

ART. XVII.—*The Glaisters of Scotland and Cumberland.*

By PROFESSOR JOHN GLAISTER, M.D., F.R.S.E.

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I.—THE GLAISTERS OF SCOTLAND.

THE founder or progenitor of the family of Glaster or Glaister was Magister, afterwards Sir, Radulphus de Dundee. In the earlier account of him in Scottish records he is commonly designated Magister, Master or Mestre. He appears to have been knighted in his later years. We have no information as yet, however, respecting his ancestors or his origin. According to others who have written concerning him, the surname "Dunde" appears to have had a local origin, assumed in all probability from the city of that name. Of the Dunde family comparatively few are encountered in Scottish annals; among them, however, may be mentioned Albert of Dundee and William, a burgess of Perth, both of whom flourished during the reign of Alexander II. (*Reg. vet. Aberbrothoc*, p. 96; *Liber de Scon*, pp. 55, 62).

Contemporary with Radulphus were two churchmen of the same surname—William, parson of the kirk of Alvah in Banffshire, and Michael of Stobo in Peebleshire, both of whom did homage to Edward I. (*Ragman Roll*, p. 164; Prynne, *History*, p. 654). About the same period there was a family of Dunde in the county of Edinburgh, for record shows that on 3rd Sept., 1296, Isabella, widow of the late Simon of Dunde, was reponed in certain lands in that county (Rymer, *Foedera*, I., pt. iii., p. 164). The only other persons of that surname whom we have met in our research are "Thomas de Donde, eccles. Rossens."; his name is found in a document of the parliament of Robert I., A.D. 1309 (*Acta Parl. Scot.*,

vol. i., p. 100), and "Frater Radulphus de Dundee" whose name first appears in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls in 1359, and frequently in subsequent years (*Excheq. Rolls*, vol. ii., p. 6).

The name of Magister Radulphus first appears in Scottish records in the year 1286, when he formed one of the Inquest that inquired into the boundaries of the pasture lands of Panmure. The certificate or report of this inquisition is dated at Edinburgh on 25th Sept., 1286, and in it he is designated Magister (*Reg. vet. Aberbrothoc.*, p. 333). He did homage to Edward I. of England on two occasions. In the Ragman Roll (Bannatyne Club edition) under "Instrumentum Publicum sive Processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliæ factis A.D.M.CC.XCVI," is the name of Rauf de Dundee. This refers to the homage paid by him at Berwick-on-Tweed on 23rd August, 1296. In Palgrave's *Documents and Records of Scotland* (vol. i., p. 299) the following entry is found among the "Names of certain Scottish knights and others who performed homage" of date 15th March, year unstated—"Rads. de Dundee, mils. p. terr. i Com. de Perth"; that is, Radulphus de Dundee, knight, for lands in the county of Perth. This probably refers to the year 1306. Bain, in his *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, notes in the "Roll whereon are recorded the original instruments of submission and fealty by John de Balliol king of Scotland, with the clergy, nobles, and community of Scotland, to Edward I. in the 26th year of his reign, commonly called in Scotland The Ragman Roll," the following:—"August 28, Berwick-on-Tweed. Adam de Inrepeffer, John de Kynros, Rauf de Dundee, William de Anand," among other names (vol. ii., p. 193, 199; Prynne, *History*, p. 654). In the smaller list given by Palgrave (*op. cit.*, p. 299) he is styled Radulphus de Dundee, Miles, and his name is preceded by that of Willelmus le Fleming and succeeded

by that of Willelmus de Rameseye. These facts probably point to two separate acts of homage, one on 28th August, 1296, and the other on 15th March, 1306.

It seems definitely clear that Radulphus was a strong supporter of the claims of Bruce to the Scottish throne. Barron shows the localities whence the principal supporters of Bruce came. He says "From Angus and the Mearns came also Sir William de Mohaut, Sir John Siward, and John de Cambron of Balnely, all well-known knights in their day, and Lawrence de Angus, Master Ralph of Dundee, and several others" (*Scottish War of Independence*, p. 228). Among other names which he mentions are those of Alexander le Scrimgeour, the bearer of the Royal Standard of Scotland and Constable of Dundee, and Robert Wycher or Wishart, both of whom laid down their lives on the scaffold at Newcastle for participation in aid of Bruce. We mention the names of Scrimgeour and Radulphus of Dundee because of the close relationship by marriage and action which later was established between these families.

The following entry is from Palgrave (*op. cit.*, p. 52):—"xviii., 20 Edw. I. The letters testimonial of the Auditors, declaring that the competitors Bruce and Balliol had so concluded their pleadings that the King might proceed to judgement" included the names of several prominent Scots men of rank and influence. Some of these names are yet perfectly legible, others are partly illegible, and some are obliterated in the record owing to damage to the parchment. Among the names which are only partly legible, is one "Rauf de . . .," the latter part of the name or surname being sufficiently obliterated to prevent its being deciphered. This name, however, is most probably that of Rauf de Dundee, as his name is found afterwards associated with the persons whose names in this document are legible, all of whom were the supporters of the claims of Bruce.

That Rauf de Dundee fell under the displeasure of Edward there can be no remaining doubt. It is highly probable that he was of those who took the field against the troops of Edward under Aymar de Valence at Methven. From a "Breviate of the Petitions or Requests presented to the King for lands or preferment in Scotland, and of the grants made thereupon" (Palgrave, *op. cit.*, i., p. 311) the following is extracted:—

CXLII. 52. Itm le [] jour de Septembre a Bradleye en Tynedale p'a au Roi Johan Hayward les t-res Mestre Rauf de Dondei, et les t-res Johan Wychard de Conueth et puis p'a les terres Laurenz d'Anegos.

Item the [] day of September at Bradleye in Tynedale John Hayward prayed of the King the lands of Master Rauf de Dundee and the lands of John Wishart of Conveth, and since prayed he the lands of Laurence of Angus.

It would appear, therefore, whatever the reason, that because of his attitude of resistance to Edward, Radulphus with the others had forfeited his lands.

We are able, fortunately, to trace something of the territorial connexions of Radulphus from collections of charters and other documents. There is a notable amount of information in the Register of Panmure. Without going into detail, it may be enough to mention that in 1292 William Maule of Panmure granted a charter of the lands of Banevie and Balrotherie (now known as Benvie and Balruddery), with the advowson of the church, to Radulph; in the same year there is a Bond of Relief by William, lord of Panmure, freeing Radulphus de Dundee and Roger de Pillemur of their obligation touching the payment of seventeen sacks of wool to Galfridus, dominus de Venali, burgess of Dundee, which is dated at Dundee on Wednesday after the feast of St. Bartholomew Apostle (24th August), 1292, the original of which is still at Panmure.

In one of his acts of homage to Edward I., it will have

been noted that the act was performed because of Radulph's possession of lands in Perthshire. For a considerable time this could not be traced, but ultimately light came through the Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports. It appears that among the charters in the charter-chest of the Glamis family and in the possession of the present Earl of Strathmore, the lineal descendant of the Lyon family, is a charter by Robert the Bruce granting to Alexander Keith part of the mill of Longforan, which is dated 8th May, 1315, and which reads as follows :—

Robertus Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Alexandro de Kethe, dilecto et fidei nostro, totam terciam partem molendini de Langforgrunde, una cum quinque acris terre ad eandem terciam partem molendini pertinentibus ; quamquidem terciam partem molendini una cum quinque acris terre predictæ Johannes de Glastrethe nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit, coram quibusdam magnatibus nostris, apud le Tarbartis juxta Louchfyne, etc. Apud Aberbrothoc, octavo die Maii, anno regni nostri decimo.

Robert by the grace of God King of Scots to all true men of his whole Kingdom, Greeting : Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to Alexander de Kethe, our beloved and faithful, the whole third part of the mill of Longforan, together with five acres of land belonging to the third part of the mill ; which third part of the mill together with the five acres of the aforesaid land John of Glastreth resigned to us by rod and bastion in presence of many of our magnates at Tarbert near Lochfyne, etc. At Arbroath the 8th day of May in the tenth year of our reign (1315).

Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., who edited these and other charters for the Commission says :—

This charter is interesting as showing that at the date of it, 1315, the year after Bannockburn, the resignation of the subjects granted to Keith was made by John Glastreth, the former owner, at Tarbert, Loch Fyne, before many magnates. The King was there on a visit to his Highland home, in his visits to

which we are informed by Barbour that he followed the example of King Magnus Barefoot of Norway in being drawn across the Isthmus of Tarbert in his galleys (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 14th Report, Appendix, part iii, p. 178).

Another charter relating to the same neighbourhood links up Radulphus directly instead of through his son John in the former which partly we have quoted. Among the charters dealt with under the Great Seal of Scotland is one given by Robert II. to John Lyon, knight, in which the fact is recorded that Radulph of Dundee, knight, once held the lands of Kyngudy in the parish of Longforgan. This charter was given at Kilwinning on 3rd October, 1377, which we abbreviate for our purpose as follows :—

Robertus Dei gracia, etc. Sciatis nos dedisse, etc., dilecto filio nostro Johanni Lyouni militi omnes et singulas terras et redditus cum pertinentibus infra baroniam Langforgrunde que et qui vocantur le Bruys pert, infra vicecomitatum de Perth et illam partem de Kyngudy infra eandem baroniam que fuit quondam Radulphi de Dundee militis (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, new ed., vol. 1306-1424, p. 275).

The reason why Sir John Lyon was styled "dilectus filius noster" was that he had espoused the Princess Jane, second daughter of Robert II., the granter of the charter, and thus became his son-in-law. The fact that Sir Radulphus was formerly in possession of the above lands accounts for his homage to Edward for lands in Perthshire.

