

but to search into the actions of our commanders, dilates more curiositie than honesty: nay, though wee would, we cannot: for our knowledge extends to things equall, or inferiour; those above us, in divinitie, are comprehended onely by faith; in terrene matters (if superating our estates) they are only snatched at by supposition. And this our lawes approve, which appoint every man to be tryed by his peeres: shall, then, the head, the director of civill policie, the annoynted majestie of a king, be barred from the right allowed to subjects? No (surely), it is preposterous, most unlawfull, to condemne a king, if not found faulty by a ² jury of kings. Were man in his innocencie, this advice were not lost; but being noused in misusing of his malicious tongue, ever to condemne others, never to amend themselves, it is (as they will be for their abuse), perpetually lost; no more then for them.

Let us yet further cleare this wronged prince. It is constantly affirmed (say our chroniclers), that hee first noysed, after contrived, the death of his wife; ³ and that it was bruited before it was effected, thereby with her sorrowes to confirme the report. This evidence they adjudge pregnant and effectuall enough to condemne him. Did fame never lye? What are more generally received for untruths than flying reports, seeing no creature sensible will give credit to fame, or take her word, without a surety, whom they may assuredly know to be credible? But constantly (say our chroniclers). Could their words be so constant, whose actions were the very stage of inconstancie, who opposed, deposed kings at their pleasure, and (to make sure to be no worse than they were), swore allegiance to two ³ princes at once, and with both broke their oaths? But I will spend no more time in proving the vanitie of these chroniclers, since their owne penne contradicts itselfe; first, shewing the affections of this people to be mutinous, and after approving them: for certaine it is, (but uncertaine that the king caused it), that such a rumour there was, and that it made a great impression in the queene, deeming (as women are ever fearefull), this propheticall relation to be the forerunner of her end; which, bewayling to her husband, hee sought with all kindnesse to remove that melancholy fantasie. What more could hee do to testifie his love, to cure her passions? But how absurd is it to thinke or imagine, that the king contrived her death? where, if he had pleased to marry else-where (for that is made the cause), hee might and would have used a more safe meanes, by a divorce. Did not the French king, Lewes the Twelfth, (because ⁴ his wife was barren, and crooked-backt) sue a divorce, and obtained it, from Pope Alexander the Sixt, and afterward, by his dispensation, married with Anne, dutchesse of Britaine, the widdow of his predecessor, Charles the Eighth? Might not King Richard have done the like; for he had the like cause (his wife being barren), whereof he had often complained to Rotheram, then archbishop of Yorke? And the popes of those times were not so nice conscioned to deny princes such requests, but were easily wonne thereunto, either by favor or rewards: therefore, that he contrived her death, was a slanderous, false, and absurd accusation: but her ⁵ time was come, which mortalitie might sorrow, but sorrow might not prevent, death being deafe to all humane lamentations.

After her death, being desirous to reconcile himselfe to all such as held themselves offended, (as at his coronation he had done with one Fogg, a meane atturny, who had

² "A king not to be condemned but by a jury of kings"

³ "Anne, wife of King Richard the Third, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earle of Warwicke, and widdow of Prince Edward, son to Henry the Sixt."

⁴ "To Henry the Sixt and Edward the Fourth."

⁵ "The wife from whom he was divorced was Joane, daughter of Lewes the Twelfth, sister of Charles the Eighth." *Gui. lib. 4.*

⁶ "The death of Anne, wife of Richard the Third, and second daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwicke."

highly offended him),¹ hee laboured to winne the one sort with benefits and rewards, and freely pardoned the others misbehaviours and offences. He had no cause to fear Fogge; therefore feare was not the cause: no, it was a worthy, a kingly humilitie that would rather abate of his greatnesse, then to have it steyned with the blood of so meane a vassaile, for a crime committed against himselfe; yet was hee guiltie of counterfaiting his royall hand and signet, and of a most untrue and infamous lybell. Therefore how falsely doe our chroniclers seeke to cleare Collingborne, who was (as may appere by his inditement)² executed for treason against the state, not for that ryming, foolish, ridiculous libell? For neyther they, nor any other, can ever prove, that ever he revenged any injurie whatsoever, committed particularly against himselfe. For the good and safety of his kingdome and people, hee was zealous, he was fervent; for, only for their peace, for their quiet, hee was content to suffer his necest kinsman, his dearest friends, to be executed; so now with the mother-queene he laboured reconciliation, he often solicited it, at the last hee effected it: this rare, this excellent worke of Christianitie, this true cognizance of a religious queene, our chroniclers defame, and impute it to her as an horrible crime: such is the obstinate errour of mankind, that, when hatred is by God absolutely prohibited, they dare say and maintaine the contrary: but (were not they thus corrupt, partiall, governed wholly by affection, not truth), their histories would be the wisest guides, making men that are young in yeeres, olde in judgment, making experience most precious, most cheape; for knowledge, judgement, and experience, are dearly purchased, when wee must wander into infinite errors, ere we can be perfect in our way; nay, they were most deare, were they had with no other expence but growing old before we enjoy them, waxing rotten ere they grow ripe. The end and scope of this reconciliation was, to unite himselfe in marriage with his³ niece; a contract (no doubt) inconvenient, and prohibited the vulgar; but amongst states men it is like to produce infinite good, both to prince and people. It is an inconvenience, most convenient, nothing strange, because usuall and accustomed amongst princes: tolerated, yea allowed, by their received oracle of divinity, the pope, who, considering the cause, ordinarily dispenseth with the consanguinity. It is granted, that this desire of marriage was mentioned by this king, in respect of the publicke peace; to make satisfaction to the mother, in exalting the daughter, for the dejecting of the sonnes, and to avoide the effusion of much of the peoples blood, which was likely to be spilt, if his niece should marry else-where: as if (say our chroniclers) the first could not be established, the latter avoided, without this platforme of policie; no, had not Gods secret working beene beyond mans wisest apprehension, it could not: for well he knew the headstronge obstinacie of this people could hardly be kept in awe by a man, therefore impossible to be restrained by children: this made him dispossesse them of their kingdome, and (peradventure) of their lives; for had they beene suffered to live, they would ever have bin the fire-brands of new seditions; and therefore he thought it more convenient, they should be quenched with their own blouds, than with the blouds of infinite numbers of the people; yet, to make satisfaction for this wrong, (if it were a wrong to deprive the disturbers of the common good), he was contented and much laboured to marry their sister, his niece: but hee is therefore adjudged ill: Why? because his accusers would be reputed good, though (without doubt) hee was a good prince, and they all, or the most part of all,

¹ "He commanded one Fog, whom he had long deadly hated, should be brought there, before him; who, being brought out of his sanctuary, for thither he had fled for fear of him, in the sight of the people, he took him by the hand; which thing the common people rejoiced at, and praised, but wise men took it for a vanity." HOLINGSHED. *Edit.* 1808. vol. iv. p. 397.

² "Collingborne, executed for treason, not libelling."

³ "The Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Edward the Fourth, after wife to Henry the Seventh."

eville, fantasticke, and seditious people. And even at this day, though the fortunate and succesfull government of our later princes hath somewhat altered their natures, and bettered their conditions, yet it were a lesse difficult quest to find one good man then many. But it pleased not the divine ordainer of marriage to permit the conjunction, but rather to set a period at once to his kingdome and life.

About the time of the plotting of this marriage, the judiciall Buckingham, (not thinking himselfe sufficiently regarded,) grew discontent, and got the prince's favour to retire himself into the country; where (no doubt) his fantastick melancholy would soone have vanished, (being a man more happy in the inheritance of his father, then in the legacie of nature, discretion, or judgment,) had not the prisoner corrupted the jaylour, namely ¹ Moreton, bishop of Ely (committed by king Richard to his custodie,) who, finding this duke discontented, more desirous to inflame his griefes, than to redresse them, with his fiery wit so wrought upon the duke's combustible matter, that sodainly he brought him to kindle a fire of rebellion, and to take up armes against his soveraigne. This king Richard soone hearing, he prosecuted him as an enemy, and so laboured, (what by his owne wisdom, what by his especials,) that within a while he tooke his head from his ² body, for being no better able to advise him in his proceedings. Was it a fault to punish perjury in him, who had sworne true allegiance? Then the executing of law is a sin; if so, let transgressors be accounted innocent, and magistrates and judges guilty of transgression. And had this been the action of some other prince, it had beene good, just, necessary; but being his, it is censured as the contrary; so that sin is not sin, nor vertue accounted vertue, by their owne natures or effects; but are made vertues or vices, by the love or hate that is borne to the committer: such is our humane understanding, as they rather confound all things, than by distinguishing them to make choise of the worthiest; for let a noble-man be popular, if he have an ill face, it is termed warlike; his drunkennesse is termed good-fellowship; his slovenlinesse, humility; his prodigality, liberality. Thus is vertue suppressed, and forced with her own titles to adorne her mortallest adversaries. But, to returne to our defamed king; had not his mercy exceeded his cruelty, his safety had been better secured, and his name not so much subject to obloquy: for though he cut off the head of a mighty conspirator, yet hee suffered the conspiracie to take so deepe root, that (in the end) the branches thereof overtopped his glory, and overshadowed his greatnesse. For ³ the countesse of Richmond, labouring in her sonnes right, daily enticed and inveigled many to be of her faction; to strengthen which the more, it was plotted betweene the two mothers, to joyne ⁴ the two dissenting houses in unitie, by ⁵ a marriage. This practise the king wel knew; yet mercy, love, lenity, so prevailed with him, that hee onely sought to prevent that conjunction, by uniting his brother's daughter with himselfe, and inflicted no other punishment on the countesse, but onely the committing of her to the custody of her ⁶ husband. Would a cruell bloud-thirsty prince have done so? Could any thing have beene performed with more mildnesse and lenity? Could he doe lesse than let her understand, that hee knew her secretest practises? Surely if hee were an usurper, (as that he could not be now, standing after the death of his nephewes in the same ranke that Edward the Fourth, his brother, did,) yet his equity in justice,

¹ "This Moreton was after, in the raig of Henry the Seventh, archbishop of Canterbury, cardinall and lord chancellor of England."

² "The death of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded at Shrewsbury."

³ "Margaret countesse of Richmond, wife of Thomas lord Stanley, mother of king Henry the Seventh."

