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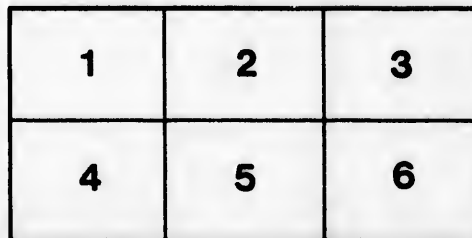
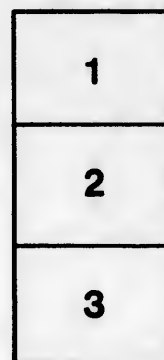
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THE CREAM



SCOTTISH HISTORY,

Taken principally from Chalmers and Buchanan,

BY THE

REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN CARSTAIRS,
"SIGNS OF THE TIMES," "RELATION WHICH
PUSEYISM BEARS TO POPEERY," &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION REVISED.

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WITH APPENDIX.
Showing the Extinct Bishops of Scotland in 1746, according to
Charles Mackay, Hon. Professor of History and Antiquities
in the College of Edinburgh.



PRINTED IN TORONTO:

AT THE "GUILDHALL" OFFICE, 80 KING STREET EAST.

1864.

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WITH AN APPENDIX.

Shewing the Extinct Peerage of Scotland in 1746, Drawn up by
Charles Macky, then Professor of History and Antiquities
in the College of Edinburgh.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, 80 KING STREET EAST.

1864.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHAN OLSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

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P R E F A C E.

THE first edition of this fasciculus was drawn up after its Author had lectured on Scottish History to an audience in St. John, New Brunswick, in which he felt much interest.

As, however, he subsequently found that a great part of BUCHANAN'S History of Scotland (from which he had principally skimmed) was fabulous, he resolved to give forth a second edition, skimmed, so far as might be necessary, from the "Caledonia" of the most veracious GEORGE CHALMERS.

It is a misfortune that that precious work should be so scarce, and that the Pictorial History of Scotland (which is in such thorough accordance with it, and very much drawn from it,) should be so dear; as also that brief Histories of Scotland are in general so meagre in their details about the annals of that nation before the times of MACBETH and MALCOLM CAENMORE. Inasmuch as this little work *is gleaned from the earliest*

authentic records of the kingdom, it is hoped that it may be acceptable to those whose cravings after full and authoritative information are somewhat out of harmony with their circumstances.

And to such as wish to know not the history of the nation only, but also that of the distinguished persons who gave it celebrity, the Extinct Peerage in the Appendix will be welcome, shewing, as it does, at a glance, "who was who" among the nobility from the time titles were first given in Scotland down to a period subsequent to that of which this syllabus treats.

Professor MACKY is a name so highly set by among chronologists, that the statements contained in a private record kept by him, concerning the deaths, &c., of the distinguished persons of his times, are held good at law in the kingdom where they were written.

May Scotchmen remember that the privileges they are distinguished for, in the present day, entail upon them high responsibilities, and thus take good heed so to conduct themselves as that their country shall be a proverb for that only which is good and noble.

PRESCOTT, CANADA WEST,
May 17th, 1864.

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ABSTRACT

OF

SCOTTISH HISTORY.

BEFORE Buchanan wrote his History, the most outrageous fables were believed in connection with Scotland. He had the sagacity to see through and discard many of these, but not them all; and it is believed, that without intending it, he has handed down to posterity a list of forty kings of Scotland that never had any existence. He opens with the reign of a Fergus, who he notices ruled about the time of Alexander the Great (some three hundred years before our Saviour's birth.) But the indefatigable and scrupulously accurate Chalmers, in his most veracious "Caledonia," has clearly shewn that the first authentic king of Scots in Scotland was Fergus, the son of Ero, who did not reign till the year of our Lord 503. This sovereign is evidently the same with Buchanan's Fergus II, for the reigns given by

Buchanan, after that of Fergus II, nearly coincide with those given by Chalmers after that of Fergus, son of Erc.

Buchanan, it must be remembered, does not vouch for the truth of the first part of his history; he is careful at the beginning of his 4th Book to tell us that what he gives is especially what constant tradition and many criteria confirm.

He speaks of the Picts as of a people who came to Scotland from Germany, by way of Ireland, and of the Scots as of a people who had migrated from Ireland before their arrival; and after telling us that Picts and Scots, though for a time friendly, at last quarreled, (the Scots occupying the Highlands and the Picts the Lowlands,) he sets over them as king, Fergus, the son of Fearchar, at the date above noticed.

The investigations of Chalmers, however, have set aside this version of matters altogether, and anybody who has the privilege of possessing his writings, will be convinced that his assertions are borne out by evidence the most clear and satisfactory. For the entertainment of the curious, we append to this volume Buchanan's view of matters, so far as it is at all interesting. But leaving him now, and referring our readers for our facts concerning events prior to the reign of Kenneth the

Second, chiefly to Chalmers' Caledonia, we proceed to notice that the Romans, who had invaded Britain under Julius Cesar, shortly before our Saviour's birth, wholly withdrew from it A.D. 446.

Towards the close of the first century, their great general, Agricola, had penetrated into Scotland, and subdued part of it; and after his death, Sollius Urbicus had carried his conquests to the Moray Firth; but after, it was found more troublesome to retain dominion over the subdued Caledonians than suited the condition of the Roman Empire, a great wall was built between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, shutting off the tribes to the north of these rivers, who were henceforth left to roam unmolested.

When the Romans first arrived in Scotland, it was divided into twenty-one tribes, each of which had its own territory, and all of which were of Celtic origin. The wall which was afterwards built, divided the sixteen lying to the north from the five which lay to the south, and thus formed two provinces or kingdoms of the same race and lineage. The kingdom of the sixteen tribes was distinguished as Pictavia, and its people called Caledonians or Picts. The people of the five tribes to the south were (although equally Picts with the others) called Romanized Britons; these last, during the stay of

their foreign masters, were spoken of at Rome as inhabitants of the Province of *Valentia*; for *Valentia* was a name given to the district they peopled—(*Scotland south of the wall*)—in honor of the Roman Emperor *Valens*.

When, however, the Romans left Britain altogether, this province of *Valentia* became a distinct kingdom, and had for name *Strath-Clyd* or *Cumbria*. Its capital (now *Dumbarton*) was called *Alclyd* at the first.

The *Picts*, it is said by *Skene*, in his history, were divided into the Upper and Lower *Picts*; that is, we presume, the *Picts* of the Highlands, and the *Picts* of the Lowlands; so far, however, as we have observed, *Chalmers* does not notice this distinction.

The *Picts* were of the same family with the *Caledonians* and *Strath-Clyd Britons*, the whole of Great Britain and Ireland having been originally peopled by the same race; viz., the *Celts* from Europe. The first time the name *Picts* was ever given to the inhabitants of Scotland was when some Roman orator made use of the phrase "the *Caledonians* and other *Picts*," which clearly shews that at Rome *all* the *Caledonians* were accounted *Picts*. The story, therefore, about the *Picts*, that they were a separate people who left Germany, and having been refused permission to settle in Ireland, came to Scotland, is doubtless a mere picce of romance—*Chal-*

mers utterly discards it. He imagines that the Caledonians to the north of the wall came to be termed Picts because they were, in comparison of the five tribes, (who were enclosed between the two walls*) "exposed," and Peithi in the Celtic language is a word which signifies "exposed,"—and probably the Romans finding them Peithi, called them Picti, on account of the paintings — on their bodies.

As yet the name Scotland had nothing whatever to do with Caledonia—that name originally belonged to Ireland. The Romans knew Scotland first as an island, which every body knows Scotland is not.

Towards the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth century, however, steps were taken by the inhabitants of a part of Ulster, which resulted centuries afterwards, in giving the name SCOTLAND to all North Britain. Cormac being king of Ireland, his relative Caibre-Raida, was sent to quell disturbances in Ulster. This general not being very faithful to his sovereign, took possession of thirty miles of that Province, and formed it into a distinct kingdom, which was called after him, Dalraida (Dal, signifying a part; and Dalraida,

* One to the south of Valentia having been constructed by the Emperor Severus. It ran between the river Tyne and Solway Firth.

Raida's part.) Sometime thereafter, viz., A. D. 503, three of the sons of Erc, (one of the kings of Dalraida,) crossed the Irish sea and took possession of Cantyre, in Argyllshire. The eldest, whose name was Loarn, got the district still known by the name Lorn, to the north of Argyllshire; the youngest, Angus, ruled in the Island of Isla; and to the second, Fergus, who survived both of the others, fell the authority of king of Scots in Albyn.* He was the first king of Scots in North Britain, that is to say, the first king of those Irish, who, bringing their country's name as well as arms with them, were the first persons ever known in North Britain by the name of Scots. This Fergus I., of authentic history, is most probably the Fergus II. of Buchanan, as we have already observed. It is only here that the fable which that learned author, no doubt, unwittingly chronicles as facts, begin to present some appearance of truth.

Besides the three kingdoms of Picts, Strath-Clyd Britons and Scoto-Irish, of Argyllshire, there was at this time a fourth in Scotland called the kingdom of Saxonia, or Northumbria, and sometimes also the king-

* The old name of Scotland, given, it is thought, because of the whiteness of its snow-capped mountains.

dom of the Lothians. It was for a length of time one of the kingdoms of the English Heptarchy, but extending into Scotland and embracing the three Lothians, Berwickshire, Teviotdale, and contiguous lands, it must be treated of by the Scottish historian. William of Malmesbury is very full in his accounts of its history, as also is George Chalmers. It was founded by the Angles, a branch of the great Gothic family. They first touched British soil A.D. 449, but it was not till 547 that Ida founded the kingdom of Northumbria. This empire extended from the Humber to the Forth and Avon, and from the German Ocean to those "hills that send their kindred streams to the east."* It continued a separate kingdom till subdued by Egbert, who allowed, it as a part of England, to be governed by its own Earls. Afterwards, one of these ceded to Malcolm II. the whole of that portion of it that lay within Scotland of the present day. It is maintained by some, that this part of Northumbria was given up to Malcolm I. and lost by Malcolm II., though afterwards recovered by that monarch. Whatever truth there may be in this version of matters, it is the case, at all events, that since Malcolm the Second's day the kingdom of the Lothians, so

* Chalmers's.

far as it lay within North Britain, has belonged to the British crown. And let Scotchmen boast of the antiquity of Scotland as a separate kingdom, as they may, it was not till the date of this cession of the Lothians that there was but one man reigning over all Scotland. Malcom the Second was the first king of all Scotland,

In order to do justice to the history of North Britain, up to the date of the death of Malcolm II., it is evident the annals of no less than five distinct kingdoms must be recorded: the kingdoms, viz., of Pictavia, Strath-Clyd, the Scoto-Irish, and the Lothians; nor would even such fulness thoroughly exhaust the subject, for there was a fifth division of the country (though not a kingdom) occupied by the Cruithne from Ulster, a people who came over in the eighth century, and as successfully invaded the Mull of Galloway, as the Scoto-Irish had previously and long before taken possession of the Mull of Cantyre. This people, though subject to the Scoto-Irish king, had, nevertheless, lords of their own to govern them, until finally deprived of this privilege in the days of Fergus, their last lord, and during the reign of Malcolm IV.

Just as England was at one time a Heptarehy, Scotland was at one time a Tetrarchy, or rather a Hexarchy, if the Cruithne (latterly styled the wild Scots of Gallo-

way) be considered a distinct colony, and if Skene's idea of a division between the Lowland and Highland Picts be correct.

Let us then, before going on with the history of Scotland *as a whole* (which only begins during the reign of Malcolm II.,) consider separately and in succession, the history of the Picts, the Strath-Clyd Britons, the Scoto-Irish, the Goths of Saxonia or Northumbria, and the Cruithne of Galloway; and—

I. THE PICTS.

Their kingdom was an autonomy from A.D. 446 to A.D. 843. Chalmers has clearly proved that the Picts were the Aborigines of Scotland, and the same race with its other inhabitants when the Romans ruled. He (as has been already stated) thinks they were called Peithi, because of their being *exposed*, which word the Romans probably Latinized by *Picti*. He has also given us a very accurate list of their kings, which we here insert for the quick instruction of all who may feel interested in such matters.

Their Series.	Their Names and Filialist.	Their Accessions. A.D.	Their Reigns. Years.	Their Deaths. A.D.
1.	Drust, the son of Erp.....	451
2.	Talorc, the son of Aniel	451	4	455
3.	Necton Morbec, the son of Erp ...	455	25	480

4. Drest Gurthimoch	480	30	510
5. Galanan Elelich	510	12	522
6. Dadrest	522	1	523
7. Drest, the son of Girom.....	523	1	524
Drest, the son of Wdrest, with the former.....	524	5	529
Drest, the son of Girom, alone ...	529	5	534
8. Gartnach, the son of Girom.....	534	7	541
9. Gealtrain, the son of Girom	541	1	542
10. Talorc, the son of Muirchalaich...	542	11	553
11. Drest, the son of Munait	553	1	554
12. Galam, with Aleph.....	554	1	555
Galam, with Bridei.....	555	1	556
13. Bridei, the son of Mailcon	556	30	586
14. Gartnaich, the son of Domlech ...	586	11	597
15. Nectu, the nephew of Verb	597	20	617
16. Cineoch, the son of Luthrim	617	19	637
17. Garnard, the son of Wid	636	4	640
18. Bridei, the son of Wid.....	640	5	645
19. Talorc, their brother	645	12	657
20. Talorcain, the son of Erfret	657	4	661
21. Gartnait, the son of Donnel	661	6½	667
22. Drest, his brother.....	667	7	674
23. Bridei, the son of Bili.....	674	21	695
24. Taran, the son of Entfidich	695	4	699
25. Bridei, the son of Dereli	999	11	710
26. Neshton, the son of Dereli.	710	15	725
27. Drest and Elpin	725	5	730
28. Ungus, the son of Urquis.....	730	31	761
29. Bridei, the son of Urquis	761	2	763
30. Ciniod, the son of Wredech	763	12	775
31. Elpin, the son of Beridei	775	3½	779
32. Drest, the son of Talorgan	779	5	784

510	33. Talorgan, the son of Ungus.....	784	2½	786
522	34. Canaul, the son of Tarla	786	5	791
523	35. Costantin, the son of Urguis	791	30	821
524	36. Ungus (Hungus), the son of Urguis	821	12	833
	37. Drest, the son of Constantin, and			
	Talorgan, the son of Withoil.....	833	3	836
529	38. Uen, the son of Ungus	836	3	839
534	39. Wrad, the son of Bargoil	839	3	842
541	40. Bred	842	1	843
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After giving this table, Chalmers remarks, "the names of these kings are undoubtedly Cambro-British,* yet it is not easy to get their true appellations, which have been perverted by ignorance;" and he further notices, that the history of the Piets is little more than a tissue of domestic strife and foreign war. Bede notices that their king Bridei was converted to Christianity by Columba, A.D. 565. This was Bridei, son of Maileon, or Bridei the First. In the days of Bridei the Third was fought the famous battle of Dun Nechtan (now Dunnichen), in which Egfrid, the Saxon king of Northumberland, was most signally routed by that monarch. And we find that Bridei the Fourth, A.D. 699, again defeated the Northumbrians, even when fighting under

* i. e. Welsh.

the conduct of their celebrated leader, Berht. The tide of battle turning, however, A.D. 750, this Bridei was defeated and slain by the Saxons in Mananfield.

The landing of the Vikingr or pirate kings of Scandinavia among the Picts, so reduced them as to prepare the way for their complete defeat and conquest by the Scoto-Irish in 843. In one of the battles which they had with these invaders, the Picts lost both their king Uen and his brother Bran; they never recovered strength enough after this onset to be able to oppose their other enemies, so Kenneth III., son of Alpin, (and hence called Kenneth McAlpin) had no great difficulty in bringing them under the Scottish sway, in the said year. From that period (843) Scots and Picts have been one nation, governed by Princes of the Scoto-Irish race. Skene insists that Kenneth only subdued the low country Picts; and that too with the assistance of the Highland Picts; and that these last remained independent, having their own chiefs, even after the subjection of their lowland kinsmen. Be this as it may, the kingdom of the Picts, or of Caledonia, was now brought to an end; and, *as Picts*, the inhabitants of Scotland, after the close of the 10th century, *ceased to be known*. The capitol city of the Picts was Abernethy, in Fife, where to this day there stands one of those singular

round towers, which remain the lonely, desolate, and inexplicable memoranda of long-gone aboriginal rule.

We now come to consider the history of—

II. THE STRATH-CLYD BRITONS,

Whose kingdom was also called Cumbria. The Strath-Clyd Britons inhabited the space shut in between the two Roman walls, and consisted of five out of the 21 tribes whom the Romans found in North Briton on their landing. This kingdom, according to Chalmers, included Lidsdale, Teviotdale, Strath-Clyd, the middle and lowest parts of Stirlingshire, and the greatest part of Dumbartonshire. The metropolis was Dumbarton, called in those days Al Clyd, and afterwards, by the Scoto-Irish, Dun Briton, which signifies the fortress of the Britons. The first king of Cumbria, after the Romans left it, was Caw, or Cawn. Driven from his kingdom, he, at the end of the fifth century went to Wales, and was succeeded by his son, Huail. This last was compelled, by Arthur, who was then Pendragon, (or Dictator,) to flee to Anglesey, where he was killed. Arthur succeeded him and became so much distinguished that, as Chalmers notices, from him, or the Arthur of romance, Scotland has many of its places named. He was a valorous man, and ruled from A.D. 508 till killed at the battle of Camlan, A.D.

542. Marken, who succeeded him, is famous for the opposition he gave to Kentigern, the founder of the Glasgow Episcopate. He was succeeded by Rydderick, who, A.D. 577, defeated the Sooto-Irish king, Aidan, at Ardoryth; but afterwards allied with him, and, in co-operation with him, defeated the Saxons at Fith-anlia, or Stanenmore, Westmoreland. Owen, who, after a contest, succeeded Rydderick, slew Aidan; and he is the last king of the Strath-Clyd Britons, whom Chalmers names. His kingdom outlived that of the Picts, but was sadly harassed, as we shall by and by see, by the Northumbrians and the Cruithne of Galloway. The southern part of this kingdom was wrenched by William the Conqueror from Malcolm Caenmore, and was given by him to Ranulph Meschines, to be held by the tenure of the sword. Ranulph gave many parcels of that territory to his warlike followers as feudal lords. Thus was the Cumbrian territory taken from the Saxon kingdom, which had been surrendered to Malcolm II by the last of its kings. The two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, as a separate kingdom, were called Reged.