Of more importance, perhaps, than any of the lands possessed by him were the lands of Glassary, in Argyllshire. When, or how, or why, he came into possession of them, however, we have no exact knowledge. The fact that he was in such possession during the time of the vexed Bruce-Balliol controversy for the Scottish crown is shown in an entry of a parliament of King John Balliol in 1292. This entry deals with the owners of lands in

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Argyllshire, and *inter alios* we find "Terre magnⁱ Radi de Dundee" (*Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i., p. 91).

Sir Radulphus died either towards the end of the 13th century or early in the 14th. He was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son John, who was the first of the family to bear the territorial name of Glassary or Glassereth or Glasreth, as it is variously spelled in the old documents. That John de Glasreth was the son of Radulphus there remains no doubt. It will have been noted that he resigned into the hands of Robert the Bruce at Tarbert the lands of Langforgan, which were in possession of his father. John succeeded also to the other estates, among others the lands of Benvie and Balruddery, the overlordship of which was in the Maules of Panmure, a register of the deeds in whose charter-chest has been published. The first deed in which John's name appears in that register is a Deed of Acquittance by Henry of Maule of Panmure to John of Glasreth, son and heir of the late Sir Radulphus, and was given at Arbroath on 29th June, 1312 (*Reg. de Panmure*, vol. ii., p. 157). Then follows in chronological order the resignation of the lands of Longforgan into the hands of Robert the Bruce at Tarbert, Loch Fyne, on 8th May, 1315. In the same year John of Glasreth, lord of that ilk, granted to Dugall Cambel and his wife, sister of John, in free maritage, several pieces of land within his Glassary possessions (*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, vol. ii., part. i., p. 45. Argyll Charters). Another charter to John from the Panmure family, which dates before 1325, has been reproduced by photogravure in the second volume of the Panmure Register. The clearness and legibility of the writing is a remarkable feature of the document.

It would appear that John followed the profession of his father—that of a cleric. The following entry occurs in the year 1326 in the Account of Robert of Peebles, Chamberlain of Scotland, rendered at Scone on 26 June,

1328 :—" Et Johanni de Glasserith, clerico, percipienti per annum decem marcas, quousque ad beneficium ecclesiasticum per regem fuerit promotus, de termino hujus compoti, lxvis. viij*d*." The foregoing indicates that until John had been promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice, the king granted to him the sum of money. There is no information whether John ever was so promoted, and there is no recurrence of the entry of the grant in the accounts of the Chamberlain (*Rot. Scacc.*, vol. i., p. 115). There are several other charters in the Panmure Registers which relate to transactions concerning land between the Maules and himself, but in one of these, dated on the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary the Virgin (2 February, 1364-65), it is noteworthy that two of the witnesses were of the family of Scrymgeour, these signing themselves respectively Alexander Skrymgeoure and Willelmus Skrymgur, because it intimates a degree of family friendship which, later, was to ripen into closer family bonds.

John died most probably before the year 1373 and was succeeded by his son Gilbert. In a charter of Robert II. to Gilbert, we meet with specific mention of Glacester in Argyll. It bears date 3rd May, 1374, and reads as follows :—

Robertus, etc. Sciatis nos dedisse, etc., dilecto et fideli nostro (Gilberto) de Glacestre, omnes et singulas terras de Glascestre et castrum ejusdem cum pertinentibus, que fuerunt ejusdem Gilberti, infra vicecomitatum Ergadie, ac omnes et singulas terras que fuerunt ipsius Gilberti cum pertinentibus, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare et de Perth, tam infra burgos quam extra, que fuerunt dicti Gilberti, et quas idem Gilbertus sursum reddidit et resignavit. Tenendas et habendas, etc. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. 1306-1424, no. 461).

This shows the line of succession to these lands in the different counties from Radulphus through John to Gilbert, son of John. But the most interesting point in

the charter is contained in the extension of the last sentence which we have omitted from the foregoing, and which reads as follows :—

¹⁰ Tenendas et habendas dicto Gilberti et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus forte deficientibus, Alexandro Skyremechur et Agneti sponse ac eorum diutius viventi et heredibus inter eos legitime procreatis et procreandis, etc. Testibus. . . Apud Strivelyne (Stirling), tercio die Maii anno regni nostri quarto (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, no. 461; Robertson's Index, p. 115, 34; etc.).

Agnes, the wife of Alexander Scrymgeour, was the daughter and only child of Gilbert. Another document proves that Gilbert possessed his father's lands in Argyll, and shows that he must have been owner prior to the date set down of John's probable decease. This is found in the Panmure Register and is to the effect as follows :—

Obligation by Colin Cambell to a noble man, Gilbert of Glasrod, that he would act for him in his causes within the shire of Argyll during the time specified by Gilbert, and resign to him the office of Bailliary conferred on him when required, Gillespy Cambell of Lochawe, father of the said Colin, becoming surety for his son. Dated in the church of St. Mund in Cougall (Cowal) on the vigil of the Apostles St. Simon and St. Jude, 27 October, 1361.

The original of this is at Panmure (*op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 175). This shows that Glacestre was in Gilbert's hands in 1361 at least, and we shall not be far astray if we suppose that John, the father of Gilbert, died before 1361 rather than near 1373, the date already mentioned. Gilbert de Glassester of that ilk—to give him his full style and title—succeeded to all his father's lands, including those of Benvie and Balruddery. This is shown in a deed in the Panmure charter-chest, of date 28th August, 1368, and is an Indenture between him on the one part and Alexander Skirmissur, Constable of Dundee, on the other part, whereby the former grants to

the latter in lease during his life-time these lands of Benvie, etc., with the exception of four acres called "terrae ecclesiasticae" which Gilbert had already granted to Sir Ingeram the priest for the term of his life. Alexander was to pay annually in equal portions and at the usual terms, 20 marks of sterling money.

Another interesting document consists of a Precept, dated 2nd May, 1425, by Sir Walter Stewart of Railston, knight, Sheriff of Perth, to Sir Patrick of Ogilvy, knight, Sheriff of Angus, directing that all burdens due from the lands of Banevy and Balrotheri be levied out of the lordship of Panmure, in terms of a Decreet of the Lords Auditor of parliament therein engrossed, dated 24th September, 1341 (*Reg. de Panmure*, vol. ii., p. 164). Gilbert having no son to inherit his lands of Glassester in Argyll, Forfar and Perth, these all passed into the family of Scrymgeour to be held by that family for many succeeding generations.

But John of Glassester had evidently a younger son, named Murthac or Murdacus de Glassistre or Glescister, as he is so called in documents. The history of his life, chronologically and shortly told so far as known, is as follows:—Some time during the reign of David II. (1329-1370) Murthacus received from that monarch a charter of the lands of Logymurtach in Fifeshire, in what is now known as the parish of Logie or Logy, of which Murdocairnie Hill, perhaps, alone retains anything of the old name (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, new ed., p. 591). He married probably sometime prior to 1383, Alice de Pilmore, the heiress of Glack in Aberdeenshire, and in consequence these lands came into possession of the Glasters. There is a charter of Robert II. in 1383 to "Murthaco de Glacister et Alicie" of lands in Dunnottar and Kincardine, these being situated in the middle barony of that district. They embraced the lands of Lumgair, Hiltoun, and others, and they remained in the possession of the

family until the very end of the 15th century. Robertson, mentioning a charter to Thomas de Rate of these and other lands, adds "whilk Matthew de Glaister forisfecit" (Index of Charters, p. 124, 4). The word *forisfecit* is a purely legal word, signifying to be put out of or removed from. We have not, however, found any evidence that Murdacus was either put out of or removed from the lands of Lumgair and Hiltoun, as these were in possession of the family for long years afterwards. Besides, the name was not Matthew, but Murdacus * or Murthou.

Murdachus seemed to be marked out for preferment. In the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland his name frequently occurs as holding positions of importance. In 1367-8 we find him in the position of Clerk of Delivery or Livery in the house of the king as *locum tenens*, but by the following year he is duly installed permanently into that position (*Excheq. Rolls*, vol. i., p. 499; *ibidem*, vol. ii., p. 349). The Clerk of Livery of the king's household kept account of all money and wares, chiefly provisions, supplied to the royal household by the Chamberlain and other officials. Perhaps the most interesting of the annual accountings of his office is in the "compotus Murthaci de Glassistre, clerici liberacionis domus domine nostre regine" rendered at Perth on 19th February, 1374. He is now installed in the queen's household, and he renders his transactions from 15th June, 1373, till 12th February, 1374. The account is a very full one, and is well worthy perusal in respect that it gives an illuminating picture of the work of this office, and that the figures afford good bases for comparing the ruling

* Murdacus is the Latin form of Muiredach, which Adamnan makes Muiredachus, and which in Irish Latin is Muirethacus. In Scotland the name is rendered Murdoch, in Ireland (Mac)Murray or (Mac)Murrough. Murthou would indicate its shortened form Murdo. Mathou or Matthew seem examples of a general tendency to simplify the name. Gaelic names seemed formidable and hard to pronounce, and the Lowland scribes and speakers took refuge in the nearest similarly-sounding substitute that English could produce. It may be added that this transliteration is met with more than once, and that the name Matthew is associated with the family history in Cumberland.

prices of certain comestibles and beverages toward the latter half of the 14th century with those of the present day, as well as the relative purchasing values of money then and now (*Rot. Scacc.*, vol. ii., p. 453).