⁴ "Q. Elizabeth, mother to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, and Margaret countesse of Richmond, mother to Henry the Seventh, after king."

⁵ "Yorke and Lancaster."

⁶ "Thomas, lord Stanley, after by Henry the Seventh, created earle of Darby."

his mercy in pardoning offenders, his care of religion, his providence for the safety of the people, should and ought to have tempered the bitterness of his most malicious enemies: with no lesse mercifull gentleness he used her husband, (and that) at such a time as her sonne was already landed, and made claime to the kingdome; for he onely tooke his sonne, ¹ the lord Strange, as an hostage, and then suffered him to go into the country to levie his forces: so farre was he from bloud and cruelty, as, though he knew his alliance to the contrarie faction, a motive sufficient to make him (as indeed he did) incline to their ayde, though he might justly suspect him, and could not have wanted colour to have beheaded him, (as being father-in-law to his competitor,) yet he onely detained his sonne in his campe; and when he had assured notice of his father's disloyall revolt, yet hee suffered the hostage of his loyalty to live: an evidence effectually enough to testifie, that he desired rather to settle, than to overthrow the quiet of this land; that he laboured to winne the hearts of his subjects, rather with meekenesse than cruelty: What prince could have done lesse? Nay, what king would not have done more? Since both the effect, and the present feare, are both such inward tormentors, that it is hard to determine which is most grievous: so opposite, so contrary to the nature of a prince borne, (not to feare, but to be feared,) that it is most just, most naturall, to remove such a terror. But now, ² the heire of Lancaster being come to challenge the crowne, what did the king? Did his spirits faile him? Was his magnanimous courage daunted? No, he then gathered new spirit, hee new-steeld his courage, hee withstood him with the height of fortitude; protesting rather to die valiantly, than to live lesse than a king. With what a Roman-like spirit did he resist fortune? Being overthrowne, how heroically did he encounter with death? This our detracting chroniclers cannot but acknowledge; for so high, so powerfull was his magnanimity, that (in spight of malice) it prevaieth, and (like the sunne) breaketh thorow the misty clouds of his adversaries slanders: Was it a fault to withstand the Lancastrian heires claime? Then those are faulty, who, being in possession of lands, to prove good their title, prosecute suits, and are overthrowne by the law; for the sentence of judgement makes them to perceive that to be an error, which before they imagined none. Besides, he knew well, that his kingdome and life had both one period, to which life he was persuaded his competitor had no right; and therefore he would never be guilty of such a sin, (as wilfully to betray it,) till he who lent it him required payment.

Had his life, his actions beene most abominable; yet (like a slave) to have yeelded his throat to the execution, would have bene an imputation beyond all other imputations: but could hee as openly have manifested his other vertues, as he did his valour and policie, the world's opinion had beene otherwise; and I neither had taken such paines to defend his innocencie, nor in some weake judgements to endanger mine own. But surely he did courageously and valiantly withstand his enemies; with great expedition rallying his forces, and performing all things with wonderful celerity, he went to encounter the disturbers of his quiet.

It is reported, that, the night before the day of battell, he dreamed a most ³ dreadful and horrible dreame, which by our chroniclers is interpreted to be a testimonie of his wicked and tyrannous life. Did not Cæsar, ⁴ before he attained the empire, dreame that hee knew his owne mother carnally? Had not both Dion and Brutus the figures of terrible spirits represented unto them, the night before their end? and yet these were reputed good men, and lovers and protectors of their country; and because King

¹ "George, lord Strange, sonne and heire to Thomas, lord Stanley."

² "Henry the Seventh."

³ "King Richard's dreame the night before the battell of Bosworth."

⁴ "Plutarch, in the life of Cæsar, Dion, and Brutus."

Richard dreamed with some terrour, must his life of necessity be evill? O vaine! O frivolous objection! But they hold this dreame to be a compunction of his conscience. Happy prince, to have so indiscreete slanderers; for how could they more truly witness his integrity, since only they who reverence and feare God are indued with that inquiring conscience, which censureth their actions? for they who are given over to a reprobate sence, are insensible of that good angell, which seeketh, by telling us of our faults, to make us repent our sins past, and to be wary, lest we commit any more.

Surely, I thinke, his conscience (like a glasse) presented before him the figures of all his actions; which he faithfully examining, humbly craved pardon for his misdeeds: and so having made attonement with God, like a devout penitentiary settled his minde; hee went with alacrity to the bloody court, where the cause of his life was to be tried, where his sword being his advocate, pleaded most valiantly. In all which tumult, he failed neither in discretion, nor in execution, but boldly encouraged his soldiers, both by word and example.

There is extant in our chronicles, an^r oration, which at that time he made to his souldiers, wherein he confesseth his errours, and desireth pardon of all the world, as he hoped his repentant tears had obtained mercy of God.

What a saint-like thing was this, for a king to crave forgiveness of subjects? for a general to humble himselfe to his souldiers? What could it be but the effect of a more divine than terrene understanding? If (like the common fashion of men) he would have put his affiance in humane assistance, and neglected his God, he might (in common reason) have promised himselfe the victory, being double in forces, and nothing inferiour, either in valour or policy; but he acknowledged and confessed the power of the most powerfull; he knew that it was not the multitude of men, but God, that giveth the victory; and therefore, having first made peace with his owne soule, he humbled himselfe, and asked pardon of those over whom he had government; knowing no government to be so perfect, wherein some good men are not offended.

This was the effect of his compunction; to put him in remembrance, that princes are mortal, and that his being a king, bound him to a more strict reckoning, than one that enjoyeth a lesser fame. Now whether this mercifull remembrance of God disgraceth him, judge ye that have grace. But now (both battels being joyned) what did this valiant king? Did hee onely stand to give directions to others? No, he did rigorous execution with his sword upon his enemies.

Did he, when hee perceived some of his subjects disloyally to revolt, and that his forces were put to the worst, think upon yeelding or flight? though by some of his faithfullest servants he was counsailed to flie, and for that purpose presented with a horse of wonderfull speed, yet he would not; for having been inured to conquest, he scorned to yeeld: having been a king, he would not die a vassall; and therefore, because the garland was a crowne, the prize a kingdome; victory, majestie, and perpetuall renowne the reward, this lyon-hearted king courageously charging his speare, ran into the battalion of his adversaries, where, with his owne hands, hee slew the stout^a Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer of his enemy: he overthrew the strong and valiant Sir John Cheyny, and singled out his competitor: who, being the most heroick and valiant prince of those times, yet had doubtlesse been slaine, had not he beene rescued by Sir William Stanely, who came happily with three thousand men to his rescue, who on all sides encompassing K. Richard, so assailed him, that though he did more than a man, though his sword acted wonders, yet being oppressed by so great a

^a "The oration of King Richard. Holinshed's chronicle, in the end of his reigne."

^a "Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to Henry the Seventh, slaine. He was father to Charles Brandon, after created Duke of Suffolke by Henry the Eighth."

multitude, hee was there manfully slaine, not overcome, for he conquered the betray-ers of men, in danger, passion and feare.

Thus lost he both kingdome and life, but nothing diminished his interiour vertues : When the adjudged punishment is performed, our lawes doe account the offender as clear of the crime as if he never had committed it. Why should this common benefit be denied a king, since, if guilty, his blood made restitution, and being dead his royall body was despoiled of all kingly ornamtse, left naked, and not onely unroyally, but inhumanely and reprochfully dragged? yet neither can his blood redeem him from injurious tongues, nor the reproch offered his body be thought cruell enough, but that we must still make him more cruelly infamous in pamphlets and plays. Compare him now (judicious reader) impartially with other princes; judge truly of all their actions, their forme of government, and their statutes and ordinances, the upholders, the strength, the sinews of government; and thou shalt find him as innocent of cruelty, extortion and tyranny as the most; as wise, politike and valiant as any: if so, censure him, his actions, his ordinances, according to their deserts, and this treatise of mine as a charitable well-wishing to a scandalized and defamed king.

Yet for all this know, I hold this but a paradox.

An exact and curious Survey of the East Indies, even to Canton, the chiefe Citie of China; all duly performed by Land, by Monsieur de Monfart, the like whereof was never hetherto brought to an End. Wherein also are described the huge Dominions of the Great Mogor, to whom that honourable Knight, Sir Thomas Roe,¹ was lately sent Ambassador from the King. Newly translated out of the Travailers Manuscript.

London: Printed by Thomas Dawson, for William Arondell, 1615.

To the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke, one of the Lords of his Majesties most honourable Privie Counsell, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

RIGHT HONORABLE.

This every way so meane a booke, and so unmeasurably disproportioned to your honors eminent rank and merite, I durst never have presumed to have cast, no not so high as your feete, for the first publike token of my wholly devoted service, and humble dutie; but that my selfe being totally, truly, and most deservedly yours, any thing that is in me, or shall ever come from me, little or much, and of what nature soever, must needs acknowledge that dependance. And when I remembred, the earnest is ever the least part, yea often no part, of the payment, (neyther do I here intend more) I had some hope your true noblenes would not altogether reject it. Vouchsafe then, my most noble lord, to suffer it to passe as a meere earnest, or rather an entayle to

¹ Sir Thomas Roe was ambassador at the court of the Great Mogol, from the year 1614 to 1618. He disgusted the monarch greatly, by a present of Mercator's chart, from which he learned, to his infinite astonishment, to how small a part of the habitable earth his own dominions amounted, and ordered the maps to be returned in great indignation.

your lordship, of whatsoever I shall, at any time hereafter, be able more happily to bring forth for your service and pleasure. Which (regardles as it is) if it may but escape the imputation of an offence, it is the highest ayme of him, that neyther desires, nor is worthy longer to live, then he shall give the world notice to his utmost, how much he is,

Your Lord-ships most humble, and bounden in all duties.

A Preface of the Translator.

