

Chapter 1 : Castles and Great Houses of Scotland Quiz | 10 Questions

25 Castles or Great Houses are featured. Each building gets about 10 pages of text and images combined. This is a fabulous book, and will be relished by those who love Scotland, its history and great homes.

In fact, there is no such being. The early Scots were a post-Roman Gaelic-speaking people who invaded and settled the west coast, known then as Dalriada, having travelled over the sea from Ireland, and before that, it is fancifully suggested, although not as yet proven, the Middle East. The original pre-Roman inhabitants were collectively known as Picts, because their language was pictorial and, through colonisation and marriage, and because they had no written language with which to record what was happening to them, they simply disappeared. Meanwhile, Scandinavian Viking people invaded the far north, west coast and offshore islands and stayed on. In the south, Strathclyde Britons, a Welsh speaking people, and early Saxon settlers, put down encampments. Finally we have the influence of the English in more modern times. The Royal House of Scotland arose from the union in of the Kingdom of the Scots, Dalriada, with Caledonia, the Kingdom of the Picts, which later comprised the northern and eastern parts of the country. AEDH, who succeeded his brother. Melmare He was killed 14 August , by his cousin, Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray, who had joined forces with those of the invader, and who succeeded him. Under him, the provinces acquired by Thorfinn, fell again under native rule. He married secondly, , Margaret died 16 November , and was canonised as St. Ethelred, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, died before He died 1 December Mary, married , Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and died 31 May , leaving issue. He died at Stirling, 23 April , and was succeeded by his yst. Liz, and daughter and heiress of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, and had issue, Malcolm, strangled when a child by his great-uncle Donald Bane. Christian, married , William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and died without issue Cecilia, died unmarried Ada, married , William Lindsay, of Lambarton. Alianora, married John Comyn, of Badenoch. Alexander, executed at Carlisle, 9 February Nigel, beheaded September Matilda, married Hugh, Earl of Ross. Margaret, married Sir William de Carlyle. William, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Raymond de Sully. Richard, died vita patris before 26 January She married secondly, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Matilda, died young, Hodierna, died unmarried David I, died 24 May , and was succeeded by his grandson. Isabel, married , Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. He died without issue 4 July, He died after 27 June, William had also five illegitimate children, a son and four daughters, from each of whom sprang one of the claimants to the Crown in Kinghorn, 19 March, Matilda, married Thomas Isaac, and died 20 July , having had issue, two daughters Joan, married John of Lord, and Katherine, died unmarried Margaret, married before 10 November , 5th Earl of Sutherland, and died , leaving issue. He married firstly dispensation dd 22 November , Elizabeth died ante , daughter of Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan. He married 17 February , Isabel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and had issue, with a daughter Isobel, married Sir Walter Buchanan of that ilk, four sons, Robert, Master of Fife, died vita patris, without issue before July Alexander Sir , beheaded 25 May, James Sir , fled to Ireland, died without issue , ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich Janet, betrothed 20 July, as a child to David, infant son of Sir Bartholomew de Loen and Lady Philippa Moubray, but it is doubtful if the married took place. Maria, married Sir William Abernethy of Saltoun, and had issue. Margaret, married firstly, Sir John Swinton, of Swinton and had issue. He was killed 14 September She married secondly, Robert Stewart of Lorn and had further issue. Isobel, married firstly, Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross, and had issue. She married secondly, Walter Haliburton, of Dirleton, and had further issue. Robert, Duke of Albany married secondly, Muriella died , daughter of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland and by her had issue, John, third Earl of Buchan on the resignation of his father, 20 September , and Chamberlain of Scotland soon afterwards, head of the Scottish auxiliaries in France , Constable of France, fell at Verneuil, 17 August He married , Elizabeth who secondly, Sir Thomas Stewart, and thirdly, William, Earl of Orkney , daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, and had issue, a daughter, Margaret, married , George, first Lord Seton and had issue Andrew, died without issue before Elizabeth, married Malcolm Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, and had issue. He died circa , leaving issue. She married secondly circa , Sir Alexander Keith, of Grandtown. Isabella, married firstly dispensation 24