The queen referred to was Euphemia, the wife of Robert II., and the daughter of the Earl of Ross and widow of John Earl of Moray. She bore two sons to the king. The conduct of her household and the expenses of the same came under the consideration of the Scottish Parliament in 1371 (*Acts of Parl.*, vol. i., p. 527). The last entry dealing with Murdachus in relation to the royal family mentions a payment made to him on the mandate of the deceased king for a certain debt for which the king was beholden to him, which is dated 1390 (*Op. cit.*, vol. iii., p. 238). King Robert, to whom the entry refers, was buried on 14th August, 1390, and on the following day, his eldest son, John Earl of Carrick, ascended the throne as Robert III.

We find Murdachus a witness to a charter executed by Earl James Douglas on 27th July, 1388 (Davidson's *Inverurie*, p. 71). When he died we have not been able to discover, but he predeceased his wife Alice, who died in October, 1417.

He was succeeded by his son, also named Murdachus, in the lands of Glack, Aberdeenshire, and after the death of his mother Alice de Pilmore in the lands of Duntottar in Kincardineshire. He came into possession in 1418. Particulars concerning this are found in a Writ of Inquisition concerning the lands of Glack of date 28th October, 1418 (*Reg. Epis. Aberdon.*, vol. i., p. 216). The inquisitors found that he was the legal and nearest heir of his mother, Alice de Pilmore, and that he was of legal age which, for the purpose of succession at that period, was twenty-five years.

Young Murdachus, as he may be called, is next met with in an Indenture between him and Gilbert Johnstone

of Balednache, in which he is styled " Murthou of Glaystir of Lumgair." This is dated 10th August, 1428. The terms of the Indenture are of the nature of an antenuptial contract, the parties contracting to marry being Andrew Glaister " sone and ayr to the said Murthou," and Jonete of Lychtoun (Leighton) " full sister til Elene of Lychtoun spous " to the said Gilbert. The father of the coming bridegroom bound and obliged himself on the fulfilment of the marriage to infest Andrew and Janet conjointly, the longest liver of them; and the heirs begotten of the marriage, in certain lands of Hiltoun in the Mearns of Kincardineshire, and Gilbert on his part, to pay down to Murdachus, the father, the sum of £40 Scots money, and after the union and the joint infestment had been made, to pay to young Murdachus, his heirs, executors or assignees, 40 merks Scots. " For mar sikernes of al thingis forsaid " Murdachus put his seal to the part of the Indenture which was to remain in the hands of Gilbert and Gilbert borrows the seal of his father to place it on the part to be retained by Murdachus (*Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iii., p. 460).

At the time this deed was made Andrew Glaister was not of legal age to marry; as the deed itself expresses it: " als sone as he cummis to perfyte elde sal mary Jonete of Lychtoun." The marriage took place, for on 4th September, 1432, we find an Instrument of Sasine infesting the pair in the lands of Hiltoun. The deed was executed by Thomas of Lumgair, bailiff to Murdachus de Glastir laird of the middle barony of Dunnottar.

It is not definitely established who was married to Murdachus the father of Andrew. From the records of the family of Leslie, however, we find that a daughter of Sir Andrew Leslie was married to Glaster of Glack. It is more than probable that this lady was his wife. He lived in troublous times in the north. He resided close to the place where the battle of Harlaw was fought

in July, 1411, and Davidson is of opinion that Glaster of Glack would be among the leaders of the vassals of the district (*Op. cit.*, p. 90).

The family of Lychtouns into which Andrew, son of Murdachus, had entered on his marriage with Jonete of Lychtoun was eminently an ecclesiastical family, of whom the most famous, perhaps, was Henry the bishop of Aberdeen, the uncle of Jonete and Elene, the wives respectively of Andrew Glaster and Gilbert Johnstone. Their brothers Duncan and Alexander were also celebrated churchmen, the latter filling for several years the position of chancellor of the church of Aberdeen and vicar of Brechin.

Andrew, son of Murdachus, succeeded his father on his decease, but when this occurred we have been unable to discover. Andrew figures in various public documents, probably the first, or among the first, of which is a charter witnessed by him and executed in presence of Henry Lychtoun, the bishop, and uncle of his wife. This was on 26th November, 1436. Andrew is styled therein "scutiferus" or shield-bearer. It is likely that his father died prior to 1438, for on 10th May of that year we find Andrew intromitting with the lands of Glack (*Antiq. Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iii., p. 317; *Reg. Epis. Aberd.*, vol. i., p. 234). In a Precept of date 10th April, 1439, Andrew is described as "dominus dimedietatis baronie de Dunnotter et terrarum de Glak," his brother-in-law, Gilbert Johnstone, to act as his bailiff. On 5th November, 1446, he figures again as a witness to a deed of Alexander of Lesly, son and heir apparent of Sir William Lesly of the Syde. In June, 1449, Andrew was in Stirling, for on the 18th of that month he signs as a witness to a charter granted in that town by the Earl of Craufurd and lord of Lyndesay, in which he is styled "Andreas de Glas, armiger" (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. 1424-1513, p. 359). In 1451, he is found in occupation of the lands of Latheris-

or Laithers in Buchan, and it would appear that he declined to pay fermes for these lands (*Excheq. Rolls*, vol. v., p. 520; *ibid.*, p. 653; *ibid.*, p. 659; *ibid.*, p. 67, 72, 266). In 1457 he witnesses another deed in which he is styled "Andrew Glaster of Glak," and on 3rd November he acts as one of an inquest concerning the lands of Forglen (*Reg. nig. de Aberbroth.*, p. 91). In 1459 there is an entry concerning him the explanation of which we have been unable definitely to solve. "Et in solutione facta Alexandro Lesly et Andree Glassistre pro captione et arresta Thoma Oggilby, de mandato domini regis literatoris sub signeto et subscriptione et sub periculo computantis, lxvili. xiiis. iiij*d.*" (*Excheq. Rolls*). The last reference to him is in a Precept of *Clare Constat* granted by the Earl of Huntly and directed to Andro Glastyr of Glak on 24th October, 1464 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 393). After 1464, however, we search the records in vain for further information concerning Andrew, and there is nothing at present available to give any clue to his subsequent history, his death, or his wife's death, or as to the existence of any issue of the marriage.

Another Murthacus Glaster now comes into the records. He was a contemporary of Andrew. He is first revealed as a burges of Aberdeen. The year of his admission was 1444-45, and the entry thereof is as follows:—"1444-5 Glastre, Murthacus (gratis). Council Register, p. 695" (*Miscell. Spalding Club*, vol. i., p. 6). The entry indicates that Murthacus had no territorial title at the time of admission, and it shows that the customary fees were not exacted of him. It appears that the manner of his admission permitted him to be at the same time a burges of guild and a burges of trade, and that there was scarcely a family of note in Aberdeenshire whose members did not take advantage of their position in favour of the admission of some of their family or friends into the burgessship.

Presumably Murthacus resided in or near Aberdeen, because he identified himself with burgh affairs. In 1448, for example, he acted as one of an assize brought by one of the bailies who charged certain citizens with an offence against the law. In the record of the event in the Council Records of Aberdeen (vol. i., p. 401) his name is set down as "Mathou Glastre." In the following year he is a witness to a charter dated 5th November, in which he signs himself "Murthacus Glaster," and is designated a burges of Aberdeen. But from 1449 till 1464 the records, as far as we have discovered, are blank concerning him and his doings. On 29th May, 1464, however, we find him acting as one of the arbiters in the settlement of a long-standing dispute between the Bishop of Moray and the Earl of Huntly, the arbitration having been held in Elgin Cathedral. Here for the first time he is styled "Murdacus Glastyr de Glak." A lapse of twenty-five years occurs before the next occurrence of his name in a public record, and is contained in a charter of confirmation of James IV., dated at Stirling in 1489, of a charter granted to Murdachus by Lord John Lindsay of the Byres of the lands of Crombie (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1424-1513, p. 399). There is good ground for asserting that this charter was given by the king long after the original charter by Lord Lindsay was granted.

Who was this Murdachus? Being contemporary of Andrew, son of a former Murdachus, it is most probable that he was a younger son, and that as a younger son his father had got him admitted as a burges of Aberdeen. It is only in 1464 that we find him styled for the first time as "of Glack" the family possession. Among the family papers of a Garrioch laird the following has been found, which is quoted by different writers regarding Aberdeenshire:—

This day oor Jock sticket Glaister o'Glack's aul'est son;
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost.

Garrioch is an area in Aberdeenshire which neighbours the parish of Daviot in which Glack is situated. There is no information obtainable so far to what incident this alludes, and it is, perhaps, quite impossible now to ascertain who was the eldest son of Glack who was stabbed. But it is not unlikely that, if Murdachus was the younger son and if his elder brother Andrew had died as the result of the stabbing, the fact is accounted for that by 1464, Murdachus had succeeded his brother in the family lands and came, therefore, to be designated as of Glack.

The next member of the family whose name frequently occurs in the public records is Alexander Glaster. In a Deed, dated at the family residence of Glack on 27th November, 1481, entitled "Lettres of Reversion of Alexander Jhonstoun of that ilk and Agnes Glaster his spous," it is stated that Alexander Glaster of that ilk has sold to them heretably by charter and possession an annual rent of four merks Scots money to be raised or levied yearly from his lands of Hilton in the barony of Dunnottar in Kincardineshire, together with the lands of Glack, half the lands and "toun" of Lytil Werkylle with a toft and croft, and two oxen-gang of the lands and toun of Harlaw in the earldom of Garrioch, given in warrandice for the said annual rent. This Alexander Johnston was a grandson of the Gilbert Johnston whom we have already met with as being by marriage a brother-in-law of Andrew Glaster. His wife Agnes was a daughter of Alexander Glaster. We shall deal further with them.