After Edgar's death, A.D. 1107, David, youngest son of Malcolm, became Prince of the Cumbrian region, which lay to the north of a certain dividing line, but

not of Cumberland, which belonged to Ránulph Meschines. But, A.D. 1136-9, King David got this also from Stephen of England, by his arms and negotiations together.

We are now arrived at a consideration of

III. THE SCOTO-IRISH KINGDOM,

Begun by the Dalraid Irish, from Ulster, and which eventually absorbed all the rest.

We have already noticed that this kingdom was founded by Fergus, son of Erc, and his brothers, and that Fergus was the first sole sovereign in Argyllshire.

A very valuable table of names and dates concerning the kings and reigns of this kingdom is given in Chalmers' Caledonia, from which the following is made :

Their Series.	Their Names.	Dates of Reigns.	
		A.D.	A.D.
1.	Fergus, brother of Loarn, and son of Erc.....	503	506
2.	Domangert, son of Fergus.....	506	521
3.	Comgal, son of Domangert.....	512	535
4.	Gauran, son of Domangert..	535	557
5.	Conal, son of Comgal.....	557	571
6.	Aidan, son of Gauran.....	571	605
7.	Eocha'bui, son of Aidan.....	605	621
8.	Kennethcear, son of Eocha'bui....	621	3 mo's
9.	Ferehar, 1st son of Eogan, and 6th in descent from Loarn.....	621	637

10. Donalbreac, son of Eocha'bui.....	from 637 to	1
11 & 12. Conal II., and (12th) Dungal began with him.....	"	642 to 652
13. Donadduin, son of Conal II.....	"	652 to 665
14. Maolduin, son of Conal II.....	"	665 to 681
15. Fercha Fada, grandson of Fer- char 1st.	"	681 to 702
16. Eocharmeval, son of Domangert...	"	702 to 705
17. Ainbheelach, son of Fercherfada	"	705 to 706
18 & 19. Selrach, son of Fercherfada and Dunchabeg.....	"	706 to 729
20. Eocha III., son of Eocharneval...	"	720 to 733
21. Muredach, son of Ainbheelach.....	"	733 to 736
22. Eogan, son of Muredach.....	"	736 to 739
23. Aodh Fin, son of Eocha III.....	"	739 to 769
24. Fergus II, son of Aodh.....	"	769 to 772
25. Salvach II., son of Eogan.....	"	772 to 796
26. Eocha Ammiene, son of Aodh Fin	"	786 to 826
27. Dungal, son of Salvach II.....	"	826 to 833
28. Alpin, son of Eocha Ammiene.....	"	833 to 836
29. Kenneth III., son of Alpin, who conquered the Picts, 843.....	"	836 till 843

over the Scots alone.

After Fergus and his son Domangert, and Domangert's two sons, Congal and Gauran, had reigned, the succession devolved sometimes on the posterity of Congal and sometimes on that of Gauran; and even the descendants of Loarn, Fergus' brother, came in occasionally for a succession. The fact is there were family feuds of a most violent and determined character among the descendants of Ere, a tendency to

a 637 to 1

642 to 652

652 to 665

665 to 681

681 to 702

702 to 705

705 to 706

706 to 729

720 to 733

733 to 736

736 to 739

739 to 769

769 to 772

772 to 796

786 to 826

826 to 833

833 to 836

836 till 843

Scots alone.

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divide, as Chalmers once and again notices, being the characteristic of the Celtic race. Gauran was slain fighting against the Piets. His nephew, Congal's son, who succeeded him, had a troubled reign, on account of civil broils. At his death his son Duncha had to contend for the throne with Aidan, the son of Gauran, and was killed in battle at Loro, in Cantyr. Columba, the famous Donegal monk, who had emigrated to Iona, was at this time in high repute with the Scoto-Irish, and supported the victor, Aidan. This heroic king, twice as an ally of the Strath-Clyd Britons, defeated the Saxons, viz., at Fethenlia, and Leithreidh, losing two of his own sons on the field. A third son, named Domangert, he lost in another contest with them, whereat he was routed; as he was a second time also, most signally, by the Saxons, under Ethelfrid, in Roxburghshire. Aidan died A.D. 605, aged 80 years, and after having reigned 35. He is the most distinguished of all the sovereigns of his race. His son and grandson successively swayed the sceptre after him, and both fought bravely with the Irish; the latter, viz., Kennethear, perished in battle.

It was now that the race of Loarn stood out for their term of empire, and Ferchar, one of that race, reigned for 16 years. On his death, A. D. 637, the race of

Gauran again ruled, in the person of Donaldbreac. After defeats, both from the Irish and the Picts, at Moyrath and Glenmorrison, this prince was slain by a ruler of Strath-Clyd. The succession then fell to, or was re-usurped by the race of Congal, in the person of Conal II., who was succeeded by his two sons, one after the other; their names were Donaldwin and Maolduin. The race of Loarn, profiting by the contentions of the two families of the race of Fergus, again prevailed; but Fercharfada was succeeded by the race of Fergus, in the person of Eocharineval, who was a son of the assassinated Domangert, son of Maolduin. This feeble prince, whose principal experience was defeat at the hands of the Strath-Clyd Britons, was succeeded by Ainbhealach-inhaith, a prince of the race of Loarn. Dethroned by his brother Selvach, he, after an exile in Ireland of twelve years, returned to Scotland, and tried to retake the throne of Argyllshire; unhappily, however, he perished in battle, A. D. 719, "among the mountains of Loarn." The victorious Selvach had part of his dominions taken from him by a rival of the race of Congal, named Dunchabed, whose successor, Eocha, kept up the division of the empire with equal success. Selvach was confined to the family district of Lorn, but on his death Eocha became king of this part of the empire also.

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The race of Loarn again succeeded in the person of Muredach, but, on this occasion, peacefully. Muredach fell at, or after, the battle of Cunie Coirbre, which he waged against Ungus, king of the Picts, who had very justly punished the abduction of his niece, Forai (by Dungal, the son of Selvach) by wasting Lorn with fire and sword. Eogan, his son, succeeded and fought against the Picts. He was followed by Aodhfin, the son of Eocha, who succeeded Selvach. He was of the race of Gauran, and assumed the sovereignty, and, being a great warrior, gave battle to the Picts at their capital of Abernethy (or Fortevoit). He died A. D. 769. His son Eocha, (who is called Achains by Buchanan,) was the third king after him. Of the other two there is nothing to record. Eocha married Urgusia, the daughter of Urguis and sister of two Pictish kings; and, after his death, although the race of Loarn furnished an immediate successor to him, yet his son Alpin reigning, the blood of both Scoto-Irish and Picts for the first time flowed in the veins of an Argyllshire sovereign. Alpin perished in battle, it is believed, fighting against the men of Galloway, and was succeeded in 836 by his famous son Kenneth McAlpin, who, in 843, defeating the Picts entirely, united the crowns of Argyle and Caledonia, and became monarch of all

Scotland, except Galloway, Strath-Clyd, and the Lothians.

We come now to treat of—

IV. NORTHUMBRIA, SAXONIA, OR THE LOTHIANS.

The Angles, Chalmers tells us, were the first tribe of Goths that ever came to Britain, and they made their appearance first A. D. 449.

Ida, (who, we are told,* was a descendant of Belog, son of Woden,) who first contrived the Northumberland monarchy, invaded Britain A.D. 547, when Talorg was ruling among the Picts, and Gauran among the Scoto-Irish, and Rydderish in Strath-Clyd. Ida extended the Northumbrian monarchy from the Humber to the Forth, but was killed by Owen A.D. 559.

He was succeeded by Ælla or Alla, in whose day it was that the captive youths from Northumbria, exhibited for sale at Rome, elicited the celebrated remark of the Pope. He was, according to William of Malmesbury, succeeded by Ida's son Ethelric, who reigned five years. Chalmers, however, mentions Ethelfred, who was son of Ethelric and son-in-law of Alla, (having married his daughter Acca,) as his successor. This Ethelfred defeated the Scoto-Irish king, Aidan, A.D. 603, but in A.D. 617 fell a sacrifice to civil discord, his

*William of Malmesbury.

sceptre being assumed by Edwin, son of Alla, by whom, though his brother-in-law, he was not only opposed, but slain. This Edwin became by far the most potent of the Northumbrian kings. He was a terror to British, English, Scots, and Picts, alike. It was from him that the capitol of Scotland Edinburgh, derived its name, and he is noticed in history as Edwin the Great. Having taken for his wife* Ethelburga, daughter of

King of Kent, by Bertha, a daughter of the Royal House of France, he is said† to have been converted, with most of his subjects, from Paganism to the Christian faith by means of Polybius, a priest, whom she brought with her. The conversion, however, must have been merely a devout imagination, for so soon as he was killed, the Northumbrians apostatized to their former infidelity. Killed whilst contending against Cadwalla, King of the Britons, and Penda King of the Mercians, he was succeeded A.D. 634 by Oswald in part of his dominions, the remainder, called Bernicia, was ruled by Eanfrid, son of Ethelfrid. Oswald and Eanfrid were brothers, (being both sons of Ethelfrid and Acca,) so without much difficulty the

* The Queens of England before the Conquest.

† Chalmers' Caledonia.

former succeeded the latter, and thus re-united the kingdom, after having destroyed Cadwalla, who had slain both Eanfrid and Osric, and usurped the government of Northumbria. Killed, however, whilst fighting against Penda, King of the Mercians, he was succeeded, A.D. 643, by Oswi or Oswy, (for there is authority for both spellings of this name,) his brother, a valorous man, who chastised the Scoto-Irish, overran Prelavia, gave to perdition Penda, King of the Mercians, and became supreme over those that ruled Mercia. Oswy's wife was Ethelburga's daughter, by Edwin the Great. Her name was Enfleda, and her life is given by Mrs. Hall. At his death he was succeeded by his son Egfrid, A.D. 671. "At this Epoch," says Chalmers, "the Northumbrian kings appear to have pushed their conquests and established their power from sea to sea; and the city of Carlisle was emphatically theirs till it was given by Egfrid to Cuthbert, A.D. 685." Egfrid is supposed to have vanquished the Picts, and to have assailed the Irish, A. D. 684, in an expedition commanded by Berht. In A.D. 685 he marched against the Picts, but at Dun Nechtan (Dunnichan) he was defeated by Bridei, and slain. He was buried in Iona. "So complete was his overthrow that his government shrunk to the south of the Tweed; the Scots were

freed from the terror of his name; the Strath-Clyd Britons resumed their ancient rights, and the limits of the Northumbrian kingdom never regained their former extent, nor did the power of the Northumbrian rulers ever regain its recent ascendancy, though the Angles remained within their appropriate territory without distinctly acknowledging perhaps any particular sovereign."* Sprung of such a brave father as Oswy, and such a renowned warrior as Edwin the Great, it would appear he was too much a lover of the battle-field for his country's good. Mercia became lost to Northumbria under his reign. His father, after killing Penda, its king, had allowed that man's son to govern it because of his being married to his daughter. On the death of this second Penda, he himself had assumed the government—but only to govern for some three years. Egfrid was succeeded by the learned Alfrid, a natural son of his father Oswy, and this prince was succeeded by his young son Osrid, who came to the throne when but 8 years old, to be killed after a reign of 11 years, through the hostility of his friends. Osrid was succeeded, A.D. 716, by Kenrid, his servant, who was, two years after, killed, and Osric succeeded. He was another of Osrid's

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

enemies, and was also killed, after reigning, like him, eleven years. Ceolwulf, seventh in descent from Ida, next came to the throne A.D. 729, and, being a contemporary of Bede, the Historian, was offered, by that author, his history for correction. Abdicating and becoming a monk, Ceolwulf was succeeded by his cousin Eadbert A. D. 753. Eadbert carried the Saxon arms into Kyle and Cunningham, and sacked Al Clyd, (Dumbarton,) the capital city of the Cumbrians. He, too, preferring a cowl to a crown, was succeeded by Osulf, his son, who only reigned one year, and, being slain, was succeeded by Ethelwald, (who is by some called Moll.) Ethelwald was a usurper, and, being expelled by Alcred, after having reigned from A.D. 759 to A.D. 765, was succeeded by his victor. He in turn, after reigning for nine years and part of a tenth, was compelled by his countrymen to retire, supplanted by Ethelred, the son of Ethelwald. Ethelred, after reigning five years, had to make way for a time before other candidates for the throne. Alfrid was the first of these, who, after a reign of 11 years, was assassinated. Osred, nephew of this last, and son of Alcred, was the next, but he enjoyed the throne for only one year, for, at the expiration of that time, Ethelred returning, he was put to death. Ethelred is

sometimes also called Ethelbert. He was murdered just four years after having consented to the murder of Osred, the 21st sovereign, whom he might have saved. His death happened A. D. 794. After his death anarchy ensued, and distracted the kingdom for thirty three years. Chalmers says, "Northumberland was thenceforth governed by Earls, who tried to rule a distracted people, under the sovereign authority of the Engkings."* And William of Malmesbury thus writes: After his murder, "no one durst ascend the throne." The last editor of his works, however, remarks, "this is not quite correct," and mentions the names of Osbald and Earlduff as respectively his successors. The Danes now seized the country, but thirty-three years after Ethelred's death, Egbert made Northumberland a Province of England, leaving it to be governed by its own Earls. Finally, in the days of Malcolm II., the then Earl of Northumberland was obliged, as has been previously noticed, to cede to that Scottish monarch all the territory of the kingdom of Northumbria, presently included in North Britain, viz., the three Lothians, Berwickshire, Teviotdale, &c.

Chalmers is of opinion that as in the Teutonic

* Chalmers' Caledonia, vol. 1, p. 157.

language, Lotting, Lothing,* Lodding, signifies a special jurisdiction on the marches; it must be from this word that the name Lothians was given to the kingdom of Northumbria, so far as it was Scotch.

Cumbria proper was wrested from Malcolm III., (Caenmore) by William the Conqueror, as we have already seen; but David, youngest son of Malcolm, finally recovered all by his regulations and arms together.

V. THE CRUITHNE, OR WILD SCOTS OF GALLOWAY,

Came over from Ulster in the 8th century, on the fall of the Northumbrian King, and settled in Galloway, which those kings had ravaged. They acquiesced in the rule of the Argyllshire kings, under Lords of their own; their last was Fergus, as we have already seen; for Malcolm IV.'s reign terminated this *imperium in imperio*.

Kenneth II. (MacAlpin) having, as we have noticed, deprived the Picts of all power any more to disturb the peace of this people, there came a new enemy to Scotland, in the days of Constantine II., in the Danes, who it is said were invited by the Picts, and who,

* Chalmers' Caledonia, page 259.

contending with Constantine, defeated him, near Crail, in Fifeshire, and afterwards killed him in a cave there, which has been shown to the writer of these historical notices as the place of the slaughter of that monarch. Constantine's remains were afterwards buried in Iona. The Danes having taken possession of Dublin, assailed Scotland, both from the east and the west, and in the reign of one of Kenneth's immediate successors, actually took possession of the capital of the Strath-Clyd kingdom, viz.: Alelyd, (Dumbarton.) They were the death of other two Scottish kings also, viz.: Donald IV., son of the king who was murdered near Crail; and Indulf, son of Constantine III. Donald IV., it seems, after having slain the leader of the Danes, fell in battle himself.

This Donald IV. had not been his father's immediate successor. Aodh, (or Hugh,) Constantine's brother, had succeeded him, as also one Grigg, a usurper, absurdly designated by the monks of his time, because of his munificence to them, "Gregory the Great," who had rebelled against Hugh. The people, however, having deposed Grig, Donald at last filled his father's throne; to meet, as we have already seen, with something like his father's fate. Constantine III., Donald's son, who succeeded him; was also annoyed with these northern

pirates. They attacked Dunkeld in his day, (A.D. 903,) and contrived to sustain more than one defeat before being effectually suppressed. A victory, however, which Constantine achieved against them at Tinmore gave the kingdom deliverance from their violence for a season.

Scotland was next troubled in his reign by an invasion from Athelstan, of England. Various reasons are assigned for this outburst, but it is evident the real reason can scarcely now be discovered. So it was, however, that, defeated at a place called Brunanburgh,* (A.D. 937) Constantine abdicated and became Abbot of the Culdees, at St. Andrews.

He was succeeded by Malcolm I., son of Donald IV., to whom Cumberland and Westmoreland were ceded by Edmund the Elder, of England, who had conquered them. Formerly these counties had been a distinct kingdom, under the name of Reged.† Edmund, however, had terminated that kingdom by defeating Dunmail, its last British sovereign. Having been assassinated, Malcolm I. was succeeded by Indulf, son of Constantine III., who, like Constantine II. and Donald IV., (as has

* Taylor's History of Scotland, Vol. I., page 34.

† *Ib.*, page 34.

already been noticed,) was killed in fighting against the Danes. His troops, however, were successful in the end; their victory was gained in Banffshire, A.D. 961, at what is called the battle of the Bauds.

The next two kings were Duff, son of Malcolm I., and Culen, son of Indulf. The first had to contend with the second for the crown, and only gained it for four years and a half; for in the year A.D. 965, he was both defeated and assassinated.

Culen, who succeeded, was slain, A.D. 970, by the Britons of Strath-Clyd, in revenge for an indecent outrage which he had perpetrated on the daughter of their king.