September , second Earl of Douglas died without issue 19 August She married secondly, before , Sir John Edmonstone and had issue, a son. He died 26 June, She married secondly, , James, first Lord Hamilton and died , leaving further issue. He died 14 November Walter, Earl of Caithness, on resignation of his niece Euphemia, , and created Earl of Atholl He was the chief organiser of the conspiracy to which JAMES I fell a victim, and for which he suffered death and attainder 26 March, He had two sons, David, died vita patris and left issue, Robert Stewart Sir , who suffered for complicity in the same crime Alan, Earl of Caithness, in whose favour his father resigned that Earldom, died vita patris, unmarried , killed at Inverlochy. Alexander, Canon of Glasgow. Sir John, of Dundonald, k. Mary, married firstly, , George Douglas, Earl of Angus, and had issue, she married secondly, , Sir James Kennedy of Dunure and had issue she married thirdly, , William, first Lord Graham and had issue, she married fourthly, , Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath and had issue. She died and was buried with the last in Strathblane Church. Isabella, married 30 October , Francis, Duke of Bretagne, and died , leaving issue. Jean, married , first Earl of Morton, and had issue. The Duke was killed in Paris by the splinter of a lance at a tournament, David, styled Earl of Moray, died in infancy before 18 July, John, Earl of Mar, died unmarried He died 12 November Andrews , Chancellor of Scotland , died January John, created Earl of Mar, 2 March, , died unmarried 11 March, Arthur, born 20 October , died 14 July, Alexander styled Duke of Ross , born 30 April, , died 8 December James, Earl of Moray. Catherine, married James Douglas first Earl of Morton. Arthur, Duke of Albany, born April, , died an infant. James, first Earl of Moray. Robert, first Earl of Orkney, ancestor of the Stewarts of Eday. Robert, Prior of Whithorn. Jean, married Archibald, 5th Earl of Argyll Margaret. She married thirdly, 15 May, , 4th Earl of Bothwell, who was created Duke of Orkney 12 May, , and died without issue 14 April, Robert, Duke of Kintyre, born 18 February , died 27 May, He died 9 June,

Chapter 2 : Castles in Scotland and Scottish Historic Houses

This four-part series takes an in-depth look at the workings of some of Scotland's most magnificent country estates through the eyes of the current owners, the ghillies, the gardeners and the.

Singles, Couples, Families and Small Groups Scotland contains some of the finest castles and houses in the world, in spectacular locations. You will see the interiors of all of the buildings and view the fine interiors and artworks on display. Make an enquiry about this tour Profile This tour is for those who are interested in the beautiful architecture and landscaped grounds around the best castles and country homes in Scotland. You will have the opportunity to see exquisite interiors and gardens in spectacular locations, whilst staying in a luxurious hotel. As with all our tours the attractions you see will take account of your interests and can be adapted to what you want to see. So, if you want to see places not on the list below, just let us know. Known as the home of Mary Queen of Scots it was the setting for the most dramatic parts of her reign. The Royal Apartments are currently used for State ceremonies and are finely decorated with works from the Royal Collection. Some wonderful artefacts like the death mask of Mary Queen of Scots together with fine furniture from the Douglas and Stewart families. In one of the most beautiful settings in Britain, the house has been the home of the Earls of Rosebery for years. There is a superb collection of tapestries, paintings and French furniture from the C18th. The house was later enlarged by adding grand state apartments cover by a magnificent facade. Set in acres, the house is approached by the Royal Drive, used only by members of the Royal family. It is a five storey tower block, originally a royal hunting lodge. For over years, it has been the family home of the Earls of Strathmore and the childhood home of the late Queen Mother. In the intervening years it was the seat of Parliament and crowning place of kings. Today, it is the home of the Earls of Mansfield and has a superb collection of art. On the River Tweed, it was originally a Royal hunting lodge. In it passed by the Crown to a branch of the Stewart family who still live here today. The collections within the house can trace ten centuries of Scottish history. Within the grounds is the famous brewery producing Traquair House Ales. In Scottish Borders country it has been the family home of the Dukes of Roxburgh since The apartments have a rich display of art from all over the world and it has been used in many movies sets. Built of local sandstone, inside is a fine collection including cabinets and art also the relics of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Craft shops, bike trails and wonderful gardens complete the estate.

Chapter 3 : The Noble Houses of Scotland - calendrierdelascience.com

Great Houses of Scotland presents 26 historic castles and manors in the land of ancient legend that inspired Sir Walter Scott and Shakespeare's Macbeth. Over rich color photographs take the reader beyond the velvet ropes and through the grand public drawing rooms, private bedrooms, and back.