In 1482, "Alexander Glastyre de Glak et dominus dimidie parte (*sic*) ville de Litill Warthill" begins a series of sales of his various possessions. This transaction concerned his lands of Little Warthill, certain lands of Harlaw, together with lands belonging originally to the Knight Templars of St. John of Jerusalem (*Antiq. Aberd. and*

Banff, vol. iii., p. 435). In 1486, he sells more of his possessions—the lands of Lumgair and Hiltoun in Dunnottar middle barony—to John Gordon of Auchluchry, which charter James IV. confirmed at Ayr on 26th March, 1489. This transaction gave rise later to litigation which was carried over a period of years. The records of the Lords of Council and of the Lords Auditor of Causes and Complaints contain several references to the course of the litigation. In 1486-7 he again disposes of some more of his lands, and on 24th May, 1490, James IV. at the castle of Hailes, Midlothian, confirms to Alexander Glaster and his wife Margaret the lands of Lumgair and Hiltoun which Alexander had resigned into the hands of the king while the king was resident there. Trafficking in lands possessed by him seemed to have been characteristic of Alexander's last years of residence in Scotland. He would appear to have been contumacious relative to this litigation between him and John Gordon, if we may judge from the records of the Lords of Session concerning the progress of the suit. But the following entries seem to throw some light upon a probable cause.

On 8th May, 1493, he appeared at the Town House of Aberdeen and, before the provost, one of the bailies and others, after taking the great oath on the Holy Evangels, confirmed in perpetuity all agreements and sales made between himself and John of Gordon concerning the lands of Lumgair and Hiltoun, of Crombie, Little Warthill, and of Glack and all charters of sasine and letters of whatever kind made regarding these lands, declaring that he did this thing of a sound mind and a free will. This was witnessed, among others, by Henry Chepman, servant to Alexander (*Antiq. Aberd. and Banff*, vol. iii., p. 465). He next appears on 7th June of the same year and made judicial ratification of the foregoing before the Lords Auditor of Causes and Complaints. From the records of the Council of Aberdeen, however, the following may explain his conduct :—

17 June, 1492. The saide day, James Colisone, in the nayme and behalff of ane richt worshipfule clerk, Master Adame Gordoune chantour of Moray, deliuerit to Johne Moir, sone and air to umquhile Andro Moir, ane retour of ane breyf of ydiotrie, selit with certaine selis, that Alexander Glaster, his motheris broyther, was fundin ydeot, in presens of Alexander Iruyn of Lumney, sheriff of Aberdeen, Alexr. Reid, alderman, Schir John Ruthirfurd, Robert Blinsele, Master John Badenagh (*Records of Council, Aberdeen*, vol. i., p. 420).

From the foregoing terms of the retour, it is evident that Alexander had a sister who was married to Andrew Moir, and that his nephew was John Moir. According to the law of Scotland at that time relating to idiotcy and insanity, it further appears that the nephew seems to have been the nearest known male agnate at the time Alexander his uncle was declared to be of unsound mind. The attack of unsoundness of mind appears, however, to have been of short duration, because in the following year he makes his appearances, as we have seen, both at the Council House of Aberdeen and before the Lords Auditor, and ratified his bargains relative to his sales of lands to Gordon. It will be noticeable that in the retour just dealt with there is no indication that his wife was available to act or that he had any children, the record being silent on that point.

The last entry in the Scottish records which refers to him occurs in 1499, and is found in the records of the Privy Seal as follows :—

429. A.D. 1499, 12 Jac. IV. Apud 10 November. A letter of Confirmation under the prive sele confirmed a letter of tak (tack) made be Alexander Glaster of the Glak to Wilzame Bissat and Annabel, his spous, and the langest levar of thame twa, thair airis and assinais, of the lands of Lungar with the pertinents liand in the schirefdome of Kincardin; and also confirmand a letter of sessing mad and given thairupon to the saide Wilzame and Anabell in the mare forme, etc.* Per Signaturam. 1, 6 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. 1., p. 60).

* It is difficult to comprehend these transactions in land in Scotland—unless some explanation is offered—by those who are not familiar with the older forms of conveyancing in Scots law. But the solution is as follows :—before

After the year 1499 there is no further record concerning Alexander in Scottish documents. Moreover, there are reasons for conjecturing that he had either made up his mind to leave Scotland altogether, or had already done so, and thus desired to relieve himself of all Scottish lands. The relatives whom he left behind were (1) Agnes, his daughter married to Alexander Johnston of that ilk; (2) Mrs. Moir, his sister, wife or widow of Andrew Moir; (3) John Moir, his nephew, son of the former. The names of Agnes and of her husband Alexander Johnston occur in a charter from the king confirming their possession of certain lands in the forest of Cordyss, Aberdeen, which was dated at Edinburgh on 22nd January, 1498-99. Agnes survived her husband, who died on 3rd January, 1509. At the inquisition of heirship Agnes Glaster, widow of Alexander, was found entitled to her terce of certain lands possessed by her husband at his death. (*Antiq. Aberd. and Banff*, vol. iii., p. 420. *Note*.—*Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen*, vol. i., p. 34. New Spalding Club). Of the others we know nothing further.

There is, however, another mention of a Glaster of Glack which demands notice. In Watt's *History of Aberdeen and Banff* the following statement is made (p. 117):—

Many of the barons of the two counties joined his (Huntly's) standard, and participated in the gallant but bootless onslaught which he led at Flodden. In that disastrous battle there fell of Aberdeenshire men the Earl of Errol, High Constable of Scotland, Lord Forbes, and the two sons of the Earl Marischall, Sir William Douglas of Kemnay, Sir James Abercrombie of Pitmedden, Johnston of Caskieben, George Ogilvie younger of

the days of Bonds and Dispositions in Security, those who lent on the security of heritage received an absolute Disposition, upon which they obtained themselves infeft in the subjects. It is true that these Conveyances were qualified by reversionary clauses, proving that the radical right still remained with the borrower; but until these provisions became operative by repayment of the debt, the lenders were entitled to style themselves "heritable proprietors" as in judicial proceedings they almost invariably did. (*Sheriff Court Records, Aberdeen*, New Spalding Club, vol. ii., p. xxix.).

Auchleven, Abercrombie of Birkenbog, young Glaster of Glack, and several of the Gordons.

Flodden, it will be recollected, was fought on 9th September, 1513, when James IV. and the flower of the nobility and gentry of Scotland were slain. There seems to be little doubt that this historian must have had some warrant for the statement, but in his book he does not give the source of the information. His rather sudden death precluded us from obtaining this, and the statement must, therefore, be left as it is. There is no doubt, whatever, that young Johnston of Caskieben, son of Agnes Glaster and Alexander Johnston of that ilk, did die at Flodden, and the likelihood is that young Glaster, doubtless his uncle, accompanied him and other Aberdeenshire men to that fatal field.

The only other Glasters remaining in Scotland, of whom we have note, after the departure of Alexander Glaster, are (1) David Glaster and (2) Elspet Milne, widow of John Glaster in Milne of Meanie; but they do not emerge until the first half of the 17th century (*Sheriff Court Records, Aberdeen*, vol. ii., p. 95; *ibid.*, p. 404).

It may be taken as a sound proposition that the family of Glasters in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire disappeared from Scotland either toward the end of the 15th or the early part of the 16th century.

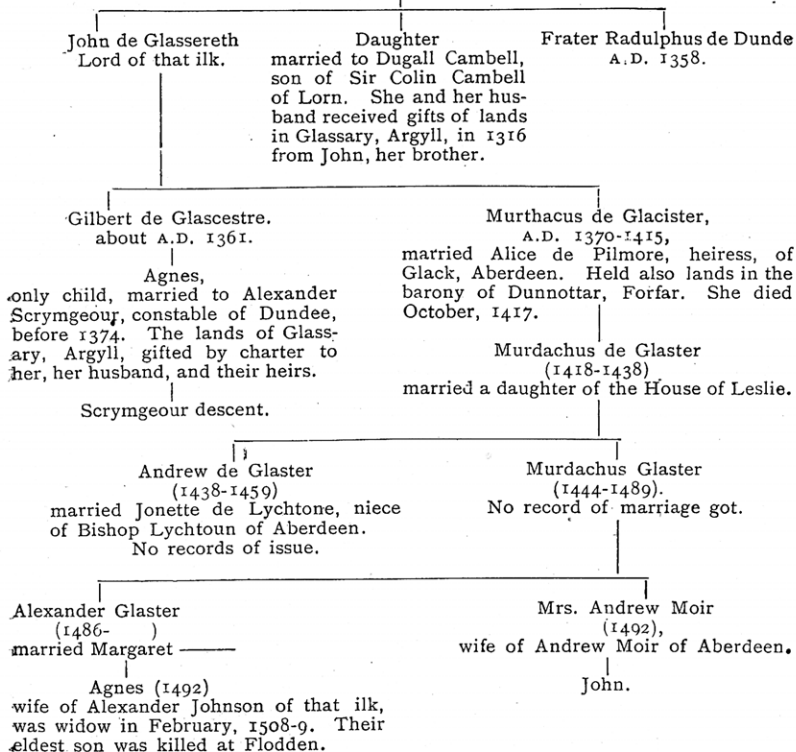
Whither did the family go? Perhaps it will be well to state at the outset of any discussion on this point that the surname Glaster or Glaister is purely Celtic; presumably, therefore, the surname had its origin in Celtic Scotland. We think there can be no doubt that the root-words of which the name is composed are descriptive of some permanent physical feature of a place. *Glas* signifies grey or green and *tir*, land. Such a combination would suit the physical description of many places in Scotland, and as matter of fact we do find several places so called. There are places called Glaister in the counties

of Forfar, Argyll, Bute, Lanark, Ayr, Dumfries, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and probably others. In the county of Argyll the district which is now known as Glassary on Lochfyneside was denominated variously in charters as Glasreth, Glasserith, Glasrod, Glasrie, Glastre, and so on, the variant in spelling depending apparently either upon the orthographical inclination or ability of the particular scribe.*

There can be no reasonable doubt that the family

DESCENT OF GLAISTER FAMILY IN SCOTLAND.