Kenneth III., son of Malcolm I., next ascended the throne, A.D. 970, a prince whose reign is memorable on account of his having defeated Dunwallon, the last sovereign of the Strath-Clyd Britons, and added the kingdom of Cumbria to that of the Picts and Scots. By him the Danes also were signally defeated at Lun-carty, near Perth, and a new arrangement was made as to succession to the crown. In order to insure his son Malcolm succeeding him he had the law which authorised the eldest male among the king's nearest relatives to succeed him, and styled him Tanist, (or nearest heir to the throne) set aside, and secretly

poisoned Malcolm, the son of his elder brother, Duff, who was Tanist, before he died, that he might not interpose hostilities after his decease. Trouble, however, afterwards arose, in the succession which Kenneth had not anticipated, but which the Lord evidently ordered to teach men that treachery and cruelty are not the things, but rather the very opposite by which to establish dynasties. Treachery and cruelty were the occasion ultimately of death to himself. Having, after quelling an insurrection in the Mearns, wantonly caused the son of the chief of that province to be put to death, he was, some time afterwards, cajoled by Fenella, the mother of the boy, to pay her a visit at Fettercairn, her castle, and there assassinated, as might have been expected. Fenella's triumph, though complete, was short; for "immediately after the commission of the murder, she fled down a valley still called Ilrath Fenella, to a place in the Parish of Fordun, where she was overtaken and put to death. This event took place A.D. 994; after Kenneth had reigned twenty-four years.*

Before Malcolm could make his way to the throne, Constantine, the son of Culen, had reigned, as Con-

* Taylor's History of Scotland, Vol. 1, page 36.

stantine IV., for a few months, and his conqueror, Kenneth IV., son of Duff and younger brother of the Tanist, Malcolm, whom Malcolm II. had murdered, had also mounted the throne. Indeed it was only after the battle of Monivaird, at which he defeated and slew Kenneth, that Malcolm saw his way clear to the succession. Malcolm II., however, succeeded Kenneth IV., and reigned with great *eclat* for thirty years. He beat the Danes in two great battles, one near Mortlack and the other at Aberlemno, and compelled them, on their sustaining a third defeat, at the hand of one of his Meormors, in the Parish of Cruden, to enter into an agreement to withdraw and attack the kingdom no more. Thus were those Danish Norsemen completely baulked in their attempts to serve Scotland as they had done both Dublin and England. Their annoying invasions of Scotland were made from A.D. 866 to A.D. 1014,* and had thus lasted nearly a century and a half. Malcolm, before any of these battles, had given his second daughter, Dovada, to Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, one of these Danish Vikings; but this did not prevent that Chief's opposing him, nor does the treaty that Malcolm made with his enemies seem to have prevented the Earldom of Orkney from being held by the

* Taylor's History of Scotland, Vol. 1, p. 37.

descendants of Sigurd for various generations. That Earldom was enjoyed by his son, his grand-son, and his great-grand-son, and was carried by the daughter and heiress of this last, by marriage, into that of Madoch, Earl of Athol, with whose female representative in the third generation it passed into the family of the Earls of Strathern, and finally rested with the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney. Sigurd's father had been Earl of Orkney before him ; and this person was a brother of the famous Rollo the Dane, son of Rogenwald, Jarl of Maere, in Norway, who took Normandy from France, and was forefather of William the Conqueror. The Earls of Maere had a relationship to the royal houses of Trondheim, Sweden, Holmgard and Rerick, and seem to have had even more than royal ambition in their veins.

After settling matters with the Danes, Malcolm II. had to contend with* Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland. It is said he was defeated by him at Wark, on the Tweed, but that Uchtred, immediately after the battle, being assassinated by the Danes, the Lothians were ceded by his brother Eadulf Cudel to Malcolm, to induce him to abstain from further invasion. This arrangement constituted the representative of Fergus,

* Taylor's History, Vol. 1, page 37.

the first of the Scoto-Irish sovereigns of Argyllshire, king of all Scotland, and the first, (unless Wallingfrid's idea that the Lothians were first ceded to Malcolm 1st be true) that could ever legitimately call himself by that name. It was effected A. D. 1020. From this Uchtred descended, through his daughter Algetha, Cospatrick, the first Earl of Dunbar and March, whose descendant, in the days of Bruce, was one of the aspirants to the Scottish throne, being "grand-daughter* of King Kenneth IV., surnamed the Grim, who was slain fighting against King Malcolm." This King Kenneth had been a son of Duff and a younger brother of the prince Malcolm, who, as Tanist, had been murdered. Some time after a dispute, which he had subsequently to the cession of the Lothians, with Canute king of England, which was amicably settled, Malcolm died, and was buried in Iona. The date of his death was A.D. 1033. Having left no son, he was succeeded by his grandson, Duncan. Duncan was the son of his daughter Bethoc, and the only child he had besides Dovada, whom he had given to Sigurd, Earl of Orkney. The story of McBeth, as given by Shakespere, from Holingshed, is well known, but is altogether erroneous. On this point

* Taylor's History of Scotland, vol. 1, page 38.

Sir John B. Burke, in his Visitations, under the heading Glamis Castle, thus writes, "In his immortal tragedy, Shakespere has entirely failed in giving an historical view of the circumstances. Had he done so he would have invested his principal characters with tenfold interest. MacBeth was Maormor of Ross, son of Finligh, a great noble who had been slain in battle by Malcolm II. A.D. 1020. Gruach was heiress of the elder line of Celtic sovereigns, and her grandfather had been murdered by Malcolm II., the head of a younger line. He jealously pursued her, and he burnt her father-in-law, Maolbride, the Mormor of Moray, and her husband, with fifty of their clan, within her castle, in the year 1032. The lady Gruach fled with Lulach, her infant son, to the protection of MacBeth, who was her husband's cousin, and who ruled the neighbouring province of Ross. In the meantime the aged tyrant died, as seems probable, in the older castle of Glamis, leaving two daughters his co-heiresses, the one wife of Crinan, Abbott of Dunkeld, and the other wife of Sigurd, the Scandinavian Earl of Orkney. Both of these princesses had issue, and their descendants are of course joint heirs of the royal Celtic race. The inheritance of Malcolm's crown fell to Duncan, the son of his daughter who had married Crinan, the Abbot. Meanwhile, the

injured Gruach was nursing vengeance. She had married her protector, MacBeth, and the policy of the young king invested him with the additional Maormorship of Moray, which had belonged to his uncle Mollibride, in the hope of making him his friend. But Lady MacBeth was implacable, and, before Duncan had reigned six years she had avenged upon him all the wrongs which his grandfather had heaped upon her and her house. Duncan was a young man at the time of his death, in 1039. His father, Crinan, the Abbot of Dunkeld, attempted, unsuccessfully, to maintain the cause of his family. MacBeth was all-powerful, and reigned gloriously from A. D 1039 to A.D. 1056, when he in his turn was slain by the son of Duncan, then grown to man's estate, and aided by the Saxons. Yet even after MacBeth's death, his wife's son, Lulach, reigned for six months, and, according to our idea of succession, he was much better entitled to the crown than the posterity of Duncan, who now reign; because he was of the older branch of the great Celtic Royal House."

Malcolm Caenmore, who slew MacBeth, had been brought up in England, and hence imbibed a great love for the Saxons and a spirit to help them in their hour of trial at the hands of the Conqueror. Accordingly,

Scotland swarmed with English fugitives in his day, and the best of places were thrown open to them. Among those who fled to Scotland at this time were Margaret and her brother Edgar Atheling. Margaret, who ultimately became sole heiress of the Saxon kings landed at Queen's Ferry, which derived its name from that circumstance, she becoming shortly thereafter the wife of Malcolm III. It is understood that by this prince the title of Earl was created in Scotland, and, up to this time, second names, or surnames, do not seem to have been used. His love for, and introduction of, English people and customs, led to many changes in Scotland as regarded the customs and usages of the people. A groundless demand on the part of William Rufus, that Malcolm should do him homage, so incensed that high spirited king that he raised an army and entered Northumberland, devastating all around him. This was the step that led to his untimely death; for, while besieging Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland, he was unexpectedly assailed and slain by a Northumbrian Earl named Robert Mowbray. His affectionate Queen did not long survive him; historians tell a great deal of her piety. She seems to have been a devoted Papist, which of course was the acme of excellence in those dark ages.

Although Malcolm left eight children, of whom six were sons, he was succeeded by his brother, Donald Bane, who had entered into an arrangement with the King of Norway that, if he should help him to seize the Scottish crown, he should succeed him as Lord of the Isles. This infamous agreement terminated as Donald wished, but, after reigning but a few months, he was driven from power by Duncan, natural son of Malcolm, with the aid of the Normans and English; and, although on the assassination of Duncan, which very shortly thereafter occurred, he returned; yet, after reigning other two years, he was defeated by Edgar Atheling, with his nephew (Malcolm's son Edgar,) who put out his eyes, "Donald Bane* died at Borechie, in Forfarshire, and with him terminated the line of the Scottish kings." This happened A.D. 1097. Henceforth Saxon as well as Celtic blood flows in the veins of the Scottish Royal family.

John Cummyn claimed the throne several generations after Donald's death, as the descendant of his daughter, Bethoc, (or Beatrice.) He was her great great grandson through her daughter Hexild, who had

* Taylor's History of Scotland, vol. 1, page 44.

married his great grandfather, Richard Cummyne.— Richard's son was William, who was father of another Richard, whose son William was John's father.

Four of Malcolm's sons in succession, (the first of whom was illegitimate,) succeeded Donald; their names were Duncan, Edgar, Alexander, and David; none, however, but the fourth, viz., David, had children. This David was a much beloved and excellent prince, and enlarged the dominions of the Scottish kings by marrying a daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, who was also a great-grandson of William the Conqueror, by whom he obtained Northumberland and Huntingdon as a dowry. For these two last places he had of course to do homage to the king of England, just as the king of England had to do homage to the king of France for the property he owned in France. David's doing homage for these two provinces has made some assert that the kings of Scotland were but vassals of the king of England. But David did not do homage either for Scotland, or as the king of Scotland; he only did homage for part of England, and that as the husband of a subject of England's king.

King David had a son named Henry who gave the most brilliant promise of being an excellent monarch, but it pleased the Lord to remove him from among

men before his father's death. In these circumstances, David, when he found his own end draw near, divided his property, so as to give his eldest grand-child by Henry the right of succession; the next, Northumberland; and the third, Huntingdon. Consequently when he died, Henry's children were known as Malcolm the Fourth, William, Earl of Northumberland, and David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Malcolm IV. was a very weak and effeminate king, and allowed Henry of England to dupe his brother out of Northumberland and to make himself do homage for the throne of Scotland. He allowed him also to take him over to France to appear as an enemy of the king of that country, who was the hereditary ally of the Scots. All these things had a tendency to make Malcolm's subjects weary of his government, but all attempts at rebellion were quashed, and Malcolm ruled during all his days. Somerlid the Thane of Argyle gave much disturbance at this time, for having married the daughter of the king of Mann, he aspired to be a king himself; but Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, defeated the unruly Thane, and made him ultimately keep within the bounds of propriety. From this Somerlid, some of the noble families of the present day in Scot-

land derive descent, if the leaves of the peerage are to be depended on.

Malcolm's successor was his brother William, for Malcolm had a professedly religious dread of matrimony, (though he had illegitimate issue) and never married. William is best known under the designation William the Lion, which designation was most probably given to him on account of his wearing the figure of a *lion rampant* upon his shield, which is to this day the escutcheon of the Scottish kings. William fought with Henry, the king of England, in order to recover Northumberland. In an engagement entered on at Alnwick with this view, he was taken prisoner, and his own dominions invaded by his captor; for Henry deemed the juncture favourable to his designs upon Cumberland. The army of Henry, however, was beat by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, the same Earl who had both quelled Somerlid and quieted the rebellions against Malcolm. This man was married to the King's sister, but, suspecting her of infidelity, he murdered her. This led to his being disgraced by William, notwithstanding his suppressing a rebellion in Gallogway; but his future victory over Donald Bane so filled the nation with admiration of him that he was fully re-established in the king's favour. William was

restored to the Scots on special conditions; as, for example, the surrender of certain of their castles. These, however, were afterwards given back by the generous Cœur-de-Lion; and the king, in consequence, sent a detachment from Scotland, headed by his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, to aid Richard's enterprise against the Saracens. William had a son drowned, owing to an inundation of the river Tay, which also destroyed the town of Berth, through which it flowed. William caused another town to be built in place of Berth, and changed its name to Perth.

Alexander, son of William, succeeded him, A.D. 1214, and, being a brave Prince, fought with King John, of England, and beat him even to Richmond. He ought to have followed him farther, but John had agreed with the Pope to do homage to that Bishop as a vassal. John being poisoned, Alexander married his daughter, who shortly afterwards died childless, whilst on a pilgrimage to Canterbury with the Queen of England. Alexander subsequently married a daughter of Ingelram de Couce, in France, A. D. 1239, and by her had his son Alexander, who succeeded him. During this reign a quarrel raged between the Bissets and Patrick of Galloway, Earl of Athol, on account of a fire which consumed the Inn of the latter, when the King was staying in it

at Haddington. Bisset had to retire to Ireland, where, (says Buchanan, translated by Aikman,) "he left a noble family of his name." It was during Alexander's reign that a second Somerlid, the son of the former, stirred up new disturbances. This rebel was subdued by Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, and obtained a pardon. Alexander II. died, aged 50, A.D. 1249, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign.

ALEXANDER III.,

His son, thus became king whilst only eight years old, and, being an only son, was married in his nonage to Margaret, daughter of Henry of England, and sister of Edward I. He was indebted to Henry for making his nobles agree with him, but, as we shall afterwards see, this marriage was productive of fearful troubles to Scotland. It was on the occasion of his returning with his wife from England, that Walter Cummin, Earl of Monteath, governor of Edinburgh castle, would not allow him to reside there. Monteath, however, was obliged to surrender the fortress to Patrick Dunbar. The Cummins of Buchan, as well as those of Monteath, and beside these the Earls of Atholl and Marr, all gave him much trouble, but peace was restored, owing to Walter Cummin's death, which was occa-

where, he left a Alexander's former, subdued obtained a 1249, in

sioned by poison, said to have been administered to him by his own wife. This woman was an Englishwoman.

In 1263, Haco, king of Norway, laid claim to the Islands of Arran Bute, and the two Cumbrays, all situated in the Firth of Clyde, but was defeated with the loss of 16,000 men at the battle of Largs, in which the Scots only lost 5,000. Not satisfied with this defeat, as a decision of who should possess the Scottish Isles, Magnus, son of Haco, next tried to invade Scotland, but, finding that the Scots had taken the Isle of Mann, he compromised the matter by agreeing that Alexander's daughter should marry his son Eric, called also Hangan. Alexander III. weakly conceded much to the Romish priests, because they were troublesome; as if a fire might be extinguished by being well supplied with fuel. He was alarmed, however, because of the proceedings of Thomas A. Becket in England. He lost, much about one time, his two sons, David and Alexander, and his daughter, Eric's wife, whereupon he married a second time. But, happening to be riding within a year after this, at Kinghorn, about the year 1286, his horse fell with him over a high cliff, which occasioned his death. The place where he fell is close to

the rails, and may be seen by the traveller through Fife, shortly after he leaves Burntisland, on his right hand as he passes the first heights to his left.

The death of Alexander was the occasion of great difficulties to Scotland, more particularly as it was soon followed by that of his grand-daughter Margaret, the maiden of Norway, his only legitimate descendant. The offspring of his grand-uncle David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of Malcolm IV., and of William the Lion, being numerous, it was a difficult thing to determine which of these should be declared King in his room. The Earl, besides a son who died without issue, had had three daughters, Margaret, Isabel, and Ada, each of whom had posterity. Margaret, the eldest, had married Allan of Galloway, and had borne to him two daughters, the eldest of whom, Divorgel, had married John Baliol, and the second (Majory) John Cumbyn. Balliol by Divorgel, had had a son John, who, naturally enough, claimed to be accounted nearest heir to the throne, but, as he was only a *great-grandson* of David, Earl of Huntingdon, it was thought by many that Robert Bruce, who was son of David's second daughter, Isabel, was a nearer representative, though not descended of a first-born child. There can be no doubt

that Balliol had the best title to the succession, as the law now decides such questions, but laws were not then as they are now. Comyn (or Cummin, or Cummin) also claimed the throne, as the heir of line and representative of King Donald Bane, who had died without male issue. In this state of matters the question was referred to Edward I. of England to settle; and he, finding Balliol the softest, as well, perhaps, as the nearest heir of line, gave decision in his favour. Balliol consequently reigned for several years. Soft as he was, however, he was not the man to stomach every affront, and, having been summoned by Edward, when in London, to plead his cause before him (as though he, Edward, were his sovereign,) against Earl MacDuff, of Fife, who had appealed to Edward under distressing circumstances, he, immediately on his return to Scotland, refused to maintain his allegiance to England, and entered into alliance with France. This brought Edward's army to the north, as might have been expected, and to the siege successively, of such castles as Berwick and Dunbar, which lay most in the way. These being taken, and the King's army advanced even to Forfarshire, Balliol felt it to be his interest to surrender himself to Edward, who carried him

prisoner to England, and ultimately sent him to France.

It was now that William Wallace came forth from his obscurity, as one zealous for his country's rights, and achieved such victories and performed such exploits, as it is unlikely will ever be forgotten. He was beat, however, at the battle of Falkirk, owing principally to the jealousy of the nobility, who scorned to be commanded by a *commoner*; consequently he withdrew himself from prominent action, still retaining his indomitable patriotism. Edward, owing to this victory, overran Scotland, and got all the people of distinction to own allegiance to him, but Wallace only. Bruce, after this battle, having been insulted by the English, one of whom said of him, as he sat down to dinner with blood upon his hands, "Do you see that Scotchman eating his own blood?" left the English ranks, and, in concert with John Comyn, (commonly called the Red Comyn) grandson of David, Earl of Huntingdon, concerted a plan for their mutual advantage. Comyn, however, (being Bruce's friend only in appearance,) took advantage of Bruce's being in London, after this, to apprise the King of England that he was against him. Obtaining timely notice of which, Bruce,

on a horse with the shoes nailed upon its hoofs the wrong way, proceeded through the snow with utmost haste to Scotland. There, having intercepted further treacherous despatches of Cummy, he went to Dumfries and confronted his kinsman within the walls of one of its churches. The result was, Cummy disowned all participation in the treachery, and denied his own writing, &c., which so exasperated Bruce that he stabbed him in the church. It is noticed by historians that, at this time, Bruce had two friends, Lindsay and Kirkpatrick, who, seeing him coming out of church to mount his horse, and looking very pale, asked him what was the matter Bruce replied, "I doubt I have killed the Red Comyn." "Can you let such a thing remain a doubtful matter," said Kirkpatrick, "I'll mak siccar," and, so speaking, he went into the church and saw that Cummy was completely slain. It is from this man that the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn are descended, whose motto is, "I'll mak siccar," in commemoration of this event; and from him also derived descent, Eugenie, the present Empress of France.

