3
Northing	7
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	<p>Glamis burgh and village. Although there is evidence to indicate an early Christian settlement at Glamis (NO33NE0069), much of the present village dates to the 18th century, built by the 9th Earl of Strathmore, partly to re-house estate workers whose cottages had been removed during redevelopment of Glamis Castle and its surrounding estate. Glamis was made a Burgh of barony in 1491 by James IV. In the centre of the village The Square and the mercat cross (NO 3850 4672). The mercat cross was first erected in the 17th century but removed after markets ceased to be held and lost until it was found in the grounds of Glamis Castle in the 1970s. In 1976 it was re-erected, with a new base and finial added to the original 17th century column. The church (NO34NE0016), with origins in the 7th century, lies at the NE end of the village. The Main Street is orientated ENE-WSW, and comprises a mix of 18th and 19th century houses culminating at the W end with two pumps - a cast-iron Victorian fluted pump with a lion's head capital (by Glenfield Co. Ltd, Kilmarnock), and a more utilitarian ashlar pier pump of the earlier 19th century (Angus SMR).</p>

Site Number	2
Site Name	Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Angus Folk Museum
Type of Site	Terraced Cottages; Museum
NMRS Number	NO34NE54
HER Number	NO34NE0054
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338531
Northing	746816
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	<p>H.B. No. 11563.</p> <p>This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3853 4681.</p> <p>Description 1793, converted to museum 1958. Row of 6 single storey cottages. Random rubble and dressed quoins.NW (KIRK WYND) ELEVATION: from left: cottage 1 with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows; cottage 2 with 2-leaf boarded timber door to left and 2 windows to right; cottage 3 with 2-leaf boarded timber door and flanking windows; cottage 4 with 2-leaf</p>

boarded timber door to right and 2 windows to left; cottage 5 with part-glazed timber door to right and 2 windows to left; cottage 6 with 2-leaf boarded timber door (museum entrance), adjacent cast-iron letter box to right, and windows in flanking bays; 2 further bays to outer right (angled to SE) each with boarded timber door over window-height opening. SE ELEVATION: row of small window openings and vertically- astragalled rooflights. Multi-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case and fixed timber windows. Angus stone slate. Coped ashlar stacks with thackstones and cans.

Notes

Property of the National Trust for Scotland. The six cottages which form the museum were built by the Earl of Strathmore for workers of the Glamis Estate. Jean, Lady Maitland founded the Angus Folk Collection which was run by local trustees until 1974 when it was handed over to the National Trust for Scotland. An early 19th century plan shows the row of cottages extending S along what is now the car park and turning at right angles to the E.

References

National Trust for Scotland ANGUS FOLK MUSEUM information leaflet. RCAHMS (Listed Building report).

A terrace of six cottages now used as a museum. Built in 1793 by the Earl of Strathmore, they were presented to the National Trust for Scotland in 1957. They are built of random rubble with dressed quoins. An agricultural gallery has been added, on the other side of Kirkwynd. The contents of the museum include a kitchen from Craichie, a Victorian farmhouse parlour, a schoolhouse, a forge from a smithy at Eassie, the former hearse-house to the north-west has been converted into a farmworkers' bothy and various collections of machinery and fixtures and fittings. Standing building survey was carried out by AOC in January 2014. The cottages now consist of 16 discrete museum rooms with stone flagged floor; the original hearth areas are mostly still in place, mainly along the north walls. A number of blocked windows were located by the survey suggesting that internal arrangements of the cottages had changed over time (Angus SMR).

Site Number	3
Site Name	Glamis
Type of Site	Settlement; Cemetery
NMRS Number	
HER Number	NO34NE0069
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	338566
Northing	746700
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	Site of an early Christian settlement and cemetery. The area now occupied by the village of Glamis was a centre of early Christian settlement, with multiple Pictish stones (NO34NE0002, NO34NE0034) and early cross evident (NO34NE0016). With the finding of long cists in the area called Backdykes (NO34NE0068) there is a strong possibility of extensive remains of an early cemetery in the area, as well as early structures (Angus SMR).

Site Number	4
--------------------	---

Site Name	Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Angus Folk Museum, Former Hearse House and Cartshed and Granary
Type of Site	Hearse House
NMRS Number	NO34NE 54.01
HER Number	NO34NE0054
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338506
Northing	746847
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11562.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 15/01/1980.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3852 4684.

Description

Early 19th century. Single storey, 6-bay, rectangular-plan former hearse house (see Notes). Rubble with dressed ashlar quoins.NE (COURTYARD) ELEVATION: wide 2-leaf door to centre with door in bay to left and window to outer left, further window to right of centre with 2 doors beyond, all doors boarded timber.SE (KIRK WYND) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with large 2-leaf boarded timber door.12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans; plain bargeboarding.CARTSHED AND GRANARY: reconstructed 4-bay cartshed and granary to NW.BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls.

Notes

Property of the National Trust for Scotland. As part of the NTS Angus Folk Museum's Agricultural Section, the hearse house interior has been converted to a traditional bothy, and with the cartshed and granary form a courtyard with a further harled range to the NE.

References

National Trust for Scotland ANGUS FOLK MUSEUM information leaflet (Listed Building report).

Site Number	5
Site Name	Glamis Village, 6 Kirkwynd, Formerly Head Forester's House With Boundary Walls
Type of Site	House (19th century)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 98
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338503
Northing	746791
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11564.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3850 4679.

Description

Rebuilt 19th century. Plain 2-storey, 3-bay house and single storey wing. Coursed rubble.SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: part-glazed timber door to centre at ground with windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration to 1st floor; window to single storey bay at outer left.NW ELEVATION: ground floor obscured by boundary wall; small window to centre at 1st floor.NE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to outer right at ground.4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans.BOUNDARY WALLS: rubble boundary walls.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Former listing noted a carved stone dated 1715 to the single storey wing, this was not located 1998 (Listed Building report).

NO34NE 98 38503 46791

Site Number	6
Site Name	Glamis, St Fergus's Church
Type of Site	Cross Slab (Pictish)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16.01
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746800
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 16.01 386 468.

No. 4 Some years before 1911 part of a cross-slab (now lost) was found by grave-diggers in Glamis churchyard; other fragments of the stone were seen but not recovered (Stirton 1911; RCAHMS 1983, 20, No. 147(iv)).

Site Number	7
Site Name	Glamis, St Fergus's Church, War Memorial
Type of Site	War Memorial
NMRS Number	NO34NE 154
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746800
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	War memorial.

Site Number	8
Site Name	Glamis Manse, cross slab
Type of Site	Cross Slab (Pictish), Pictish Symbol Stone (Pictish)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 2
HER Number	NO34NE0002
Status	Scheduled Monument 152
Easting	338580
Northing	746860
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	Treasured Places - HLF funded

This impressive Pictish cross-slab, probably dating to the 8th century, stands in the garden of the former manse at Glamis (also known as Glamis No.2). On one side it bears an elaborately decorated cross, flanked by four panels with characteristic Pictish carvings, including mythical beasts, a deer and triple disc symbols, and two men fighting with axes set below a cauldron from which two human legs project. On the other side of the stone there is a snake, a fish (probably a salmon) and a mirror.

Information from RCAHMS (SC) 26 July 2007; Carver 2005).

An image of this site has been nominated as one of Scotland's favourite archive images. For more information about the project visit <http://www.treasuredplaces.org.uk>

NO34NE 2 3858 4686.

(NO 3858 4686) Stone (NAT)
OS 6" map, (1959)

This nearly 9' high cross-slab stands in the grounds of the manse. Early writers, Gordon, Pennant and Knox describe it as being in the churchyard, but it is possible that the churchyard once extended into the manse garden. The slab may have been moved, however, a number of holes at its base possibly indicating some sort of levering instruments being fitted to it (Stirton 1913, 12). Traditionally, it was erected to commemorate the assassination of King Malcolm (Angus-Butterworth 1967, 54-6).

One side is incised with a serpent, a fish, and a mirror symbol, while the other bears an elaborate cross, the side panels beyond it containing a centaur, a dog-like beast, a pair of men fighting with axes, a doe's head, a cauldron (from which a pair of legs protrude) supported on a bar by two ring-handles, and a triple disc symbol. The stone was originally Class I and re-used in the Class II period (Henderson 1960, 60)

This cross slab is as described and illustrated.
Visited by OS (W D J) 16 December 1969.

Class II symbol stone - Glamis 2 - On the face is a cross with two figures fighting beside which is a cauldron in which there appears to be a figure. Below is a deer's head over a triple disc. On the reverse are a vertical arrangement of a serpent over a salmon and a mirror (Mack 1997).

Pictish Symbol Stone. This c. 2.7m high cross-slab of Old Red Sandstone stands in the grounds of the manse. Early writers - Gordon (1726), Pennant (1776) and Knox, describe it as being in the churchyard, but it is possible that the churchyard once extended into the manse garden.

The slab may have been moved, however, a number of holes at its base possibly indicating some sort of levering instruments being fitted to it. Traditionally, it was erected to commemorate the assassination of King Malcolm. The stone tapers towards the top which is pedimented. One side is incised with a serpent, a fish, and a mirror symbol, while the other bears an elaborate cross, the side panels beyond it containing a centaur, a dog-like beast, a pair of men fighting with axes, a doe's head, a cauldron (from which a pair of legs protrude) supported on a bar by two ring-handles, and a triple disc symbol. The stone was originally Class I and re-used later in the Class II period (Angus SMR).

Site Number	9
Site Name	Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Parish Kirk Manse including East Wall, Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary
Type of Site	Manse
NMRS Number	NO34NE 73
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338573
Northing	746878
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11559.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3857 4687.

Description

1788, early 19th century (prior to 1836) additions and further modern alterations. 2-storey, 3-bay, L-plan house with single storey wings, that to left with piend and platform roof. Squared and snecked dressed rubble with ashlar dressings, harl to N and E. Stone mullions.S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: wide entrance slapping with modern door in bay to left, bipartite window to centre and canted window to right, regular fenestration to 1st floor, and corniced dies with carved urn finials to outer angles. Slightly advanced wing to outer left with wide centre tripartite window. Small piended wing with window to outer right.W ELEVATION: 4 windows (that to right of centre narrower) with band course at centre giving way to timpany gable with blind roundel and tall stack. Small window in gablehead of main block behind.E ELEVATION: single storey bay projecting to left of centre with window to right, lower slightly recessed bay (also projecting) to centre with door on return to right, both piended. Bipartite window to outer right recessed bay.N ELEVATION: stair window to centre in canted bay below catslide roof, windows to right at each floor and small outbuilding projecting to outer right. Advanced gable to left of centre with modern garage door slapping at ground, windows to outer right and left above, and window in low lean-to extension on return to right with further dormerheaded-window above. 4-, 8- and 12-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows; margined stair window. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans; sawtooth ashlar-coped skews and block skewputts with urn finials to S.INTERIOR: not seen 1998.EAST WALL: dated 1634. Parapet wall (average 3? High) in dry rubble with flat coping, carved stone urns (modern) on raised plinths and inset initialled datestone to SE, further badly eroded carved stone to NE.GATEPIERS, GATES AND BOUNDARY WALLS: square-section, corniced ashlar gatepiers and decorative cast-iron gates to W; small square-section, ball-finished gatepiers to E adjoining separately listed E wall. Coped rubble boundary walls.

Notes

The NSA reported that "The manse, which is a commodious house, was built in 1788; and

during the present incumbency, a considerable addition was made to it." The Manse Standing Stone, a Scheduled Ancient Monument in the form of an early Christian Monolith with Celtic Cross and incised pictish symbols is situated in the S garden.

References
NSA (1836), p348 (Listed Building report).

NO34NE 73 38573 46878

For adjacent parish church of St Fergus, see NO34NE 16.00. For sculptured stones and architectural fragment found around the manse, see NO34NE 34.00 and NO34NE 69 respectively.