Some of the earliest evidence of a revival in Gothic architecture is from Scotland. Inveraray Castle , constructed from with design input from William Adam, displays the incorporation of turrets. These early Gothic homes were largely conventional Palladian style houses that incorporated some external features of the Scots baronial style. Re-built for him from , it became a model for the modern revival of the baronial style. Common features borrowed from sixteenth- and seventeenth-century houses included battlemented gateways, crow-stepped gables , pointed turrets and machicolations. The style was popular across Scotland and was applied to relatively modest dwellings by architects such as William Burn " , David Bryce "76 , [30] Edward Blore " , Edward Calvert c. Construction was now dominated by patronage from nouveau riche industrialists. The decline in numbers of servants, linked to the introduction of electricity, central heating and labour-saving devices such as the vacuum cleaner, also led to changes in the scale of building. Architecture in modern Scotland and Destruction of country houses in 20th-century Britain Broughton Place, a twentieth-century modern building in the seventeenth-century Scots Baronial style The Baronial style peaked towards the end of the nineteenth century, and the building of large houses declined in importance in the twentieth century. Beginning with the reconstruction of Thurston House, Dunbar, from he produced a series of major country house designs. Quennell " designed a neo-Georgian mansion at Altmore "14 for the owner of a Moscow department store. Isolated examples included the houses designed by Basil Spence and built at Broughton Place and Gribloch "39 , which combined modern and traditional elements. After the war many were outdated, with a lack of electricity and modern plumbing. There was a shortage of live-in servants and the heavily taxed aristocracy were also unable to find the money to modernise and maintain large houses. The shortage of building materials in the post-war period also made estate houses valuable resources of stone. One firm, Charles Brand of Dundee , demolished at least 56 country houses in Scotland in the 20 years between and Isolated examples included Logan House, designed by David Style in the s. This period also saw considerable restoration of existing houses. Scottish art and Sculpture in Scotland The seventeenth-century painted ceiling at Aberdour Castle , Fife The creation of estate houses led to greater privacy, comfort and luxury for the families who lived in them. Interiors were remodelled, with broader staircases, family rooms were added and heating was improved. Oriel windows gave better views, more light and could be opened for fresh air. These included detailed coloured patterns and scenes, of which over a hundred examples survive. Some of the finest domestic wood carving is in the Beaton panels made for Arbroath Abbey , which were eventually moved to the dining room of Balfour House in Fife. Their " popish " overtones led to them being damaged by an occupying Covenanter army in Plasterwork also began to be used, often depicting flowers and cherubs. From the London plasterers George Dunsterfield fl. Dunsterfield was also active at Balcaskie , Fife and probably at Kellie Castle. This in turn fuelled interest in classical and Renaissance styles, and the buying of artistic works, particularly sculptures. Also important was the work from the yard of John Bacon " This produced a buff coloured ceramic that could be moulded to provide fine detail, and be fired in sections, but was impervious to frost and fire. Much cheaper than carved stone, Coadstone was used for sphinxes, balustrading , capitals , coats of arms, tablets and ornamental vases. They also supplied sculpture, candelabra and cippi that made up the neo-classical Adam Style. He also initiated the treatment of new surfaces so as to resemble old ones, with new wood darkened to resemble old oak. Integrated into these traditional materials and styles were modern fittings such as sprung upholstery, gaslighting and water-closets. Gardens in Scotland The restored formal walled garden at Edzell Castle Gardens, or yards, around medieval castles, abbeys and houses were formal and in the European tradition of herb garden , kitchen garden and orchard. They were often surrounded by defensive walls and they sometimes adjoined a hunting park. The first Renaissance style gardens in Scotland were built for the Stewart dynasty at their royal palaces. French gardeners were hired by