It was now that Wallace was betrayed by Sir John Monteath, his own particular friend, and car-

ried to England, where he was first crowned, in derision, in Westminster Hall, and then quartered, August 23, 1305. Bruce, finding that it now pre-eminently devolved on him to assert the rights of his country, vainly strove, in many ways, to make head against the enemy. After his coronation, at Scone, by the Countess of Buchan, 29th March, 1306, his exploits are most romantic. After many hardships, having been instigated by the example of a spider, which, when lying one day in an humble shelter, he observed make a seventh effort to swing itself over a beam on the ceiling, after having failed in its efforts to do so six times; he mustered an army capable of sustaining the assaults of any adversary, and at Bannockburn gained a memorable and complete victory over King Edward the Second. Edward fled to Dunbar Castle, in which there then resided Patrick Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar and March, who had married an aunt of Bruce, but who, being himself descended from King William the Lion, claimed the throne as well as Bruce. By Dunbar he was kindly received, and sent off in a skiff, which bore him safely to his own dominions.

Having thus cleared Scotland of the foe, Bruce next carried war against the English into Ireland.

There his brother Edward was declared king, and triumphed again and again over his opponents. Finally, however, he was slain at the battle of Dundalk, which terminated the Scottish progress.

Whilst Robert was in Ireland the English again attempted to invade Scotland, but Douglas, with 20,000 horse entering England, gave them enough to do to keep their own northern provinces.

Robert Bruce married first a daughter of Donald, Earl of Marr, but by her had only one daughter, named Marjory, who married Walter, the Lord High Stewart of Scotland. By his second marriage with the Earl of Ulster's daughter, Robert had a son, David. It was resolved by the king that on his death, David should succeed him, and failing issue of David, that the throne should revert to Marjory's son.

In order, it is supposed, that the good Sir James Douglas, who had proved so valiant and faithful a follower, and had consequently gained great ascendancy over the public mind, might be out of the way shortly after his death, Robert got him to promise to carry his heart to the Holy Land in a casket, there to bear it to battle against the Saracens. Sir James felt this commission a great honour, and, con-

sequently, on the death of his friend, left Britain with his heart to proceed to Palastine. But finding the Saracens from Africa, commonly called Moors, had invaded Spain, he landed on that continent, and died fighting most valiantly against them. It is said that, finding he must be slain, he threw Bruce's heart before him, and, rushing to regain it, fell in the midst of his enemies. The heart of Bruce was afterwards brought home by one Lockhard, who changed his name to Lockhart; and we find the motto of the Lockhart's to this day, "*corda serrata fero,*" (*I carry locked hearts.*) Robert died June 7th, 1329, and was buried in Dunfermline, in 1329, having reigned twenty-three years. A story is told of his once having offended his nobles by asking them to produce their patents of nobility, and of his ordering Lord Brechin and certain others to be executed for daring in answer merely to exhibit their swords.

DAVID II.

The reign of David II., who succeeded his father, Robert Bruce, was exceedingly disturbed; Edward Balliol, son of John, having resolved to set up his claims to the kingdom. David being a minor, Randolph, (Bruce's nephew) was regent, and ruled most

justly, but was poisoned by a monk, who had acquainted Edward of England that his (Randolph's) death would soon happen. This occurred when David was ten years old. The Earl of Marr, nephew of Robert Bruce, was made next regent; but, on the same day that he was elected, Edward Balliol arrived in the Firth of Forth with his fleet, (21st July.) It was one Lawrence Twine, who had been punished for licentiousness in Scotland, and had, in consequence fled to France, where Balliol was, that induced him to come over. Balliol landed at Kinghorn, and was supported by David Cummin, (formerly Earl of Atholl, also by Mowbray, Beaumont, and English auxiliaries, under Talbot. Near Kinghorn, Alexander Seaton gave him battle, but was defeated. His next engagement was at Dupplin, where he defeated Marr, supported by Randolph, Earl of Moray; Bruce, Earl of Carrick; Murdoch, Earl of Monteith, and Alexander Frazer. 3,000 Scots were here slain, among whom were Alexander, the chief of the Lindsays, with eighty of his name; all the Hays that were then born; as also Randolph, Bruce, and Monteith. MacDuff too was taken prisoner, and forced to defend Perth for his captors. In these circumstances the Scots next appointed Sir

Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, (Robert Bruce's sister's son) regent, shortly after which they re-took Perth, and, sending MacDuff to Kildrummie castle, engaged and beat Balliol at Moffat. Archibald Douglas, brother of the Bruce's friend, fought for them at this battle, as also William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, John, son of Thomas Randolph, and Simon Frazer. Here Mawbray, Walter Cummin, and Richard Kirkby, fell on the side of Balliol; this engagement happened A.D. 1332. Balliol was next assailed by Moray and defeated at Roxburgh; but Edward now coming to his assistance, the scales were again turned in favour of the invader. A frightful story of treachery is told in connection with Edward III.'s proceedings at Berwick Castle, which was gallantly defended by Sir A. Seton. The governor had given his two sons as hostages in pledge of surrendering the Castle if he did not get help before a certain day, but Edward, hearing that Douglas was marching to the relief of the Castle, brought out Sir Alexander's sons, and threatened to put them to death if the Castle was not surrendered at once. Sir Alexander, sustained by his wife's brave counsel, refused to surrender, and the base king accordingly despatched his children. This done, the treacherous

man proceeded to engage the Douglas at Hallidon Hill, and, having altogether defeated him, returned to Berwick, which now surrendered to him, after which he, one by one, took all the castles in Scotland, except four. At the battle of Hallidon Hill there fell no less than 14,000 Scots, among who were Douglas himself; three of King Robert II.'s uncles; Hugh, Earl of Ross, (whose daughter Robert II. married,) Kenneth Sutherland, Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and three brothers of the name of Frazer. Lochleven was one of the Castles that would not surrender to the Balliol party. A seige was therefore contrived against it. But the enemy having dammed up the river Leven, which flows from the Loch, (in which on an island the Castle stands,) with a view to inundate or submerge the Castle; Sir Henry Douglas, the defender, took them by surprise, boring their embankment, and causing the waters of the lake to give them a salutation which altogether damped their zeal.

Having obtained such successes in Scotland, Edward III. carried Balliol to England, and left David Cummin in command of Scotland. Scotland had seldom or never been more thoroughly reduced; but as there had appeared a Wallace at one part of its adverse history, and a Bruce at another, so now Sir Colin Campbell,

ancestor of the present noble family of Argyll, was found an instrument in the hand of Providence, once more to rally his countrymen and drive out the English. Associated with Robert Stuart, Campbell seized Dunoon Castle, and by and bye Cummin was both routed and taken prisoner. Cummin now professed to side with Bruce's party, and so was very lightly dealt with; but, Edward returning, he reverted again to his old master. Randolph, with Patrick, Earl of March, and Douglas, of Liddesdale, now attacked the Flemings in the service of the enemy, and put them to rout. Perth was retaken by Edward, but that prince was compelled to retire from Scotland for want of provisions for his army. Cummin was now beat by Patrick, Earl of March, Sir Andrew Moray and Douglas, (called the black knight of Liddesdale,) near Kildrummie; whereupon Moray was made Regent. It was at this time that Black Agnes, daughter of the great Randolph, Bruce's friend, defended her Castle of Dunbar so valiantly against Montague, (as Sir Walter Scott relates in his *Tales of a grandfather*.) In 1342 the English only had Berwick in all Scotland.

That year David was restored to his country, after an absence of nine years. One of his first acts was to reward the gallant Sir Alexander Ramsay with Teviot-

dale; this, however, was so offensive to the black knight of Liddesdale that he shortly afterwards slew Ramsay. David was a brave prince, and exhibited his valor by going, again and again into England with armies. But at the battle of Durham, being taken prisoner, he was kept in captivity eleven years. A great part of Scotland once more fell into the hands of the English. But the Earls of Angus and March recovered it, and finally Balliol sold his interest in the succession to the throne, to King Edward, for 5,000 marks and a pension of £2,000 a year. The English now tried by force to obtain Scotland for their King, but failed. David was ransomed at the time we have stated, but did not achieve anything splendid, afterwards. The principal thing told of him, after his restoration, was that he tried to get his nobles to appoint King Edward his heir. This, however, to their honour be it told, they would not do on any account. David died, aged 47 years, after a reign of 39.

ROBERT II.

He was succeeded by his nephew, or rather step-nephew, Robert Stuart, son of Marjory, only child of the great Robert Bruce by his first wife, (a daughter

of the Earl of Marr.) Marjory had married the eighth Lord High Steward of Scotland, (Walter,) and, consequently, her son's name was Steward, or Stuart. Robert, therefore, has been properly called the first of the Stuarts.

Robert was usually victorious on the field, but never appearing there, except by deputy, has been suspected of cowardice. It was with him and the King of England, as it was with Asa and Baasha in the days of old, there was war between them all the days of their life. Hence his reign is principally remarkable for battles won by the Douglasses and Earls of Moray against the Southrons. The most distinguished engagement of this reign is that celebrated in the well-known ballad "Chevy Chase." This battle was fought at Otterburne, in Northumberlandshire, between Douglas and Hotspur, the former having only 5,000 men, and the latter 10,000. The incident that led to it was a tilting match that the two leaders had had farther south, in which Douglas had unhorsed Hotspur and borne off his spear, declaring that he would carry it to Scotland. Hotspur said that he should never do so. Douglas, however, bore it as far as Otterburne, and not finding Hotspur advancing, waited a few days to see if he would dare to follow him. In due time Hotspur

appeared, and the battle began and raged with unabated fury all night, it being a night of full moon. "A dead Douglas won the field;" for it was found, after the English were routed, that the leader of the Scots had fallen. To compensate for the loss of Douglas, the two Percies were taken prisoners, one of them being wounded. This battle was fought 21st July, 1388. It was from a natural son of this great Douglas that the family of the Marquis of Queensberry descended.

Robert the Second was twice married, first to Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan, by whom, prior to his marriage, it is asserted, he had had the family which she bore him. He secondly married a daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross, who, we saw, fell in battle when Edward Balliol was contending for the kingdom. Robert's children, by Elizabeth Mure, were John, who afterwards succeeded him, (changing his name to Robert;) Robert, who became Duke of Albany, and, (by marrying the Countess of Monteith,) Earl Monteith; Alexander, who was created Earl of Buchan, and is famous under the sobriquet of the Wolf of Badenoch; Mary, who married John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, son of George, Earl of March and Moray; Jane, Lady Lyon, afterwards Lady Sandilands; and Elizabeth, Lady Hay of Erroll. By his

second wife he had two sons, Walter, Earl of Atholl, of whose awful end we shall hereafter read ; and David, Earl of Strathearn, whose posterity were deeply implicated in the tragedy of Atholl. The Wolf of Badenoch is famous for having destroyed the Cathedral of Elgin, and burnt the town of Forres, on account of rage against the Bishop of Moray, who had somehow given him offence. The king becoming superannuated, the Earl of Fife was appointed Regent. Robert II. died, aged 74, 19th April, 1390, in Dundonald Castle.

ROBERT III.

As we before remarked, the eldest son of Robert II. was named John, but conceiving the name Robert to be more fortunate, he assumed it, and is therefore usually designated Robert III. Shortly after his succession, a son of his brother the Wolf of Badenoch, disturbed his peace. The nobles generally were troublesome in this reign, and the Clans of Chattan and Key, or Cameron, particularly so. To settle the implacable hatred of these two clans, the king appointed thirty men of each to fight before him on the North Inch of Perth, which accordingly they did, Henry Wynd a Perthshire saddler making up the number of the Clan Cameron to its proper amount.

After most fiendish fighting the Camerons had only one man left, who was quite unharmed, whilst the Clan Chattan had ten men all wounded. In this dilemma the surviving Cameron leapt into the Tay and swam across, none of the other combatants being able to pursue him. Henry Wynd's adventure has led to the saying, "he comes in for his 'ain hand as Henry Wynd fought." Henry escaped wholly unhurt.

An act of injustice on the part of the king to George, Earl of March, led to a bloody civil war. The king had engaged to let his own eldest son David marry George's daughter, and had taken the dowry offered by the Earl for that end; but afterwards preferring the daughter of Archibald, Earl Douglas, and refusing to give back the dowry, Lord March rebelled against the king and joined the English, and with the Percy caused much mischief. The king of England himself came to March's aid, and at the battle of Homildon, Douglas, and the Earls of Fife, Moray, and Angus, were taken prisoners. This battle happened A. D., 1401. Percy would have invaded Scotland at this time had he not been recalled by English civil war.

It was the great grief of king Robert III. that his son David was a most worthless and licentious young

man. Not knowing how to restrain him aright himself, Robert committed him to the care of his own brother Robert, Duke of Albany. This nobleman was very cruel, and perhaps thinking that if David were out of the way, his own family might have a fair prospect of ascending the throne, he threw David into a dungeon at Falkland Palace, (where he resided,) that he might be destroyed by hunger. In these circumstances, David was preserved alive, but only for a very few days, by the devotion of two females, who brought him what nourishment might be conveyed through a chink in his prison wall. One of them it is said supplied him with food from her own breast through a reed. This slender nourishment could be of little avail, and accordingly David was found starved to death after having devoured part of his own members.

When the king heard of the death of his son, he was filled with anguish, and having only another child, resolved to send him to France that he might be out of the way of horrid relations. James was accordingly shipped for the Palace of the king of France; but, poor lad, he never got that length, for his vessel being stranded on the shores of England, whose king was a friend of the Earl of March, he was taken prisoner and sent to London. The news of this sad disaster

is said to have occasioned king Robert's death, for the king expired shortly afterwards, A. D. April 4, 1406, of a broken heart, having reigned fifteen years.

On the occasion of his death, (his only son being a prisoner in England,) Robert, Duke of Albany, was made a governor of the kingdom, shortly after which Donald of the Isles contended for Ross, which in right of his wife he was entitled to. This caused the battle of Harland to be fought, at which there was a fearful slaughter of the great and noble.

When Robert died his son Murdoch succeeded him, not only as Duke of Albany, but governor of Scotland. Murdoch's sons, like their cousin David, were young men of excessively depraved habits, so much so that their father instead of conniving at king James' imprisonment, said to them in despair of ruling them himself, that he would bring them a governor that they all would obey. And being as good as his word he bargained successfully for the King's restoration in the year A. D. 1423.

JAMES I.

The English had educated James highly, thereby making some amends for their having imprisoned him. Whatever he had learned, however, he does not seem

to have acquired the blessing of a grateful heart, for, soon after his return to Scotland, he caused his uncle Murdoch, (who had got him restored,) with both of his sons, and the Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, to be put to death. This was a sweeping measure, but it tended ultimately to the King's own murder, for his step-uncle, the Earl of Atholl, conceiving that now there was almost none but James between him and the throne, conspired with others, as will be seen, to despatch him too. How marked is the overruling Providence of God! James' father who had tampered with the feelings of Lord March's daughter, died ultimately himself of a broken heart; and Robert Duke of Albany, who had starved his nephew, had his own sons and grandsons put to death by that nephew's brother. James also, as we shall see, was murdered almost in consequence of his slaughter of these relations. James was very severe on riotous nobility. He took from the son of the Earl of March who had rebelled, the estate which had been conferred on him afresh after forfeiture, by the Duke of Albany; and one Mac-Donald, who had caused a widow to be shod like a horse, with iron shoes nailed on her feet, he ordered to be led three days around the city similarly shod and then executed. Besides this he hanged twelve of

the associates of this horrible man. His severities with the nobles did not end with those who were not his relations; he took the title of Strathearn away from the grandson of his own uncle, when the young man was in England, as a hostage for his own restoration, because, (he said,) the patent of nobility had been only granted to heirs male. This young man's name was Meliss Graham. He had an uncle Robert, who tried to get redress, but was denied all and outlawed to the bargain. Robert therefore, conspired with the Earl of Atholl to assassinate the King. No doubt they had more than one reason for hating him. Meliss Graham and the Earl of Atholl had descended from Robert II. by his second marriage, and that after wedlock, whereas Robert III., James' father, had been by the first marriage, and was born before wedlock. Robert Graham therefore would doubtless have preferred being governed by Atholl to being governed by James, and Atholl to be a king rather than a subject.

The king was made aware that enemies desired to murder him, and had consequently disbanded his army and gone into a monastery, at Perth. It was there the deed was done. A servant of the king, (John by name,) had been brought into the plot of the conspirators, and served them much by removing the bolt of

the king's chamber door on the day intended for his murder. When the time had come appointed by the ruffians, they forced their way into the room where the King was without much difficulty, although a lady of the house of Douglass ran her arm through the staples, which had previously contained the bolt, to prevent their ingress. Her arm was soon broken by the pressure from without. James had hidden himself in a concealed passage before they entered, but on their returning to his room a second time he was discovered. He could not escape through the concealed pathway, having but a day or two before the night in question ordered it to be closed, as his ball ran into it when he played at tennis. The murder was very horribly performed, the assassins not being affected by the brave conduct of the Queen, who threw herself between them and her husband. But if James perished miserably, still more so did Atholl and Robert Graham, for the populace were so infuriated by the loss of their king, that they swung Atholl up and down from a high scaffold by the neck, without allowing him to be strangled, and then crowned him with a red hot crown, having on it the words, "King of Traitors," afterwards they disembowled him, throwing his bowels and ultimately his heart into a fire before his eyes. Robert

Graham was driven through the city with his hands nailed to a scaffold, whilst men with hot rods were every now and then piercing his flesh. Sir W. Scott notices that moreover a rhyme was got up as a malediction on this man, which reads as follows :

“ Robert Graham who slew our king,
God give him shame.

It is interesting to notice that this Graham was of the same house that afterwards gave birth at different periods to James Graham, the warlike Montrose ; James Graham, the bloody Claverhouse ; and James Graham, the present baronet of Netherby, who was such a cause of grief to the people of God in Scotland at the memorable era of the disruption. As, however, we ought to do justice to every house, it is fair to state that the same family had given to Scotland before King James' reign, the gallant Graeme, whose memory is so intimately connected with the assault of the Roman wall. This house is now represented by the Duke of Montrose. James was murdered on the 20th of February, A.D. 1436.

JAMES II.