Site Number	10
Site Name	Glamis Manse
Type of Site	Carved Stones
NMRS Number	NO34NE 34
HER Number	NO34NE0034
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746880
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 34.00 3860 4688

NO34NE 34.01 NO 3860 4688 Pictish Symbol Stone
NO34NE 34.02 NO 3860 4688 Carved Stone
NO34NE 34.03 NO 3860 4688 Grave-Slabs

A number of sculptured stones have been found in the rockery at Glamis Manse (NO34NE 73). Visited by RCAHMS (SH) March 1984

NO 386 469 A fragment of what appears to be the corner of a piece of church 'furniture' with a pillar and scroll work suggesting a corner-post was discovered in the Manse Rockery. It is probably of the Romanesque period of the late 11th/12th century (Atkinson 1995).

Class I symbol stone-Glamis 4 - bearing a triple oval symbol (Mack 1997, 66).

Findspot of a number of sculptured stones which were discovered in the rockery at Glamis Manse. In 1967 the lower part of a cross-slab (Glamis No. 3), which had been built into a wall, was recorded. This was of grey sandstone, 58.4 cm long, 55.9 cm wide and 12.7 cm thick. The front is carved in relief, has interlace at the foot of the cross shaft, a panel to the right of the shaft has the hindquarters of a beast, probably a wolf, and the corresponding panel to the left has the lower part of a walking man. The back has the legs of two human figures standing close together. It has been removed from the rockery, was cleaned in 1995 and is now displayed within the church. In 1984 a thin slab (Glamis No. 4), 0.34m x 0.29m which bears a fragment of a triple-oval symbol with central -double-comma- decoration was discovered in the rockery. It was subsequently lost until rediscovered when the rockery was re-laid in 1995, cleaned and is now displayed in the church. Also found in 1995 was a architectural fragment of carved stone and a grave-slab. The architectural fragment appears to have a pillar and scroll work, suggestive of a corner post of the Romanesque period of the 11/12th century AD. In 1999 a stone animal corbel fragment, probably medieval, was donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. It had been dug up from the garden at Glamis Manse by a previous headmaster. It

measures 106 x 97 x 69mm (Angus SMR).

Site Number	10.1
Site Name	Glamis Manse, Rockery
Type of Site	Pictish Symbol Stone (Pictish)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 34.01
HER Number	NO34NE0034
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746880
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 34.01 3860 4688.

Found in the rockery at Glamis Manse in 1984, a thin slab (0.34m x 0.29m) bears a fragment of a triple-oval symbol with central 'double-comma' decoration.

Visited by RCAHMS (SH) March 1984

NO 386 469 The fragment, Glamis no 4, noticed in the Manse rockery in 1984 and since lost, was rediscovered when the rockery was relaid. The fragment has been cleaned and is now displayed in the church (Atkinson 1995b).

Site Number	10.2
Site Name	Glamis Manse, Rockery
Type of Site	Carved Stone
NMRS Number	NO34NE 34.02
HER Number	NO34NE0034
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746880
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 34.02 3860 4688.

NO 386 469 The fragment no 3, originally discovered in 1967, was removed from the Manse rockery. It has now been cleaned, and is displayed inside the Church (Atkinson 1995a).

Site Number	10.3
Site Name	Glamis Manse, Rockery
Type of Site	Grave Slab(s)

NMRS Number	NO34NE 34.03
HER Number	NO34NE0034
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746880
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 34.03 3860 4688

Site Number	11
Site Name	Glamis Manse
Type of Site	Architectural Fragment
NMRS Number	NO34NE 69
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338600
Northing	746900
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 69 386 469

NO 386 469. A stone animal corbel fragment, probably medieval, was donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. It had been dug up from the garden at Glamis manse (NO34NE 73) by a previous headmaster. Size: 106 x 97 x 69mm. Acc. No. F.1999.429. Sponsor: Angus Museums (Benvie 1999).

Site Number	12
Site Name	Glamis Castle Policies, Kirk Gate
Type of Site	Gate(s), Gate Pier(s)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 1.06
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338616
Northing	746908
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11558.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3862 4691.

Description

Late 17th century, erected at this site 1774. Square-section ashlar gatepiers with rusticated long and short-work quoins; 'book rest' caps with cornice and carved orb finials; buttressed to rear (N) elevation. Ashlar-coped, lean-to flanking walls.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. When, in 1774, the court walls close to the castle were demolished this (the Outer Gate) and the De'il and Gladiator Gates were relocated to the policy perimeters. At the SE perimeter, this gate became known as Church Lodge.

References

NSA (1836) XI, p345. Maurice Lindsay CASTLES OF SCOTLAND (1986) (Listed Building report).

NO34NE 1.06 38616 46908

Site Number	13
Site Name	Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Parish Kirk of St Fergus (Church of Scotland) with Session House
Type of Site	CHURCH, CROSS Slab (Pictish), Cross Slab(s) (Pictish), Pictish Symbol Stone (Pictish), Well
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16
HER Number	NO34NE0016
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338629
Northing	746865
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11555.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3862 4686.

Description

Dated 1792, much altered, chancel added 1933. Plain, rectangular-plan aisleless church with classical bell-tower spire. Squared and snecked rubble with dressed ashlar quoins. Round-headed openings; deeply-chamfered hoodmoulded doorway; Y-tracery; stone mullions.W (TOWER) ELEVATION: 4-stage entrance tower projecting to centre of otherwise blank gabled elevation. Tall 1st stage with hoodmoulded, round-headed doorway, deep-set studded boarded timber door, round-headed window and carved stone with mutuled cornice above. Slightly reduced 2nd stage with clock to each face giving way to further reduced octagonal 3rd stage (bell chamber) with round-headed arcading (alternately blind and louvered) below octagonal spire with fish weathervane.E ELEVATION: 3-light traceried window to chancel projecting at centre, and flanking round-headed lights on canted returns.S ELEVATION: 3 large traceried windows, that to centre blocked with small pitch-roofed porch projecting at ground, blocked tracery visible above; outer bays with square-headed windows to each floor and further similar window beyond to left at ground.N ELEVATION: 2 large traceried windows flanking blank centre bay, small square-headed window to ground left, and similar window to outer bays at gallery.Multi-pane, leaded and margined windows, stained glass (see below) to E windows of N and S elevations. Grey slates. Stepped ashlar skews with square skewputts. INTERIOR: refurbished 1933 galleried. Fixed timber pews with carved ends and finely carved gallery; parquet floor; panelled ceiling; boarded timber dadoes. Wide chancel arch to raised

chancel with fixed elders chairs and fretwork organ screen. Marble memorial tablets to W wall. Stained glass to N by Gordon Webster, 1969, dedicated to Matthew Babington B D; that to S with left light memorial window to "John and Anne Milne of Holemill, Glamis", and that to right "erected by their daughters Elisabeth, Helen, Johanna and Charlotte". SESSION HOUSE: Circa 1840 and later. Small single storey, piend-roofed, slated, rubble session house with dressed ashlar quoins and 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case window. N(ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: boarded timber door with 4-pane fanlight to left of centre, window to right and further timber door to outer right under catslide roof.

Notes

Ecclesiastical building in use as such. The church was re-dedicated to St Fergus on 6th May, 1934. The Strathmore Aisle, graveyard and boundary walls are listed separately.

References

NSA (1836), p348. Hay POST REFORMATION CHURCHES (1957), p82. Rev John Stirton CHANTRY CHAPEL AT GLAMIS (1935) (Listed Building report).

NO34NE 16.00 38629 46865

NO34NE 16.01 NO 386 468 Cross-Slab
NO34NE 16.02 NO 38644 46855 Strathmore Aisle
NO34NE 16.04 NO 38635 46846 Burial-Ground

For adjacent manse, see NO34NE 73.

(NO 3864 4685) St. Fergus's Church (NR)

(NO 3865 4696) St. Fergus's Well (NR)

OS 6" map, (1959)

Glamis Church, built in 1793, stands against the medieval S transept of St. Fergus's Church the remainder of which was removed then, the new church being built on its site, possibly incorporating part of the old foundations as remains of arches may be seen at the base of the church wall between the vestry and the date.

The transept, built c. 1459, measures 35' 4" by 26' 7", and is now used as the burial vault of the Earls of Strathmore.

A fragment of a Celtic sculptured cross, now lying in the churchyard was found in a grave some years ago. It bears part of a Celtic cross and some interlaced design (Stirton 1911). There is no record, however, of any Celtic building having stood at Glamis, though it is known that there was such a place. The church was granted to Arbroath Abbey in the 12th century, and dedicated in 1242.

St. Fergus's Well is a spring, a little below the church, and near it once stood St. Fergus's Cave (MacKinlay 1914, 16).

All that remains standing of the medieval parish church of Glamis is the 15th century S transept, the remainder having been taken down in 1792 when the present church was built. The burial-ground may formerly have been larger, and 'relics of burials' have been found near the gate of the Manse (to the W of the church) and beneath the road that runs between the church and the Manse.

A Class II Pictish cross-slab stands in the Manse garden (NO34NE 2), where there are also part of a cross-slab which was found in the burial-ground some years before 1911 (NO34NE 16.1), a fragment of a stone bearing a 'concertina' symbol, and two medieval grave-slabs; a fragment of a Class II Pictish cross-slab found at Glamis in 1967 is now in the church (NO34NE 24). The church of Glamis is on record in 1178, but the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation.

Glamis Parish Church

NMRS NOTES:

Architect 1792

The transept, a small rectangular building of ashlar construction, measuring 9.0m x 8.0m is still the burial vault of the Earls of Strathmore. It is roofed and has a modern window and doorway in the south wall (where the date '1742' appears on the back of the door) and a sundial which bears the date '1771'. Although the building is believed to date from the 15th century it appears to be, externally, no earlier than the 17th century.

No information was found regarding the Early Christian cross-slab mentioned by Stirton which is now lost. St. Fergus's Well at NO 3865 4696 is a natural spring.

Visited by OS (W D J) 16 December 1969.

All that remains standing of the medieval parish church of Glamis is the 15th century S transept, the remainder having been taken down in 1792 when the present church was built. The burial-ground may formerly have been larger, and 'relics of burials' have been found near the gate of the Manse (to the W of the church) and beneath the road that runs between the church and the Manse, a fragment of a stone bearing a 'concertina' symbol, and two medieval grave-slabs; a fragment of a Class II Pictish cross-slab found at Glamis in 1967 is now in the church (NO34NE24). The church of Glamis is on record in 1178, but the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation. (16.1) Some years before 1911 part of a cross-slab (now lost) was found by grave-diggers in Glamis churchyard; other fragments of the stone were seen but not recovered. The lower part of the cross-slab was rediscovered in 1983 in the manse rockery and moved to the church in 1994 when the rockery was removed. It is decorated with interlace with perhaps part of a 'flower' symbol. A second carved fragment, was noted in the rockery in 1984 and also moved into the church 1994; it has a triple oval or 'concertina' symbol with 'double comma' decoration incised on what may have been a decorative panel in the pictish church. Part of a column with scrolled decoration, also recovered from the rockery in 1994, may have been part of an item of furniture in the earlier church. World War II memorial cross, wooden, housed inside the church. Full transcription of memorial held in AAS Digital Archive. The Pictish stone fragments housed in the kirk were moved on loan to Meffan Museum in December 2013 (Angus SMR).

Site Number	14
Site Name	Glamis Viillage, Kirkwynd, Parish Kirk, Strathmore Aisle
Type of Site	Burial Aisle
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16.02
HER Number	NO34NE0016
Status	Listed Building: Category A
Easting	338644
Northing	746855
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11556.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category A building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3865 4685.