Yet was I not so much the translator, as the fashioner of this worke. It was my good hap, in my last journey into Fraunce, to be acquainted with that brave spirit, the right author and performer thereof; who, a right French gentleman withall, howsoever indowed with courage and other martiall qualities, (yet, as though learning were a stain to a noble blood, with us) the truth is, he cannot very well write; strongly possessed with that active humour of ours, so much bent to doing, as can little curbe it selfe to musing; and with that prejudicat opinion, (the ship-wrack of all our young nobilitie,) that it is onely for a gentleman to ride, not to read, and rather handle a bad sword, then a good book, but a pen least of all. Which hath ever been the unluckie cause that our worthiest counsels, and most generous exployts in peace, or warr, would lye for ever buryed under the dust of forgetfulnesse, with the same bodyes that performed them; if even they who have felt most smart by us had not set them down to our own knowledge, and of all nations, to diminish their shame by the valor of their enemies. So then this gentleman having onely taken some notes of his journeyes, still as he went, not able to make a right treatise of them, for want of a fit writer in these barbarous countries, being, as he thought, at his travels end, and happilie landed in Christendome, he found it in this case farre more barbarous. For there he was taken himselfe, and in one of the most rich and famous sea-cities of the world, kept four yeeres in pryson, watching him carefully, with an intent, so to keep him all his life tyme, least by a full discourse, he should make other nations acquainted with these his observations, thereby to give them an entrance into that earthly paradise, which they so enviously barre from all notice, and entercourse of the whole world, by the flaming mouth of so manie cannons, and the sun-burnt garrisons of their black angels; the dearer to sell unto us those delightfull fruits of life, which we could fetch our selves at a better rate: In that plight, our traveller was faine to commend all his knowledge to his best memorie, (a qualitie wherewith God hath largely requitted his not being a great rethoritian,) and principally to his notes, which yet in the midst of all his troubles, and no small losses, he was more careful to keep then his treasure. So as soon as, by a very extraordinary and much unlooked-for favour from heaven, he had made meanes, in favour of two great marriages intended, to get out; and, finally, being arrived at Paris, I was chosen for the framing and setting together this disjoynted treatise; enlarging his notes from his own mouth, (as sometimes one doth after a sermon,) and was allowed my own coppie for my labour. The like whereof, I may safely avouch, is but in three hands besides, through all the world: the one in the closet of our most noble and hopefull young king; (whom God for ever blesse;) the other, with a great prince; the third, with the author himselfe. Now the truth is, that as soon as I had but the first sight thereof, I immediately, according to my former resolution and profession, whollie to applie my selfe, my studies, my life, and best endeavours to the service and benefit (as farre as I can) of this noble kingdome, my second and substitute country, after that which nature first binds me unto, purposed with my selfe to publish it here, as a witness of my true and auncient love. A love indeed not humorous, nor

new, but trulie bred, even with nature, in my childhood, and before my knowledge, under the tender care of an English mother; now of late, in my riper and best yeeres, upon good triall and just reasons, (or such at least as I doe flatter my selfe to be so,) growne by habitude to such a poynt of bewitching, as even I content my selfe to forbear my right countrie and kindred, with all my hopes, perhaps not altogether unlikelie, (or but meere hopes unbegun,) of higher preferment in the multitude of so many friends, great and small, and of both religions, (as I dare say, and withall prayse God for it,) I have yonder. Neyther is that love of mine hid or unknown to the world. There are bookes extant in more then one language, to testifie it, which I might very well have kept back, if it had been otherwise: since even many of mine owne countrymen have taken some exceptions at it, as though (God forbid) I would in some sort dissolve the bands of nature, farre, farre, from my meaning; and which scarce can be effected at my very dissolution. Yet did not my love so much carry me away, as that I would witnesse it in superfluous things. Therefore, least I should runne amisse, I was carefull both to recover and peruse all such bookes and pamphlets, as are to be found in English, concerning Asia-Travailes, which in all doe not amount to five or sixe. And, finding the most part speakes of nothing els then of Græcia, Arabia, Syria, with some stale tales of Jerusalem, so contrary one to another, and so much beaten, and beaten again, as it is both shame and losse, that such toyes should be uttered, (but that ever some prettie wit must get money by making others loose their tyme,) I thought this author could not but prove profitable and welcome: seeing that with no other end, but onely to see and learne, he did undertake his travell; without loade, or engagement of marchandise, or of any private end, or company, ranging still up and downe, and curiously prying and peircing, as far as he could, into every island or continent; yea, never by water, where he might by land, hath discovered in yonder world more nations, more people, more kingdomes, more townes, more fashions, more particularities, then ever any man before, or since, to our knowledge. Now for the style; this man doth not stand upon flowers, nor I myselfe, who do follow him as neer as I can. Neyther doth he fill the paper with idle talkes of a tempest, or a ship-wracke; a robberie here, a disgrace there; or shamefully recount how many kicks, how many knocks, and bastinados he had this way, or that way; a thing more then most common among Turkes and infidels. He swears upon his credite he had none. Neyther doth he stand upon any other vayne particulars; but directly goeth to the maine; saying what he can, and what he knoweth goes to the heart and life of whom he intends to be revenged, not onely for his long imprisonment, but also for somewhat more then he dares write for this present. Whereof neverthesse, he will give an inkling in his fit place, before he end, sufficient enough to enforme of the whole, such as are not altogether blind or deafe. But now it is high tyme to hear him speake.

The Travailes of Monsieur de Monfart to China by Land, the like whereof was never yet performed.

In the name of God, in the yeere of our Lord, 1608. I Henry Defeynes, commonly called by the name of the Mannor of Monfart, wayting then upon the most illustrious, and most reverend cardinal of Joyeuse, upon some private discontent taken against such a person, of whom I could not well, nor yet trulie would revenge my selfe; knowing nothing doth so much aggravate and nourish up grieve as idlenes, yea, idlenes in the same place where the grieve hath been taken, and in continual sight of the cause and subject thereof; neither seeing at that time any worthy warre in Christendome, to applie my bodie and mind, away from my wonted thoughts; did fully resolve to under-

take some farre and hard travell, that by leaving behind old displeasures, and purposely going to seek and find me new, I should strive to banish the one by meanes of the other ; or at least trie what change (the chieftest, I think, comfort in misery) would work in me : For sure it is not to have fellowes, otherwise a man might soon be contented.

First then, I went the common and neerer way from Paris directly to Venice, not yet well resolved which way I should bend afterwards ; but determined there to take my course. At Venice I must needs indeed take ship. Therefore, having resolved upon Babilon, Persia, and the East Indies, I sayled to Alexandretta, otherwise called by the Turks, Scanderone, in Syria. This is a common way, a knowne town, which serves for a haven to Aleppo, though three days journey off. It is an ill-favoured, unluckie, and unwholesome citty, within eyght miles of Tharshis, the birth-citie of St. Paul. But many, going and returning daily from thence, have both sayd and written so much of it, as I need little to add. Onely thus much, that it is the first place of firme land, where first and formost, and for the first discommoditie, there are no innes to be found for travellers : so that they must eyther carry their own victuals, and provision themselves, or put it upon cammels. Secondly, almost all travellers, but trulie at least, and chiefly, all Christians, come to loose the right of themselves, and become as poore wretched slaves, subject to all injuries, disgraces, robberies, mis-usings in words and deeds, by theeves, drunkards, or the next base fellow, from which their very janizaries and gardes cannot alwayes defend them, though they be payd deerely for it, and sometimes indeed do their best for the same ; and for some private offence, eyther punish the malefactors themselves, or cause them sharply to be punished. But against hundreds of theeves, as they flock ordinarily together, to assaile passengers, there is none, nor can be any justice, or helpe at all. So that a Christian, being now become the weaker, though twice stronger, must here begin whether he will or no, to observe his masters commandement, and turn the left cheek, when he hath been smitten on the right. For indeed the readie way to prevent more blowes, is even to take the hand that hath stricken you, very hartlie kissing it, and with a cheereful countenance, stroak the knave by the beard, which he will take verie kindly.

From Scanderone, therefore, I went to Aleppo ; and your chiefe place in the way, is Antiochia, where Christians were first so called. This Aleppo is one of the fairest and greatest mart-cities in all the world. And from thence one cannot travell with a simple guard or convoy, but with whole caravans, (otherwise called caffes) that is, whole numbers and multitudes of men, with their cammels joining and cleaving all in a troope, like an armie ; to march together in those hence forward most hard, desolate, and very dangerous wayes.

There having found the usuall ambassador from the basha of Babilon, captaine of theaffe, caravane, which goeth twice a yeare from thence thether, I gave him 100 rials of eight for my dyet and safe conduct through the Arabian desert. The caravane consisted at that time of 10,000 men, or rather more. They travelled all by night, as well to avoide the vehement heat of the day, as to be guided by the starre ; and therefore, such guides as are expert in that faculty, name themselves pilots. They carry all their victuals on cammels, till they come to a certain place beyond the desert, wherof Ile speake anon. This desert is all sandy, and destitute of paths, or high wayes ; neither may there be any, by reason of the continual motion which the wind causeth in the sand. All that groweth there, as well trees as shrubbs, are caper-plants, or tamariskes, on which the cammels do feed. There shall you find no kind of fierce or savage beasts, but only asses, roes, and gazells, (which is a kind of wild goates) with an innumerable number of staggs ; yea, in such quantity and so bolde, as often times they run through the caravane, not knowing whether men are to be feared or no.

We were most commonly constrained, for meer necessity, to goe and bayte out of our way, to enjoy the use and commodity of some wells, which to this day are preserved

among the ruines of certain townes, that heretofore were builded in those places; and sometimes without finding any. They make their provision of water in great borachoes, made of whole goates-skins; and sometimes are much distressed through want of it.

There is no fowle in all the desert but pigions, which nestle in those ruines. The king of this hether part of the desert, is a Mahometan, tributarie to the Turke, and so superstitious or timorous, that, by reason of certaine vowes, customes, and auncient traditions, he never entereth under any rooffe, the better to behold his forces about him. He is so strong, that at an hours warning he will bring 100,000 horsemen to the field without any difficulty, their horses being the goodliest in the world. Their attire is after the Turkish fashion, turbant onely excepted, in steed whereof they have a kind of capp, rowled about with a black turbant. They are of a swart complexion, and all, as well men as women, goe almost naked. It is very true, that such as intend to write back to Aleppo, take with them at their departure some sitting pigions from their young ones, which afterwards they let flie back again from what part soever they will, handsomely loaden with their letters; and the like do they in some other cases, for speedy warning, through all those parts.

Nane or Anna.