James II. being left a minor, the management of the kingdom fell into the hands Livingston and Crichton, the first of whom was appointed Regent, and the

second Chancellor. Lord Douglas, however, was the most powerful nobleman, and held these two almost in contempt. This greatly embarrassed and annoyed them, and made them more than once act together when they would have rather opposed each other, for they harboured no mutual feeling so strongly as jealousy. At one time when they were openly at variance the king was stolen from Crichton in rather an amusing way. Crichton had him under his care in Edinburgh Castle, whilst his mother, the Queen Dowager, resided with her friend Livingston at Stirling Castle. The Queen being naturally anxious to have James with her, proposed a visit to Crichton, and came apparently with no design but that of seeing her son and paying a flying visit to the Chancellor. Having, however, instructed James how to act his part, and told Crichton she would have to leave one morning early, in order to return to Stirling, she departed long before the castle was to any extent astir, (Crichton's servants helping her with her luggage, among which was a large box,) on her way to Leith. There she quickly embarked and proceeded on her voyage up the Firth of Forth; and it would appear she had proceeded too far on her way to be pursued before Crichton had discovered that the king was missing. James had been safely stowed away by

his mother in a large box which we have noticed, and with her in course of time landed at Stirling Castle.

The king was, when older, recovered by Crichton, who lay in wait for him with a body of men in the woods near Stirling, which he, very frequently, with but few attendants, was in the habit of hunting in. Livingston now felt himself outdone, and having previously thrown the Queen Dowager, with her second husband, (James Stuart, of Lorne,) into confinement, was glad to make overtures of friendship to the Chancellor. These two men, having from policy become friends, next turned their arts against William VI., Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourane, a young man still vainer than his father, and possessed of such power as was too great for any regent to endure. Having asked him to pay them a visit at Edinburgh Castle, which he very simply did, they put a bull's head down at the table before him, a well-known sign that death was intended. Young Douglas started at the sight and rose from his chair, but being immediately seized and carried to the Castle court, he was there dispatched in the most treacherous manner; his brother and a friend were slain along with him, the king all the while shedding tears. Douglas' successor in course of time got Livingstone imprisoned and his son James executed. But this was a

severer reign for the Douglasses than for their opponents, for James being enraged at a league which another Douglas had entered into by oath with Crawford and Ross, (two of the most powerful Earls of the kingdom,) enacted over again the treachery at which he had wept in former years. For asking Douglas to Stirling Castle in the most friendly way, and entertaining him there like a prince, he stabbed him before the time for retiring to rest had come, because he would not promise to break his league with Ross and Crawford. The king is said to have used these words whilst striking his dagger into his guest's breast, "If thou wilt not break it, I will."

This was a fearful deed to do under any circumstance, but particularly after having promised safe passage.

Eight years after this the king himself as suddenly and unexpectedly, and through the instrumentality of what he too had had only ground for expecting protection from, was summoned before his God. Having taken the Castle of Roxburgh from the English, and resolved on demolishing it, he was superintending the artillery engaged in directing cannon against it. In these circumstances it so happened that one of the cannons burst, and a fragment striking the king alone, laid him instantly dead. The night of Douglas' pleasure could not have been more completely turned into pain

to him than the period of James' victory into a period of humiliation. His death is not without its moral in the eyes of those who see that there is a God that reigneth over the kingdoms of men. It happened on the 3rd of April, A. D. 1460.

JAMES III.

James II. was succeeded by his son James, the youngest survivor of twins, who was declared king when only seven years old. He had two brothers, John and Alexander, and two sisters. In this reign lived James Kennedy, Archbishop of St. Andrews, whom Buchanan extols to the *acme* for his prudence and munificence. He on account alike of his position, prudence, and near relationship to the royal family, had for a time the principal influence in Scotland, but James allowing himself to be led away from his friends by the Boyds of Kilmarnock, and to be guided by their counsel, they, for a considerable time, were paramount. James was a timid, suspicious, superstitious, cruel, and avaricious young man, and had a remarkable taste for low society. Although the Boyds had been very kind to him, and he had given one of them his sister in marriage, creating him also Earl of Arran, he allowed their enemies, and at the very time that the Earl was at the

Court of Denmark, bringing home his Queen, so to alienate his affections from them, that he suffered the Earl's father to be executed, and necessitated the Earl's dying in exile. Moreover, before his death, James took his wife from him and gave her in marriage to Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton, who obtained at the same time the forfeited title of the Earl of Arran. James, after this, allowing some one by silly stories to make him believe his own brothers would ruin him, put John (Earl of Marr) to death by opening a vein, and would probably have dispatched Alexander in a similar fashion, had he not, by letting himself over the wall of Edinburgh Castle by ropes, escaped with his servant to a vessel in the roadstead, which bore him to his castle of Dunbar, from which he took ship to a foreign land.

Becoming now enamoured of a stone mason named Cochrane, a singer, and other two low people, and not only making them, instead of his nobles, his counselors; creating moreover Cochrane *Earl of Mar* in room of his brother, the king so offended his nobility that at a secret meeting the Earl of Angus acted "Bell the Cat," and gave advice for the assassination of Cochrane, which was speedily and zealously acted on. Still incensing his nobles, they proceeded to raise an army against

himself, and met his forces near Stirling, at a place called Torwood. The king being alarmed at their appearance, and affected to see his own flag flying in their ranks, intimating that his son was with them, turned his horse's head from the battle field and spurred him on at full speed. Not knowing the metal of his charger, which was a splendid brute, (presented to him by Lord Crawford,) it ran away with him, and starting at a pitcher which a frightened woman had dropped on the roadside to get out of its way, the king was thrown, and falling heavily, thought himself almost killed. He was carried into a cottage, and having mentioned that he was the king and desired to be confessed, a man was brought to him, who after hearing his confession, slew him and carried off his body, nobody could tell whither. This man was probably no priest, but an enemy who had followed him from the battle field when he fled. He died aged 34 years, A.D. 1488.

JAMES IV.

The King was succeeded by his son James, who at the time was but a stripling. He was the very reverse of his father as regards bravery and chivalrousness of spirit. Early in his reign the extraordinary naval exploits of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo occurred, which

deeply wounded the feelings of the king of England ; for with two ships Sir Andrew at one time took five of Henry's off Dunbar, and at another beat Admiral Ball with three picked ships which Henry had despatched especially for Sir Andrew's benefit. Sir Andrew and Ball engaged each other off the Isle of May and fought till dark, then began again in the morning, and kept at it until the ships drifted on the banks of Tay, where the larger English vessels were stranded. It has been noticed that the English historians say nothing of Sir Andrew. Silence is sometimes more emphatic than speech.

James IV. married a daughter (Margaret) of Henry VII. of England, and had the gayest nuptials that can well be fancied. He received with her, however, only £10,000, to be paid in three instalments. The chief event of importance in James' reign was the battle of Flodden Field, in which he with the flower of the Scottish nobility fell a sacrifice to his indomitable determination to invade England. The battle is commemorated in Scotland by that most touching melody, "The flowers of the forest." The fate of the king's body after death was singular. Having been in life excommunicated, nobody would bury him, but his body was embalmed and carried to England, where it

lay for years, tossed about as so much lumber in a monastery in Surrey. There one day having been noticed and cut by some workmen employed about the monastery, its head was removed and taken home by the Queen's master glazier, on account of the sweet smell proceeding from the spices wherewith it was embalmed. It was noticed of this king that he wore a girdle of iron around his lions by way of doing penance for appearing amongst the rebel nobles against his father at Torwood. The battle of Flodden Field happened A. D. 1513.

JAMES V.

The new King was not two years old when his father was killed. His mother, Margaret Tudor, was therefore made regent, according to his father's will, which invested her with the regency so long as she did not marry a second time. She was the first woman that ever ruled Scotland, but did so only for a year, having married Archibald, Earl of Angus, to whom she afterwards bore the famous Lady Margaret Douglas. We noticed that about the time James III. put his brother, the Earl of Mar to death, he would probably have treated his only remaining brother, Alexander Earl of Albany, in the same way, had not that

nobleman made his escape from Edinburgh Castle. The Earl remained in France an exile for many years, and there had by a second marriage, a son who succeeded him, as Earl of Albany. This young man was the person whom the Scots chose as their regent on the occasion of the queen's becoming the Countess of Angus.

Albany landed in Scotland on the 25th of May, 1515. He was Earl of March, as well as Duke of Albany. Shortly after his arrival the Earl of Hume was put to death, having caused great disturbance because of ill-usage which he got from Albany, at the instance of an Abbot named Hepburn, whom he had kept from obtaining the Archbishopric of St. Andrews. Albany soon returned to France and remained there five years. During his absence Scotland was filled with commotion. Hamilton, Earl of Arran, hated Douglas, as also did James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews; hence Beaton summoned his friends to attack Angus when he happened to be in Edinburgh unprotected. But Angus with eighty friends "cleared the causeway," and Arran's son with Eglington's brother were killed in the affray. On Albany's return, in 1521, he banished Angus; and, to help France against England, tried to get the Scots to carry war into that kingdom; but his nobles refusing to follow, he soon after returned to France.

About this time another battle occurred at the Isle of May, in which the English ships beat the French. The Earl of Surrey now overran the south of Scotland, but soon afterwards withdrew. Albany landed a third time in Scotland, and this time brought with him 50 sail and 3,000 foot soldiers, &c. ; but as the Scots still refused to fight against England, he a third time returned to France. Scotland now became filled with anarchy ; in the midst of which (Albany, yet absent,) James V. was proclaimed king. James restored the Earl of Angus to his country. This step, however, was not pleasing to his mother, who had conceived as much dislike to her husband as ever she had entertained fondness. Angus, Lennox, and Colin, Earl of Argyll, were now virtually at the head of affairs, along with their friend, James Beaton. Argyll, however, soon withdrew from the party, and Lennox, too, felt alienated from the Earl of Angus. Lennox was James' favorite, but Angus had greater power than he, and carried James to the house of the Archbishop of St. Andrews.

In 1526 Angus and Lennox became enemies, and Hamilton and Angus friends. Lennox conceiving the king to be as a captive in the hands of the Douglasses, fought with them the battle of Avon, (the river Avon,)

to make him free; but there was unhappily both defeated and slain. Being a nephew of Arran, Lennox it is said was lamented by him, although he had been a supporter of Angus. The Douglasses soon after took and dismantled the Castle of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, (James Beaton,) Lennox's friend, and the Archbishop had to skulk from place to place for his life.

James Hamilton, (natural son of Lord Arran,) was stabbed at this time under the arch of the gate of Holyrood House, after which his murderer was put to death with most awful tortures.

The Reformation was in this reign preached in Scotland by Patrick Hamilton, a nephew both of the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Arran. This man being hated by Beaton, who was a very near connection of Arran, that monster caused him to be burnt to death in St. Andrews. Hamilton died, summoning one Campbell, a monk, who had accused him (after admitting to him that his doctrines were correct,) to meet him at the judgment seat of Christ. His words so affected Campbell that he shortly afterwards died mad, never having been able to cease thinking of them. This happened in 1528.

James being weary of the supervision of the Douglasses,

made his escape one day from Frankland Palace, where they kept Court, to Stirling Castle, where his nobles soon assembled round him. Angus marched in that direction afterwards, but declined fighting. James afterwards removing to Edinburgh, outlawed, forfeited and confiscated the Douglasses of Angus; but they having the strong castle of Tantallon, defied him for a number of years, and ultimately formed a truce with him.

James was invited by Henry VIII. to meet him at York, Henry being in the hope that if he spoke to James of the costs of Popery, he would succeed better in getting him to understand its balefulness than he could by writing. James at first accepted the invitation, but allowing himself to be persuaded by the priests, (who knew full well how certainly they would be humbled and drawn out of power, should James be taught to see with Henry's spectacles) declined going. This so exasperated Henry that he raised an army for the invasion of Scotland. To give battle to the English, James could find no army; for though he had one, it preferred falling into the enemies hands to fighting under the guidance of one Oliver Sinclair (an upstart) for the protection of the interests of a king who was most terrible to his nobility. The consequence was,

James hearing that Oliver was defeated and taken, and that his nobles would not fight, became quite moody and hypochondriac, and died of a broken heart after a short time. He had been twice married, but his first wife lived only a little while after marriage, and left no posterity behind her. His second wife was Mary of Guise, who survived him ; she had borne him two sons that had been taken away about the same time by death, fulfilling the fears that had been awakened in their father by a dream that he had had to the effect that a man, named James Hamilton, whom he had caused to be quartered, appeared to him, and cut off first his right arm and then his left. Just seven days before the king's death, his queen had given birth to the princess Mary, to the unutterable disappointment of James, who had hoped for a son. His last words were these, "It cam wi' a lass and it'll gang wi' a lass," alluding no doubt to the circumstance that the Stuart dynasty had been inaugurated by the marriage of Walter, the eighth Lord High Steward, with Marjory Bruce, daughter of king Robert I. His words could not help being prophetic, but were less so perhaps, than in almost any other circumstances they could have been, for though Mary the princess had to marry, she formed a second marriage that did not require her to change her name,

(that of Darnley being Stuart as well as her own,) and it happened therefore that James VI. was a Stuart as well as James the V., and of the same house, too; for whilst James the Fifth had sprung of Walter, the eighth Lord High Steward, the Earls of Lennox had descended of Alexander, the sixth Lord High Steward. Miss Strickland facetiously notices that there is a double meaning in James' saying, for in a sense it was true that the dynasty was going with "*alas as well as with a lass,*" and may have also come with the same. Certain it was, that when James uttered his prognostication he was in the very depths of sorrow. James had been a very handsome, strong, tall man, also talented and capable of enduring great fatigue, and he was thought just in his decisions; but many were in his reign put to death for being Protestants, and he seems to have listened without pain to the suggestions of the priests, that he should enrich himself by extirpating heretics and appropriating their estates. It was by promising him riches through such arts that they hoped to dissuade him from meeting with Henry at York, and as they succeeded, perhaps this temptation may not have been without its weight. He was in some things but a poor booby, as may be proved by his handing a book that Henry VIII. had sent him, with special care to

read concerning the abominations of the Papacy, to some Romish Ecclesiastic that was beside him, before reading it; and putting away from him all desire to see it again, on the cunning knave's congratulating him that he had been led to take his first step, seeing the book was heretical. His death occurred December 14th, A. D. 1543.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

At the beginning of the next reign, Cardinal Beaton exhibited a forged Will of the king declaring him Regent, but the pious [impious] fraud being detected, the Earl of Arran was appointed. This was James Hamilton, grandson of that Sir James who had married the divorced wife of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and with her obtained his title for his son. The Earl was therefore a grandson to a princess of the blood royal. Moreover, his own mother being Janet Beaton, sister of James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, he was cousin-german of Cardinal David Beaton, so famed for first, his duplicity, secondly, his brutality, and thirdly, his dreadful end. As the Cardinal could not become *first man manifestly*, he did all he could to make himself so *virtually*, doing every thing fair and unfair to get those nobles to commit perjury who had pledged

themselves to Henry VIII. when his prisoners, after the battle of Flodden Field, to use their influence at home to secure the hand of the infant Mary for his son. Beaton tried to persuade them not to return to their captivity, though the death of the hostages they had left behind them should be the consequence. By quoting the Council of Constance, which "ordained all compacts, contracts, promises, and oaths, made to heretics, to be broken," he set the religious scruples of the ignorant at rest, and none but Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, (Buchanan's pupil,) played the man. *He* however redeemed his pledge and hostages, too, by going back, which filled Henry VIII. with so much admiration, he gave him his liberty to the bargain.

The regent Arran at first favoured the Reformation, but on the arrival of the Earl of Lennox from France, who claimed to be a nearer heir to the throne than Arran, on the ground that Arran's father, in order to marry Janet Beaton, had without just cause divorced his first wife, he sided with the Papists, and became apostate, Cardinal Beaton showing him that if indeed he should get the Romish Church put down, then he would be accounted but a bastard, for it was the authority of that church alone that had screened his father's conduct from its true deserts.

It is well that in the inscrutable wisdom of God, Mary was thus, and by other arrangements kept from being married to Henry's son; for had she married Edward, then most probably Scotland still would have been but a half reformed country; but marrying as she did, a scion of one of the most thoroughly popish houses in the world, she learned to sport her own opinions so openly and allow her friends to carry things to such excess, that the Scots became thoroughly awake to the tyranny of Antichrist, and shook off the yoke of spiritual bondage, as even Henry VIII. had never done.

It was whilst she was an infant that George Wishart was burnt by order of Cardinal Beaton, before his (the Cardinal's) castle windows, in St. Andrews. That godly youth had given no occasion for anything but admiration of his piety and pureness, yet was he under the guns of the tremendous castle tied to a stake, and with gunpowder bags affixed to his body consumed to ashes, amidst the rejoicings of the Scottish priesthood. The Cardinal himself, that he might have the fiendish satisfaction of feasting on torture, sat in state at the window right above the castle gate in the midst of his associates, his "windows and battlements covered with tapestry and silk hangings." Well might the martyr anticipate that no good end would wind up the history

of such a man, and predict as he did when he first felt scorched by the flames, that "he who now so proudly looks down upon me from his high place, will within a few days be as ignominiously thrown over, as he now arrogantly reclines."* They who know the secret of the Lord and believe in his unchangeableness, may at times speak with singular certainty as to events yet in the future. The martyr's prophecy, at all events was fulfilled; for notwithstanding that the Cardinal to secure friends against emergencies, which he found were arising in a brave nation out of his proceedings, gave his daughter (a Cardinal's! the daughter of a man sworn to celibacy! and that was never married!) openly and with great pomp to the Earl of Crawford's son, yet a scion of the house of Rothes, (himself a descendant of the royal family of another age,) Norman Leslie with a few associates having secretly entered the castle court early one morning, when none were up but the porter, proceeded to the trembling tyrant's chamber, and finding he had concealed himself in the chimney there, tore him down to dispatch him. It is said the Cardinal cried out, "fye, fye, I am a priest, all's gone;" but Leslie and his friends had the good sense to know

* Buchanan.