Description

15th century, altered 17th century and later. Small, rectangular-plan burial vault, probably transept of former church. Red sandstone ashlar with dressed margins and quoins, flat-roofed

ashlar bay to E. Part raised and battered base course; base and stepped blocking courses to crenellated flat-roofed bay. Segmental- and Tudor-arched openings; embrasured, traceried S window, roll-moulded and chamfered doorway. Voussoirs and stone mullions. S ELEVATION: single gabled bay to left with broad doorway, 2-leaf timber door with escutcheon inscribed '1742'; 3-light traceried window over and sundial dated 1771 on carved corbel in gablehead finialled with stone lion and shield on square plinth. Crenellated bay to right with blinded Tudor-arched window and flanking pilasters. W ELEVATION: canopied black marble mural tablet with Corinthian columns, carved spandrels, decorative cornice to right of centre, pedimented stone beyond to right and plain round-headed red marble tablet to outer right. 1793 church adjoining at NW angle. N ELEVATION: small advanced pinnacled link to right, with segmental-headed window on return to left; gablehead finial of griffon with shield displaying lion rampant. E ELEVATION: advanced flat-roofed bay to left with 4-light Tudor-arched window and flanking pilastered angles each with blank (eroded?) shield. Grey slate. Ashlar-coped skewers and flat skewputts. INTERIOR: sacrament house with ogee-arched aumbry flanked by shields, that to left with lion of Glamis, that to right with lion of Glamis and Ogilvy impaled. Stone groin-vaulted roof with bosses, corbels and keystones carved with coronets, lions of Glamis, lions of Glamis and Ogilvy, grapes in bold relief. Altar-shaped tomb to "Patrick Lyon, the first Lord Glamis, who died in 1459, and of Isabella Ogilvy, his wife, daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, who was interred beside her husband in 1484". Short octagonal pillar with decorative capital. Stone stair leads down to burial vault of Lyon family beneath stone pavement.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. The Strathmore Aisle was probably part of a cruciform-plan pre-reformation church demolished in 1792. 17th century alterations were made by Patrick 1st Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn who refers, in his diary of 1684-9, to church renovations when he "made a loft for my owne (sic) use and built a little addition to my burial place, both which contribute externelie (sic) to the adornment of the church". Stirton refers to the "projecting ridge, or plinth of dressed stone along the wall, and some feet from the ground, A device common in the medieval times to prevent water gathering at the foot of the wall" (p7).

References

Rev John Stirton CHANTRY CHAPEL AT GLAMIS (1935). Hay POST REFORMATION CHURCHES (1957), p245 (Listed Building report).

Glamis Church, built in 1793, stands against the medieval S transept of St. Fergus's Church the remainder of which was removed then, the new church being built on its site, possibly incorporating part of the old foundations as remains of arches may be seen at the base of the church wall between the vestry and the date.

The transept, built c. 1459, measures 35' 4" by 26' 7", and is now used as the burial vault of the Earls of Strathmore.

A fragment of a Celtic sculptured cross, now lying in the churchyard was found in a grave some years ago. It bears part of a Celtic cross and some interlaced design (Stirton 1911). There is no record, however, of any Celtic building having stood at Glamis, though it is known that there was such a place. The church was granted to Arbroath Abbey in the 12th century, and dedicated in 1242.

St. Fergus's Well is a spring, a little below the church, and near it once stood St. Fergus's Cave (J MacKinlay 1914).

The transept, a small rectangular building of ashlar construction, measuring 9.0m x 8.0m is still the burial vault of the Earls of Strathmore. It is roofed and has a modern window and doorway in the south wall (where the date '1742' appears on the back of the door) and a sundial which bears the date '1771'. Although the building is believed to date from the 15th century it appears to be, externally, no earlier than the 17th century.

No information was found regarding the Early Christian cross-slab mentioned by Stirton which is now lost. St. Fergus's Well at NO 3865 4696 is a natural spring.

Visited by OS (W D J) 16 December 1969.

All that remains standing of the medieval parish church of Glamis is the 15th century S transept, the remainder having been taken down in 1792 when the present church was built. The burial-ground may formerly have been larger, and 'relics of burials' have been found near the gate of the Manse (to the W of the church) and beneath the road that runs between the church and the Manse.

A Class II Pictish cross-slab stands in the Manse garden (NO34NE 2), where there are also part of a cross-slab which was found in the burial-ground some years before 1911 (NO34NE 16.1), a fragment of a stone bearing a 'concertina' symbol, and two medieval grave-slabs; a fragment of a Class II Pictish cross-slab found at Glamis in 1967 is now in the church (NO34NE 24). The church of Glamis is on record in 1178, but the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation.

Recorded by RCAHMS (Listed Building Recording Programme 2001).

Site Number	15
Site Name	Glamis Village, Kirkwynd, Parish Kirk, Graveyard, Walls and Gravestones
Type of Site	Burial Ground
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16.04
HER Number	NO34NE0016
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338635
Northing	746846
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 45694.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3866 4686.

Description

18th century and later. Semicircular-coped squared and snecked rubble walls enclosing church and graveyard. Carved ?skull and crossbones? Stones set into wall at NW and SW (adjacent to Session House) gates. N GATEPIERS AND GATES: channelled and rusticated ashlar square-section gatepiers with deep cornice giving way to carved orb finials on swept plinths. Decorative wrought-iron gates with overthrow archway bearing Star-of-David surmounted by cross. E GATEPIERS AND GATE: pedestrian gateway with gatepiers as above, and decorative wrought-iron gate. GRAVESTONES: some fine moulded apex style stones with various carvings of death emblems and family crests, inscriptions badly eroded. Table stones with classical and gothic detail.

Notes

Parish Kirk listed separately (Listed Building report).

Site Number	16
--------------------	----

Site Name	Glamis, Kirkwynd, St Fergus's Church
Type of Site	Carved Stone
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16.03
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338630
Northing	746870
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 16.03 3863 4687

No.6 A fragment of an early medieval sculptured stone, probably the corner of a rectangular structure of church furniture. The fragment comprises two sculptured faces, each bearing an incised panel, from the corner of which emerges an incised spiral. A roll-moulding on the angle separates the two faces.
Information from RCAHMS (lfr), 16 June 2004.

Site Number	17
Site Name	Glamis
Type of Site	Cross Slab
NMRS Number	NO34NE 16.05
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338630
Northing	746870
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	Cross Slab.

Site Number	18
Site Name	Glamis Village, Braehead Road, the Auld Mill and Joiner's Workshop
Type of Site	Watermill
NMRS Number	NO34NE 48
HER Number	NO34NE0048
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338591
Northing	746693
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 13771.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 15/01/1980.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3861 4673.

Description

17th century in origin, late 18th to early 19th century in form. 2-storey corn mill with wheel-house and detached kiln. Rubble with ashlar dressings. Chamfered arrises. AULD MILL SW RANGE: Angus stone slate to wheel-house and grey slate to taller range. SE (GLAMIS BURN) ELEVATION: lower wheel-house to left of centre and tall mill building to right, both with variety of asymmetrical openings. JOINERS WORKSHOP TO NE: piend-roofed single and 2-storey building with Angus stone slates. Piend-roofed advanced bay to river elevation of 2-storey section. NW ELEVATION: 2-storey, building to right with boarded timber door in bay to left at ground, and window to right at each floor. Lower, 3-bay range to left with large sliding timber door to left, and altered windows (with vertically-aligned astragals) to centre and right bays.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. John Rennie, a successful millwright, designed machinery for a Glamis mill towards the end of the eighteenth century. Glamis Greys were good quality stones (quarried locally) for grinding oats and barley.

References

John Hume INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND Vol II (1977), p135. Enid Gauldie THE SCOTTISH COUNTRY MILLER 1700-1900 (1981) (Listed Building report).

Delisted 2000

Information received from Historic Scotland, to confirm that this building was not de-listed in 2000. It was most recently re-surveyed in 1998 and the listing category updated from category C(s) to category B. IA November 2010.

Former corn mill. A two-storey corn mill with wheel-house and detached kiln. It dates from the 17th century, but is much altered. It was in use as a joiner's workshop when visited by Hume in 1974. It is a 2-storey corn mill with wheel-house and detached kiln constructed of rubble with ashlar dressings (Angus SMR).

Site Number	19
Site Name	Glamis Village, Braehead Road, Old Smithy
Type of Site	Smithy
NMRS Number	NO34NE 66
HER Number	NO34NE0072
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338574
Northing	746654
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 45692.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3860 4673.

Description

Late 18th to early 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay, piend-roofed former smithy adjoining later timber building to W. Coursed, snecked rubble with droved margins. Stone mullions. NE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Broad 2-leaf boarded timber door to centre with bipartite windows in flanking bays. SE ELEVATION: piended; bipartite window to centre and extending to lower bay under catslide roof to outer left. Small-pane glazing in fixed timber windows. Corrugated-iron roofing. Coped ashlar stacks with thackstones.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Formerly with 3 forges. 'Swivel' seat and some forge remains still in situ. Machine for hooping cart-wheels passed to Angus Folk Museum. Smiddy House listed separately.

References

John Hume INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND VOL II (1977), p135. Information courtesy of tenant and local resident (Listed Building report).

NO34NE 66 38574 46654

(Location cited as NO 387 467). Smithy, late 18th to early 19th century. A low single-storey rubble building with a slate roof (Hume 1977, 135).

Buildings at Risk Register BARR

Single storey, 3-bay, piend-roofed former smithy adjoining later timber building to W. Coursed, snecked rubble with droved margins. Stone mullions. NE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Broad 2-leaf boarded timber door to centre with bipartite windows in flanking bays. SE ELEVATION: piended; bipartite window to centre and extending to lower bay under catslide roof to outer left. Small-pane glazing in fixed timber windows. Corrugated-iron roofing. Coped ashlar stacks with thackstones.

Formerly with 3 forges. 'Swivel' seat and some forge remains still in situ. Machine for hooping cart-wheels passed to Angus Folk Museum. (Historic Scotland).

BARR website <http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/912781>

Former smithy. Described by Hume in 1974 as -late 18th to early 19th century. A low single-storey rubble building with a slate roof-. Formerly with 3 forges. -Swivel- seat and some forge remains still in situ. Machine for hooping cart-wheels passed to Angus Folk Museum (Angus SMR).

Site Number	20
Site Name	Glamis Village, 6 Braehead Road, Auld Mill House
Type of Site	Mill House
NMRS Number	NO34NE 99
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338578
Northing	746716
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus

Description	<p>H.B. No. 11580.</p> <p>This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 15/01/1980.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3857 4671.</p> <p>Description 18th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house with single storey wing on falling ground site. Coursed rubble with painted margins, painted/rendered rear and NE side. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Small modern porch to centre bay at ground with windows in flanking bays, that to right altered to bipartite; regular fenestration to 1st floor. Recessed single storey wing to outer right with boarded timber door to left. SW ELEVATION: window to each floor at outer right and small window to right of centre in gablehead. NE ELEVATION: single storey wing projecting to right and small window on recessed face to left. Gablehead of single storey repaired/raised in brick. NW ELEVATION: elevation largely obscured, but with visible windows to left of centre at ground floor and to centre and left at 1st floor. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans.</p> <p>Notes Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. The Auld Mill (listed separately) is situated immediately to the SE of Auld Mill House (Listed Building report).</p>
--------------------	--

Site Number	21
Site Name	Glamis Village, 5 the Square, White House with Boundary Walls
Type of Site	House
NMRS Number	NO34NE 112
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338548
Northing	746748
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	<p>H.B. No. 11568.</p> <p>This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3854 4674.</p> <p>Description Dated 1766 but probably late 19th century (see Notes); later porch. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay house with single storey wing. Harl with painted margins to SW. SE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay to ground with jerkin-headed porch with timber door, flanking lights and tripartite windows on returns, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration to 1st floor. Dated, wall-mounted stone sundial high up to outer left angle. SW (THE SQUARE) ELEVATION: 2 windows grouped to right at each floor and 2 tiny attic openings above. NW ELEVATION: windows to centre and outer left bays at ground, and to centre at 1st floor below shouldered stack; piended, single storey wing adjoining to outer left. 4- and 12-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar and brick stacks with cans. BOUNDARY WALLS: semicircular-coped rubble boundary walls.</p> <p>Notes</p>

The date painted on the sundial is suspect as during repainting, the assistant factor decided upon its use as the most commonly found date elsewhere in Main Street.