Founder of Family: Magister—afterwards Sir—Radulphus de Dunde,
A.D. 1250-1312.



* If we pursue this subject philologically at closer quarters we shall find that the name is spelled differently depending on the form of Celtic language employed, thus :—

originally derived its surname from the lands of Glassary which Sir Radulphus de Dundee possessed and to which his son John fell heir, he being the first to adopt this as a territorial surname. So far as we know, there are no lands or places in England so named.

II.—THE GLAISTER FAMILY IN CUMBERLAND.

The first information that Glaisters were settled in Cumberland comes to us in the will of Alexander Glaster, sherman and citizen of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which is dated 19th August, and was proved on 28th August, 1522, a copy of which we have obtained. In it Alexander declares that he was born in Bowness in Cumberland:—

Unto the parishe chirche of Bownes in Comberlande in the which parishe I was borne a convenient vestment wt. all the necessaries thereunto aperteyning for a prest to sing masse to pray for my soule the soules of my father and mother and all Christen soules of the value of xxxvs. sterling.

The name of the wife mentioned in the will is Elene or Ellyn. She is made one of the executors, and she proved the will at Lambeth on the date above named. From the document we gather that there were at least three children, viz.:—one daughter and two sons, or more. Alexander appoints that after certain legacies have been satisfied—

The residue of all and singuler my goodis catals plate duellis [jewels] and debts not bequeithid, I wil shall be devydid to and

Glasserod	Glassereth
Glasrod	Glairster
Glaster	Glarister
Glastre	Glassister
Glastrie	Glostyre
Glacester	Glasory
Glastray	Glasso and the later forms of Glaystir.

Both Glassered and Glassereth, we are informed, look like Welsh. Probably the Strathclyde kingdom would have influence in Argyllshire. In Welsh the plural of *tir*, land, is *tiroedd*, which would give Glassereth, and a later Welsh plural is *tired* which would give Glassered. A translation of the Welsh into Gaelic would probably yield Glostry, but the forms of words as Glassister, Glacester are not explained by the above words.

amonges my wif and children. And if it fortune all my said children to discease byfore their agis of xxj yeris and mariage of my daughter the same to be devydid in ij parts wherof I give Ellyn my wif the oon and the other in dedis of charitie.

The legacies named were to the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth of which he was a parishioner, and to St. Mary Abchirche. He names, among other legatees, Sir John Chester, canon, his brother-in-law. Correspondence with the present vicar of St. Mary Woolnoth and with the Clothworkers' Company of London has failed to enlarge our information. It appears that a register of the latter was not made until after the date of the will. It may be noted in passing that a Sherman was a tradesman who trimmed or sheared the surface of fustian or hairy cloth. From the terms of the will, it may be reasonably inferred either that this Alexander died when a comparatively young man or that he had been married for a second time or was married late in life, for from what is said about his children living until they attained the age of twenty-one and the marriage of his daughter, it may be conjectured that when the will was made the children were young. Moreover, from the short lapse of time between the will-making and its probate, it would seem as if Alexander most probably made his will during an illness which proved fatal.

The question now arises : What relation, if any, does the Alexander of the Scottish records bear to Alexander of this will, born at Bowness in Cumberland? That they are different persons is evident. Alexander of Glack, whose daughter was marriageable in 1481, would be a very old man in 1522, and there is no reason to believe him a native of Cumberland. But he may have settled there before 1499, the year of the tack to the Bissats, and a son of his, already by that time born at Bowness, might have been just old enough to have gone to London, and with help from his father's means to

have acquired his freedom as a citizen and made the will of 1522. Without such a supposition how are we to account for the name of Alexander Glaster, suddenly disappearing from Scotland and reappearing in Cumberland at this period?

Coming to Cumberland itself, there are two early records of the Glaisters being established in that county within the first half of the 16th century. In the survey of the 29th of Henry VIII. (1538) respecting the Barony of Holme Cultram the following record occurs:—

John Glaisterby holdeth under Hayrigg a tenement and rents, five shillings.

Item. He payeth every tenth year Graysum* 3s. 4d.

Item. He yields all manner of tithes and tithe corn : 3 bushels meal.

Item. In reaping three days.

Item. He holds in the pasture 6 cows, 2 horses, and 6 sheep.

Item. He holds in Colt Park or Pike 2 acres.†

In the Tithe List for 1538 returned to Abbot Borrodaile, the last abbot of Holme Cultram Abbey, and by whom the abbey was given over to Henry VIII. at the confiscation of monastic buildings, John is named as John Glaster. In the survey of 1570, Robert Glaster is stated to hold a tenement by Court Roll of six acres of lands, arable and pasture, for 6s. 8d., value per annum of 17s. In the list for Skinburness of 1572, there Robert Glaster is set down for six acres, rent 6s. 8d., now worth 17s. In 1582, the survey held in the 24th of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he is put down as holding 24 acres—"Robert Glaster of East Cote, value three shillings and four pence per half year." In the muster for Border Service, under the district of Calvo, among the tenants who kept horses

* Graysum stands for *Grassum* and means "a premium or sum paid to a landlord or superior by a tenant or fiar at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties" (*Imp. Dict.*, p. 422).

† Colt park reappears at subsequent dates in the history of the family, notably in the will of Robert Glaister of Eastcote, 13 April, 1632, and in the Act of Parliament, 46 Geo. III., cap. 112 (July, 1806).

for their holdings, Robert Glaster was held responsible for one horseman, and under the district of Skinburness for one *demi*, that is, a small horse or pony or shelty, for purposes of defence. Hayrigg, named in connexion with John Glaster, was probably in the neighbourhood of the place now designated Hayrigg Hall, or Old Mawbray, situated between Abbey Town and Wolsty on the coast. That there were Glasters in Abbey Town itself in the later decades of the 16th century is conclusively shown by an Inventory of the estate of Rowland Glasters of that town which is recorded in the Carlisle Register of Wills for the year 1590.

We have made ourselves possessors of all the entries of baptisms, marriages and burials of Glasters in most of the parish registers of Cumberland. Although such registers were ordained to be instituted in 1538, experience shows that at the commencement they were not fully kept nor regularly, and especially was this likely to be the fact in the northern portion of Cumberland because of the raids and small fights then so frequent with the Scots. Dealing with these registers which we have personally or otherwise searched, it may be said that the register of Holme Cultram commences only late in the 16th century, that few Glaster names are found at that period, but the number of entries steadily increases as the century advances. From about 1638 till the end of the century the record would seem to be fairly complete, although there are some noteworthy gaps. This is especially true of the baptisms. The recorded marriages begin in 1668, but after that period they are regularly entered, and what gaps there are may usually be filled by reference to the Carlisle Diocesan Register or to the records of the Society of Friends. With regard to the burials these seem to be regularly entered as a rule after 1668. The total number of entries of Glasters in this register from 19th December, 1587, the date of the first

entry—a baptism—till 2nd March, 1905—a burial—is 515. Of these 7 belong to the 16th century, 60 to the 17th, 258 to the 18th, 184 to the 19th, and 6 to the 20th century. The gaps found are between 1596 and 1613, and 1615-1668 in respect of burials, and between 1606 and 1668 in respect of marriages. In the churchyard around the old abbey at Abbey Town are 24 different tombstones with inscriptions of Glaister families. Some marriages are recorded in the Carlisle Diocesan Register of Marriages of parties belonging to Holme Cultram parish which are not found recorded in the register of that parish, some of which, moreover, are stated to have been celebrated at Holme Cultram.

The register of Bowness has its first notice of a Glaster, a burial, which took place in 1668, and there are entries of christenings of children of different parents during 1669, but the date of the first recorded marriage is in February, 1696-7. From these years onwards until 1820, the records seem to be regular. We have already seen that Alexander Glaster of London was born in Bowness. The total number of entries of Glasters in this register, from 1673 till 1860, is 112, of which none is of the 16th century, 28 are of the 17th, 73 of the 18th, and 11 of the 19th century. There are no tombstones of Glaisters now standing in Bowness churchyard.

The parish of Burgh-by-Sands has no records of Glaisters until the last decade of the 17th century. Arthur Glaster married Elizabeth Pearson in June, 1695, and a Jane Glaister of Longburgh was buried in January, 1698. The record of baptisms does not include the name until 1724, but from that year till 1858, baptisms frequently occur. Burials are numerous. There can be little doubt that members of the family had established themselves in Burgh parish about the first period already indicated, and it is not unlikely that they had spread from Bowness or Wigton; indeed, it is certain that some did settle

there from Bowness early in the 18th century, whose descendants remained in the parish for several generations. This register contains in all 139 names of Glaisters. They begin in 1695 and end in 1881. Of these the two mentioned above alone belong to the 17th, 78 are of the 18th, and 59 of the 19th century. There are only three tombstones of Glaisters bearing inscriptions in this churchyard. It is well, however, to bear in mind that several members of the family, who were Friends, were interred at Moorhouse in this parish. Reference to the records of that community in Cumberland shows that some births of Glaisters are set down therein in the closing years of the 17th century and the opening years of the 18th in Longburgh, and deaths at Moorhouse during the 18th century.