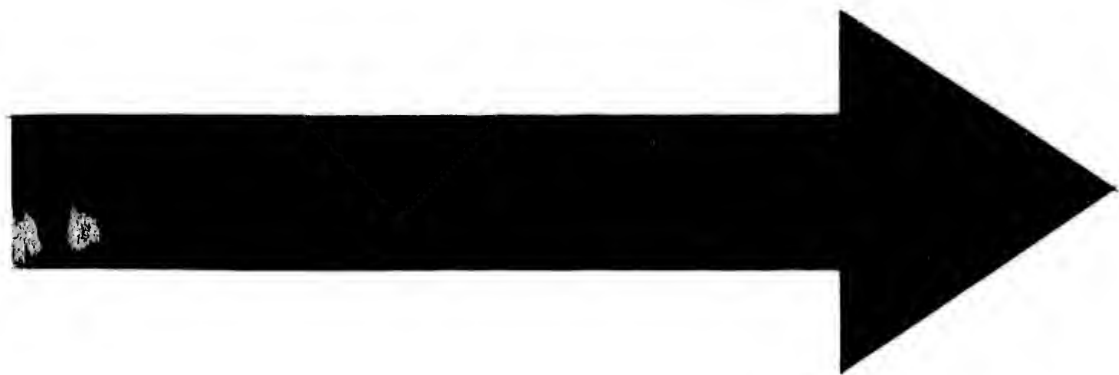
that if their conduct was not blameable otherwise, it was none the more either blameable or dangerous that it was ridding the earth of one, who, under the mask of a protector of piety, was seeking to extirpate it, and in the character of a person that scorned all earthly dignities, was virtually holding the reins of government over all the Scottish nation, and that, too, by arts which an honest man would have disdained to use.

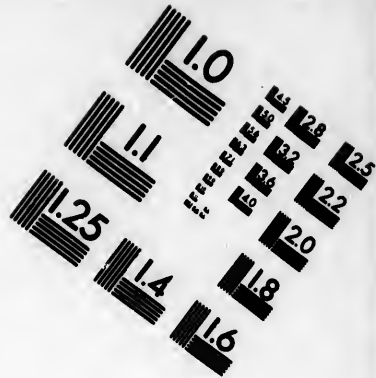
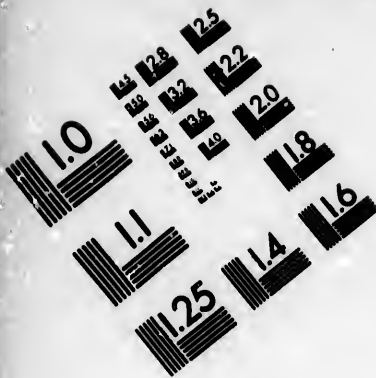
As it has been supposed that Leslie was moved by private quarrel to act the part he did, the matter of the Cardinal's removal in accordance with Wishart's prophecy, must be viewed as a most striking Providence. Shortly after this siege of the castle, John Knox arrived in it, and by his preaching produced the most tremendous sensation in the minds of those who heard him. Fearlessly setting forth both the policy of the Romish church and the truth of God, he paved the way for that general rising of the populace for the removal of the cathedrals and the paraphernalia of Popery which was such a speedy precursor of its utter fall.

The Earl of Arran, by the recommendation of the French King, the arts of the Queen mother, and the offer of the Dukedom of the Chalelherault in France, was induced to resign the regency of the Queen mother, greatly to the vexation of his friends. Mary, when but

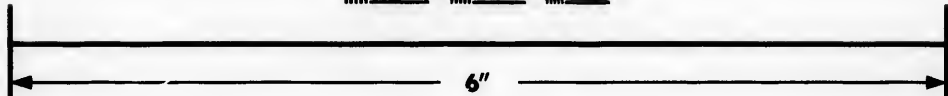
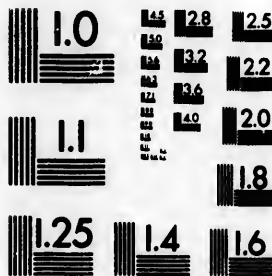
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six years old, was sent to France, and was there educated to a very high degree. She was, whilst still very young, married to the Dauphin of France, and her uncles, the Loraines, had the highest hopes from this union. It was, however, unproductive of the expected results. The Dauphin died very soon, and Mary was left a widow without a child. So deserted, she was prevailed on to go to Scotland, where she was received favorably, and for a time conducted herself so as not to give severe offence to the nation, which had by this time, by God's blessing on Knox's preaching and the efforts of the friends of the congregation, been thoroughly reformed. Soon, however, she began to attend mass openly and to arouse the feelings of the nation against her. But one of her most fatal steps was falling in love with a low born musician named Rizzio, who, notwithstanding personal deformity, had the adroitness so to secure her regard that to please him she married Darnley, a very soft youth, whom Rizzio no doubt expected to make a cuckold, and there is some reason to fear succeeded in making one. The Queen's intimacy with Rizzio having been discovered one night by Darnley himself, he by the advice of the Earls of Crawford and Morton, along with his friend Patrick Ruthven, clothed in armour, came upon Rizzio as he was playing or sing-





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ing before the Queen, and, carrying him out of the room, dispatched him.

It is said that Thackeray was lately hissed for having asserted before a public audience that Mary was implicated in the consequent murder of Darnley, but many people will only believe what they choose and not what authentic history declares. Whether guilty or not, however, so it was, that about a year after Rizzio's slaughter, king Henry (Darnley) was strangled, and his house blown up the same night with gunpowder, in Edinburgh, the shock being heard over the whole town. Mary shortly afterwards married Bothwell, the man whom the nation charged with the guilt of this offence, and so irritated the nation's sense both of humanity and propriety, that a party was raised against her strong enough to induce her to surrender. This done, she was conveyed a prisoner to Lochleven Castle, where she was prevailed on much against her will to sign documents resigning the throne in favor of her son, and appointing her brother, Murray, Regent. Her residence in Lochleven Castle, however, was not destined to be so long as her opponents wished, for she managed, by the help of a relative of her keeper, to escape from it one night and to flee to Niddrie, the Castle of the Setons, near Kirkliston, (a Castle visible from the Glasgow and

Edinburgh Railway,) where her friends soon rallied around and escorted her to Hamilton. Having in a few days gathered forces enough as she thought to encounter her enemies, her army endeavoured to take Dumbarton, but was defeated at Langside. This was a terrible dispeller of her hopes, and she seeing the battle from a neighboring height was so filled with consternation that she directed her horse's head to the south, and never stopped till she had reached Dundrennan Castle. From this she shortly afterwards passed into England, hoping for defence from Queen Elizabeth. But here she made a great mistake. Elizabeth could not forget that her own legitimacy being questionable, Mary as next heir to the English throne had dared in better days to challenge it, and that the Princes of Lorraine, her uncles, had used every art (though in vain) to induce the Scots to invade England on the North, whilst the king of France invading it on the South, should aim at setting his daughter-in-law on Queen Elizabeth's throne. Elizabeth therefore had no good will to Mary, but professing to be interested in her safety in order to get her into her power, she recommended her to flee to Carlisle Castle for protection. This done, Mary immediately, virtually, became her prisoner, and to prison, too, she was by and bye sent.

For one conspiracy after another breaking out against Elizabeth in England, after Mary's flight into that kingdom, the people began to think as Elizabeth wished, that Mary was accessory to them. Probably she was to some of them, but there seems little ground for the suspicion that she was implicated in the Babington one, on account of which she was ultimately beheaded on the 8th of February, 1587. The mother of James VI. was thus cut off in the forty fourth year of her age, and nineteen years after her first seeking refuge in England.

James at first seemed resolved to carry war into England in consequence of his mother's death; but finding no hope of success, and expecting to succeed Elizabeth in the course of nature, he felt it his interest to keep quiet.

Mary was handsome, highly talented, and exceedingly accomplished, and there is no saying what she might have been had she been reared in the fear of God and an understanding of the scriptures; but born as she was maternally of the bloody house of Guise, and that at the very season when Papacy was most rampant in Scotland, and having as her uncle Cardinal Lorraine, a Romish Ecclesiastic of most consummate talent and amazing influence; connected too as she

was through Arran with James Beaton who burnt Hamilton, and David Beaton who burnt Wishart, and being herself first married to a papist, she had almost every possible moral disadvantage; hence should her critics be lenient whilst they are faithful. How strange that just when popery was bearing down on Scotland with unexampled influence it was on the very verge of being entirely uprooted from that nation. Surely the cry of the blood of the martyrs was never raised in vain.

JAMES VI.

This pedantic monarch succeeded his mother when very young. He was the son of Darnley, who himself had been a son of Lennox by Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the widow of James IV. by the Earl of Angus her second husband. In him, therefore, the two great houses of Douglas and Lennox were represented on the Scottish throne. James was early removed, by a window, from the castle of Edinburgh, to be out of the reach of Bothwell, who, it was supposed, would endeavour to destroy him on the first opportunity, that he might not be in the way of what issue might attend his own marriage with the Queen.

He was a pupil of the great Buchanan, and had a peculiar fancy for composition. Though a great scholar,

he was a man of small mind, and attained no respect either at home or abroad for his policy. The most interesting incident in his early history is that of the Gowrie conspiracy, which had nearly ended in his assassination. Going out one day to hunt from the palace of Frankland, he met a brother of the Earl of Gowrie who told him he had caught a man with a bag of gold, of the most suspicious appearance, whom he had made prisoner, and wished the king to go at once to Perth and try. James would not until the chase was ended; but then turning his horse's head in the direction of the fair city, entered it with but few attendants, conducted by his friend. The Earl of Gowrie came forth to meet him, and apologized for being wholly unprepared, but gave him as comfortable a repast as a hungry man required. After dinner, his brother (Alexander Ruthven,) proposed to the king to go up stairs and see the prisoner, and led the way, ushering the king into his study, where he saw only a man armed and holding a drawn sword. Ruthven now put his poignard to the king's breast and charged him with unkindness to his father; after which, leaving him for a time, he returned again with a rope to tie his hands. The king resisted, and throwing Ruthven, contrived to get to the open window of the apartment,

from which, as Ruthven's arm was round his neck, he hollowed out treason and murder as loud as he could. His attendants heard him, and bursting into the room, both Gowrie and his brother were killed, and James returning to Frankland in the evening on horseback as he had entered it. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of this conspiracy, and it is needless to notice the many unsatisfactory ones that have been advanced.

James rendered himself particularly obnoxious to his countrymen by his attempts to make them worship after the Episcopalian fashion, but these were principally made after he became king of England.

To the throne of that kingdom he, as descendant of Margaret Tudor, succeeded on the death of Queen Elizabeth which took place March 24th, A.D. 1603, and was welcomed into England with particular rejoicings, both by Protestants and by Papists; by Protestants, because he was a Protestant himself, by Papists, because being the son of Mary, they hoped he would be a bad Protestant.

It was on the ground of Scotland's having given a king to England, that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, claimed right of precedence over

the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Dublin. They seem to have forgotten that in the first place, however, Ireland may be said to have given a king to Scotland. It is a remarkable circumstance that Scotland, which the English kings vainly sought so long to govern, should have finally sent a king to govern England; and it is a more surprising incident still, that in James, England got back the Royal representative of those ancient Saxon kings that had so long ruled England, before Dane or Norman had turned its first invaders from their seats. Malcolm III. having married the heiress of the Saxon king's, either a Balliol or James was their representative; but James was at all events as much their representative as he was Malcolm's. It is difficult to show that Balliol has any representatives now alive. Victoria, therefore, is now one of the nearest representatives of these kings. In James also, as a descendant of Edward the IV., there ran the blood of Roderic O'Connor, last king of all Ireland, no family being a nearer representative of that great monarch than James', except, perhaps, the Duke of Norfolk's.

Having thus traced the authentic history of Scotland from its beginning till the time of its becoming the history of the United Kingdom, we have accomplished all the task we at first proposed.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

EXTINCT PEEBAGE OF SCOTLAND IN 1746.

Abernethy, (Lord) in the reign of Alex. ii. first between 1214 and 1249; extinct in the reign of k. Robert Bruce; left three daughters, the first married to John Stuart, Earl of Angus, the second to David Lindsay, of Crawford, the third to And. Lesly of Rothes.

Albany, (Dukes of) five have been created.

Robert Stuart, third son of k. Robert ii. 1399, ob. 3rd. Sept., 1420. His son Murdoch forfeited the title, being beheaded 19th May, 1425. Alexander, son to k. James ii. created 1452, extinct by the death of his son John, 1536, without issue. Henry Lord Darnley, a few days before his marriage with Q. Mary. Charles, second son of k. James vi. 1601; which extinguished at his brother Prince Henry's death, 1612. James, brother to k. Charles ii., 31st Dec., 1660, extinguished at the death of k. Charles ii.

Angus, (Earl of) created by Malcolm iii., the last Earl of that family forfeited for adhering to the in-

terest of the Balliols. Stuart, nephew to the Lord High Steward of Scotland was created Earl of Angus at the coronation of k. David ii. Margaret, sister of Thomas the last Earl of that family, married William the first Earl of Douglas, to whom she was second wife, and by him had a son, Sir George Douglas first Earl of Angus of the Douglasses. Thomas died 1377.

Annandale, (Murray Earl of) was first created Viscount of Annan, then Earl of Annandale by k. James vi. 13th March, 1624; was formerly Laird of Cockpool: became extinct by the death of the second Earl, 28th Dec., 1658.

Athole, (Earl of) in the reign of Malcolm iv., first between 1153 and 1165. The last Earl who was constituted Governor of Scotland by Edward Balliol, being killed at the battle of Kilblain, 1335, fighting for Balliol; the peerage extinguished.

Athole, (Earl of) 2nd, was John Campbell, son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochoy, by Lady Mary Bruce his wife, sister to k. Robert Bruce. He was created Earl of Athole by k. David ii., but dying without issue the title extinguished by his death.

Athole, (Earl of) 3rd, was Walter Stuart, son of k. Robert ii. by Lady Eupham Ross, which title he afterwards forfeited for the murder of k. James i.

Athole, (Earl of) 4th, was John Stuart, uterine brother of k. James ii., by whom he was created Earl of Athole. This family possessed the honours during five successive Earls of the name of John, and John 5th dying without male issue, 1594, the honour became extinct. N. B. He had married Mary Ruthven, daughter of William, Earl of Gowrie.

Athole, (Earl of) 5th, was James Stuart Lord Innermeath, who had married a daughter of John 5th and last Earl of the former family, was created Earl of Athole 1596, but dying without issue in 1605 the honors became again extinct.

Athole, (Earl of) 6th, was William, 2nd^d Earl of Tillibardine, who, marrying Dorothea the eldest daughter of John 5th, Earl of Athole, succeeded to the title, dignity, and precedency of Athole. He afterwards resigned the title of Earl of Tillibardine, which k. Chas. i. conferred on his brother Sir Pat. Murray, 31st of Jan., 1628, and his son James, Earl of Tillibardine, dying without issue, the estate and honor of Tillibardine devolved on John, Marquis of Athole.

Ashtown of Forfar, (Ashtown Lord) created 8th Nov., 1628, an English family, which honors still subsisted when Crawford's Peerage was published, as he alledges.

Arran, (Thos. Boyd Earl of) created by k. James iii. upon his marrying Lady Mary, that king's eldest sister. He was son of Lord Boyd, but both father and son were forfeited soon after this marriage.

Belhaven, (Sir Robert Douglas of Spot, created viscount of) 1633, 24th June. Died without issue 14th Jan., 1639, which extinguished that title.

Bothwell, (Murray Lord of) was very ancient. The last Lord dying without male issue, left a daughter, married to Archd. Douglass, Lord of Galloway, thereafter Earl of Douglass. Crawford makes Murray of Abercainey representative of this family of Bothwell.

Bothwell, (John Ramsay of Balmain, Earl of) created by James iii., was slain with the king at the field of Stirling, on the 11th of June, 1488.

Bothwell, (Pat. Hepburn, Lord Hailes, created Earl of) 1488. His great grandson was James, Earl of Bothwell, created Duke of Orkney by Q. Mary. He died in Denmark, 1577.

Bothwell, (Francis Stuart, Earl of) was created by k. James vi. He was son of John, Prior of Colingham, a natural son of k. James v. This Earl was forfeited for treason, 1593.

Brechin, (Lord of) was descended from a natural son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to k. Wil-

liam the Lion. This family made a considerable figure in the reigns of Alexander ii. and iii. David, Lord of Brechin, married a sister of k. Robert Bruce. His son David was one of the Barons who wrote the famous letter to the Pope, 1320, but in 1321, being in a conspiracy to deliver Berwick to the English, he was executed for high treason.

Brechin, (Barclay Lord of) Sir David Barclay married Margaret, sister to the last Lord Brechin, and in right of his wife became heir to him. Of this marriage was a son, David, the last Lord Brechin, who was murdered by William Douglas of Liddesdale, 1348, and a daughter married to Fleming of Biggar, whose only daughter was married to Wm. Maule of Panmure, ancestor to the Earl of Panmure.

Buchan, (Cumin Earl of) obtained that Peerage in right of his wife, daughter of Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in the reign of Alex. ii. John Cummin, Earl of Buchan, Constable of Scotland, the last Earl of this family, was forfeited by k. Robert Bruce for being in the English interest.

Buchan, (Earl of) 2nd, was Alex. Stuart, fourth son of k. Robert ii., created 1374, he dying 1394, the honors became extinct till 1419.

Buchan, (Earl of) 3rd was John Stuart, son of

Robert D. of Albany, Governor of Scotland, who in 1419 was created Earl of Buchan by his father. This Earl commanded the 7,000 Scots auxiliaries, sent to the assistance of Chas. vi. of France against the English, and was killed at the Castle of Vernouil, 6th Aug., 1424. His only daughter was married to Lord Seton.

Buchan, (Earl of) 4th was James Stuart, 2nd son of Sir James Stuart (surnamed the black knight of Lorn,) by Queen Jean, widow of k. James i. This James, uterine brother of k. James ii., was created Earl of Buchan by k. James iii., 1469. The male heirs of this family, in the direct line, failing, 1551, Robert Douglas, brother to the Earl of Morton, married the heiress, and in her right became Earl of Buchan; and his heirs, male, again failing, 1601, James Erskine, son of the Earl of Mar, married Mary the heiress, and so became Earl of Buchan. This line failing in William, Earl of Buchan, who died 1695, he was succeeded by David L. Cardross, his nearest heir male. N.B. James Stewart, who was created Earl of Buchan, 1469, had a second son, who was ancestor to the present Earl of Traquair.

Cumin, John, Lord of Badenoch, Walter Cumin, Earl of Montieth, William Cumin, first Earl of Buchan,

were brothers, in the 12th century, vide Crawford, page 30.