References

SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE Bruce Walker "Glamis: 'The Great Rebuilding' on a Scottish Estate" (December 1985), p146 (Listed Building report).

Site Number	22
Site Name	Glamis Village, Braehead Road, Masonic Hall, Lodge Glamis 99 With Boundary Walls
Type of Site	Masonic Hall
NMRS Number	NO34NE 95
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338557
Northing	746733
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11569.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3855 4673.

Description

Circa 1830; 20th century extension to SE. 2-storey, 3-bay, L-plan, piend-roofed freemasons hall. Stugged sandstone ashlar with raised margins; squared and snecked rubble with droved quoins to sides and rear. Base, band and eaves courses. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: architraved door surround, deep-set timber door with small-pane fanlight to centre and windows in flanking bays, taller regular fenestration to 1st floor. NE ELEVATION: asymmetrical fenestration and small extension to right of centre. Lying 16-pane glazing pattern in timber ?sash and case effect? Windows to SW. Grey slates. Coped and shouldered ashlar wallhead stacks with some cans. INTERIOR: plain cornicing to coomb ceiling, boarded timber dadoes and timber fireplace to main hall. BOUNDARY WALLS: ashlar-coped rubble boundary walls.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Erected by the 'Masons' and 'Gardeners Society', each with about 200 members in 1836, and still in use as a Masonic and village hall.

References

NSA (Listed Building report).

Site Number	23
Site Name	Glamis Village, 4 Braehead Road, Old Smiddy House With Boundary Walls
Type of Site	Smithy
NMRS Number	NO34NE 96
HER Number	

Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338551
Northing	746711
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 13770.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3855 4671.

Description

Dated 1765. 2-storey, 3-bay house with stepped, 2-bay single storey wing. Coursed rubble with squared rubble quoins and margins. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Part-glazed timber door with dated lintel to centre, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration close to eaves at 1st floor; carved scrolled corbel to outer left angle close to eaves. Stepped roof, single storey bays to outer right; each with door to left and window to right. NW ELEVATION: ground floor with part-glazed timber door to centre and small window in bay to left, further window to centre at 1st floor. Single storey bays to outer left with 2 windows. SW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to each floor at outer right. 4-, 6-, and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates and overhanging eaves; Angus stone slate to single storey wing. Coped squared rubble stacks with thackstones and cans. BOUNDARY WALLS: rounded rubble coped rubble boundary walls.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. The scroll corbel may have served a purpose when the house was thatched. Smithy listed separately.

References

SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE Bruce Walker "Glamis: The 'Great Rebuilding' On A Scottish Estate" (December 1985), p146 (Listed Building report).

Site Number	24
Site Name	Glamis, Forfar Road, Braehead Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage
NMRS Number	NO34NE 138
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338546
Northing	746681
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 138 38546 46681

Site Number	25
Site Name	Glamis Village, 4 the Square, Bakery House

Type of Site	Bakery
NMRS Number	NO34NE 111
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338517
Northing	746751
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11567.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3851 4675.

Description

18th century. 2-storey, 5-bay pair of houses closing terrace to NE. Colour-washed with painted margins. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: part-glazed timber door (with adjacent small blinded opening to left, see Notes) in bay to right of centre, slightly taller door immediately to right and shop window to outer right, 2 small windows (at different levels) to left; 3 windows to right of centre at 1st floor and further window to outer left. NE (KIRK WYND) ELEVATION: window to outer right at ground, and single storey building (listed separately) adjoining beyond. 12-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows, shop window fixed. Grey slates. Brick stacks with cans.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. The small blinded opening is thought to have been for depositing money, possibly a toll.

References

Information courtesy of local resident (Listed Building report).

Site Number	26
Site Name	Glamis, The Square, General
Type of Site	Square; General View
NMRS Number	NO34NE 148
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338510
Northing	746740
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	None available.

Site Number	27
-------------	----

Site Name	Glamis Village, 2 The Square, Strathmore Arms Hotel, Former Post Office House
Type of Site	Hotel; Post Office
NMRS Number	NO34NE 110
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338501
Northing	746747
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11566. This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971. Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3850 4674. Description Dated 1765. 2-storey, 6-bay terraced pair of houses, part of wider terrace, converted to hotel. Dry-dash with raised stone margins.SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor with 3 windows to left of centre (that to outer left with dated lintel), further window to right, blank bay beyond and glazed door to outer right; regular fenestration to 1st floor except penultimate bay to right with small window.SW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to each floor at outer right and further window in gablehead above. Rubble link with Strathmore Arms Hotel to outer left.8-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Brick stacks with cans. Notes Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. For main hotel see separate listing (Listed Building report).

Site Number	28
Site Name	Glamis Village, 1 the Square, Strathmore Arms Hotel
Type of Site	Hotel
NMRS Number	NO34NE 109
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338486
Northing	746761
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11565. This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971. Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3848 4676. Description 18th century, probably incorporating 17th century fabric with 19th century alterations;

renovated 1968. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay, rectangular-plan hotel now linked with former ?Post Office House? (listed separately). Harl over ashlar with raised margins.SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Glazed door to centre with windows in flanking bays and regular (taller) fenestration to 1st floor. Cavetto-coped rubble door (link with Post Office House) with architraved surround projecting to outer right.SW ELEVATION: 3-light bow window to left of centre at ground, window to 1st floor centre bay and further small windows to outer bays in attic, dominant gablehead stack above.SW ELEVATION: projecting flat-roofed extension and asymmetrical fenestration.12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Broad, tall, coped harled stacks with thackstones and cans; stepped ashlar skews.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Formerly known as Glamis Hotel and originally New Inn. Walker dates possible construction between 1761 and 1765. The OSA mentions "one good inn in the village". For extension into former PO House, see separate listing.

References

OSA (1790). SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE Bruce Walker "Glamis: ?The Great Rebuilding? On a Scottish Estate" (December 1985), p147 (Listed Building report).

Site Number	29
Site Name	Glamis Village, the Square, Building to NW of Strathmore Arms Hotel
Type of Site	Stable
NMRS Number	NO34NE 115
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338465
Northing	746767
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 45708.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3846 4676.

Description

18th century. 4-bay, rectangular-plan, gabled and piended outbuilding (former stable). Rubble with large dressed ashlar quoins and Angus stone-slatted roof.NE ELEVATION: bay to left of centre with stone forestair leading to hayloft opening breaking eaves into tall gabled dormer; wide opening to left and 2 to right all with sliding boarded timber doors.NW ELEVATION: blank, piended elevation with slightly recessed wing, raised in brick, to right.SE ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd (Listed Building report).

Site Number	30
Site Name	Glamis Village, 1 Main Street

Type of Site Thatched Cottage(s) (18th century)

NMRS Number NO34NE 81

HER Number

Status Listed Building: Category B

Easting 338471

Northing 746739

Parish Glamis

Council Angus

Description H.B. No. 11574.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3847 4673.

Description

Dated 1745, renovated circa 1980. Single storey, 6-bay pair of thatched cottages converted to one. Painted harl. SE (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Bays to left of centre with boarded timber door and flanking windows, bays to right of centre mirror those to left. SW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with small window off-centre right in gablehead. NE ELEVATION: blank gable to left and slightly recessed wing (former outhouse?) projecting to right. 12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Directional thatch with scobed ridge; NE projection slated. Coped harled stacks with polygonal cans and thackstones.

Notes

Walker mentions a datestone of '1745' but expresses doubt regarding its authenticity owing to the unusual script which is he says "unlike any other eighteenth century date in the village".

References

SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE Bruce Walker "Glamis: 'The Great Rebuilding' on a Scottish Estate" (December 1985), p145 (Listed Building report).

Site Number 31

Site Name Glamis Village, to Rear of 7 Main Street, Hanton's Yard, Old Jail

Type of Site Prison

NMRS Number NO34NE 83

HER Number

Status Listed Building: Category C

Easting 338442

Northing 746768

Parish Glamis

Council Angus

Description H.B. No. 45696.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3843 4674.

Description

Probably early 19th century. Single storey, 2-bay, rectangular-plan, former jail. Random rubble with large squared quoins and voussoirs; vaulted with round-headed door. Corrugated-iron roof. SE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: door to left of centre and window (formerly barred) to right; building extends to semi-derelict bays at outer right. Ashlar stack projecting to centre of roof pitch, SW ELEVATION: blank at ground, raised in breeze block to gablehead with small opening. INTERIOR: stone vault with small niches in wall thickness close to floor at SW and NE.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd (Listed Building report).

Site Number	32
Site Name	Glamis, Back Dykes, Daisy Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage
NMRS Number	NO34NE 137
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338513
Northing	746685
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	NO34NE 137 38513 46685

Site Number	33
Site Name	Glamis Village, the Square, Old Market Cross
Type of Site	Market Cross
NMRS Number	NO34NE 116
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338501
Northing	746727
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11699.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3850 4673.

Description

17th century column with 1976 base and finial by Gordon Burnett, Edinburgh, re-erected 1976. 3 circular steps with plain 12ft high columnar shaft, moulded cap and stone lion holding shield.

Notes

The Market Cross, first erected in the 17th century, was removed when weekly markets no longer held and lost until the 1970s. With funding from the BBC after making the film "The Little Minister" in Glamis, the Cross and new lion were unveiled by Fergus, 17th Earl of Strathmore and dedicated by Rev Dr Henderson. A nearby stone is inscribed "Nation Shall Speak Peace Unto Nation". Previously listed under 'Glamis Castle' where it lay "recumbent in undergrowth 40 yards north of South Lodge".

References

GLAMIS VILLAGE WALK information leaflet (Listed Building report).

Site Number	34
Site Name	Glamis Village, 6 and 7 the Square, Lairdie's Brae Houses
Type of Site	Post Office
NMRS Number	NO34NE 114
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338511
Northing	746721
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11570.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3851 4672.

Description

18th century. 2-storey, 5-bay, rectangular-plan house in regular terrace to SW. Harl with painted margins.NW (THE SQUARE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Boarded timber door to centre with windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration to 1st floor with blank centre bay.SE ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including advanced bay to left of centre with door (entrance to No 6) on return to right.4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates and Angus stone slates. Coped ashlar and brick stacks with cans.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd (Listed Building report).

Historic Scotland - Listing updated 3.10.2000 from 45707 to 11570.

Site Number	35
Site Name	Glamis Village, 8 and 9 the Square, Post Office, Lairdie's Brae Houses, with Ancillary Structures
Type of Site	Post Office
NMRS Number	NO34NE 129
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338505

Northing	746718
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 45707.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3850 4671.

Description

18th century. 2-storey, 5-bay house and shop in regular terrace to NE. Harl with painted margins.NW (THE SQUARE) ELEVATION: shop window in bay to left of centre with part-glazed timber doors in flanking bays and 2 windows beyond to right; regular fenestration to 1st floor; outer right bay slightly recessed with rounded outer angle corbelled to square at 1st floor.SE ELEVATION: single storey extension to ground with window to outer left and 3 windows at 1st floor; further single storey wing projecting to outer right and adjoining outbuildings (see below).4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows; fixed window to shop. Grey slate and Angus stone slate. Coped ashlar and brick stacks with thackstones and cans.ANCILLARY STRUCTURES: single storey, rubble outbuildings with boarded timber doors and Angus slate (Listed Building report).

Site Number	36
Site Name	Glamis Village, to Rear of 7 Main Street, Hanton's Yard, Workshop
Type of Site	Workshop
NMRS Number	NO34NE 84
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338428
Northing	746753
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 45697.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3843 4675.