Kirkbampton register gives only twenty entries, none of which is earlier than the 18th century, except a single baptism in April, 1695. We failed to find a single Glaister tombstone in this churchyard.

Great Orton register has a solitary entry referable to the 17th century, of a marriage between a Thomas Hodge and Mary Glaister in June, 1691. The total number of entries is eleven, ten of which are of the 18th century, and they mostly are concerned with Glaisters who had settled in the district from outside parishes.

Bromfield parish register gives only one entry in the 17th century, which relates to the marriage in November, 1687, of Robert Glaister of Wigton parish to Jane Martindale of Bromfield parish. Glaisters, indeed, only commence to appear at regular intervals about the middle of the 18th century, and thereafter they seem to have established themselves from Bromfield itself to Langrigg and some hamlets and villages on the western sea-coast, notably Allonby and others. The names of Greenow, Greenah, and Greenah Hall are associated with the Glaister family within the first quarter of the 18th century.

Greenhow in the township of Allonby, formerly the seat of a family of that name, passed with its heiress to a younger branch of the Briscoes; it is now a farmhouse, the property of Mr. William Glaister. (Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. iv, *Cumberland*, 1816, p. 49).

In the Burial ground of the Friends at Allonby several Glaisters have been interred from time to time. These were either resident in Allonby or in the neighbourhood. Bromfield register contains 64 entries, but the first record of the name appears in 1726. There are 30 entries in the 18th and 34 in the 19th century. There are two Glaister tombstones with inscriptions in the churchyard.

The parish register of Wigton has its first entry in 1627, of a baptism of a son Steuen or Stephen Glaister to Anthony Glaster. The total number of entries in this register is 132. Those belonging to the 17th century are only five. One of these relates to the marriage in April, 1638, of Thomas Clarke to Janet Glaster, and another to the burial of a son of Daniel Glaster in 1637. These indicate that there was a branch of the family resident in Wigton in the first half of the 17th century, but that there had not been up till that time any decided spread in this direction. Of the remaining entries 36 belong to the 18th, and 91 to the 19th century. The tombstones to Glaisters in Wigton churchyard are four, and there are no burials, so far as we know, in the Friends' burying ground in the town; but there may have been.

There are some early records of the family in Dalston parish register. The first relates to the marriage on 26th July, 1584, of Rowland Glaster to Jane Reyson, but it is the only entry of that century. In the 17th, however, we get the marriages of Thomas Glayster and Isabell Olivant in January, 1628, of John Glaster and Dorothea Nixon in April, 1646, and of Gavin Waite and Mary Glaster in December, 1652. In the same century

are the burials of Thomas Glaster *alias* Brig in January, 1660, of Ann Glaster, wife of Leonard, in May, 1667, and of Leonard himself in March, 1669. There is only a single baptism, however, that of Jane, daughter of Newyear Glaster of Cumdivock in September, 1690. This would seem to indicate that while male Glaisters sought wives in this parish, they did not settle therein, except in the cases, perhaps, of Thomas and Leonard. The name *Newyear* as a pre-name is novel to us in our research ; indeed, it is the only one on record. It appears, however, in one of the Glaister wills and there most probably refers to the same person.

The register of Caldbeck parish contains 37 entries. The register commences in 1640, but there is no Glaister entry from its commencement until 1726. All the 37 entries occur between 1726 and 1825, the first being the record of a baptism in February of the former year, and the last the burial of Ann Glaister, aged 96, in the latter year. It may be said, therefore, that the Glaisters only dwelt in the parish for a century, as there is no record of a Glaister subsequent to 1825.

The register of St. Mary's, Maryport, gives only 8 entries and all of them belong, as might be expected, to the 19th century.

Other parishes give isolated entries. Newton-Reigny gives 3 only ; one of the marriage of John Glaister of Easton, Bowness parish, to Annas Hodghon in November, 1680, the baptism of John son of John Glaister, and the last is of the burial of Anne Glaister in February, 1715. Ousby contains three also, but they relate to Glaisters in the second half of the 19th century. Aikton parish provides six records ; the first of the marriage of Robert Glaister and Jenneh Pearson in June, 1696, the remaining five relating to the baptisms of their children. This register commences in 1646.

In the Minute Books of the Society of Friends in

Cumberland there are at least 77 entries. The earliest, a burial, is dated in 1681, and the latest in 1839. These entries comprehend members who attended the Meeting-houses at Beckfoot, Wigton, Moorhouse and elsewhere.

In the parish register of Penrith there are 45 entries, the first of these, a burial, of a bachelor, John Glaister, in 1725. The rest belong to the 18th and 19th centuries. The migration in this direction must, therefore, have been comparatively late.

The register of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, provides 52 entries. There may have been more, however, as the registers of baptisms from 16th December, 1739, including 1740-1741, and 1742 have been lost. The earliest record is that of a baptism in May, 1709. The baptisms number 28, marriages 6, and burials 18. The last entry, a burial, is in April, 1850.

Coming to the city of Carlisle, we find entries in the registers of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, the larger number in the former register. In the former there are 33 entries, the earliest being the baptism of Jane, the daughter of Richard Glaisters, and the last, the marriage of Joseph Glaister and Mary Patrick of Newcastle in May, 1834. St. Cuthbert's register contains a much smaller number.

The register of the neighbouring parish of Stanwix has not yet been completely searched, but already 8 entries have been found, of which 6 are marriages, the other two being baptisms. The earliest entry dates in November, 1675, and is a marriage.

Another source of information which we have consulted is the Carlisle Diocesan Register of Marriage Bonds, commencing in the year 1709 and stopping in 1822 for our purposes. In that period 76 Glaister marriages are recorded. Some of the parishioners of Holme Cultram are not found in the register of that parish—eleven of them; and the same is true of other parishes.

Search has also been made in Carlisle Probate Register

for Wills and Inventories of estates of Glaisters. The first of these is the Inventory of the goods and estate of Edward Glayster of date 1569. Up till and including the year 1761—the limit of our search—the list comprises 54 wills and inventories. A list of these is as follows :—

1. 1569. Glayster, Edward. Inventory.
2. 1571. Glaster, Janet, Bowness.
3. 1573. Glaster, Cuthbert, Wigton.
4. 1573. Glaster, Symond,
5. 1576. Glayster, Alexander, Wigton.
6. 1578. Glaisters John, Brough-by-Sands.
7. 1578. Glaisters, Janet, Bowness.
8. 1581. Glaister, Jenkin, Burgh.
9. 1584. Glaister, John, Holm Cultram.
10. 1585. Glaister, Arthur, Bowness.
11. 1586. Glayster, Gearret, Bowness.
12. 1587. Glaister, Janet, Bowness.
13. 1591. Glaister, Robert, Stanwix.
14. 1593. Glaister, Elizabeth, Holm.
15. 1594. Glaister, Janet, Wigton.
16. 1596. Glaister, Francis, Grynisdale.
17. 1596. Glaister, John, Stanwix.
18. 1598. Glaister, Richard.
19. 1603. Glaister, John, Bowness.
20. 1604. Glaister, Thomas, Stanwix.
21. 1616. Glaister, Rowland, Bowness.
22. 1618. Glaister, Thomas, Abbey.
23. 1622. Glaister, Janet, Burgh.
24. 1632. Glaister, Robert, East Coat.
25. 1634. Glaister, John, Easton.
26. 1637. Glayster, Easton.
27. 1639. Glayster, Thomas, Easton.
28. 1662. Glaister, Jane, Longburgh.
29. 1663. Glaister, Arthur, Easton.
30. 1664. Glaister, Robert, East Coat.
31. 1684. Glaister, John, Long Borrow.
32. 1686. Glaister, Rowland, Boustead Hill.
33. 1688. Glaister, John, Bassenthwaite.
34. 1689. Glaister, Christopher, Easton.
35. 1693. Glaister, Richard, Long Brough.
36. 1699. Glaister, Thomas, Bowness.

37. 1702. Glaister, William
38. 1702. Glaister, Ann, Dykesfield.
39. 1702. Glaister, Robert, Holm.
40. 1709. Glaister, John, Oughterby.
41. 1710. Glaister, Abigail, Easton.
42. 1711. Glaister, Thomas, Bowness.
43. 1720. Glaister, Robert, Holm.
44. 1723. Glaister, John, Holm Cultram.
45. 1725. Glaister, Robert, Akebank.
46. 1740. Glaister, Joseph, Holm Cultram.
47. 1741. Glaister, William, Hartlaw.
48. 1742. Glaister, John, Bowness.
49. 1743. Glaister, John, Burgh.
50. 1744. Glaister, Jane, Sevil, H. Cultram.
51. 1742. Glaister, Thomas, Skinburness.
52. 1745. Glaister, William, Easton.
53. 1761. Glaister, Thomas, Saltcoats.

The inventory of the estate of Rowland Glaisters of Abbey Town, of date 13 July, 1590, was not available for examination at the time of our search, nor were the wills of Robert Glaister of Eastcote in 1632, and of John Glaister in 1584. From the year 1645 till 1660 there is no record of wills in the Carlisle Probate Registry, these having perished through age and other causes.