After thirty dayes journey, more or lesse, we came to Nane, where the whole caravan takes water upon Euphrates; and there we reposed and refresht our selves some eight dayes together, expecting boates for our transportation. It is a good towne, full of bad people; but yet there begins to cease all penury, and discommodity for want of victuals, finding in that country all kinds of meates, and refreshings fit for mans life. So we embarked ourselves there; and after twelve dayes came within foure leagues of Babilon: having seen nothing else on either side the river but palme-trees and date-trees, which bear most excellent fruite when they be ripe, and returne a most comfortable odour on the water. Betweene Nane and Babilon, there is a great lake, which is vulgarly named the Pitchie Sea. I went expressly to see the head of it; which proceedeth out of a rock in five several clefts, about the hignes of a mans waste; which soon after, meeting all in one, run 18 leagues long, till it looseth it selfe under the ground. This blacke and thick lickour serves to build withal, instead of lime.

Mare Piceum, whereof Strabo, Pliny, and Curtius doe also speake.

Babilon.

There the basha sent us all manner of necessarie assistance, to bring our men and merchandice to Babilon, paying a certaine custome, as one *per centum*, silver and precious stones excepted, which are tole-free. This cittie, which now the Turkes call Bagdat, is at this present scituate upon the river Tigris, and not upon Euphrates, as aunciently it was; though it be still the selfe same stuff and rubbish, which the Babilonians carried foure leagues further, to rebuild their cittie, on one of the bankes of Tigris; wherein, finding yet a further inconvenience, they transported it on the other side; as to this day there are yet extant great tokens, togeather with some habitations which have still kept in the first place. There is also a great bridge of boates, though som-what incommodious by reason of the largenes and height of the river. The towne is twice as bigge as Paris, but therein are many great gardens, orchards, and arrable grounds: and that which seemes most admirable, is to see so great an enclosure compassed with so faire wals; for indeed 4 waggons may goe a front upon them; and are built all with bricke. The houses within the cittie are low enough, vaulted under, and tarassed on the top. The castle is exceeding strong, faire, great, and well stored with munition. There the basha makes his dwelling place. I sawe him walke abroad on a day, and 'twas reported he had very neere 50000 foot to waite upon him, and as many horse, the best arraied that can ever be, having their harnesses all deckt with gold, silver, and pretious stones, to the very stirrups: with a great noise of trumpets, drummes, cimbals, clarions, and hautbois. I was so curious likewise as to goe to the place, where it is said the great tower of Babel was built, being about half a dayes journey distant; where I saw nothing but a high mountaine of earth in the midst of a

plaine, where, in digging, you may find certaine bricks, whereof it is saide the tower was built. Tower of Babel.

From Babilon I went to Ezpan, now the cheife and most gallant cittie of Persia (I durst almost say of all the world) where the Sophy is most resident. The way is troublesome and discomodious enough, being of fiftene long dayes travaile, through wast desarts, voyde of all townes and houses, or any other succour, partly by nature, partly so wasted of purpose to impeach the approches of the Turke. Onely from one dayes journey to another, the Sophie hath caused to be erected certaine kind of great harbours, or have lodgings (like hamlets) called *caravansara*, or *surroyes*, for the benefit of caravanes; out of which lodgings, travailers dare not issue without a convoy, which the governors of the said places give from one to another; and the capitaine of the convoy must bring back a good certificat from the capitaine of the caravan, how he hath faithfully brought them to the next lodging, and that they were pleased with his convoy. Otherwise, upon the least complaint the king should heare, he would cause the governors head to be cut off, and his house set a fire, under whom the spoyle were committed; restoring to the full out of his own treasure what goods soever of the marchants which were past recoverie. Yet is it true, thereof have been seen few examples, by reason of very few misdemeanures in that nature; but whensoever any hath happened, that justice hath been severely executed. Now these lodgings are exceeding comely, with faire shops belonging thereto; and are able to entertaine all caravans, never so great, the like being so set throughout all Persia. Severe justice.

Hispaan is halfe as bigge againe as Paris; very strong, very populous, and wonderfull frequented, aswell because of trafficke, as for the kings presence and all the courts of justice, checker, and religion. It is impossible to relate the pleasures, recreations and delights which are there; either for stately buildings, great faire gardens, store and goodnes of fruits, continuall riding, and all other kinds of noble exercises, with an incredible pompe, triumph and magnificence, where once they undertake it. There is also great peace and plenty through all Persia, both of common things, which others have in some sorte as well as they, as of sundry other singularities which none have but they indeed, or at least with such abundance and excellencie. Among other, the finest, fairest, and best bezar-stones, which they find cleaving to the liver of certaine goates. There also is found the great mine of turquesses; and the greatest quantity of silke that can be imagined, which the men themselves doe spinne.

For their bodyes, they are reasonable handsome; for their minds, reasonable tractable and civill.

Being in the said cittie, I saw 70000 gallant harquebusiers go out to meet the king, at his retourne from a victorious journey against the Turkes, upon whom he had conquered foure provinces; and because they were not come farre enough to his minde, he did condemne them to pay three zequins a peece, with threats, that, if they offended againe in the like, he would cut off their heads: and did compell them to remaine in guard in a large spacious place before his pallace; where every evening he caused them to play and exercise themselves as though they had been in warre: causing withall store of artillery to be shot in among them; and if any one through feare seemed to neglect his dutie, he caused his turbant to be taken off, and the man knockt downe to death with staves, himselfe giving the first stroake. At this his entrie they made him a great triumph, with a long magnificence. Among the rest, they erected in the said place, before his pallace, foure fortresses, all full of fire-workes, with lions, dragons, leopards, crocodils, and other beasts; whose motion was artificially made to run upon lines, from one fort to another, fighting as they had been alive. They made likewise foure Forrests to be burnt, consisting of all sortes of fruitfull trees; whereon the fruits were so naturally represented, that nothing could be more perfect. Pleasant severity.

The said place is all vaulted about with porches, like to the Place Royall in Paris; having faire shops of every side, as well within as without. There the king command- Then cruel.

A true Asiaticall magnificence.

Like the royal Exchange in London, but exceeding farre greater.

ed each one, according to his severall trade, to deck their shops in the richest manner they could; which they also did: and having shut up all the passages for the sunne there was no other light but with lamps and torches, placed in the best order that can ever be devised, which, burning continually, did returne a brightnes cleerer then the day it selfe, and I might well have said there was all the riches in the world, for so they had dilligently sought after, and either bought or borrowed it of purpose from all parts, to appeare every one more gallant and well minded to their prince then his neighbour. Surely all that ever I have seen since, through all my travails, I think I saw it first there. About foure a clocke in the evening, the king used to come within that place, and remained there till morning, playing, walking, and passing the time: which triumphs continued so for the space of two moneths togethier. There I saw the greatest quantity of rich stuffes and tapistries that ever I saw before or since; silver, and coyned money of all countries; yea with a good quantity out of France and Spaine. Within that place there is a 1000 peeces of ordinance, as well great as small, which they say they had gotten from the Turke; and among the rest I perceived four French peeces, of which having told the king, he made me answer, that he had taken them from the great vizier, when he defeated him before Tauris, in his fathers time.

He is in a manner of the same religion the Turke is of, except some, I know not what differences, which I understand not, being hereticks, one to another. When the king dies, he that succedeth puts out the eyes of all his brethren, and keepeth them close prisoners in a great castle, but yet with as much ease as he can; a kind of curtesie which hath been but since this kings time that now is, for in times past they slew them as they doe in Turkie.

Casbin. From Ispaan I went to Casbin, 12 dayes journey distant, a very populous and rich citty, and of great traffick, about the bignes of Orleans; which, though it be great and strong enough, yet the chiefest strength thereof lieth in the great number of horsemen that are continually about it. But there are no further commodities then at Ispaan. From thence I travailed 15 daies journey through very fare and well manured countries, till I came to Tauris, a citty very populous too, and of great traffick, somewhat perhaps bigger then Toulouze, and was heretofore farre greater, yea of a huge bignes, as yet is to be seen by the ruines; but since, having bin sackt againe by the Turke, hath lost almost all its former beauty, having heretofore, both for the fairnes and plentifulnes of the soyle, and statelines of the place, bin the seate of the Persian kings.

Syras. Thence I prosecuted my travail to Syras, being 16 daies journey distant. It is still a brave place for trade, but chiefly for armour; the healthfullest seate and the fairest in all Persia; where the verdican, or lieutenant generall of the Sophie, resideth with all his janizaries, to the number of 50,000 horsmen, the best horses in the world next to those of the desert; for they dare not have any other, but such as the king giveth them, neither can they sell them; and when they die, he giveth them others, as also to all the rest of his horsemen.

The citty is some-what greater then Avignon, where there are the fairest remnants of greatnes and of stately buildings, the finest gardens, brookes, and fountaines, that can be seen. There are kindes of causeys in those parts, made for pleasure, 12 leagues in length, bordered on each side with faire trees, in forme of a vaulted palisado, so thick, that the sunne beams cannot pierce through. Of each side of them there are faire springs of cleere running water, and between every 15 foot of ground, are great vessells full of cleere water, made in form of a fountain, which throwes out water the bignes of a mans bodie.

Lar. From Syras I went 8 daies journey to the chiefe citty of the great realme of Lar, which gives his name to the whole kingdome, and from whence come the best bezar-stones. There is the galantest, the strongest, and best stored castle under the Persian

king, being impossible to be battered or mined; underneath is the cittie wholly commanded by this castle.

There the king causeth such an order to be observed through his whole kingdome, that, before his subjects sell any thing, those commodities that are his own shall first be put to sale, then they must sell theirs at the same rate. He is verie affable to strangers.

From Lar I went to Bandier, a small fort, which the Portugals hold in Persia, to supply Ormus with water and victuall, which hath but verie litle or none at all. Bandier.

Thence I past to Ormus, an island and kingdome which the Portugals do hold, though the Moorish king hath not abandoned his possession, but live in some reasonable peace one with another. It is of a great force and consequence to them, drawing from thence very great commodities, for it lyeth just in the passage to Mecha, and of necessitie everie ship that passeth that way must make a stay there to pay the customs. Among the rest, I can affirme to have seene one that willingly taxed her selfe at 100,000 francs for her customs. There is but brimstone and salt in 10,000^l sterling. this island, without fresh water, or any other commodity; and they must carry from Persia all what they stand in need of. The island is but 3 leagues compasse, but there depends on it divers other countries; the goulph is but 4 leagues over, which is all the distance from Persia to Ormus.