Description

Late 18th to early 19th century. Single storey, rectangular-plan piend-roofed workshop. Coursed rubble.SE ELEVATION: broad, full-height, 2-leaf timber cart/machinery door to left of centre with 6-part horizontally aligned and vertically astragalged window to outer left with timber apron blocking further former cart/machinery door; further window just to right of centre blocking former door and traditionally lettered timber fascia board with 'KENNETH HANTON' close to eaves at outer right.6- and 8-pane glazing patterns in fixed timber windows. Timber lintels to openings. Angus stone slates.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. This is a fine example of an outbuilding/cottage industry type evidently once prolific in Glamis village (Listed Building report).

Site Number	37
Site Name	Glamis Village, 7 Main Street, between Steenie and Quoit Green Close
Type of Site	House (18th Century)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 82
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338430
Northing	746724
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11575.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: See notes, Group Cat: B, Map Ref: NO 3842 4672.

Description

Late 18th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house. Coursed, squared and snecked rubble with large quoins. SE (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Boarded timber door with small-pane fanlight to centre, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration close to eaves at 1st floor. SW ELEVATION: window to right of centre at each floor, and broad gablehead stack. NE ELEVATION: window to left of centre at each floor, broad gablehead stack, and single storey bay adjoining to right with door to left and 2 windows beyond to right. NW ELEVATION: centre bay with door and adjacent window to right, lean-to outbuilding abutting to outer right; window to centre at 1st floor. Single storey projection to left with 2 windows and higher blank gable to outer left. 12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates with corrugated-iron to outbuilding. Coped ashlar stacks with some cans and thackstones.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Group with 9-19 and 6-28 Main Street (Listed Building report).

Site Number	38
Site Name	Glamis, Main Street, General
Type of Site	Street; General View
NMRS Number	NO34NE 147
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338418
Northing	746710
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	None available.

Site Number	39
Site Name	Glamis Village, 2 Main Street, Heritage Centre, East of Foote's Close
Type of Site	Cottage (19th Century), Visitor Centre (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 89
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338479
Northing	746718
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11571.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3847 4671.

Description

19th century rebuild. Single storey, 3-bay cottage converted to Heritage Centre 1996. Snecked rubble with stugged ashlar quoins and raised margins to side elevations. NW (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: symmetrical. 2-leaf boarded timber door and further blocked window/door? To centre with windows in flanking bays. NE ELEVATION: window to outer right and small window to left in gablehead, recessed bay with window to outer left. SW (FOOTE'S CLOSE) ELEVATION: window to right in gablehead, and slightly recessed bay to outer right with door and adjacent window. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows, top-opening windows to recessed bay to rear. Grey slate and Angus stone slate. Coped ashlar stacks with thackstones.

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. The Glamis Heritage Centre, formerly known as Mrs Simpson's Cottage, was opened 30th April, 1996 by Mr James Anderson, Director of Education, Angus Council. The project was sponsored by Scottish Enterprise Tayside (Listed Building report).

Site Number	40
Site Name	Glamis Village, 6 and 8 Main Street, the Pewton Cottages, between Foote's and Strapper's Close
Type of Site	Cottage
NMRS Number	NO34NE 90 & 130
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category B
Easting	338468
Northing	746718
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11572.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: See notes, Group Cat: B, Map Ref: NO 3846 4671.

Description

18th century. Pair of 2-storey, 3-bay houses. Coursed rubble and dry dash with stugged ashlar margins and large squared rubble quoins. NW (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Both houses with part-glazed timber door to centre, windows in flanking bays and further windows to outer bays close to eaves at 1st floor. NE (FOOTE'S CLOSE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to outer right at each floor. Single storey wing to outer left with door to right and 2 windows to left, blank wall of outbuilding adjoining beyond to left. SW (STRAPPER'S CLOSE) ELEVATION: window in bay to left at each floor and small window to right in gablehead; slightly recessed bay to outer right with small window under catslide roof. SE ELEVATION: dry-dashed elevation with variety of openings, those at 1st floor small and close to eaves. Single storey lean-to bay to left of centre and single storey bay projecting to right. 12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows to principal elevations. Grey slate and Angus stone slate. Stepped ashlar skewes and brick stacks with cans and thackstones. ANCILLARY STRUCTURES: single storey outbuilding adjoining NE elevation and single storey, rectangular-plan outbuilding to SW, both rubble with Angus stone slates.

Notes

Group with 7-19 and 10-28 Main Street. Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd (Listed Building report).

Site Number	41
Site Name	Glamis Village, 10 Main Street, between Strapper's Close and Greenhill's Close
Type of Site	House (18th century)
NMRS Number	NO34NE 100
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Category C
Easting	338449
Northing	746710
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11571.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: See notes, Group Cat: B, Map Ref: NO 3844 4671.

Description

18th century with 19th century alterations. Tall 2-storey and attic, 2-bay, rectangular-plan house raised from lower original 2-storey cottage with gable end to street. Random rubble with stone margins and dry dash with cement margins. NW (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: rubble gabled elevation with 2 small windows to ground (that to right altered from door), 2 blocked windows of original 2-storey form, 2 further small windows to high 1st floor, and 2 tiny windows in gablehead. SW (GREENHILL'S CLOSE) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground, with window to right at each floor; single storey bay to outer right with centre door and flanking windows. SE (STRAPPER'S CLOSE) ELEVATION: asymmetrical fenestration disposed to left. Horizontal 12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows to Main Street, top-opening timber windows elsewhere. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stack with polygonal cans.

Notes
Group with 7-19, 6-8 and 12-28 Main Street (Listed Building report).

Site Number 42
Site Name Glamis Village, 12 and 14 Main Street
Type of Site House (19th century)
NMRS Number NO34NE 101
HER Number
Status Listed Building: Category C
Easting 338436
Northing 746709
Parish Glamis
Council Angus
Description H.B. No. 45702.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 25/09/1998.

Group Items: See notes, Group Cat: B, Map Ref: NO 3843 4670.

Description

Late 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier fabric. 2-storey, 3-bay house. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, harled section to rear. NW (MAIN STREET) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay with part-glazed timber door, window and gablet breaking eaves above; small window immediately to right and bipartite windows to outer bays at each floor. SE ELEVATION: door off-centre left at ground with advanced piended bay to right and stone forestair to centre 1st floor door with window immediately to right and further window to left. NE ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation, harled extension to left with door and adjacent window at ground, 2 small windows to 1st floor, further lean-to extension beyond to left. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans.

Notes

Group with 7-19, 6-10 and 16-28 Main Street. Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd (Listed Building report).

Site Number 43
Site Name Glamis Castle
Type of Site Remains of Park
NMRS Number NO34NE28
HER Number NO34NE0028
Status Inventory Historic Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting 339000
Northing 747000
Parish Glamis

Council

Angus

Description

Summary

Dates

Date of Inclusion: 1987

Reason for Inclusion

Glamis Castle designed landscape dates from the late 17th century and is outstanding in almost every value category. It has rich historical associations with the late Queen Mother's family and Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Importance of Site

A site included in the Inventory is assessed for its condition and integrity and for its level of importance. The criteria used are set out in Annex 5 of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (December 2011). The principles are represented by the following value-based criteria and we have assigned a value for each on a scale ranging from outstanding value to no value. Criteria not applicable to a particular site have been omitted. All sites included in the Inventory are considered to be of national importance.

Work of Art

Outstanding

The layout of the park and gardens at Glamis have been accorded outstanding value as a Work of Art in the past and the present.

Historical

Outstanding

The long associations with the Bowes Lyon family, and the documentary evidence of its historical development together with its association with the Queen Mother and Shakespeare's Macbeth, give Glamis outstanding Historical value.

Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural

Outstanding

The variety and size of the pinetum and other woods planted by the 13th Earl provides outstanding Horticultural value.

Architectural

Outstanding

The Castle is listed grade A and the variety of other interesting architectural features gives it outstanding value.

Scenic

Outstanding

Glamis makes a major contribution to the surrounding scenery.

Nature Conservation

High

The lakeland habitats in the north park and the age of some of the woodlands, give it high value in this category.

Location and Setting

Glamis is situated about 12 miles (19.5km) north of Dundee in the broad vale of Strathmore. The Dean Water is canalised through the policies up to and past the Castle. Glamis Village lies at the junction of the A94 to Forfar, 5 miles (8km) to the east, and the A928 running along the west boundary of the park north to Kirriemuir, 4 miles (6.5km) away. The land slopes gently north from the Sidlaw Hills in the south to the Castle and the Dean Water. Strathmore is a fertile area and the soil is a rich loam, with much sand. However the short summer growing season does constrain the type and variety of plants that can be grown. There are magnificent views to the surrounding area from the parks and particularly from the roof of the Castle, the Grampian Mountains forming a magnificent backdrop to the north. The policy woodlands are

particularly significant to the designed setting of the Castle. Views into the parks from the surrounding roads are limited by the woods and the high policy walls which form a significant scenic feature in themselves. The Castle is visible from the A928 to the west, and the farmed parks to the east are visible from the A94.

The Castle is set in the low plain of the Dean Water, unusual for such an old stronghold as Glamis. Tradition holds that attempts to build on higher land were foiled by the fairies who threw down the stones as soon as they were put up. However, the Castle was originally defended by a system of moats. By 1746 when Thomas Winter drew his plan of the Mains of Glamis 'as presently laid out', the designed landscape extended from north of the Dean Water to the north of the Castle to Crams Hill, Hunters Hill and Lera Park in the south. These hills were planted up with woodlands with a formal design of radiating avenues within. The main focus of the design was the straight approach road lined with a broad avenue which extended from the south woodlands north to the Castle. The parks around the Castle were enclosed in a diamond pattern, and a shrubbery area with serpentine walks lay to the south-east of the Castle. General Roy's plan of 1750 shows the same layout.

By 1860 and the 1st edition OS map, the railway had cut through the estate to the north of the Dean Water and the area south of the railway was shown enclosed as parkland with marshy areas and clumps of trees. The formal lines of the 1750s' plantings had disappeared, to be replaced by more fashionable, picturesque curves and with many individual trees in the parks. The extent of the designed landscape remains similar today although the woodland plantations to the south of the village of Glamis are regarded as outwith the policies and are planted commercially; they are recognised as significant features in the design and important to the views from the Castle. There are 1,080 acres (437ha) in the designed landscape today.

Site History

There are several fine estate plans kept at the Castle including the 1746 plan by Winter, the 1764 design plan, the 1768 plans by Abercrombie and the 1810 map by Blackadder.

The original stronghold was built in the 10th or 11th century, and was added to in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Prior to 1372 the estate was used as a Royal Hunting Lodge but was granted in that year by Robert II to John Lyon who had married the King's daughter, Dame Joanna. Their grandson, Patrick, was created Lord Glamis in 1445. The 6th Laird, John, married Janet Douglas who was burned at Edinburgh on a trumped-up charge of conspiring against James V. James V lived at Glamis for some four years after this and left the Castle impoverished on his departure. The estates were recovered by the 7th Laird in 1543 and were handed down through the family to the 9th Laird, Patrick, created 1st Earl of Kinghorne in 1606. He started work on the modernisation of the Castle but it was left to his grandson Patrick, the 3rd Earl, who succeeded in 1646, to complete the improvements. It is not known whether the final design was that of Inigo Jones or not.

When the 3rd Earl succeeded, it was to an enormous debt of #400,000 and to a Castle which was uninhabitable. He not only repaired the family fortunes, but improved the grounds and modernised the Castle. The 3rd Earl's garden is reputed to be one of the great four Baroque gardens in Scotland. In 1688 the 3rd Earl obtained a charter for the titles of Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscount Lyon, and Baron Glamis.