Caithness, (Earl of) in the reign of k. William, was one Harold, who for rebellion was forfeited, 1187.

Caithness, [Earl of] 2nd, was Mangus, son of Gilibred, Earl of Angus, who was created Earl of Caithness by Alex. ii., 1222. This title expired in a daughter married to the Earl of Ross, in the reign of k. David ii.

Caithness, (Earl of) 3rd, was David Stuart, son to k. Robert ii. by Eupham Ross, who was created Earl of Caithness, 1370. He dying without male issue, it devolved on his youngest brother, Walter, Earl of Athole, by whose forfeiture, 1437, it came to the Crown.

Caithness, (Earl of) 4th, was George Crichton, of Cairns, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, created Earl of Caithness, 1452; but he dying, 1455, leaving only a daughter, the honor extinguished.

Caithness, (Earl of) 5th, was William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, Chancellor in the reign of k. James ii., created Earl of Caithness, 1456.

Carlyle, (Lord) John Carlyle of Torthorold, descended from Sir Wm. Carlyle, who married a sister of k. Robert Bruce, was created Lord Carlyle by k.

James iii., 1473. The last heir, male, of this family dying about the year 1580, Sir James Douglas of Parkhead, who married the grand daughter and heiress of the last Lord Carlyle, acquired the title; but his son dying without issue, 1638, the title became extinct in the family of Queensberrie, which had acquired the estate.

Carrick, (Earl of) Dunean of Galloway, was created 1185. The male issue of this family failing, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and father of k. Robert Bruce, married the heiress about the year 1273, and in her right became Earl of Carrick. King Robert Bruce afterwards gave this title to his brother Edward, who being slain at the battle of Dundalk, 1318, two natural sons of his successively obtained the title. Soon after it returned to the Crown.

Carrick, (Earl of) about 1632-3. k. Chas. i. conferred this title on John Stuart, Lord Kincliven, second son of Robert Stuart, Earl of Orkney, who was a natural son of k. James v. But he died not long after without male issue.

Crichton (Lord) son of Sir Wm. Crichton, who was Chancellor in the younger years of k. James. ii. This family was forfeited for rebellion against k. James iii., but afterwards restored to the barony of Frendraught

in the north. And Sir James Crichton, of Frendraught, was created Frendraught, Viset. of 1642.

Crawford, (Lord) in the reign of k. Alex. ii. David de Lindseay, ancestor of the Earl of Crawford, married the heiress of this family.

Denniston, (Lord) the last Lord dying without male issue in the beginning of k. Robert iii., his estate went to two daughters, co-heirs, one married to Sir Wm. Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn, the other to Maxwell of Calderwood.

Dingwall, (Keith Lord) created before the year 1584. He died soon after the year 1589, without issue.

Dingwall, (Preston Lord) created 1607; by marrying the daughter of the Earl of Desmond in Ireland he obtained the dignity, which extinguished at his death in 1622. James, Duke of Ormond, marrying his daughter, and sole heir, became Lord Dingwall. He was grandfather of the late Duke.

Dirleton, (Maxwell Earl of) created 1646. The first and last who had this title was Sir James Maxwell of Innerweck.

Dumfermline, (Seton Earl) created first Lord Urquhart, 1591, then Chancellor, 1604, and Earl of Dumfermline, 3rd March, 1605. His grandson was forfeited by the Parliament, 1690.

Dunbar, (Home Earl of) created 3rd March, 1605. The year before, he had been created a Peer of England by the title of Lord Hume of Berwick. He was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland and Knight of the Garter. He died 1611, leaving two daughters.

Dundee, (Scrimgeour Earl of) created first Viscount of Duddap, 1641. His son was created Earl of Dundee in 1661, but dying 1668 without issue, this Peerage became extinct.

Dundee, (Graham Viscount of) created 12th Nov., 1688, killed at Killiecrankie, 27th July, 1689. His successor was outlawed 1690,

Dunkeld, (Galloway Lord) created 1645, was son of Mr. Pat. Galloway, Minister of Edinburgh. The third Lord Dunkeld, grandson of the first, had a command in the battle of Killiecrankie, for which he was forfeited.

Down, (Stuart Lord) vide. Lord St. Colme.

Eythen, (King Lord) created 28th March, 1642. He had been a Lieut. Gen. under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. Died 1667.

Ersdine, (Lord) in the reign of k. James i., became Earl of Marr, 1565, his claim of succession to Gragny, Earl of Marr, being ratified by Parliament.

Forth, (Ruthven Earl of) had been a Lieut. Gen. under Gustavus Adolphus; was created first Lord

Ruthven of Ettrick, 1639, then Earl of Forth, 27th March, 1642. This honor became extinct by his death, 1651. He had, 1645, been created Earl of Brentford in England.

Frendraught, (Visct. of) 20th Aug. 1642. His successor Lewis following k. James vii. to France and Ireland, this title extinguished. He died without issue in Feb., 1698.

Fyfe, (M'Duff Thane, afterwards Earl of) created by k. Malcolm Canmore, 1057. The last Earl being killed at the battle of Durham, 1346, the honor and privileges of the family devolved to his daughter, who having no issue, though twice married, resigned the honor to Robert, Earl of Monteith, her brother-in-law, afterwards Duke of Albany.

Galloway, (Lord of) was Fergus de Galweya, in the reign of Malcolm iii. His grandson Rolland, married the daughter and heir of Richard Morvil, Constable of Scotland, whereby that dignity was transferred to his family. His son Alan married the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, brother to k. William and Dornagilla, daughter of this marriage, married John Balliol, founder of Balliol College, and father of John Balliol competitor for the crown. Afterwards k. Robert Bruce gave the Lordship of Galloway to his brother

Edward, and after his death to Sir Archibald Douglas, who was slain in the battle of Halydonhill, 22nd July, 1333, leaving issue by his wife, daughter of John Cummin, Lord Badenoch, William, Lord of Galloway, afterwards Earl of Douglas.

Gowrie, (Ruthven Earl of.) This family was Lord Barons from the reign of k. James iii. till 23rd August, 1581, that William Lord Ruthven was created Earl of Gowrie. This title became extinct 1600. The first Lord Ruthven was created 11th January, 1487. So Malcolm's MSS., p. 379.

Holy-rood-house, (Bothwel Lord) created 20th Dec., 1601. His son dying unmarried, 1635, the honour extinguished, though by the patent published in Crawford's Peerage, Glencross seems to have a tolerable good claim to this Peerage.

Harries, (Harries Lord) created by k. James iv. The last heir male of this family dying 1543, Sir John Maxwell, a younger son of Lord Maxwell, who had married one of his three daughters and co-heirs, came to inherit the honour of Lord Harries. His successor afterwards succeeded to the dignity of Lord Maxwell, which being an older Peerage, that of Harries became extinct.

Irvine, (Earl of) was James Campbell, brother to the Marquis of Argyle. He was first created Lord

Kintyre by James vi., 1622; then Earl of Irvine by Charles i., 28th March, 1642. But leaving no son, the honour became extinct sometime before the restoration of Charles ii.

Isles, (M'Donald Lord of the.) This family is said to be descended from Somerled, Thane of Argyle, in the reign of Malcolm iv. In the reign of k. James i. the Lord of the Isles became Earl of Ross, and very powerful and troublesome. At last Donald Lord of the Isles dying unmarried about 1535, k. James v. assumed the Lordship of the Isles into his own hands. They had formerly lost the Earldom of Ross by forfeiture, for rebellion, 1475 or 1476.

Lindsay, (Earl of) John, Lord Lindsay of Byres, was created Earl of Lindsay, 1633, and succeeded afterwards by an entail to the Earl of Crawford, which was ratified by Act of Parliament, 1661.

Lindsay of Byres, (Lord) in the reign of k. James ii. to 1633.

Lennox, (Earl of) created by k. William. His descendant, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, is one of the Scots nobility who wrote the letter to the Pope. In the following century the Earl of Lennox was forfeited for high treason in the reign of James i., and executed at Stirling with his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany,

23rd May, 1426, leaving three daughters, one married to Murdoch Duke of Albany; a second to Stuart Lord Darnly; a third to Monteith, of Rusky, a daughter of which marriage was afterwards Lady Gleneagles, who in the reign of James iii. had a long dispute with Lord Darnly about the superiority of the Earldom of Lennox, which at last was amicably composed; and John Lord Darnly, (whose ancestors had been great Barons before the reign of k. Robert Bruce,) came to be created Earl of Lennox, 1483. They were advanced to Dukes of Lennox in 1580.

Lorn and Innermeath, (Stuart Lord) Sir Robert Stuart, of Innermeath, dying 1386, left issue John of Innermeath and Lorn, and Robert, ancestor of Rossyth. John married a daughter of Robert Duke of Albany. He had Robert Lord Lorn, his successor, and Sir James, called the Black Knight of Lorn. Robert was one of the hostages for the ransom of k. James i. His son John Lord Lorn, dying without male issue, 1469, the Earl of Argyle who had married his eldest daughter obtained the Lordship of Lorn; but Walter Stuart, nearest heir male of the last Lord Lorn got the title of Lord Innermeath from k. James iii. From this Walter in a direct line was John Lord Innermeath, who was created Earl of Athole, 6th March, 1596, upon the demise of

John fifth of that line, Earl of Althole. James, his son, married Mary, second daughter of the said John 5th, Earl of Athole; but having no issue he resigned the Earldom of Athole, in favour of the Marquis of Tillibardine and Dorothea Stuart Marchioness of Tillibardine, his sister-in-law, on the 17th October, 1612. Vide Tillibardine.

Lyle, (Lord) raised to the Peerage by k. James ii. some time between 1445 and 1458. His son Robert Lord Lyle, was Justice General by south the River of Forth in the reign of k. James iv. The last Lord Lyle seems to have died not long after k. James v., during the infancy of Queen Mary.

Mar, (Mar Earl of.) The Earldom of Mar in this family is deduced from Gratnach Earl of Mar. 1114, the 7th year of k. Alexander i. King Robert Bruce married Isabel, sister to a successor of his, called likewise Gratney Earl of Mar, and this Gratney married a sister of k. Robert Bruce. The Earl of Mar dying without issue, 1379, his estate and honour devolved to the Countess of Douglas, his sister, who conveyed the honour of Mar to her son James, Earl of Douglas, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, 1388, without issue. Upon which his sister, Lady Isabel Douglas was heir of Mar. She conveyed the Earldom of

Mar to her husband, Alexander Stuart, eldest son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, brother to k. Robert iii., 1404. He commanded at the battle of Harlaw, 1411, against Donald, Earl of Ross, where he made a great slaughter of the Higlanders. After the death of his first lady, he married the Countess of Holland. Upon his death, 1436, a competition arose about the Earldom of Mar, betwixt the king and Robert Lord Erskine, whose mother was said to be nearest heir to Gratney, Earl of Mar, but it was decided in favor of the king. Queen Mary, in 1562, created her natural brother, James Prior of St. Andrews, Earl of Mar, but in 1565 she made him Earl of Murray, and restored John Lord Erskine, to be Earl of Mar, by way of justice.

March, (Dunbar Earl of.) This family was first designed Earl of Dunbar by k. David i., 1130. Patrick Earl of Dunbar, who died 1232, left two sons, viz: Patrick, Earl of Dunbar who died in an expedition to the Holy Land, 1248, and William, who assuming a sirname from his patrimonial lands of Home, in Berwickshire, was ancestor of the Earl of Home. Patrick, son of the last Earl is designed Earl of March and Dunbar. His son Patrick, Earl of March, in 1291, was one of the competitors for the crown with Balliol, and another Patrick Earl of March, marrying the daughter

of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, sister and heir of John, Earl of Murray, became Earl of Murray in right of his wife. His son George, Earl of March and of Murray, was warden of the Marches in the reign of k. Robert ii. But under Robert iii. he revolted to the English, for which he was forfeited, but afterwards restored by the Duke of Albany, Governor. He died 1416, leaving George his son and heir, and another son John, Earl of Murray. This George, Earl of March, was 1434, at the instance of k. James i., forfeited by Parliament for his father's former rebellion, and the Earldom of March was annexed to the Crown. The next

March, (Earl of) was Alexander Duke of Albany, who in 1478 was by his brother, king James iii., created Earl of March, but he afterwards forfeited it by his rebellion. So it was again united to the Crown till k. James vi. 1579, created

March, (Earl of) Robert Stuart, his grand-uncle being younger brother of Matthew Earl of Lennox, this king's grandfather. This Robert had been Bishop of Caithness, and embracing the Reformation, got the Priory of St. Andrews from the Crown. In 1576 the honour of Earl of Lennox devolved on him by the death of Charles Earl of Lennox, his nephew; but

having no male issue he resigned it to his great nephew, Esme, Lord D'Aubigny, and in place thereof, was made Earl of March, 1579. He died 29th March, 1586. From that time the title of Earl of March lay dormant, 111 years to 1697.

M'Donald, (Lord) was Æneas M'Donald of Glengarry, who for his great attachment to k. Charles i. and ii. was created Lord M'Donald, the 20th Sept., 1660. His dying without any issue in 1680, the honour became extinct, and his estate devolved to M'Donald of Glengarry, his heir male.

Melfort, (Viscount of) John Drummond, second son to Earl of Perth. He was Secretary of State to k. James ii.; created Viscount 20th April, 1685, and Earl, the 12th August, 1686; was forfeited by Act of Parliament 2nd July, 1695, without affecting his children by Sophia Lundin.

Methven, (Stuart Lord) was the younger son of Lord Evandale. He married the Queen mother of k. James v. She got him made a Peer, 1528. There was no child of this marriage but one who died an infant. This Peerage failed 1572, by the death of Henry second, Lord Methven, who was killed at Broughton by the shot of a cannon bullet from the castle of Edinburgh,

leaving no issue. His mother was a daughter of the Earl of Athole.

Menteth, (Earl of.) In the beginning of the reign k. David i., Murdoch was Earl of Monteith; and Gilchrist, in the reign of Malcolm iv., by whose heir female, the Earldom came to Sir Walter Coming, who in right of his wife was Earl Menteth, and he dying without male issue, Sir Walter Stuart who married his daughter became Earl of Menteth. His successor was Alexander, Earl of Menteth, and his second son was Sir John Menteth, who betrayed Wallace to Edward i. of England. This Earldom by several successions came afterwards to an heiress who was married to Lord Robert Stuart, second son of k. Robert ii., who thereupon was Earl Menteth, thereafter Duke of Albany and by the forfeiture of his son, Duke Murdoch, 1424, the Earldom of Menteth was annexed to the Crown.

Middleton, (Earl of) created 1st. Oct., 1660. He died at Tangiers, 1673. His son was first Secretary of State for Scotland; then for England. He followed k. James into France, and not returning in due time was forfeited by Act of Parliament, 1695. Died 28th July, 1719, in France.

Monypenny, (Lord) a son of the family of Pitmiln, was created Lord Monypenny 1st May, 1450, by k.

James ii. The peerage failed in his son Alex. Lord Monypenny, probably about 1500.

Mordington, (Lord) Sir James Douglas, second son to Wm., Earl of Angus, having married the only daughter and heir of Lawrence Lord Oliphant, was by k. Charles i., created Lord Mordington, with the precedence of the peerage of Oliphant.

Murray, (Earl of) in the reign of k. David i. was one Angus who raised a rebellion in the northern quarters, 1130, which ended in his ruin.

Murray, (Randolph Earl of,) Thomas Randolph, nephew to k. Robert Bruce, got his title from his uncle, 1321. His son John was slain at the battle of Durham, 1346, leaving no issue, so his estate and title devolved to his sister the Countess of March, whose second son, John Dunbar, was created Earl of Murray, by k. Robert ii., 1373. He married Marjory, this king's daughter. The 3rd Earl of Murray from this John had a daughter married to Archd. Douglas, son to the Earl of Douglas, who in right of his wife was Earl of Murray, but being concerned with his brother the Earl of Douglas in his rebellion in the reign of James ii., he was forfeited with him, 1455.

Murray, (Stuart Earl of.) James Stuart, natural son of k. James iv., was by that Prince created Earl of

Murray, 20th June, 1501, but he dying 12th June, 1544, this title extinguished. Next Queen Mary gave it to the Earl of Huntly, 1548, but recalled it some years after, and in 1562 conferred the Earldom on James Prior, of St. Andrews, her natural brother.

Newburgh, (Barret Lord) an English gentleman, was created by k. Charles i., 17th Oct., 1627, but dying without male issue, the peerage extinguished.

Newburgh, (Livingston Viscount of) was created 13th Sept., 1647; and afterwards Earl of Newburgh, 31st Dec., 1660. This family settled in England. His son, the 2nd Earl of Newburgh, died about 1694, without male issue.

Ochiltree, (Stuart Lord) was first created Lord Evandale, 1456-9, by k. James ii. He was grandchild of Murdoch Duke of Albany, and Chancellor of Scotland during 18 years under k. James iii. His nephew, the 2nd Lord Evandale, had three sons, Andrew his successor, Henry Lord Methven, and Sir James Stuart, of Beith, ancestor to the present Earl of Murray, on the paternal line. Andrew, the 3rd Lord, 1534, exchanged the Lordship of Evandale with Sir James Hamilton, of Finnart, for the barony of Ochiltree, and the exchange of the title from Evandale to Ochiltree was ratified by act of Parliament, by the Earl of Arran, Regent, 1543.

He died 1548, leaving issue Andrew his successor, called the good Lord Ochiltree, and several daughters, one of which was married to James Knox the Reformer. The last Lord Orchiltree died aged about 16, at the University of Edinburgh, 12th Feb., 1675, so this family expired.

Orkney, (Sinclair Earl) of was created by Hacho, king of Norway, 1379, which was ratified by k. Robert ii. He married Florentina, daughter to the king of Denmark, but by his second wife, daughter of Holyburton, Lord Dirleton, he had Henry his heir. William, 3rd Earl of Orkney, who was Chancellor in the reign of k. James ii., got from that Prince the Earldom of Caithness, after which he designated himself Comes Orkadie et Cathaniæ, but afterwards, 1471, the Earldom of Orkney was annexed to the Crown. This Earl had by his first marriage Wm. Sinclair of Ravenshaugh, ancestor of the Lord St. Clair, and a daughter Catherine, married to Alex., Duke of Albany. By his second wife he had William, in whose favor he resigned the Earldom of Caithness, Sir Oliver St. Clair of Roslin, and other two sons, and three daughters married.