There I embarked my self for Macati, which is a fortresse in Arabia Petrea, on the same side of Ormus, and some 8 daies journey distant, belonging to the Portugals. This place is betweene Ormus and Sourat; there are exceeding good horses, swifter then those of Persia, but lesser and yet more headstrong. There is also a great quantitie of dates, which is their best merchandice; for man and horse doe eat of them. They are Mahometans, of a duskie hue, and as well men as women weare long gownes, with long high hats, without brim, and nothing but the crowne. Macati, in Arabia Petrea.

There I embarked again for Sindio, which is another island and kingdom about 80 Sindio. or a 100 leagues compasse, and there I saw nothing but store of faire feathers, and plumes of two kinds of herons, whereof they make great traffick, because they are found no where else. Likewise they have all sorts of skins, which are wrought very curiously with needle-worke, serving to sleepe on in the coole. There is also great quantitie of rice, which is all their marchandise, and is a great trafficke throughout all the Indies. They are Gentiles, and adore that creature, on which they first place their devotion. They wash themselves every morning before the sunne rising, and in the evening after sunne setting, they wash their haire also, which they weare very long, and combe them very carefully, like women. They burne their dead men; and their best beloved wives being trickt up in their best and sumptuosest apparell, are conducted by their neerest kinsfolkes, and goe nine turnes about the fire, and at the ninth round throw themselves very cheerefully in the midst of it. They are a very loyall and chaste people, and who would not be a lier for a world.

Thence I returned the same way I came, to Bandier, and prosecuting my travaile by land, I entred the confines of the great Mogor, and made it two moneths and a half till I came to Cambaya, the metropolitan city of that kingdome, and whereof it beareth the name. There are found all kind of marchandises and jewels, to wit, diamonds, saphirs, pearles, rubies, cats-eyes, and greate quantitie of christall, cotton, linen, and silke stufes. This city is very neere as bigge as Hispaan. The great Mogor oftentimes makes there his residence; he is a Gentile, and adareth a bull and a cow, which they marry together, and keepe them in a kind of temple of an inestimable value; their cratch is all covered with diamonds, emeralds, and other more precious jewels; the arches and walls are full of them; and no sooner they can recover any rare things, but they carry them thither to the offering. Then the of-spring which is produced from this noble marriage succeedeth also to be their god. They have an hospitall for Returned to Bandier, to get againe into the continent, and thence to Cambaya, a great kingdome, the beginning that way of the huge territories of the great Mogor.

all sorts of sicke beastes, wheron they bestow great costs, and they observe the before-mentioned custome in burning their dead bodies. This is a wonderfull mightie prince, able to bring, at any tyme, 400,000 gallant souldiers, and above, to field. In my conscience, I thinke he is very neere as mightie, as rich, and lord-of as much ground, better peopled (at least, I am sure,) then the Turke himself; with as many great kingdomes, with their viceroyes, as many brave townes, as Bramport by name, Agra, Lahor, and others, not inferior in any thing to any the Turke bath. They altogether make use of elephants, as well to carrie burdens, as to launch forth ships; to guard their fortresses, or any other military actions, making them to carry a pretty big tower on their backes, with 24 or 25 bow-men, and 4 harquebus a croke, by which meanes they mightily molest the Portugals, who have not yet found any invention to defend themselves from them, except with fired lances, which they throw in their eyes; but whatsoever comes within their reach, they breake into peeces with their trunks. For to take them, (as it was related to me in the country,) they make use of a female, when shee goeth proud, in her heate, which they let goe up and downe in a great wood, well enclosed, and environed with great stakes and trees, leaving but onely one passage open, with a strong portcullis, on the top whereof stands a man as a centinell, keeping himself unseen, letting down the portcullis as soone as the elephants be entred; then very solemnly, some certaine men, which have thereof a particular skil, goe to them, and capitulate with them, as with prisoners of warre, what exercise they will be put unto, either to serve in the warres, or some other imployments, whereupon, according as they like the conditions, they make signes with their head to the interpreter; then they suffer them to come forth, and they faile not to follow him unto whom they have yeelded themselves. Then men must be sure to keep promise with them, or else finding themselves abused, they would wilfully pine themselves to death. But some there are, who, either through shame or courage, will not yeeld themselves, and had rather suffer themselves to be slaine on the place. The interpreter must give them to understand whether they goe, and how they shall be intreated; but if they come and find the contrary, they starve themselves to death; and if their lord doth sel them to a meaner man then himself, they will not goe to him. I have seen one my selfe, at Cochín, esteemed the valiantest of that countrey, finding himselfe unable to bring to passe an enterprise imposed upon him, which was to lanch a very great ship, made all the signes he could to avoide it, whereupon the trucheman told him, that they should be constrained to goe and find out another that should doe it, which would prove a vile affront unto him, having already purchased so great a reputation as he had, whereupon he went to worke, upon meere desperate vaine glory, and drew the shippe into the sea, then bursted; which I have also heard to be usuall, and have hapned to many others in some such cases. It is a creature that never lieth downe, the female only excepted, in her copulation with the male, which is very much alike to the man and woman, then with his trunk hee gently raiseth her up again.

Now for the people; they are of a swartie kind, like to those of Sindio, and weare a white turbant very little, with cotton garments. They bequeath their goods to their sisters children, before their brothers, being well assured, that, without doubt, they are sprung of their blood. It is very profitable trading with this people; for if but a child went thither with his wares, he should gain as much as the subtillest merchant in the world. For as soone as you are arrived into this citty, the kings officers come and dis-burden you of what you desire to expose to sale, which they lock up, by account, within the publike store-house; you need but tell them the price, and make choyce of one of their brokers, who goeth to exhibite them to their merchants, and so make more of your wares by the one half, then you should have done your self; in the end, he comes and gives you a faithfull account of all. Likewise for such merchandise as you desire to have among them; in giving them a note thereof, they will by and by bring

you all kinds of patterns, and they themselves will fraught your shippe, you needing not to trouble your self any further, and most commonly will furnish you with better wares then they had before shewen you; yea, after having given you up their accounts, as well of the sale as of the goods bought, and restored you the overplus, if there be any, sometimes they will present you with some good gift, for having done them the credit, in making choyce of them above all their fellowes.

The fruits of this country are excellent, and farre differing from ours; among the rest there is one not much unlike a mellon, which groweth on the ground between two leaves, with a verie yellow rinde, being ripe, and this is called ananas, very hot of qualitie, but of taste, above all things so sweete, that after having eaten of it, water will seeme to you as bitter as gall. There is another very licquorish fruit, called aman-gues, growing on trees, and is as bigge as a great quince, with a very great stone in it. Moreover there is another that groweth on trees, resembling a great citrull, with a kind of hornie rinde, after the forme of a pointed diamond; they are green in colour, and called jugues, containing a licquor like honie, which licquor is found likewise in another fruit named chatagu, very good to eate, but dangerous to those that are not accustomed unto it, by reason of the heate of it: furthermore, there is another named jambes, which also groweth on trees, and is of the bignes of an apple, very good and wholesome, containing five stones in it, the outside, half red and halfe yellow. They have yet another fruit, of colour green, coole, and wholesome, (which groweth on a tree, called carambole,) square, and of a fingers length; they make great use of it in phisicke. There is withal great quantitie of anis-seed, white ginger, whereof they make great trafficke, which also they preserve and confect.

Thence I continued my journey 12 dayes together, all along the coast, till I came Sourat within foure leagues of Sourat, which is a most fair island, and a very populous kingdome, (much frequented by merchants,) subject to the great Mogor. There I embarked my selfe to passe that little gulfe. The citty is about the bignes of Roan, the castie impregnable, because inaccessible; for of the one side it is invironed with the sea, and the other side is built on so strong and steepe a rocke, that it is as much as a man can do with great difficultie to get up, and withall, the best garded and furnished with ordinance, and all kind of munition, as ever I saw; and indeed they have good reason, for on that place depends the saftie of the whole island.

Thence I held my course for Diu, some foureteen dayes journey distant, which is a Diu most important strong hold, which the Portugals possesse there, by them conquered from the great Mogor, very neere as bigge as Pontoise. They are Gentiles, and differ little or nothing from the others, in humours, religion, trafficke, soyle, or fruits.

Thence I travailed to the kingdome of Calicut, the king whereof is a Mahometan; Calicut and made it 17 dayes journey compleat, along the coast, no extraordinarie thing presenting it selfe to my view, beside the fore-mentioned commodities; the men being of a swartie hue.

Departing from the aforesaid kingdome, I entred into that of Malebar, where they Malebar are exceeding black, but yet not curled, flat nosde, or great lipt, as the negroes be; neverthesse, with as good faces as any in all Europe. They are Mahometans, and valiant, although they are somewhat of a savage inclination, and would never come to composition with the Portugals, but delight themselves to be at variance with all their neighbours. They lie in the field, and have very few houses of any importance. Meane while I was there, they tooke 160 caravels from the Portugals. And when they take any prisoner, who by chance hath his garments cut, or jag'd, they say he did teare them of purpose; knowing they should once be theirs, and knocke him in the head with staves. This kingdome containes in length some 14 dayes journey.

Departing thence, I entred the kingdome of Cananor, where I travailed foure dayes, Cananor

without the sight of any rarity of importance more than is abovesayd. It is a little Mahometan kingdom, they are swartie, and great traffickers.

Mangalor. Thence I entered the countrey of Mangalor, which is also a little Mahometan kingdome; the inhabitants of a swartie colour, where I travailed 8 daies along the coast, without any thing worth writing, besides that which is in their neighbour countries, onely that they have no formall townes, or scarce any good houses.

Sumatra. Thence I entred the island and realme of Sumatra, resembling altogether the former in all things, as well for religion and commodities, as for the stature and hue of men. Onely they have more then the rest, the great pepper in abundance, whereof they doe furnish the Portugals. But they are wise enough to keepe the best from them, which they call ganry, of a gray colour, bigger and smother then that which they send us, which is but that which falleth from the tree before it be ripe, which makes them become so withered and bare, keeping the better sort for their owne use, whereof they preserve a great part, delighting much to eat hotte things, although their countrey be very hot. This pepper groweth on a tree, about the bignesse of a man's arme; there groweth also a great quantitie of good ginger.

Bombas. Thence I entred the kingdome of Bombas, in all things like the other, pepper onely excepted, being found in no one part of the East-Indies, but in Sumatra, and I travailed 12 dayes journey along the coast, without seeing one good towne.