The 4th Earl, John, had four sons who all succeeded to the earldom in turn, and in fairly rapid succession. In 1735 the 8th Earl, Thomas, the last of his sons, succeeded and commissioned Thomas Winter to produce the 'Plan of the Mains of Glamis containing all the Parks, and Meadows and Plantations, Courts and Gardens as presently laid out'; apart from the woodlands and avenue described above, this plan also shows a formal garden layout to the north of the Castle and up to the river. Winter added to his plan a revised formal design for the courts and north garden, and he also put in a beech avenue. Roy's plan of 1750 shows the layout as substantially the same as the more detailed Winter survey. The 8th Earl died in 1753 and was succeeded by his son John as 9th Earl. John married an heiress, Mary Eleanor Bowes, and the family name was changed to Bowes Lyon. Around 1764, the 9th Earl consulted Robert Robinson about draining the Forfar Loch (to the east of Glamis near

Forfar town), and Robinson is reported to have visited Glamis in 1764. An improvement plan

for the estate in the picturesque style was drawn up in that year. It is untitled, unsigned and unfinished and has been attributed to Robinson as containing his theories of landscape design. However, the style, script and artwork are similar to that of Thomas White Snr, in which case it would be one of his earliest known works in Scotland.

The plan was not carried out and the 9th Earl later commissioned James Abercrombie to work on the estate from 1766-1771, initially as a surveyor, and for agricultural improvements such as draining and planting. Abercrombie apparently worked well with the gardener of this time, George Baillie, and a shrubbery was put in near the house. Abercrombie also drew up two proposals for the improvement of the policies in an informal style in 1768, at the same time making a plea for the gates and walls to be retained in the front of the Castle. His plans show a picturesque design on the same lines as the 1764 plan with the removal of all the formal areas of planting including the avenue, and with the construction of two connected lochs to the south of the Castle. A kitchen garden is shown north of the Castle, and there is evidence from later survey plans to show that some of these proposals were implemented. However, Abercrombie's plans to save the court walls failed and these were demolished in 1774. The gates however were saved and moved to the perimeter of the policies to form the gate lodges in the policy wall. Of the three gateways shown in the late 17th century portrait of the 3rd Earl, the outer gates were moved to the south-east entrance or Church Lodge, the middle or De'il Gates were moved to the South Lodge, and the inner, Gladiator Gates, to the North Lodge.

The main approach avenue, described by Winter as an approach of 'ten hundred feet wide and a strip of planting of the same breadth on either side', was also cut down at this time. The poet Thomas Gray had described it in 1765: 'You descend to the Castle gradually from the south, through a double and triple avenue of Scotch Firs, 60 or 70 feet high, under three gateways. This approach is a full 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; these as well as all the enclosures that surround the house, are bordered with three or four ranks of sycamore, ashes, and white poplars of the noblest height, and from 70 to 100 years old. Other alleys there are that go off at right angles with long ones, small groves and walled gardens of Earl Patrick's planting, full of broad-leaved elms, oak, birch, black cherry trees, laburnums, etc, all of great stature and size,' and its loss was mourned by Walter Scott, among others. The 2,700 acre parks were informalised, and the offices removed from their site adjacent to the doocot, which was left as a feature in the park.

The 9th Earl died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son John, 10th Earl, who commissioned the surveyor Blackadder to draw up a plan of the estate in 1810. This shows the park without its central avenue and with a rectangular pond to the east of the House. However the avenue must have been replanted shortly after this plan was drawn up as the present trees date from this period, and it is shown as mature by the 1860 1st edition OS map of the estate. The 10th and 11th Earls were both renowned agricultural improvers, enclosing all the farms on the estate, draining, fencing, building, reclaiming land and making roads. Many of the farm buildings date from this period. In 1865 the 13th Earl, Claude, succeeded, and Fowler of Castle Kennedy was brought in to design the five acre walled garden to the north of the Castle. The Pinetum was planted by the 13th Earl in the shrubbery to the north of the Castle, and in 1891 a new formal Dutch garden was put in to the south of the Castle.

The area of formal garden was extended in 1907 with the creation of the Autumn Garden to the east of the Castle by Cecilia, the 14th Countess, mother of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who spent her childhood at Glamis. The 14th Earl died in 1944 and his grandson Fergus is the present and 17th Earl.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

The Castle is based on an old tower house with additions and improvements from 1606,1620,1690,1811,1849 and 1891. It is a five-storey L-plan building with two and three storey wings, and pepper pot turrets. It is listed A. All that remains in situ of the former court walls are the East and West Towers, listed B and thought to be 14th or 15th century. The Great Sundial brought in by the 3rd Earl between 1671-89 is 21' high, very ornamental, and is listed A. The Lead Statues of Charles I and James VI, discovered some years ago in a basement, have

been reinstated in front of the Castle and are listed B. The Gladiator Gates, De'il Gates, and Church Lodge Gates are all listed B, and are late 17th century in origin, moved to their present position in the 1770s with 18th century screens. The Doocot is of 17th century lectern-type and was formerly attached to the offices; it has 750 nesting-boxes and is listed B. Earl John's Bridge on the north drive is dated 1697 and listed B. The North Bridge is dated 1866, (engineers, Blackadder) and is listed B. The East Bridge is listed C(S). The Ice House on the east drive is listed C(S). There are other features of architectural interest in the park including the Garden Cottage and Walled Garden with its three sets of huge wrought-iron gates, and the Statue of Mercury in the Dutch Garden. Glamis Village was built as an estate village to the south of the policies. The ha-ha walls c.1770 are part of the modified version of Abercrombie's plan of 1768.

Parkland

The parklands at Glamis contain many fine individual parkland trees of a variety of deciduous species: oak, lime, ash and beech, many dating from the laying out of the parks in the late 18th century. Comparison of the site today with the 1st edition OS map shows that more parkland trees have been added since 1860, and today they present a magnificent parkland scene. The south drive extends from Glamis Village up the long avenue as in former days, but with oaks, ash, horse chestnut and sycamore species in the avenue planting. The East Drive is still present along its former course but is now used mainly as an estate track. The fields to the east of the policy woodlands have also been planted with parkland trees in the past but they are now in agricultural use, as in the 1860s. To the north of the Dean Water is an area extending to Claypotts Wood, formerly called the Back Park Wood or Cossans Wood. This is an area of older birch woodland which has been separated from the main part of the policies since the railway was built. The land here is marshy, and in the 1930s a pond was made by Captain Michael Bowes Lyon, known as The Captain's Pond. This area is treated very much as a nature and wildfowl reserve and is not open to the public.

Woodland

There was much forestry planting in the 17th & 18th centuries at Glamis. The areas of woodland remain similar in size to those shown on the 1st edition OS map. Some areas have been felled and were completely replanted during the last war, eg Crams Wood and parts of Hunters Hill Wood, but the estate policy is to selectively fell and replace, retaining a mixed age range and a mixed species range, so that the amenity and shelter value of the woodlands is preserved. The woods are also managed for game-cover and for commercial purposes, and there is an estate sawmill.

The Gardens

Adjacent to the south-east front of the Castle is the formal sunken garden created by the 13th Earl and known as the Dutch Garden. It is a secluded, private garden with walls in the style of those at Edzell, and dated 1891 and 1893. A central feature is the Statue of Mercury in a pond which stands amid a formal display of box-edged beds filled with roses and annuals.

This was designed by Cecilia, wife of the 14th Earl, and was put in to the east of the Castle. The work involved felling and levelling about four acres of the Shrubbery between 1907-10. An inscription in the garden records the names of the local people who were involved in making the garden. The Countess recorded in the Gardener's Year Book that she designed the garden on the lines of the old French gardens, completely enclosed by clipped yew hedges. The large central parterre is shaped like a fan and radiates from the steps up to the terrace and was originally planted up in different colours to resemble a rainbow. The garden features two magnificent pleached beech alleys providing diagonal vistas between the formal beds and box-edged parterres infilled with gravel. A fountain, a seat and two gazebos are features in the garden. A new wrought-iron gate was designed in 1980 for the 80th birthday of the Queen Mother and was made up by a local blacksmith, George Sturrock. ^^ From the Autumn Garden a Yew Walk leads westward to the Dutch Garden and the Castle, and to the lawns in front of the Castle where the statues, sundial and some old yews stand.

Walled Garden

The five acre walled garden was constructed in 1865 by Mr Fowler from Castle Kennedy. It was kept up as a vegetable, fruit and flower garden until the 1970s, when it was let for commercial market gardening.

Arboretum

A new Ginkgo and Larch Avenue leads from the north-east side of the Castle north toward the walled garden and the pinetum. This area up to the river was planted as a shrubbery in the late 18th century and part of it was laid out by James Abercrombie and George Baillie. The pinetum was started in the mid-19th century by the 13th Earl and, in 1981, Alan Mitchell measured and listed over 130 specimen trees in this garden, one of his largest lists for a collection in Scotland. A nature trail with numbered posts winds through the area, underplanted with Rhododendrons and laurel, along the riverbank and back towards the east side of the Castle (Historic Scotland).

Site of a park. Ochterlony's 1682 account notes a park at Glamis Castle. An -Angles Park- is noted on the 1st edition OS map (c.1846) (Angus SMR).

Site Number	44
Site Name	Glamis Castle
Type of Site	Castle; Country House; Tower House
NMRS Number	NO34NE 1
HER Number	NO34NE0001
Status	Listed Building: Category A
Easting	338586
Northing	748054
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	H.B. No. 11701.

This building is in the Angus Council and the Glamis Parish. It is a category A building and was listed on 11/06/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NO 3858 4805.

Description

15th century tower house remodelled 1606 (dated); E wing added 1629; tower raised and W wing added 1670-89; NE corner wing with chapel added 1679-83 and restored 1866; W wing demolished 1775 and rebuilt 1798-1801; Baronial wing to E 1891; later 20th century modernisation by James Dunbar-Nasmith. 5-storey, L-plan main block with central stair tower and ogee caphouse, pinnacled turrets and roofwalk; 2-storey and basement, 4-bay battlemented angle wings with outer towers and corbelled turrets; lower 3-storey and attic, 7-bay crowstepped E wing and 2-storey service wing. Red sandstone. MAIN BLOCK: coursed rubble with string courses, carved heraldic panels and windowheads, corbels, roll-moulded and chamfered arrises; stair tower of stugged squared rubble with carved band and string courses, and crenellated parapet, pilastered and corniced ashlar doorcase, corbels, roll-moulded openings and carved heraldic panels. ANGLE WINGS: some dressed and snecked squared rubble bands; raised base course, decorative eaves cornice and battlemented parapets; trefoil-headed basement openings, architraved windows to 1st floor W, horizontal gunloops, and corbels. BARONIAL WING: rubble with corbel course and crowsteps; carved pedimented windowheads and panels, roll-moulded surrounds. REAR: coursed rubble with corbel courses and crenellated parapets, pedimented and crowstepped dormer gableheads and some pointed-arch openings.S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION MAIN BLOCK: largely symmetrical. 5-storey tower with 3-stage, 3-bay round stair tower to centre in re-entrant angle, centre bay with 2 steps up to pilastered doorcase, studded timber door with iron knocker dated 1687, and carved panel with Royal Arms below circular niche containing bust of Patrick 1st Earl of