Another important source of information concerning the family in the late 16th century was kindly brought to our notice by the librarian of Tullie House. The records therein contained were produced in a law-suit in the Exchequer of Pleas between the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Carlisle as plaintiffs, against George Graham and Robert Orman, defendants, the *casus litigandi* being the fishery rights of the city of Carlisle in the river Eden. One of the documents produced in the case was a "Lands Revenue Records and Inrolment" in a book intituled "Surveys—Cumberland-Westmoreland. Part I.—Elizabeth-James I. 31, fol. 55 (1589)." in custody of Keeper of H.M. Records. The records in this are in Latin.

There was also a second document produced :—

Surveys—Cumberland - Westmoreland. Part I.—Elizabeth-

James I., 31, folio 101. The Verdicte and p'sentements of us the Jurie of Survey sworne before the Worshipful Alexander Kinge Esquire the Queen's Mat^{es} Auditor in the Countyes of Cumberland and Westmerlands—broddell esquire hir mat^{ies} Recever theire Richard Lowther and Wilfryde Lawson esquires heir mat^{ies} commissioners in that behalfe to and uppon all suche articles as were given us in charge att the Cyttye of Carlill in the saide Countye of Cumberlande of Munday the ffirste day of September 1589 Anno Eliz: Regine etc., xxxi^{mo} for the Barronyes of burghe and Gilliesland in the saide Countye of Cumberland.

The foregoing, in short, was the verdict and presentment of the Jury of Survey on the attainder of Leonard Dacre, Esq. This is in English. These surveys contain *inter alia* the names of various Glasters who held lands especially in the barony of Burgh, or as it latinised "Burghe sup. Sabulones." Among the tenants in Burgh were John and Matthew Glasters; in Longborough, Jennett Glacesters fil. Richi. Glacesters defunct.; in Bowness, John Glacesters of Breckenrigge and John Glasters tenant of the mill in Thurstonfield, probably one and the same person; in Drumburgh, John Glacesters, bailiff, Arthur Glacesters, and holding cottages in the same, George Glasters, John Glacesters, bailiff, Michael Glacesters, John Glasters and Rowland Glasters; and in Bigland, as joint tenants, Thomas Glacesters and Thomas Cowen.

In the attainder verdict we find the following interesting passage relating to John Glaster, bailiff.

Drombrughe. Also we do p'sente that theire is a stone house bealded at Drumbrughe within the said Manner commonly called Drumbrughe Castell the whiche is in greate decay of Re-p'ations and it is a house that is of very good strengthe for the releafe of the inhabitantes their aboute bothe for them selves and for theire goods if the Scottes should happen to make any sudden rode or forroo (as when the sea ebbeth they may easily do) before other releafe can come unto them and the same is situate opposite towards Scottelande and within one mylle of Scotte-lande but the water of eaden theire called Sowleway wherein

the sea (*sic*) doth flowe is betwixt the same and Scottelande and there is belonginge to the said Castell one acre of land of the rents of 11js. w^{ch} castell and acre of land John glaisters balyfe there occupyethe at will & ought to pay yerely the said rents as in the end.

Among the wills already mentioned is that of John Glaisters of Breckenrigge. From the survey, it appears that he held 18 acres of arable land, 2 acres of meadow land and the same in the common pasture, and that he also was tenant of the water mill at Thurstonfield. John Glaisters in Drumburgh had 36 acres of arable land, 9 acres of meadow land, besides land in the common pasture. Dealing with Easton in the latter survey, we find the following Glaisters who held cottages there:— John Glasters, Thomas Glasters, Margaret Glasters, Richard and Arthur Glasters. Rowland Glasters held in Fingland 16 acres in infield and 10 acres in outfield, in addition to 3 acres in the common pasture. The only difference in the entry in the surveys relating to the joint tenancy at Bigland is, that whereas the names given are Thomas Glasters and Thomas Cowen in the former, the latter name is recorded Thomas Curwen in the latter.

Further information concerning certain members of the family came to hand in the form of a Tenants' Succession and Account Book, which contained entries between 1652 and 1681. One of the entries contained in it is, perhaps, of special interest as it relates to Wolsty Castle.

Aug. 22, 1654. The ruine of the Walls of Wolstie Castle viewed by us

Mr. Chamber, of Raby Coat	Mathew Glaister
Mr. Charles Chambers	James Jackson
Mr. Will. Chambers	Robert Chambers

Jo: Chambers of Blackdike.

The names of the houses puld downe in Wolstie Castle.—

The Hall. One tower at ye end of the hall. One great barne. One larder house. One long gallerye. One chappell, with a chamber at ye end. One chamber called Michall Scot's.

chamber. One chamber called Lord's chamber. One house called the prison. One tower above the said house. One long bier (byre). One great stable.

We valew the ruine of the walls & houses thereto .. £500
and the stones in Jo: Jacksons house to £100

John Jackson house viewed and measured Aug. 22, 1654.

In length 14 yeards : in bredth 6 yeards : in height 5 yeards :
with two chimneys & one Stairecase : the bredth of the
wall 2 foot.

Witness : Mr. Jo: Chambers : Charles Chambers : Wm. Chambers
Jo: Chambers, Blackdike : Mathew Glaister : Jo: Revill [or
Sevill], a workeman : Jam: Jackson.

In an account of " The Sixteen Men of Holme Cultram " by Mr. Francis Grainger (*Transactions*, N.S., iii., 1903, pp. 172-213), some interesting facts emerge concerning one, at least, of the Glaister family in the first half of the 17th century.

Nov. 4, 1637.	When Hen. Askew & Antho. Berwis went to London	£20	0	0
	More borrowed by them of Jo:			
	Glaister	£10	0	0
	For w ^{ch} was pay ^d again	£18	0	0
Feb. 6, 1637.	When Hen. Askew went up himself	£10	0	0
	at w ^{ch} tyme he borrowed of Mr.			
	Tickell	£10	0	0
	and also of Mr. John Glaister ..	£2	0	0
	w ^{ch} was paid by ye Parishners again			

Among the foremen of " The Sixteen," four Glaisters have served in the office, viz. :—William Glaister of Red Flatt, in 1792, Mungo Glaister of Red Flatt in 1826, Robert Glaister of Blackdike in 1847, and Robert Glaister of Saltcoats in 1868.

When in 1643 an attempt was made to seize Carlisle for the parliament by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and some of the Barwises of Langrigg, along with Sir William Armyne, they were assisted by, among others, one of the surname of Craister, which at first we thought might easily be a

mis-spelling of Glaister. But it is evident from the following that a family of that name as well as that of Glaister existed contemporaneously in Carlisle from early times. For example, among these who were made burgesses of the city of Carlisle was Thomas Craister in 1659. Principal McIntire of Carlisle has informed me that the name of Thomas Craistre appears in the list of admissions to the Merchants' Guild of Carlisle for the year 1638, and that the names of Edmund Craister is found admitted in 1614, and that of Edward Craistre in 1655. Included in the membership of the same Guild are also names of Glaisters, viz. :—John Glaister in 1623, Richard in 1647, and Robert and John in 1673.

Coming now to later times, there is an interesting action in Chancery associated with the Glaister family indirectly which may be alluded to. This was an action in Chancery by Mary Barnes, an infant or minor, the only legitimate child of Thomas Barnes and Jane his wife, and John Hough her guardian, against William Barnes and Frances, his wife, father and mother respectively of the said deceased Thomas Barnes, and grandfather and grandmother of the plaintiff Mary Barnes ; against, also, Thomas Starkie and Frances his wife, daughter of the said William Barnes, and against Margaret, a minor, the natural daughter of Thomas Barnes, the deceased, of whom the said Thomas Starkie was guardian : for account and reckoning with regard to the estate of Thomas Barnes, father of plaintiff, now deceased. The deceased, father of Mary, held during his lifetime until before his death (1) an estate at Brownrigg holden of the manor of Holme Cultram, and (2) a house at Oughterby where his wife had an estate in her own right. Thomas, the deceased, died about 1747. On 16th May, 1759, depositions of witnesses in the suit were taken at the house of William Brough known by the sign of the Wheat Sheaf at Abbey Town, before John Brougham, Henry

Littleddale, John Alcock, and James Farrer, gentlemen. Several witnesses deponed on this occasion with reference to the cause, among them being :—John Glaister, yeoman, of Redflatt; Mary Glaister, his wife; and William Glaister of Swinsty, who was uncle-in-law of Mary the plaintiff, brother-in-law of her deceased father, and son-in-law of William Barnes, a defendant; and several others. It is not necessary to consider the substance of the suit, but the entire record of proceedings fills 20 large skins of parchment, and was extracted for the writer in the Public Record Office, London, Chancery Proceedings, 1758-1800, bundle 284, by a professional searcher.

In an Act of Parliament "For Enclosing Lands in the Manor and Parish of Holme Cultram, in the County of Cumberland" passed in the 46th year of George III., cap. 112 (1806), the preamble reads as follows :—

Whereas there are within the Manor and Parish of Holme Cultram in the County of Cumberland several Commons, Moors, and Wastes, containing together by Estimation Six Thousand Acres or thereabouts; And whereas Rowland Stephenson Esquire is or claims to be sole Lord of the said Manor of Holme Cultram, and as such is seized of or entitled to the soil and Royalties of and within or under the said Commons, Moors, and Wastes; and the said Rowland Stephenson, and the Right Honourable William Viscount Lowther, John Thomlinson, and William Glaister Esquires, and several other Persons, are or claim to be entitled to have and enjoy Right of Common in, upon, and over the said Commons, Moors and Wastes, or some of them, in respect of or as appendant, appurtenant, or belonging to their several lands and tenements within the said Manor and Parish: And whereas there is also within the said Manor and Parish of Holme Cultram a certain Common Field, called Colt Park, containing by Estimation One hundred and seventy acres or thereabouts, which hath been held and enjoyed by the Lord and several of the Tenants of the said Manor in Manner following. May it therefore please Your Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the

Authority of the same, That Rowland Fawcett of Scaleby Castle in the County of Cumberland, Gentleman, John Norman of Kirkandrews in the said County, Gentleman, and Joseph Studholme of Saint Nicholas in the said County, Gentleman, shall be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the said Moors, Commons, and Waste Lands, and the said Common Field, and all other the Commonable Lands within the said Manor and Parish of Holme Cultram, etc.