Chaoul. Departing thence, I returned within the countreyes of the great Mogor, and arrived at Chaoul, a small towne, about the bignes of S. Clou. There are made the fairest cabinets in the worle, being not to be matched by any of Germany, or of China. They are Gentiles, as in Cambaya, and great traffickers.

Damans. Thence I went to Damans, which is a place fortified by the Portugals, about the bignesse of Chaoul, being 11 dayes journey, one from another, and are likewise Gentiles.

Canarra. Thence to the kingdome of the Canarrins, which is but a little one, and 5 dayes journey from Damans. They are tall of stature, idle, for the most part, and therefore the greater theeves. They hold some points of Christianitie. They weare a cap, a long cloake, in forme of a gowne. They lie in the field, under vile cabbing of turfe.

Brameny. Thence I entred the kingdome of Brameny, which containeth but 2 dayes journey in length, and, in a manner, of the same qualitie and habit, with the Canarrins, onely they have a kind of linnen cloth, which they make merchandice of.

Coulam. Thence to the kingdom of Coulam, (who are Gentiles, and of a swartie hue,) which having traversed from one end to the other in a 11 dayes journey, I beheld no place of importance. There is nothing there, but all open.

Conchin. Thence I tooke my way to Conchin, possessed by the Portugals; though the king keepes, (neverthesse) still there his title and court. The citties about the bigness of Mante, and is as well frequented with marchants, as any other place in all the Indies, being the thorowfair to China. And there is a citadell of exceeding great strength.

S. Thomas. Thence I went to the mountaine of S. Thomas, where they are all Christians, and have alwayes so borne themselves, (notwithstanding their king is a Gentile,) their number being so great, that very hardly may they be rooted out; besides that, the passages to it are most difficult. They goe for the most part almost naked, as commonly they doe in all those countries. And there is a certaine place where there is a miraculous crosse, whither they goe to procession, in the holy weeke. And then, during their service time, while they repeate the passion, this crosse begins to change colour, and to sweat, I know not what kind of blacke liquor like inke, but the passion being ended, it returns to its former nature. They hold it to be a grace which saint Thomas obtained from God, for their perseverance in the faith. The cittie is about the bignes of Poissy. There are found certaine stuffs by them much esteemed, although they be made but of hearbs, wherewith they cloath themselves, and make a great trade thereof.

Thence I returned to Conchin, and from Conchin to the kingdome of Bengala, wherein the Portugals also hold the capitall city, and best fortresse, of which the whole kingdome takes their name, which, notwithstanding, is very small and of little strength. It is a countrey full of all sorts of commodities. Among the rest, they have prettie coverlets of yellow linen-cloth, all pinkte and wrought with needle-worke, whereof some are to be seene in these parts. This citie lies all open, being of the bignes of saint Denis, and is some 5 weekes journey from Conchin. To Conchin againe, and thence to Bengala.

Thence to the kingdome and iland of Seilan, which the Portugals holde, being a place of importance. In that countrey are whole forests of cinamon, all other countreies being destitute of it. There be also whole mountaines of christall; and out of their rivers they draw perles, rubies, saphirs, and cats-eyes, which are of great value, and whereof they make a great trade in China. It is a good country, and exceeding plentifull in corn, rice, fruits, and all other things which are frequent throughout the Indies; and is held to bee 300 leagues compasse, being all Gentiles. True it is, that the beasts which they adore varie from the others, for they will worship the first creature they meete withal. They eate nothing that hath bloud, and of their very bread they will make no more then will be eaten at a meale; for if it be kept but 2 houres, they are forbidden by their religion to eate it. Moreover, there is a river of salt water, which issueth out of the sea, and runneth neere the fort, where there is a certaine fish, or rather a kind of sea dragon, a monster, or I know not what, comes often howling even under the windowes, and will not depart before they have given him his prey, because, (as they say,) the governour hath used him to it, causing all such as he beareth grudge unto, or he any way distrusteth, to be throwne to him, so that none but he and his men can tell what is become of them. Seilan.

Thence I bent my course, (for the kingdome of Jor,) as much as I could by land, for this climate is all full of waters and ilands, and is very temperate, being about a monthes travill betweene Seilan and Jor, which is a very pretty little towne, about the bignes of Avignon. They are Gentiles, and of a yellowish hew; they worship I know not what shape with three heads; they observe the like abstinence as is above mentioned, and have very neere the selfe same commodities. Jor.

Thence I past to Malaca, an exceeding strong fortres, belonging to the Portugals, 10 dayes travaill beyond Jor. There you have on aire most unholosome, and those whose constitution is able to beare it, and live, at least their complexion is all changed to a yellow; there groweth a certaine fruit prickled like a ches-nut, and as big as ones fist, the best in the world to eate; these are somewhat costly, all other fruits being at an easie rate. It must be broken with force, and therein is contained a white liquor like unto creame, neverthesse it yields a very unsavory sent, like to a rotten oynian, and it is called esturion. There groweth likewise, and no where els, nutmegs and cloves upon their trees, or stalkes; as also the bezar-stone, which is found joyned to the breast of monkies, but not so good as those of the Persian goates. Likewise there be diamonds, but farre inferior to those whereof I am to speake anon; yet are these porcupine-stones of the couller of white soape, which are had in great estimation, having seene one about the bignes of a nutmeg, sold for 300 crownes, which indeed was a faire one. They make use of it almost against all diseases, leaving it an howre to steepe in water, which afterwards they drinke of, though it be as bitter as gall. Malaca.

This kingdome is of the Molucos, and the Hollanders possesse there a strong fortresse called Sonde, whence they bring us the birds of Paradice, for they are found no where else; the countrey folkes take them up dead, and sell them for 8 rials a peece. All along this coast is found great quantitie of gray amber and black muske and civet: But the men of those countreys are very liquorish of the amber, and eate the most part of it as fast as they find it. They are well furnished with all manner of commodities 901. sterlings

wine only excepted; but they have instead of it, a certaine drink called caahiete, as black as inke, which they make with the barke of a tree, and drinke it as hot as they can endure it. Their houses are low, vaulted, and tarrased on the top, the better to sleepe in the coole aire.

Macao.

From Malaca I went to Macao, (neere a months travaile) which is a cittie, scituate on the sea coaste, at the foote of a great mountaine, where in times past the Portugals had a great fort; and to this day there be yet many that dwell there. This is the entrance into China, but the place is of no great importance; they are Gentiles, and there the inhabitants begin to be faire complexioned.

Thence I travailled 2 months to the Cochinchines, finding nothing by the way worthie of note; no not so much as necessaries, so that we were faine to carrie our victuals with us the greatest part of the way. They are subjects to the king of China, but sometimes they rebell and make warre against him; and there is a great number of Christians among them. Their king's treasure consisteth in a certaine kind of wood called calamba; for which the Portugals pay 100 crownes a pound, to make pater-nosters with. It is of a mixte colour, with blacke and yellow vaines; the better sort of it is moiste, so that, being cut, it expelleth a kind of fat oylie liquor. It groweth out of a certain tree, which they fell and let it lye a while putrifying; then they bruse it, and within the same they finde this kinde of wood, like many hard knots. They are a very white people, because there it begins to be cold; lowe of stature, flat nosde, and little eyed, with a very few haire on their chins, and mustachoes, none at all on their cheekes; the hair of their head they weare long like women, and tied up with a black silke haire-lace, and weare a flat cap upon them. They weare cloth breeches made very levell, and a short robe above them, like a master of the chamber of accounts. There are found a kind of serpents that will swallow up a whole stag: two friers assured me, that, travailling in that countrey, together with 16 other men, through a fenni-marsh, about the dawning of the day, they met, to their seeming, a great tree lying along the ground, the boughes being lopped off, upon which they all began to sit down and rest themselves; but no sooner were they sate, but that which they tooke for a tree, fiercely rowed it selfe under them, and left them all to picke strawes on the ground, for indeed this was one of those serpents.

Their custome is (as they say) to put themselves in ambush among the boughs of a tree, and when they espie their pray, to draw neere; be it man or beast, they fall upon him with open mouth and devour it. There are also store of lions, leopards, and tigers: and there the fruits begin to resemble those of these partes; but the fruit, which above all others aboundeth there, is the mirabolan.

Canton in China.

Thence I set forwards to Canton, the principall cittie of all China, (some 3 months travaill distant) beyond which there is no passage, say any body what he will to the contrary; for never any man proceeded further, except (as they say) 6 Jesuits, who dwelled 20 yeares at Canton, as well to learne the language perfectly as to let their haire to growe long, after the countrey manner, of whom there was never since heard any newes, nor is there hope ever to see their returne. That people is very white, and apparelled as is above said; they are likewise Gentiles, and worship the same image with three heads. Their women of the better sort and quality, which are able to live of their owne without working, never goe out of their houses, but as they are carried in a chaire. And to that effect, from their infancie, they put their feete into certain wooden slippers, to make them stump-footed and impotent, insomuch as they are not able to goe; the reason they alleadge for it is, that women were made to no other ende, then to keep at home.

The Christians are not permitted to lie within the cittie; but as soon as night approaches, they must retire themselves to their ships, being lawfull for them to traffick whersoever they please by day-light. And for their traffick, what rarities soever there be throughout all China, are to be had in this citty, which are diligently brought

thither, to wit, great store of cloth of gold and silke, cabinets, wrought vessels, Venus-shells, massive-gold, and many other things. They will exchange or barter gold for twice as much waight in silver; for they have no coyned money, for when they would buy any thing, they carry with them a peece of gold, and will cut off as much as they intend to bestowe on what they take. They make carved images of silver, which they erect heere and there through the streets, and no bodie dares touch them. The city is governed by 4 rulers, and each one hath his government, or circuit, a part, secluded from each other. Those of one quarter dare not goe and labour in another, and those which cause them selves to be carried from one part to another, must change their bearers when they come to the gate of the next circuit: those gates are opened every morning, and shut every night, unlesse there be any complaint made of some misdeameure committed within the circuit; for then they shut them suddenly, or if they be shut, they open them not till the offender be found. The king bestowes these commands on those who are the best learned. This is a most faire cittie, and well built, very neere as big as Paris; but there the houses are arched, and nothing neere so high. Their Venus-shells consist of certaine kind of earth or clay, which hath remained a 100 yeares in one place, and removed every eight dayes. There is so much sugar in that country, that it is by them very little set by; yet is silke in farre more great abundance, but withall more course then ours, by reason of their store being so great as they are constrained to make it abroad in the fields, on the very trees in this wise; when the wormes are hatched, (whereof the eggs are farre greater then ours) they observe what quantitie of wormes each tree will be able to feed, then they lay so many on it, leaving them there without any more adoe, except it be to gather the quods, when they are ready to be spunne, which is done as they gather apricocks; for indeed, a farre off, they appeare to be so, and is a very fine sight to behould; they use a strange kind of fishing with cormorants; and surely from thence must needes have derived at first the like invention, which (as I heare) was of late brought into England, and thence hither. They tie their necks a little above their stommacks, least they should devour the fish they take: then comming to their maister, he pulleth it a live out of their throates: likewise for water-foule, they make use of great bottles with two holes, which they leave floating up and downe the water a good while, to acquaint the foules therewith; then some fellowes will wade up to the necke in the water, thrusting their heads into those bottles, and having a bag underneath, come as neere the foule as they will, taking them with their hands, without the rest being afraid of it.