Strathmore, blank 2nd stage and small corbelled turret to 3rd stage with tripartite window masked by clock face, battlemented parapet and set-back ogee caphouse with flanking tall round stacks; flanking bays with 2 vertically aligned windows and alternate carved panels to 1st and 2nd stages, windows only to 3rd stage. Bay to left of centre with small openings to ground and 1st floor below band of heraldic panels, large pedimented window and further small windows over giving way to small corbelled turret with tripartite window and larger corbelled angle turret with 3 small windows and 3 oval openings to outer left. Narrow bay to right with small window to ground and 1st floor below band (projecting into angled wing to right) with pedimented heraldic panel, further window over and tiny window close to base of corbelled angle turret as above. SE ELEVATION MAIN BLOCK: engaged below 4th floor. 3 vertically aligned windows (that to centre with carved pediment) flanked by corbelled turrets and giving way to pierced parapet with lion-finished, ogee-topped gazebo. SW ELEVATION MAIN BLOCK: as SE elevation but without window pediment. N ELEVATION MAIN BLOCK: low crenellated projections to ground and 1st floor, 5 regularly fenestrated bays to top 2 floors, those to 5th floor breaking eaves into crowstepped dormerheads except to centre which is raised to further attic window; corbelled turret to outer right angle and corbelled caphouse with arrowslit to outer left. SE ELEVATION E WING: 4 bay elevation with 3 blinded basement openings below windows to each floor, small window between bays 2 and 3, and gunloops below parapet; 3 vertically aligned windows to conical-roofed tower at outer right and small corbelled turret to outer left angle. Return to left with variety of small asymmetrical openings to left and regular fenestration to centre and right bays. SW ELEVATION W WING: 4 bay elevation mirrors E wing, 2 regularly fenestrated bays on return to right. REAR (NW) ELEVATION: 3-storey and attic, 3-bay wing (with Chapel) projecting from NE of Main Block. Door with flanking windows at ground, 3 windows above and 3 4-light transomed and mullioned Chapel windows high up at 2nd floor, outer bays with further windows breaking eaves into dormer gableheads. Tall 2-storey, 4-bay wing adjoining to left with 4 tall pointed-arch openings at ground and regular fenestration above. 2-storey and attic, 8-bay later wing beyond to left, with finished dormer windowheads and crowstepped gable with flanking turrets to outer left. Predominantly diamond-pattern leaded glazing in 3- and 4-light casement windows to Main Block; 12- and 24-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows to rear; decorative astragals to pointed-arch windows. Stained glass to Chapel and Dining Room. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks and ashlar-coped skews with crowsteps, moulded skewputts and stone finials. Cast-iron downpipes and decorative rainwater hoppers (some dated 1882), decorative wrought-iron roof-walk railings and finials. INTERIOR: DINING ROOM: 1798-1801; Scotch Baronial revival interior 1851-53 by Hon Thomas Liddell. Heraldic emblems to oak panelling and stained glass; oak fireplace with paired fluted pilasters, carved frieze, cornice and overmantel with arms of 12th Earl of Strathmore; fluted pilasters and frieze to sideboard alcove and windows, latter also with decorative cresting. Fine plasterwork ceiling (originally panelled and painted with Ovid's Metamorphosis) with thistles, roses and lions. THE CRYPT: formerly lower hall of 15th century tower house. Stone flagged floor, dressed stone in vault, deeply embrasured windows, stop-chamfered and moulded jambs. 9th century stair to centre leading to ground floor entrance, further stair to well; stripped of plasterwork 19th century. DRAWING ROOM: formerly Great Hall. Vaulted, 60ft x 20ft with 8ft thick walls and 3 deeply embrasured windows, chamber to W end (well room) in wall thickness. Carved stone fireplace with paired caryatids flanking heraldic overmantel with royal arms now in heraldic colours. Plasterwork frieze and ceiling (by artist of Muchalls and Craigevar) dated 1621 with monograms of John (2nd Earl of Kinghorne) and Margaret Erskine. CHAPEL: 1679-83 (wing to NE corner), lined with Joseph de Wit panel paintings 1688, restored 1866. 4-light transomed and mullioned windows with stained glass by Kempe of London 1867-8 and 1882-3, paintings restored 1979-80 by Stenhouse Conservation Centre, Edinburgh. BILLIARD ROOM: former dining room over 16th century kitchen. 1773-1776; 1903 ceiling with monograms and coronet for 13th Earl's Golden Wedding. Carved fireplace with caryatids supporting corniced frieze and overmantel with coat of arms of the Blakistons of Gibside (from Gibside, Co Durham, seat of Bowes family). KING MALCOLM'S ROOM: plasterwork frieze and strapwork ceiling with monograms of 2nd Earl of Kinghorne and Lady Margaret Erskine, and medallion heads of Roman characters. Fireplace with Dutch tile slips, iron fireback, carved timber and embossed leather overmantel with arms of 2nd Earl above. ROYAL APARTMENTS: suite of rooms (King's Room, Queen Mother's Bedroom and Sitting Room) converted after 1923 marriage of Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon into royal family. Queen Mother's Sitting Room (former Tapestry Room) with stone ledge at door (possibly sentry seat) and carved oak fireplace lined with blue and white Dutch tiles and carved overmantel with inset tapestry. KITCHEN: formed from 16th

century barrel-vaulted cellars; restored 1990. NEWEL STAIR: circa 1600, hollow newel containing clock mechanism

Notes

Property of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd. Thought to date from the 11th century, Glamis Castle has been in the same family since 1372 when Robert II granted the barony to Sir John Lyon who later married Joanna, the king's daughter. During the earlier part of the 16th century, King James V with his queen, two sons and court occupied Glamis during forfeiture of the Lyon family, and by 1562 when Mary Queen of Scots rested here the castle consisted of a keep (4-storey, L-plan tower house) and enceinte wall with towers and outbuildings. The Castle (largely as seen today) was remodelled in 1606 by Patrick, 9th Lord Glamis and 1st Earl of Kinghorne, an inscription on the central tower reads "Built by Patrick, Lord Glamis, and D (dame) Anna Murray". Tradition says Inigo Jones was the architect involved, but William Schaw (master mason to the king's works) is regarded as a more likely candidate owing to the 'Scottish' nature of the designs. Work continued under John (2nd Earl), but Patrick (3rd Earl) was only 4 years old at his succession in 1646 and both Castle and Estate were sadly neglected during this time. By 1653 Commonwealth soldiers were at the castle, and when Patrick (1st Earl of Strathmore and 3rd of Kinghorne) returned in 1670 serious restoration was necessary. Completed by 1689, the Castle repairs and improvements are recorded in the Earl's 'Book of Record'. During the 1770s the 9th Earl was responsible for remodelling the grounds in the style of Capability Brown, removing the garden walls and re-siting three gates (all listed separately). 19th century fashion led to the stripping of harl and external plaster to reveal medieval rubble, and the creation of a Dining Room which Gow considers "one of finest Scotch Baronial revival interiors". In 1914 the Castle provided a hospital for convalescent soldiers, and in 1916 a fire in the upper floors of central tower is still evident with charred doors and woodwork. Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon (youngest daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore) married Prince Albert on 26th April, 1932, and Princess Margaret was born at Glamis in 1930. Michael, 18th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, now (1998) lives at the Castle with his wife and three sons.

References

OSA (1790), III p127. NSA (1836), XI p343. MacGibbon & Ross CASTELLATED & DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE Vol II, p 113. Ian Gow SCOTTISH HOUSES AND GARDENS (1997). Robert Innes-Smith GLAMIS CASTLE Guide. Rev Stirton GLAMIS CASTLE (1938). Maurice Lindsay CASTLES OF SCOTLAND (1994) (Listed Building report).

OWNER: Earl of Strathmore

16th Century castle. 17th Century lodge.

EXTERNAL REFERENCES:

National Library:
Country Life 31st July 1928 p.60

Mitchell Library:
Annan Vol. (2-58) nos 38, 39, 40

NMRS REFERENCE:

Photocopy of the original letter in the National Library of Scotland (Acc 4796 F /48) from Sir William Forbes (Aberdeen) to his son William Forbes, banker, Edinburgh, 27th June 1802, concerning the castle and grounds. Also refers to the making of the garden at Brechin Castle.

NMRS NOTES:

Glamis Castle Drawings

NMRS Photographic Survey of drawings held at Glamis Castle including plans for alterations 1868; new bridge designed by D Waterston, Architect 1898; designs for additions 1873; drawings for restoration after fire by D Waterston 1924; design for a Baronial Lodge (Wardrop and Reid?); Survey Plan (MacGibbon and Ross, 1887); design for a gateway 1880; Elevation of an Adamesque door (at 20 St James' Square); design for sideboard and recess in Dining Room, 1852; design for Great Hall fireplace by Arthur Castings; late 18th century designs for additions; design for formal gardens by Arthur Castings and associated garden buildings; survey plan of 'Woodlands at Glamis', 1810; Survey plan with pictorial borders depicting the

castle and garden buildings by James Winter, 1746; design for a landscape garden by James Abercrombie Junior, 1768; survey plan of park by John Blackadder and Son, 1810 and a design for a semi-circular court of offices at Glamis attributed to the Adam office mid 18th century.

NMRS NOTES:

Glamis Castle Drawings copied by NMRS :

A second batch of Glamis Drawings copied in May 1992. The numbering system is that of the existing Inventory ('P' series. Designs for gardens not numbered in 'P' series'). The drawings were copied selectively. The very large size ones comprise the third batch and may be photographed out of sequence. The drawings are held in the Muniment Room at Glamis. Permission to reproduce from Earl of Strathmore.

NMRS NOTES:

Glamis- St Michael's and All Angels Episcopal Church.

Private chapel to the Earl of Strathmore. Paintings on roof of Our Lord's Life, Apostles and altar piece by Van de Witt.

Chapel located in NE corner wing, added 1679-83 and restored 1866.

EXTERNAL REFERENCE:

Scottish National Portrait Gallery:

SMT magazine June 1950 - photographs and article

SMT magazine Coronation Annual 1953- photographs and article

SMT magazine July 1928 p.60 - photographs

NMRS REFERENCE:

NMRS Library

See copy of letter from Harry Gordon Slade 265/1V/1992 to Helen Smailes SNPG re. Liddel's design of Dining Room and Furniture etc.

NMRS NOTES:

O'Brian Sketches. Pencil view 1817. Sketchbook missing at time of upgrade 04.02.04

NO34NE 1.00 38586 48054

NO34NE 1.01 NO 386 480 Gardens; Sundials

NO34NE 1.02 NO 38894 47611 Ice House

NO34NE 1.03 NO 3782 4798 Ice House

NO34NE 1.04 NO 38185 46697 Main Gate and South Lodge

NO34NE 1.05 NO 37784 48115 Gladiator Gate and North Lodge

NO34NE 1.06 NO 38616 46908 Kirk Gate

NO34NE 1.07 NO 38407 47286 Dovecot

NO34NE 1.08 NO 38665 47942 East Tower

NO34NE 1.09 NO 38477 47984 West Tower

NO34NE 1.10 NO 38578 47942 Statue of King Charles I

NO34NE 1.11 NO 38562 47946 Statue of King James VI

NO34NE 1.12 Centred NO 38631 48036 Dutch Garden

NO34NE 1.13 NO 38872 48179 Urn (E)

NO34NE 1.14 Centred NO 38540 47941 Ha-ha

NO34NE 1.15 Centred NO 38779 48094 Italian Garden

NO34NE 1.16 Centred NO 38804 48587 Walled Garden

NO34NE 1.17 NO 38305 48013 Earl John Bridge

NO34NE 1.18 NO 38868 48485 Earl Michael's Bridge (Garden Bridge)

NO34NE 1.19 NO 38921 47876 Mains Bridge (East Bridge)

NO34NE 1.20 NO 38666 48455 North Bridge

NO34NE 1.21 NO 38688 48122 Game Larder

NO34NE 1.22 NO 38688 48601 Garden House

NO34NE 1.23 NO 38216 48511 The Warren

NO34NE 1.24 NO 38115 48469 The Parsonage

NO34NE 1.25 NO 3863 4804 (Terrace) Fountain

NO34NE 1.26 NO 3863 4799 Sundial
NO34NE 1.27 NO 38838 48035 Urn (SE)
NO34NE 1.28 NO 38447 47987 Lion Statue (W)
NO34NE 1.29 NO 38831 47903 Lion Statue (E)

For Mains of Glamis steading (NO 3935 4757) and cottages (NO 3944 4775), see NO34NE 72.00 and NO34NE 72.01 respectively. For Glamis House (NO 3800 4690) and Lodge (NO 3811 4694), see NO34NE 78.00 and NO34NE 78.01 respectively.