James IV at Stirling in and James V at Holyrood in , where archaeological remains indicate there were sophisticated formal gardens. From the late sixteenth century, the landscaping of many estate houses was influenced by Italian Renaissance gardens. Extensive gardens were developed at Pinkie House by Alexander Seton, 1st Earl of Dunfermline , with lawns, fountains, ponds and aviaries for the entertainment of guests. The best surviving garden from the early seventeenth century is that at Edzell Castle , where, between and , David Lindsay ? From the late seventeenth century the gardens at Versailles , with their formal avenues, parterres and fountains that stressed symmetry and order, were a model. After the Glorious Revolution Dutch influences were also significant, with uniform planting and topiary. In the late seventeenth century William Bruce put Scotland at the forefront of European garden design, lowering garden walls to incorporate the surrounding countryside into the vista. This allowed a focus on significant landscape features such as Bass rock at Balcaskie and Loch Leven Castle at Kinross. Alexander Edward continued in the tradition established by Bruce, adding landscapes at houses including Hamilton Palace and Kinnaird castle, Angus. Less symmetrical layouts became common with the development of the "natural" style of the *jardin anglais* , which attempted to create vistas of a rural idyll. He created gardens at Mavisbank and Penicuik, Midlothian, with the help of William Adam, which combined formality with undulating ground. The move to a less formal landscape of parklands and irregular clumps of planting, associated in England with Capability Brown , was dominated in Scotland by his followers, Robert Robinson and Thomas White senior and junior. From and the Whites were involved in the planning of over 70 estate gardens in Scotland, including those at Glamis Castle and Scone Palace. At the end of eighteenth century there began to be a reaction to the English style of garden, influenced by Picturesque taste and the spread of Ossianic Romanticism, which encouraged gardens in the wild. His sons were directly involved in the restructuring of the landscape at Valleyfield, Fife. His ideas were taken up by John Claudius Loudon , the most prolific gardening author of the century in Britain, and were highly influential throughout the world. By ambitious formal gardens had been recreated at Drummond Castle, Dunrobin and Drumlandrig. New plants from around the world, often discovered and sampled by Scots, such as the rhododendron and monkey puzzle tree , meant that Victorian and Edwardian gardens were characterised by an eclectic mix of the formal, picturesque and gardenesque. They resulted in a revival of the seventeenth-century mixed flower and kitchen garden, as carried out at Kellie Castle , and Earlshall, Fife by Robert Lorimer. Sometimes these were placed on a mezzanine floor, as at Kinross. Servants were less visible, using backstairs that kept them away from members of the family and guests and they fulfilled necessary and sometimes unpleasant tasks. They were also fewer in number, of lower social status and predominately female. The sexes were increasingly segregated into their own quarters. As a result, hospitality was an important part of life. Music remained important in noble houses, with accounts listing professional musicians hired to entertain the family and guests. In the eighteenth century members of the household often provided musical entertainment on the harpsichord , organ and piano. In the nineteenth century it was the women of the family who were the chief performers and men were not expected to play the piano in drawing rooms. Getting Ready by Arthur Fitzwilliam Tait The consumption of large and sumptuous meals was an important part of social life. Some were elaborately planned, others the result of unexpected guests. These usually consisted of three or four courses, with a variety of dishes served in each course, from which the diner was expected to select. Alcohol in various forms and toasts were an important part of formal dining and until the Regency era dessert and drinks were often taken in a separate dessert room. The first family wing in Britain was added to Blairquhan Castle in Ayrshire in by architect William Burn and the style became characteristic of the Victorian country house. From the s distinct male areas of the house began to emerge, to which the men could withdraw and indulge in "masculine" conversation and activities, centred on the smoking and billiard rooms. From the s gun rooms began to be added, mainly to cater for weapons for hunting weekends. It rapidly expanded as southern industrialists and businessmen began to see the sports offered by Scottish estates as a status symbol, such as the Spelsbury Family at Dunmavarie in the s. Large areas of land were designated for hunting and hunting parties became a major part of the life of the Scottish estate house.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE GREAT HOUSES OF SCOTLAND

The unique style of great private houses in Scotland, later known as Scots baronial, originated in the s. It kept features of the high walled Medieval castles that had been made largely obsolete by gunpowder weapons and may have been influenced by the French masons brought to Scotland to work on royal palaces.

Chapter 5 : Grand Houses of Scotland

The Great Houses featured in this book reveal Scots architecture in its grandest forms. The specially commissioned photographs by Christopher Simon Sykes include stunning close-ups of architectural details and objects, and capture the spirit and style of the houses while Hugh Montgomery-Massingberds refreshingly personal and informal text is as much about the families, who in many cases still.

Chapter 6 : List of country houses in the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

Scotland contains some of the finest castles and houses in the world, in spectacular locations. This tour includes many of the most important, including the Queen's residence in Edinburgh - the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Glamis Castle, Scone Palace and Culzean Castle.

Chapter 7 : Estate houses in Scotland - Wikipedia

The programs, filmed entirely in Scotland, tell the fascinating stories behind these magnificent buildings. Visit The Official Website Explore photos from Great Estates Scotland.

Chapter 8 : Castles and Stately Homes in Scotland | Scotland | Welcome to Scotland

This enlightening, lavishly illustrated architectural and historical tour explores the unique flavor of Scotland's great houses. Written from a perspective that is at once personal and scholarly, this unique book examines Scotland's distinctive country-house architecture.

Chapter 9 : Scottish architecture | VisitScotland

Scotland's Castles and Historic Houses Castle Urquhart stands on a promontory on Loch Ness in Scotland's Great Glen. This is a history of this strife torn castle.