From Canton I returned to Macao, and took my way through the kingdome of Pegu, which is much transformed from what it was heretofore, by reason of a certain king, who forbad his people the exercise of husbandry and tillage, or any other thing necessary for the use of man; and having gathered together all the victualls of the country, caused it strongly to be immured where he kept his residence, suffering the most part of his subjects to perish, through famine or sicknes, so that at this instant the whole countrey remaines waste and desolate. Where, in times past, there was wont to be found many rare commodities; namely, most faire rubies, and is now altogether frequented with savage beastes; yea in so great quantity, that they have almost driven out the inhabitants. Yet, for such as remaine there to this day, they be Gentiles, and of a swartie hue.

Againe to
Macao, Pegu.

Thence I made it 18 dayes journeyes to the realme of Camboge, which is very spacious, but voyd of any rarities of note, onely that the king is able to bring 400,000 men to the field, and makes warre upon the king of Sian.

Sian.

Thence I came to Sian, the king whereof is able to bring 600,000 men to the field. These two kings have neyther horses, or any fiery instruments; but make use only of bowes, and a certaine kind of pike, made of a knottie wood like canes, called baubuc, which is exceeding strong, though pliant and supple for use.

Both these kings are Gentiles, but yet differ enough in manners; for the king of Sian worshipping a white elephant, and that of Camboge doth, as the most of the above-mentioned. I saw nothing remarkable in both these kingdomes, (having but coasted them) but onely much benzoin in Sian; which is an aromaticall gumme, distilling out of a certaine tree, when they have first cut an incision into it, whereof they make a great trade; as being the onely place where it is found. I spent three moneths in traversing these two kingdomes.

Thence I imbarqued myself in one of the Portugall ships, which usually trafficke thither for benzoin, and arrived at Conchin, a most fertile kingdome, as likewise all the others be in those clime; Pegu onely, accidentally excepted.

Bisnagat.

From Conchin, I travailed by land 2 monthes and a halfe, to Bisnagat, otherwise called Ballagat, by the Portugals; which is a most faire cittie, and the metropolitan of the kingdome, unto which it gives his name. It stands within two leagues of the rock of diamonds, belonging to the king, who makes his ordinarie abode in the said cittie, and retaineth 15,000 men, continually labouring in the said mine, with straight commandment, that all the great ones be layed up in his treasurie, suffering none to be sold, but little ones, such as we see in these parts. So that there is not any great ones sold or transported, unlesse it be by stealth, or some device; as I have seen one with the great Mogor as bigge as a hens egge, and of that very form, which he caused expressly to be peirced like a pearle, to wear it on his arme; which stone had been so purloined from this king, and cost the other 500,000 parots, which is little lesse then a million. It waigheth 198 mangelins, and each mangelin weigheth five graines. I mysele found meanes by mony, privily to have another great one conveyed into my handes, whereof I will speake more by and by.

This king is a gentile, and of a hard, swartie complexion. He worshipping the tooth of a monkey, and some in his kingdome worship a certain kind of serpent.

Dialcan.

Thence I travailed 11 dayes, till I came to the realme of Decan, Dialcan, or Idalcane; their king dwelleth within a dayes journey of Goa, which is a strong cittie the Portugals hold; and the viz-roy of the Portugall-Indies keeps there his residence, against whom this king, (who is a Mahometan, and very mightie,) makes warre now and then.

Thence I came to Goa itselke, an island but five leagues in compasse, neverthelesse the greatest mart towne in all the Indies; for there all the above-mentioned kingdomes, and the Portugals, mutually come to discharge and recharge themselves. It is a verie faire cittie, about the bignes of Poitiers. At the mouth of the port, on each side, is erected a great fortresse, very strongly manned by the Portugals. In this island is the hard waxe made, (which we call Spanish waxe,) and is made in manner following. They inclose a large plotte of ground, with a little trench filled with water, then they stick up a great number of small staves upon the sayd plot; that being done, they bring thither a sort of pismires, farre bigger then ours, which, being debar'd by the water to issue out, are constrained to retire themselves upon the sayd staves, where they are kil'd with the heate of the sunne, and thereof it is that the lacka is made. This is a climate where it raines, without intermission, the three moneths of winter, and so outrageously, that it is impossible to keep the sea upon that coast, without shipwrack. After the rayne is fallen, comes there a land wind, which dryeth up the ayre, and two houres after, is very safe sayling.

Thence I imbarqued mysele, (with the permission and pasport of the viz-roy) for Lisbone, but we had such a terrible tempest, that we were eyght whole dayes in the bottomes and iles of Las Chagues, despairing ever to come out again: in the end, God miraculously delivered us, and brought us to Mozambique, which is a fort belonging to the Portugals. Then to Solfale, where they are Mahometans, and all black; and thence onely commeth the ebony. Then we arryved at Lisbone, where I was imprison-

Mozambique.
Solfale.

Lisbone.

ed, and continued so foure yeeres long, without ever telling me the cause why. Finally, after much adoe, I was set at libertie, through the great meanes my lord the duke of Mayenne made for me, when he came into Spaine about the marriages; and as it seemeth in favour and hope of them; or els I fully believe I had never been released. For as I heard there, by the meanes of some prisoners, the Viz-roy of Goa had given straight warning, that I was an undertaking man, who had exactly viewed all those countries, and could doe much hurt unto the king their master, by the acquaintances, and intelligences I had of them, if ever I could come among the French, English, or Hollanders. There was I in my chamber of the prison, by an unlucky adventure, miserably robd of a little hollow pipe of white latten, long and slender, which I had ever kept so close, that no body in the world knew of it, and therein were 35 rough diamonds, which was all that I ever had gotten in my long and painefull travels, among which (the others being but common) there was a mighty great one, waighing no lesse then 79 carrats, and therefore of an unestimable valew. The first theefe was presently, yea within a quarter of an howre robd of them by another, and so being passed, from hand to hand, when after many daies and troubles, I almost had given over all enquiry, at last the second theefe was found out, by meanes of the first, and being found seased with my diamonds, he was both taken by the justice, and they with him, which afterward were restored back unto me, I meane all the small ones, but not the great, which came never since in sight, and did vanish away, through so many honest hands. So that all the reason I could ever have for it, yea after much importunity to the king himself and the officers, was to have (though not at my request, nay, most against my will) that poor fellow hang'd, who in my conscience I think, was not the least nor the last theefe, having bin (as I am sure) robd also by a third; howsoever, the stone is not of so small valew, but a great prince may be gorgious and proud with it. God grant pardon to all sinners.

Certaine generall Observations touching the Indies.

It is to be understood, that all the kings and kingdomes betweene Cochin and the great Mogor, were in times past his subjects, but in the end many have withdrawne themselves from him, and are become soveraignes: yet there are still whole numbers that acknowledge him.

The Portugals possesse no in-land forte, through all the above named countries, but altogether on the borders and sea-coasts.

From Cambaya to Macao, they make use of elephants altogether in battels, garrisons, and for carriage.

All these Gentiles keep living serpents in their ships, instead (as it were) of an amminacke, or rather some demy-god, for their good luck; so that if they see them not frolick and blithe, they dare not set sayle; but if they be jolly and merry, they will sette out, whatsoever comes of it.

The above-named drink caahiete, is drunk from Turkey to China, and is exceeding wholesome and good.

Throughout all these Indies, instead of glasse-windowes, they use mother of pearle.

They have the fruit of a tree, like unto a peach-stone, called Arque, which they continually keep in their mouth, and can no more forbear it, then those who have used themselves to tobacco; in like manner, they use an hearbe, which they call Betre, somewhat like Juie, which both men and women chaw night and day in their mouths: and to abstaine from that, would make their harts faint: Sometimes they eate it with lime; which makes it the ardentest thing in the world. Once I would needs taste of it, but I thought verily to have burnt all my intrails: thus they forbear 5 or 6 dayes from meate.

They have also certaine fig-trees, which beare leaves, about 3 ells long, in so much that they cover themselves with it, from the raine, and use them instead of table-cloths and the onely halfe of one sufficeth 10 or 12 men. They are exceeding faire and green, and a farre off, seem a peece of water-chamlet; their fruit is of 2 sorts, the one, of the bignesse of a meane cucumber, the other, somewhat lesse; both yellow, being ripe, and wonderfull good, but the lesser is the best. Out of this fig-tree groweth a stemme, as big as a mans arme, within the which lie a great number of figs, clustring together, like a bunch of grapes, every stem, together with the figs, waighing 50 or 60 li. They gather the said stems, while the figs be green, for they rippen as well in the house, as upon the tree, therefore they make great use of them in long voyages. The custome they use in planting these trees, is to take a long lyne, and to draw it stiffly through the figs, (as a shoemaker waxeth his thred) to the end, that the small seed within the fruit, may stick to the corde, then they stretch it in the ground, half a foote deep, whereof proceedeth an infinite number of figge-trees.

Moreover, you have there, as faire as Macao, a kind of palme-trees, like those which beare dates, but this beares another fruit, which, together with the shell, is as big as a mans head. It is exceeding wholesome, and yeelds both wine, vineger, oyle to eate and to burne, sugar, and a kind of liquor which they drink: the fruit itselfe tasteth like a hasle-nut; of its rinde, they make cordage, and of the wood they build houses and ships. Many other things could I add, but thus much will suffice, for a taste to such as will be pleased to heare me further speak.