(NO 3860 4806) Glamis Castle (NR)
(NO 3847 4797) West Tower (NR)
(NO 3866 4794) East Tower (NR)
OS 6" map, (1959)

Glamis Castle: There was a castle on this site in 1376, when it was granted by Robert I to John Lyon, Lord Glamis, who reconstructed the castle about then.

The L-plan tower, which is the earliest part of the present building, dates from this period (early 15th century). Of the outer defences, only two wall towers remain. There were also three ditches surrounding the castle, but they were filled up in the 17th century (Jervise 1861, 23) when considerable changes were made. The central stairway was built then as well as the upper parts of the tower above the 4th storey. The W wing was also added, and rebuilt c. 1800. The E wing is mainly 17th century, but incorporates much earlier walls. Residential quarters extending E from the tower date mainly from the 19th century.

Glamis Castle is as described above and in an excellent state of preservation. The NW wing is modern although of 17th century style; the estate factor states it was rebuilt after being destroyed by fire c. 1806). The SE wing is of 17th century date, but has a modern roof and parapet. Central stair tower and roof features of the keep are all of 17th c date. The rest of the mansion is modern.

The two enceinte towers in front of the castle each measure 7.0m in diameter and c. 4.0m in height, each with a modern parapet. The walls are 1.0m thick and give no indication of where the enceinte joined them.
Visited by OS (W D J) 16 December 1969.

NO 386 481 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2002 during topsoil stripping for the construction of a new retail pavilion at Glamis Castle. An initial phase of watching brief on the stripping of an access road on the N side of the proposed new build identified a deposit containing glass, iron slag and pottery, and possibly two ditches.

Foundations and rubble spreads were uncovered on the site of the new build building. Salvage excavation revealed the foundations of a small building and part of another, walls and a metalled surface. An abundance of 18th-century glass bottle fragments were found as well as 19th-century pottery sherds. The buildings were considered to represent outbuildings (gate houses) and a roadway leading to a courtyard associated with 18th-century landscaping around the castle. These features are shown on a plan of the castle and its policies dated 1746. Pits and a stone-built drain were recorded during a subsequent watching brief.
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Strathmore Estates (Cachart 2002).

NO 386 480 An archaeological watching brief was carried out, between 5th - 16th February 2007, during the soil strip for a new approach road. The new approach road runs from the W end of Main Street and heads N in a direct line to the castle. From Main Street it extends for c.120m where it joins the existing tree-lined approach to the castle.

Although no archaeological features were uncovered during the soil strip, the finds of medieval and late medieval pottery and a bronze cooking pot are indications that there was activity in this part of the village of Glamis from as early as the 13th century. The distribution of the finds also shows that the earlier pottery was located between 90m and 110m N of the village while the later pottery and the bronze vessel were in closer proximity to the village

main street.

Sponsor: James F Stephen, Architects, on behalf of Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd.
J C Murray, 2007.

NMRS References:

Anon (1838) Guide pittoresque du voyageur en Ecosse: orne de 120 vues, representant les principaux edifices, les curiosites naturelles, les chateaux remarquables, et tous les lieux cites par Walter Scott..., In French Paris

Page(s): 107 Held at RCAHMS D.20.GUI.R

Anon (1920) 'Some Notable Sundials',- (sundial at Douglas Castle) Scot Country Life photograph of sundial at Douglas Castle

Page(s): 423

Anon (1930) 'The Road and The Car', in Eyre-Todd, G Scot Country Life, vol.XVII, 9 September Glasgow

Page(s): 274

Apted and Snowden, M R and R L (1984) 'The De Wet paintings in the chapel at Glamis Castle', in Breeze, D J Studies in Scottish antiquity presented to Stewart Cruden, Edinburgh

Page(s): 232-48 Held at RCAHMS F.2.1.BRE

Apted, M R (1984) 'Arnold Quellin's statues at Glamis Castle', Antiq J, vol.64

Page(s): 53-61

Apted, M R (1985a) 'Buildings, paintings and statuary at Glamis Castle under Patrick, 1st Earl of Strathmore, c 1670-95', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol.114

Page(s): 595

Apted, M R (1986) 'The building and other works of Patrick, 1st Earl of Strathmore at Glamis, 1651-1695', Antiq J, vol.66

Page(s): 91-115 Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Beattie, W (1838) Scotland illustrated in a series of views taken expressly for this work, 2v London

Page(s): Vol II Held at RCAHMS D.20.BEA.R

Billings, R W (1901) The baronial and ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland, 4v. Edinburgh

Page(s): Vol II Pl.56 Held at RCAHMS D.2.R

Browne, G W (1887) Pugin Studentship drawings: being a selection from sketches, measured drawings and details of domestic and ecclesiastical buildings in England and Scotland drawn while Pugin Travelling Student of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1876, together with a number of the drawings for which the Studentship of the year was awarded, Edinburgh Held at RCAHMS D.2.L.R

Cachart, R (2002) 'Glamis Castle, Angus (Glamis parish), watching brief; excavation', Discovery Excav Scot, vol.3

Page(s): 12

Christison, D (1883) 'On the grated iron doors of Scottish castles and towers', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol.17

Page(s): 120-2

Country Life (1897) 'Country Homes; Glamis Castle', Country Life, vol.2, 37 September 18th 1897 London

Page(s): 293-295

Country Life (1906) 'Country Homes', Country Life, vol.20, 502 August 18th 1906 London

Page(s): 234-241

Country Life (1914) 'Country Homes, Gardens, Old and New; Glamis Castle', Country Life, vol.36, 918 August 8th London
Page(s): 196-204

Country Life (1947) 'At Glamis Castle', Country Life, vol.101, 2631 June 20th London
Page(s): 1170

Dunbar, J G (1974b) Notes on a copper plate engraving of Glamis Castle, Typescript
Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Forfarshire illustrated (1848) Forfarshire illustrated: being views of the principal towns, gentlemen's seats, antiquities and scenery in Forfarshire, with historical and descriptive notices, Dundee
Page(s): 141 Held at RCAHMS D.13.1.FOR.R

Forman, S (1965) 'Glamis', in Webster, C Scot Fld, vol.112, 756 December Glasgow
Page(s): 34-39

Forman, S (1967) Scottish country houses and castles, Glasgow
Page(s): 101-4 Held at RCAHMS F.5.41.FOR

Glamis Castle (1906) 'Glamis Castle, Forfarshire', Country Life, vol.20, 502 (18 August 1906)
Page(s): 234-40 Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Glamis Castle (1960) 'Glamis Castle: "Scotch Baronial" epitomized' [photograph], Architect
Prospect Summer 1960
Page(s): 26

Guiding, R A (1987) 'The De Wet Apostle paintings in the chapel at Glamis Castle', Proc Soc
Antiq Scot, vol.116
Page(s): 429-45

Hill, O (1947) 'Glamis Castle, Forfar - 1', Country Life, vol.101, 2625 May 9th London
Page(s): 860-863

Hill, O (1947) 'Glamis Castle, Forfar - 2', Country Life, vol.101, 2626 May 16th London
Page(s): 910-913

Hill, O (1947b) 'Glamis Castle, Angus: II', Country Life, vol.150, 2626 (16 May 1947)
Page(s): 910-13 Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Jervise, A (1861b) Glamis: its history and antiquities, Edinburgh
Page(s): 23 Held at RCAHMS D.13.12.GLA.R

Leyland, J (1897) '[Glamis Castle]', Country Life, vol.11, 37 (18 September 1897)
Page(s): 293-4 Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

MacGibbon and Ross, D and T (1887-92) The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland
from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries, 5v Edinburgh
Page(s): Vol. 2, 113-25 plan, illust. Held at RCAHMS F.5.21.MAC

Montgomery-Massingberd and Sykes, H and C S (1997) Great Houses of Scotland London
Page(s): 22-33 Held at RCAHMS F.5.41.MAS

Napier, W J (2012) Kinship and politics in the art of plaster decoration, 2v. Bound copy of thesis
presented for Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Dundee Dundee
Held at RCAHMS G.4.5.NAP

Pennant, T (1774b) A tour in Scotland, and voyage to the Hebrides; MDCCLXXII (1772),, 1 2v
Chester

Page(s): 166, 170 Held at RCAHMS D.20.PEN.R

Scott-Moncrieff, D (1950b) 'Glamis Castle, Forfar', Country Life, vol.108, 2806 (27 October 1950)

Page(s): 1408-1413 Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Scott-Moncrieff, D (1951a) 'Home of the Queen', Scot Fld, vol.99, 581 May Glasgow

Page(s): 35-38

Slade, H G (1992b) [Glamis and Thomas Liddell],

Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA.P

Slade, H G (2000b) Glamis Castle, London

Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA

Stirton, J (1938) Glamis Castle: its origins and history with a brief account of the early church of the parish, Forfar

Held at RCAHMS D.13.13.GLA

Toy, S (1966) The castles of Great Britain, London

Page(s): 224-7 plans; illust. Held at RCAHMS F.5.2.TOY

Views in Scotland (1802) An elegant collection of interesting views in Scotland representing gentlemen's seats, remains of places of antiquity and picturesque scenery, Edinburgh

Held at RCAHMS D.20.VIE.R

Walker and Ritchie, B and [J N] G (1995) Fife, Perthshire and Angus, Exploring Scotland's Heritage series, ed. By Anna Ritchie Edinburgh

Page(s): 94-5 No.40 Held at RCAHMS A.1.4.HER

Walker and Ritchie, B and [J N] G (1987) Exploring Scotland's heritage: Fife and Tayside, Exploring Scotland's heritage series Edinburgh

Page(s): 76, no. 38 Held at RCAHMS A.1.4.HER

Werner Company of Chicago (1894) Beautiful Britain: the scenery and the splendours of the United Kingdom: views of our stately houses ... Royal residences, palaces and castles, bowers and hunting-lodges, river banks and islets, the homes of princes, London

Page(s): 28, 77 Held at RCAHMS D.20.WER

Castle and grounds still in use. Glamis Castle was granted by Robert I to John Lyon, Lord Glamis in 1376, who then reconstructed the castle about that date. The earliest part of the present building is the L plan towerhouse. With stair turret in the re entrant angle, which dates from this period (early 15th century). It was heightened in the 16th century and extended to east and west in the 17th century. The NW wing is modern, although of 17th century style, as it rebuilt after it was destroyed by a fire c.1806. The SE wing is of 17th century date, incorporates earlier walling, but has a modern roof and parapet. The interior contains much lavish heraldic decoration. The two massive round towers at the extreme east and west of the lower extensions are remains of the enceinte wall towers of the outer defences. They measure 7m in diameter and c.4m high. A modern parapet has been added to them. The walls are 1m thick but there is no indication as to where the enceinte joined them. Three ditches also surrounded the castle, but they were filled up in the 17th century when considerable changes were made. The residential quarters extending east from the tower date mainly from the 19th century. A possible 17th century sundial stands in the garden. Aerial photography of the castle grounds has gradually revealed the layout of the former formal gardens of the 17th 19th centuries, particularly in 1989 when large sections of the gardens appeared as parchmarks. Traces of the inner court, statue bases, avenues, a possible sunken garden or bowling green to the south west and a quadripartite layout of parterres to the south east have been recorded (Angus SMR).

Site Number	45
Site Name	Bedal's House
Type of Site	House
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338540
Northing	746840
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	A rectangular building, labelled 'Bedal's House', with a small extension, 'Bedal's' to the south, is depicted on the east side of Kirkwynd on Allan's plan of 1773. There is a building on a similar location on Winter's survey of 1746.

Site Number	46
Site Name	Ogilvy
Type of Site	House (Possible)
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	338525
Northing	746790
Parish	Glamis
Council	Angus
Description	A small almost rectangular building, labelled '....Ogilvy' is depicted on the east side of Kirkwynd on Allan's plan of 1773. There is a building on a similar location (though perhaps further south) on Winter's survey of 1746.