From what has been said with reference to the will of Alexander Glaster of London, it may, we think, be reasonably assumed that the first place of settlement of the Glaisters in Cumberland was Bowness and its neighbourhood. The mention of the name in the survey of 1538 of John Glaister of Hayrigg further corroborates this. We have noted that the name of Robert Glaister appears in the survey of 1570 as holding a tenement by Court Roll in Holme Cultram, and that in 1582, in the survey held in the 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there is the entry that Robert Glaister of East Cote held 24 acres, value three shillings and four pence per half-year. It would, we think, be a fair presumption to suppose that this is the same whose name is found also in the following entries in Holme Cultram parish register, viz:—

1589.	June 29,	John of Robert Glaister.	Baptised.
1594.	April 1,	Mabell of do.	do.
1596.	Sept. 5,	Catheren of do.	do.

Nine of the wills already named are of the 16th century, and their authors were resident in various parts of north Cumberland. These wills and inventories date from 1569 till 1596, and indicate Wigton, Bowness, Holme Cultram and Stanwix parishes as the places of residence. That there were Glaisters in Abbey Town in the later decades of the 16th century is conclusively shown by the Inventory of the Estate of Rowland Glasters of that place, which is recorded in the year 1590. Rowland was a draper and

grocer in that town, and the value of his goods as registered was £47 5s. 5d., and the amount of debts owing to him is set down at £10. There is a strong probability that this is the same Rowland named in the following entries in Holme register, viz. :—

1587. Dec. 19, Janet of Rowland Glaister, Baptised.

1589. Sept. 2, Rowland Glaister of Robert. Buried *in ecclesia*.

There is the further likelihood that his marriage is recorded in the Dalston register, viz. :—" 1584. Julij 26. Rowland Glasters et Jane Reyson." The only other entries of the 16th century in Holme register are these :—" 1590. Feb. 24. Jo: Honwith and Isabella Glaistour. Married; 1596. Aug. 7. A child of Gawin Glaister. Baptised."

It is well to keep in mind that the earliest year in which Parish Registers in England began to be instituted was 1538, and experience shows that at the beginning these were neither kept fully nor regularly. Especially was this likely in this district of Cumberland because of the internecine raids and wars then so frequent with the Scots. Due to this fact and to the constant repetitive recurrence of the same Christian names in different branches of the family, it is most difficult to track with any high degree of certainty the true descent of the various branches.

Probably the first datum line from which to trace such descents is the will of Robert Glaister of East Cote which is dated 13th April, 1632. Recently we were put in possession of the terms of an entry in an old Prayer Book taken from the old family Bible, the former still in possession of a lady resident in Abbey Town, who is descended from the Glaisters of Southerfield Hall, which are as follows :—

The family of Glaisters is from Easton. Robert Glaister our great forefather was born there in the year 1527, and lived to

be 105 (*sic*) years old, and died at East Coat on the 13 April, 1632, leaving 19 living children behind him and three dead. His first wife was Mabel Brewhouse, by her came the East Coat estate. His second wife was one Wilson of Blackdike, and as the second wife's children got the estate rather unjustly, it caused a difference in the family affairs, and prevents so clear a genealogy as otherwise might have been.

This is the written account which runs in the family, and it has been for a long time on record. Its accuracy can only be tested in a limited way. The date of Robert's will—13th April, 1632—is accurate. There is not, however, any record of his burial in Holme register, there being a gap between 1614, when the first burial of a Glaister is recorded therein, and 1668, when the next Glaister burial is made. No help is procurable from the Bowness register, for it does not commence until 1668. There is historical record, we understand, to the effect that the estate of East Cote did at one time belong to the family of Brewhouse, and there is a strong presumption that Robert did marry Mabel Brewhouse from the fact that on April 1st, 1594, there is a record of the baptism of a daughter (or grand-daughter?), Mabell of Robert Glaistour (H.C. Reg.). The other statements in the Prayer Book entry cannot now be easily tested or verified.

There are two Glaister Charities in Cumberland. One is mentioned by Whellan (*Hist. of Cumberland*, p. 307) as follows :—

Joseph Glaister, by his will dated 22nd January, 1773, left fifty shillings yearly to be distributed among poor housekeepers of the town of Cockermouth by the minister and churchwardens. By a codicil to his will, the testator directed that no less a sum than five shillings should be given to each housekeeper. And he further directed that a Maryport Harbour Ticket for £200 should be appropriated as a security for the payment above-mentioned. The sum of fifty shillings on account of this Charity is distributed amongst poor persons, together with the dividends arising from poor stock belonging to the township, every year at Christmas.

The same donor presented to St. Paul's church, Whitehaven a piece of plate, which we have seen; it is described in a recent book by the Rev. Cæsar Caine of Cleator. The other charity is associated with Lessonhall and Waver Bridge, near Wigton. The donor was Richard Glaister, a Sydney merchant of London. The charity was left for the poor of Lessonhall and Waver Bridge, as well as of Wigton. Doubtless the reason why the charity embraced the poor of these hamlets was the fact that the Glaisters and the Rays of Lessonhall were connected by marriage. Charles Ray of Lessonhall was a London merchant, and one of his daughters was married to John Glaister, attorney-at-law of Wigton. The pious donor of the charity was a son of John. Charles Ray retired from business to Lessonhall, but was interred in London. The tombstones of the Rays and of John Glaister and his family are in Wigton churchyard. This charity is still dispensed by the vicar of Wigton yearly at Christmas.

From Robert Glaister of Eastcote of the will of 1632 are descended the Glaisters of Eastcote, of Wath, of Skinburness, of Blackdykes and of Saltcotes, as well as those of Penrith. In addition to these is the important branch of the Glaisters of Redflatt. The first notice of this family is connected with Hartlaw about the year 1620, and the first member of the family known to occupy and to farm Hartlaw was John Glaister. It is believed that both Hartlaw and Red Flatt were owned originally by the Chamber family, and that these lands were taken over by John Glaister as mortgagee. The house at Red Flatt is dated 1707, is built of brick, and is typical of that period of architecture. John built this house at Red Flatt between 1707 and 1709. On a stone over a doorway are carved the letters "J.G. and J." At the baptism of his youngest child, Joseph, on 5th March, 1709, John is designated in Holme register "of Red

Flat." The property remained in the family until 1918, when it was sold. Blackdyke estate still remains the property of the Glaisters. In the official Return of Owners of Land in Cumberland for 1873 (Blue Book, 1875, vol. i., C, 1097) we find that the name of " Robert Glaister, Saltcoats " is returned.

Pedigrees and genealogical tables have been made of these different branches of the family, but these cannot be included at present.

Armorial Bearings. It was customary in signifying adherence to a document in ancient times, whether the document was an act of homage or of witness to a charter, for persons to do so by affixing their seals. Among the decipherable seals appended to the acts of homage of Sir Radulphus de Dundee to Edward which are given in Bain, we have not been able to find any seal of Radulphus. Whether his seal happens to be among those on the Ragman Roll which are so mutilated as to be indecipherable, or among those which have not been found attached, we cannot tell, but the fact remains that he did homage on two separate occasions, as has been shown. When; moreover, we consider the relatively important parts played respectively by Sir Radulphus and by his son Murdachus as Clerk of the Livery to the king's household and, later, to the queen, it is hardly likely that they would be without armorial bearings. There cannot be any doubt, however, when we come to the Glaisters of Glack, commencing with the said Murdachus, that that branch of the family seems to have achieved arms; in fact, their coat of arms still exists, and a copy of it is in our possession. We recall the fact that in one charter Andrew Glaster signs himself " Andreas Glasteris de Glak, armiger." Probably this means no more than the modern equivalent of " esquire," but in those days it involved the achievement of arms. Inquiries at heraldic sources discovered that the Glack family had the following

arms :—*Argent* a fleur-de-lis between three mullets *gules* within a bordure of the last. In last century, Thomas Glaister, mayor of Bolton in his time, used the following : Arms. Per fesse *azure* and *or* three fleur-de-lis counter-changed. Crest. A demi-lion *or* holding between the paws an annulet *gules*. Motto. *Moneo et munio*.

A third coat is in our possession. It consists of a water-colour drawing, enclosed in a brass frame, and at the bottom of the drawing are written the words "Glaister, a family of long standing in England." Its description is as follows :—Arms. Three lions rampant *gules* two and one on shield engrailed *azure*. Crest. A demi-lion *argent* on wreath or roll twisted *azure* and *gules* alternate. Motto. *Fortis et fidelis*.

A fourth coat is that of the Rev. William Glaister, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), Hon. Canon of Durham, and Canon of Southwell. It is as follows :—Arms. In chief, ermine, black spots on white. *Azure* three pheons, two over one, *argent*. Crest. An armoured arm, holding in hand a fleur-de-lis. Motto. None.

Inquiry at Heralds' College, London, indicates that none of these arms have been matriculated, and so far as we know at present, the Glack arms were not matriculated in Scotland.