Orkney, (Duke of.) Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, was created Duke by Queen Mary before her marriage with him. He was soon after forfeited,

Orkney, (Stuart Earl of.) Sir Robert Stuart of Strathdon, Prior of Holyrood house, natural son of k. James v., was created Earl of Orkney by k. James vi., 28th October, 1581. His son Patrick, second Earl of Orkney of this family was forfeited for treason and aggressions, and beheaded at Edinburgh, 6th February, 1614, whereby the title was suppressed. This Patrick had a younger brother, Lord Kinclavin, who was created Earl of Carrick by k. Charles i., 1632, but having no issue male, the title extinguished at his death.

Pitenweem, (Lord Stuart) created by k. James vi. 1609, was a brother of the house of Glastoun in Airshire. He dying without issue male, that peerage extinguished at his death.

Ross, (Earl of) in the reign of Alex. ii., was one Ferquhard. William, one of his successors, married Matilda, sister to k. Robert Bruce. The Earl of Ross, grandson of this marriage, had a younger brother, of whom the Rosses of Balnagown are descended, and a sister, Eupham, married to k. Robert ii. This last Earl having no sons, his daughter Eupham succeeded. She married Sir Walter Lesly and had issue by him: Sir Alex. Lesly and Eupham, married to Donald, Lord of

the Isles. Sir Alex. Lesly succeeded to his mother as the Earl of Ross. He married a daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, by whom he had only a daughter, Eupham, who being deformed retired to a monastery, and resigned the Earldom of Ross in favour of her uncle, Alexander, Earl of Buchan, son to Robert, Duke of Albany. But Donald, Lord of the Isles, quarrelling, this destination as being done in prejudice to his wife, occasioned the battle of Harlaw, 1411. Some time after, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, got the Earldom of Ross, which he and his son successively enjoyed until the year 1476, when it was annexed to the Crown for the rebellion of John, Lord of the Isles, and last Earl of Ross.

Rothsay, (Duke of.) David Prince of Scotland, eldest son of k. Robert iii., was the first who obtained this title, 1399. He was afterwards starved to death in Falkland, 1401. Since that time the king's eldest son is born Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Lord of Renfrew.

; Saltoun, (Abernethy Lord.) This family was early ranked among the Peers, and in that quality flourished in the male line until 1669, when Alexander, Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, dying without

issue, the honour devolved to his nephew by his sister, Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, great grandfather to the present Lord Saltoun.

Somerville, (Lord.) This Peerage, revived of late, had been neglected ever since 1618, that the last Lord Somerville died.

St. Colme, (Stuart Lord.) Sir James Stewart of Beith, a younger brother of the Lord Ochiltree, and Captain of the Castle of Down in 1534, dying 1547, left issue James and Henry, of whom came the Stuarts of Burtray, in Orkney. James was made Commendator of St. Colme, in 1543. He afterwards embracing the Protestant religion, k. James vi. erected his Abbacy of St. Colme to himself in a temporal Lordship, and created him a Peer by the title of Lord Down, 1581. His eldest son, James, became Earl of Murray by marrying the daughter and heir of James, Earl of Murray, Regent, and the title of Lord Down went into that family. Lord Down, the father, dying 20th July, 1590, was succeeded in the estate of St. Colme by Henry his second son, who was by k. James vi. created a Peer by the title of Lord St. Colme, 1611, and he dying 12th July, 1612, left a son James, Lord St. Colme, upon whose demise the honor expired, and the estate went to the Earl of Murray.

Strathern, (Earl of) is one of the most ancient dignities we can instruct. Created by Malcolm Canmore. The family continued to the reign of k. Robert Bruce, when Joanna, daughter and heiress of Malise, Earl of Strathern, was forfeited for a conspiracy with the English to depose k. Robert. The Earldom of Strathern being thus vested in the Crown, k. David ii., 1343, bestowed it upon Sir Maurice Murray, of Drumshargard, ancestor of Abercairny. He being slain at the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346, and leaving no issue, the Earldom returned again to the Crown.

Strathern, (Stuart E.) was Robert, Lord High Stuart of Scotland, created Earl of Strathern by his uncle k. David ii., upon whose demise he succeeded to the Crown, 1371. This k. Robert ii. erected this Earldom into a County Palatine, in favour of David Stuart, his eldest son by Eupham Ross. He left a daughter married to Patrick Graham, son of Lord Graham. Their son, Malise Graham, was Earl of Strathern. But k. James i. recovered that Earldom from him, and in lieu thereof created him Earl of Monteith, 1428.

Tarras, (Walter Scott, Earl of) created Earl for his own lifetime by k. Charles ii., 4th September,

1660. He was of the Scots of Harden, and married Lady Mary Scot, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Buccleugh.

Teviot, (Rutherford Earl of.) Lieut. General Rutherford was first created Lord Rutherford, 19th Jan., 1661, then Earl of Teviot, 2nd Feb., 1663; which title expired at his death, 3rd May, 1664, leaving no male issue. But the title of Lord Rutherford devolved to his heir, Sir Thomas Rutherford, of Hunthill.

Teviot, (Spencer, Viscount of.) Robert, Lord Spencer, eldest son of Robert, Earl of Sunderland, was created Viscount of Teviot by k. James vii., 1686, but he dying unmarried before his father, the title became extinct.

Tillibardin, (Earl of.) Sir John Murray, of Tillibardin, was first created Lord Murray, of Tillibardin, 25th April, 1604, then Earl of Tillibardin, 10th July, 1606. His successor, William, Earl of Tillibardin, married Dorothea Stuart, eldest daughter of John, the fifth and last Earl of Athole, by whom he had John, who succeeded to the title, dignity, and precedence of Athole. His son, John, was created Marquis of Athole, 1676, and died 1703. William, the second Earl of Tillibardin, succeeding

to the dignity of Athole, did, 1626, resign the title of Earl of Tillibardin, which k. Charles i. conferred on his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, 31st Jan., 1628; and James, Earl of Tillibardin, son of this Patrick, dying without issue, his estate and honour devolved upon John, Marquis of Athole.

N.B.—The late Duke of Athole was, in his father's lifetime, created Earl of Tillibardin by k. William, 27th July, 1697.—Vide. Lorn and Innermeath.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

A SUCCINCT VIEW OF BUCHANAN'S HISTORY, UP TO THE
TIME OF KENNETH II., SO FAR AS IS AT ALL
INTERESTING.

In ancient times the Island of Great Britain was inhabited by three distinct races of men. Towards the South, the Britons occupied it; and it is generally believed that they originally came from France, then called Gaul. Towards the North it was inhabited by the Picts from Germany, and by the Scots, a colony latterly from Ireland, but originally from Spain.

Ireland in those days was what she still is, a greatly over peopled country, and this being the case it must have been pleasant to her to get an outlet for her surplus population so near as Scotland. Consequently when her inhabitants began first to swarm off they settled in the Hebrides or Western Isles. It was while they were in this condition that the colony from Germany, called Picts, were shipwrecked on her shores,

and advised by her countrymen rather to go to Scotland than think of remaining where there was evidently no room for them. The Picts gladly received this counsel and settled in the Lowlands of Scotland, being addicted to agricultural pursuits. By and bye the Scots in Ireland had so increased that they felt it necessary to migrate in great numbers towards the East, and having landed on this occasion on the mainland of Scotland instead of the Isles, were kindly received by the Picts, as might have been expected. Thus the Picts and Scots were settled very near to each other, in North Britain; but their tastes being different, the Scots occupied the hills that they might feed their flocks and hunt to advantage, while the Picts dwelt in the lowlands that they might cultivate the soil. For a considerable time they agreed admirably. As, however, the best of friends are apt, upon becoming more familiar with each other, to become more careless of their behaviour and less studious not to give offence, wars in course of time broke out between them, and the Scots finding that their enemies had obtained help from the Britons in the South, thought it high time that they should choose for themselves a king to lead them forth to battle. This then they did about 300 years before the Christian era, and history informs us that the

person they thus made choice of was Fergus, son of Ferohard, who is more commonly known by the designation of Fergus the First.

Fergus seems to have reigned well in comparison of the great majority of his successors. We find that he occupied the throne for twenty five years; after which he was drowned off Carrickfergus (which takes its name from this circumstance) as he was returning from Ireland victorious over some in that country who had rebelled against his authority.

As the sons of Fergus were minors when he died, a law was passed by the Scots to the effect, that when any king should die without leaving a child of adult years, the next of kin to the king should reign in his stead during life, after which the government should revert to the former king's posterity. This law was acted on for upwards of 1200 years; but Kenneth III. got it set aside in favor of his own family at that period; with what success we shall by and bye see.

Several of the kings who first succeeded Fergus seem to have conducted themselves well; but Nothalus, the sixth of them, was a haughty tyrant, and so provoked his subjects that Donald of Galloway's retainers slew him. The history of Scotland almost invariably tells us indirectly, that a violent death awaits the tyrant,

especially if he be a king. The next King to Nothalus was his nephew Rutherus, sometimes called Reuda, whom Donald of Galloway appointed to the throne. But as the Scots were jealous of their rights, and preferred choosing their own king to allowing even their deliverer from a tyrant to do this for them, they rebelled against Reuda, and thus became divided into two parts. Reuda's part was called *Dalriad Scots*, (*Daal* signifies *a part*, and the whole word, *Reuda's part*,) and this division was hemmed up for a time in Argyleshire, although it ultimately obtained the ascendancy.

We pass over many of Reuda's successes without notice, nothing very remarkable having been achieved by them.

It was in the reign of Donald, the twenty-seventh of their kings, that the Scots were for the first time governed by a Christian. Fergus and all his successors had been Pagans, but from the time of Donald, usually, the king was a Christian. It was not, however, until other twenty kings had ruled and passed away that a *Roman Catholic* king ruled the Scots. The Christianity which was first taught their kings, was not a caricature Christianity, but the Christianity of the Gospel.

The first usurper who ever ruled the Scots was Natho-locus, the thirtieth of their kings. This man who was

originally but a nobleman had been severely outraged by the king Athireus. Athireus had debauched his daughter, and then beaten her with rods and delivered her over for the vilest of purposes to those who were around him. Fired with rage on this account, Natholocus rose against the king, who seeing he could make no headway against his enemy on account of the hatred which even his own domestics had against him, destroyed himself. Natholocus then mounted the throne; but he was a horrid tyrant, and not being contented with ordering all the sons of the last king to be put to death, caused his principle nobles also to be treacherously strangled. One of his own household killed him as he was trying to raise an army to protect himself against his subjects, who, too, had many of them risen against him.

Tyranny is particularly hateful when it is evidenced by one who has been brought into notice by the sufferings which he himself has endured at its hand. And whilst the conduct of Athireus to Natholocus' daughter cannot but rouse the indignation of all virtuous minds, the cruelty of Natholocus himself on the other hand makes us feel anything but the same emotion when reading of his assassination.

The next usurper was Donald of the Isles, a powerful

nobleman who had lordship under the King over the Hebrides, in part or in whole. *The Isles* were always under the government of the Scottish kings (although the noble family that owned them was exceedingly powerful) until the days of Donald Bane, the brother of Malcolm III., of whom we will speak presently. But Donald Bane desirous to succeed his brother Malcolm, made a present of the Isles to the king of Norway, on condition that he would make him king of Scotland. In the days of Alexander III., however, the king of Norway was defeated at the battle of Largs, and the government of the Scottish Isles came again to the king of Scots as at the first.

The Lords of the Isles were always very powerful, and that so early in the history of Scotland that one of them, viz., Donald the Islander, as we have already noticed, actually made himself the thirty-third sovereign of Scotland. These Lords of the Islands are now represented by Lord MacDonald, whose name is *MacDonald*, to indicate his descent from the Donalds who so long lorded it in the Hebrides.

The Islander after a time was killed by Crathilinthus, of the blood royal, who succeeded him and reigned peacefully for a season. In his reign, however, a war arose between the Picts and Scots about a trifling mat-

ter, which Buchanan fully notices. It would appear that whilst the king was hunting near the boundaries of the Picts, and on the Grampion mountains, he entertained all his fellow huntsmen from among the Picts most magnificently. But the Picts having stolen a favourite dog of his, and killed the keeper of his hounds in a scuffle which arose in consequence of the theft, Scots and Picts rushed to arms against each other, and several battles occasioning much bloodshed were the result. How often do the most friendly actions of men lead to unexpected quarrels! Behold, too, how great a fire a small spark may kindle. It was very unkind in the Picts to return the king's hospitality with an act of mean and base ingratitude, still, the Scottish king might have afforded to forgive such a trifling injury, and should have done so rather than involve his nation in most deplorable hostilities. War with the Romans calling for the united action of both Scots and Picts, they were reconciled to each other by one Carausius after a time, and together gave their common enemy so much to do, that Maximenius, who commanded the Roman legions, had personally to visit Scotland. After a time, however, the Scots and Picts disagreed again, and the former having preferred another king to Romastus, the heir of Crathilinthus, who was a relation of the king of the

Picts, they took arms against each other. The Romans, too, finding it was vain to contend with both Scots and Picts allied, helped on the strife between them, and bribed the Picts with a promise of all Scotland to come to their side. Thus strengthened they assailed the Scots with novel success. The Scots under these circumstances fought with desperation, so that any advantage gained over them was dearly paid for. We find however, that in process of time they lost their king Eugenius on the battle field and were all but completely destroyed or dispersed. Among the fugitives were Ethodius, brother of Eugenius, along with his son Erthus, and his nephew Fergus. These fled to Norway and remained there in the expectation that time would bring with it a change in their circumstances.

Here terminates, in our opinion, the first portion of Scottish History. We now enter upon the second, viz: from Fergus to Kenneth II.

Fergus being full grown and very fond of a military life was invited back to Scotland by ambassadors from both Picts and Scots, the two nations having again been brought to think that it more became them to combine against the common foe, than to allow the Romans by means of double dealing to get them to destroy each other. The Romans, too, were now in a condition to be

effectually attacked, domestic discord having called their legions from Scotland to other provinces of the empire nearer Rome.

On arriving in Scotland, Fergus found exiles from all quarters returning to put themselves under his command, and even Danes, ready to lend him succor. Maximenius was now sent into Scotland to command for Rome, and several bloody battles were fought, in one of which Fergus himself was killed. In the days of Fergus' son Eugenius, however, the Romans were soundly beaten, and the gallant Graeme broke through that wall which had been built by them across the island, both as a menace and a defence.

When the war with the Romans had terminated, it next broke out between the allied Picts and Scots and the British; and these last being beaten, it next occurred between the allies themselves: and the result was, as shall be most fully noticed, that in the reign of Kenneth II., the sixty-seventh king of Scotland, the Picts were not only completely subdued, but nearly extirpated out of the Island.

To return, however, to Eugenius, son of Fergus II. It was in his reign that Saint Patrick lived, who was to this day so great a name in Ireland, and who did for that country, if its history may be credited, such mar-

vellous things. Saint Patrick was a Scotchman, and was born near Dumbarton. He was not a Papist, but a Christian who knew nothing of Popish ceremonies. The Irish generally account him a native of their own Island, but Buchanan and other veritable historians make no question of his having been a Scotchman. In the reign of Eugenius, also, the Pelagian heresy made a noise. It is a heresy somewhat akin to what in our day is called Morisonianism, but still more fraught with error.

It was in the reign of Kennatellus, the seventh king after Eugenius, that Columba died. He was an Irishman, but did great things for Scotland; he was preceptor to one of the Scottish kings, and a saint greatly admired for his piety and learning; he founded the College or Monastery of Iona, an Island of Scotland, of which Dr. Johnson has written somewhat as follows:—
“That man’s spirit is little to be envied whose patriotism would not grow warmer on the plains of Marathon, and whose piety would not be kindled amidst the ruins of Iona.” It may here be mentioned that after this period, if not before it, Iona became the burying-place of the kings of Scotland; also, that now was the time when Saint Augustine was sent to Britain by the Church of Rome to teach the ceremonies of anti-christian worship.

It was in the reign of Achaius, the sixty-third king of Scotland, that a treaty was first entered into between

the Scots and French. The French were then under the Government of Charlemagne, one of the greatest of their kings. The Scots and French were ever afterwards allies; nor does it appear that they were other than hearty friends till close to the time when Scotland was to become part of the same king's dominions with England. It answered the French kings very well to be able to incite the Scots to attack England, when the English were making war upon France, and it as greatly accommodated the Scots to have an ally that could attack England on the South, when its kings were bent on subduing them. On account of the mutual advantages flowing from it, the treaty of alliance between the Scots and French was perhaps the best kept treaty that was ever made between two nations.

We now come again to the period of the final difference between the Picts and Scots. War broke out between them, because of the right, both by law and blood, which Alpin king of Scots had to the Pictish throne, as next heir of its former sovereigns. Alpin had to fight hard for victory over his enemies, and lost his life in seeking after it; but in the days of Kenneth II., (his son,) the Picts were entirely routed, and the authority of the king of Scots established over all Scotland.

The stratagem which Kenneth fell upon to incite his nobles to engage the Picts was a singular one. Finding them averse to war, though his father had been

killed by the Picts, and burning with desire to take revenge on those who had not only slain his father, but cut off his head and stuck it on a pole; he assembled his nobles to a feast, and after entertaining them most sumptuously, preparing a hall for them to sleep in on beds of heather, he sent a person clothed in the skins of fish which had been dried in the wind, to stand at midnight among them, and suddenly through a tube to counsel them to arise and fight. The unearthly sound of this man's voice having caused the half drunk and drowsy nobles to rub their eyes and look about them, it may be imagined how much they were amazed on perceiving that the garment of the speaker seemed to glow with fire; they felt as though a messenger from some other world had been sent among them, and as the speaker contrived suddenly to escape by a concealed passage, they continued this persuasion, until meeting the king in the morning they were confirmed in it for ever, by his telling them that he too had had a singular dream which thoroughly accorded with their vision. *To it* then these nobles went and fought the Picts, until as I have before intimated, the Scottish flag floated over every castle of the Picts, and that race which had so long been powerful was almost exterminated in Scotland.

(The above, as has already been noticed, was mistaken by Buchanan for authentic history. It has no vouchers. Chalmers' version is thoroughly vouched.)

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