Certain Matters concerning the Realme of Scotland composed together.

The Genealogie of all the Kings of Scotland, their Lives, the Yeres of their Coronation, the Time of their Raigne, the Yere of their Death, and Maner thereof, with the Place of their Buriall.

The whole Nobility of Scotland, their Surnames, their Titles of Honour, the Names of their chiefe Houses, and their Mariages.

The Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbacies, Priories, and Nunries of Scotland.

The Knights of Scotland.

The Forme of the Othe of a Duke, Earle, Lord of Parliament, and of a Knight.

The Names of the Barons, Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in every Sherisdome.

The Names of the principall Clannes, and Surnames of the Borderers not landed.

The Stewartries and Bayleries of Scotland.

The Order of the Calling of the Table of the Session.

The Description of whole Scotland, with all the Iles, and Names thereof.

The most rare and wonderfull Things in Scotland.

As they were Anno Domini, 1597.

Imprinted at London for John Flasket, dwelling at the Signe of the Blacke Beare, in Paules Church-yard, 1603.

This compilation is called, from the name of the author, Monipenny's Chronicle. It was first published at Edinburgh, 1597, from which the London edition of 1603, was literally reprinted. The more modern editions of London, 1612, and Edinburgh, 1621, assume the title of Scots Chronicles. They are much fuller in the historical part of the tract, which is the least valuable, being a meagre abridgement of the fables of Hector Boece. But the omission of the various lists of Nobility, Barons, Clans, &c. &c., make these later editions greatly inferior, in point of interest and curiosity, to that now re-published. They will be found of considerable advantage to the Scottish historian and genealogist.

A Chronology of all the Kings of Scotland, declaring what Year of the World, and of Christ, they began to reigne, how long they reigned, and what Qualities they were of, according as they be set forth and imprinted with the great Booke of the Statutes of the Realme of Scotland.

1. Fergus, the first king of Scotland, the sonne of Ferquhard, a prince of Ireland, began to reign in the yere of the world 3641, before the coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ 330 yeres, in the first yere of the 112th Olympiade, and in the 421st yere of the building of Rome, about the beginning of the third monarchy of the Grecians, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius Codomannus, the last monarch of Persia. He was a valiant prince, and dyed by shipwracke, upon the sea-coast of Ireland, neer unto Craig-fergus, in the 25th yere of his raigne.

2. Feritharis, brother to Fergus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3666, in the yere before the coming of Christ 305. Hee was a good justiciar. In his time there was a lawe made, that if the sonnes of the king departed were so young that they could not rule, that then in that case the neerest in bloud should raigne, being in age sufficient for government; and then, after his death, the king's children should succede; which law continued unto Kenneth the Third his dayes, 1025 years almost. He was slayne by the meanes of Ferlegus, Fergus his brothei's sonne, in the fifteenth yere of his raigne.

3. Mainus, king Fergus sonne, succeeded to his father's brother, in the year of the world 3680, and in the year before the coming of Christ 290. He was a wise and good king, and married the king of Picts daughter, that did bear him two sonnes. He died peaceably in the 29th year of his raigne.

4. Dornadilla succeeded to his father Mainus, in the yere of the world 3709, in the yere before the coming of Christ 262. A good king. He made the first lawes concerning hunting. He had two sonnes, and died peaceably in the eight and twentyeth yere of his raigne.

5. Nothatus succeeded to his brother Dornadilla in the yere of the world 3738, and the yere before the coming of Christ 233. He was a greedy and a cruell tyrant. He was slain by Donalus, one of his nobles, in the twentyeth yeere of his raigne.

6. Reutherus, Dornadilla his son, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3758, in the yeere before the comming of Christ 213. He was a good king, and dyed peaceably in the sixe and twentyeth yere of his raigne.

7. Reutha succeeded to his brother Reutherus, in the yere of the world 3784, in the yere before the comming of Christ 187. A good king. Hee, of his own accord, left the kingdom, and lived a private life, when he had ruled fourteene yeeres.

8. Thereus, Reutherus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3798, in the yere before Christ 173. He was an unwise and cruell tyrant. He was expelled and

banished the realme, in the twelfth yere of his raigne, by his nobles; and Conanus, a wise and grave man, was made governor of the land. He died in exile in the city of Yorke.

9. Josina succeeded his brother Thereus, in the yere of the world 3810, in the yere before Christ 161. He was a quiet and good prince, a good medicinar and herbister, or skilful in phisicke and the nature of herbs. He died in peace, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne.

10. Finnanus, Josina his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3834, in the yere before Christ 137. A good king. He was much given to the superstitious religion of the Druydes. He died in peace, in the 30th yere of his raigne.

11. Durstus, Finnanus sonne, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world 3864, in the yeere before Christ 107. A cruell and trayterous tyrant, slayne by his nobles in battell, in the ninth yere of his raigne.

12. Evenus the First succeeded to his brother Durstus, in the yere of the world 3873, in the yere before the comming of Christ 98. A wise, just, and vertuous prince. He died peaceably, in the nineteenth year of his raigne.

13. Gillus, Evenus bastard sonne, succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 3892, in the yere before Christ 79. A crafty tyrant, slayne in battell by Cadallus, in the second yere of his raigne.

14. Evenus the Second, Dovallus sonne, king Finnanus brother, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3894, in the yere before the comming of Christ 77. A good and civill king. Hee dyed in peace, in the 17th yere of his raigne.

15. Ederus, son to Dochamus, that was sonne to Durstus the eleventh king, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3911, in the yere before the comming of Christ 60. A wise, valiant, and good prince. He died in the eight and fortieth yere of his raigne.

16. Evenus the Third succeeded to his father Ederus, in the yeere of the world 3959, in the yere before the comming of Christ 12. A luxurious and covetous wicked king. Hee was taken by his nobles, and imprisoned, and dyed in prison in the seventh yere of his raigne.

17. Metellanus, Ederus brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3966, four yeeres before Christs incarnation. A very modest and good king. He died in the 39th yere of his raigne. In his time there was peace at home and abroad; and our Saviour Jesus Christ was borne, and suffered death in his raigne.

18. Caractacus, the son of Cadallanus and of Eropeia, which was daughter to Metellanus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4005, in the yere after the birth of Christ 35. He was a wise and valiant king, and raigned twenty yeres.

19. Corbredus I. succeeded to his brother Caractacus, in the yere of the world 4025, in the yeere of Christ 55. A wise king, and a good justiciar, or executor of justice. He dyed in peace, in the 18th yere of his raigne.

20. Dardannus, nephew to Metellanus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4042, in the yere of Christ 72. A cruell tyrant. He was taken in battell, and beheaded by his owne subjects in the fourth yere of his raigne.

21. Corbredus II. surnamed Galdus, sonne to the former Corbredus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4046, in the yere of Christ 76. A valiant and worthy king; for hee had many warres with the Romanes, and was oft victorious over them. He died in peace, in the 35th yeere of his raigne.

22. Lugthacus succeeded to his father Corbredus the Second, in the yeere of the world 4080, in the yere of Christ 110. A lecherous bloody tyrant. He was slain by his nobles in the third yere of his raigne.

23. Mogallus, son to the sister of Corbredus the second. He began to raigne in the yere of the world 4083, in the yere of Christ 113. A good king, and victorious in the beginning of his raigne: but in the end of his life, became inclined to tyranny,

lechery, and covetousness; and was slayne by his nobles in the 36th yere of his raigne.

24. Conarus succeeded to his father Mogallus, in the yere of the world 4119, in the yeere of Christ 149. A lecherous tyrant. He was imprisoned by his nobles, and died in prison in the 14th yere of his raigne; and Argadus, a nobleman, was made governour.

25. Ethodius the First, sonne to the sister of Mogallus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4133, in the yeere of Christ 163. He was a good prince. He was slayne by an Irish harper, whom he admitted to lye in his chamber, in the 33d yeere of his raigne.

26. Satraell succeeded to his brother Ethodius the First, in the yere of the world 4165, in the yere of Christ 195. A cruel tyrant. He was slayne by his owne courtiers, in the fourth yeere of his raigne.

27. Donald I. the first Christian king of Scotland, succeeded to his brother Satraell, in the yeere of the world 4169, in the yeere of Christ 199. A good and religious king. He was the first of the kings of Scotland that coyned money of gold and silver. He died in the eighteenth yere of his raigne.

28. Ethodius the Second, sonne to Ethodius the First, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4186, in the yere of Christ 216. An unwise and base-minded king, governed by his nobles. He was slayne by his owne gard in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

29. Athrico succeeded to his father Ethodius the Second, in the yere of the world 4201, in the yere of Christ 231. A valiant prince in the beginning; but he degenerated and became vicious: and being hardly pursued by his nobles for his wicked life, slew himselfe in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

30. Nathalocus, as some write, sonne to the brother of Athrico, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4212, in the yere of Christ 242. A cruell tyrant, slayne by his nobles, and cast away into a privy, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

31. Findocus, sonne of Athrico, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4223, in the yere of Christ 253. A good king and valiant, slayne by fayned hunters, at the instigation of Donald, Lord of the Isles, his brother, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

32. Donald the Second, succeeded to his brother Findocus, in the yere of the world 4234, in the yere of Christ 264. A good prince. He was wounded in battel, and being overcome, died for grieffe and sorrow, in the first yere of his raigne.

33. Donald the Third, Lord of the Isles, brother to Findocus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4235, in the yere of Christ 265. A cruell tyrant, slayne by Crathilinthus his successor, in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

34. Crathilinthus, Findocus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4247, in the yere of Christ 277. A valiant and a godly king. He purged the land from the idolatrous superstition of the Druydes, and planted the sincere Christian religion. He died in peace in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne. In his time was Constantine the Great, emperour of Christendome, borne in England.

35. Fincormachus, sonne to the brother of the father of Crathilinthus, began his raigne in the yere of the world 4271, in the yere of Christ 301. A godly king and valiant. He was a worthy furtherer of the kingdome of Christ in Scotland. He died in peace in the seven and fourtieth yere of his raigne.

36. Romachus, brothers sonne to Crathilinthus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4318, in the yere of Christ 348. A cruell tyrant, slayne by his nobles, and his head stricken off, in the third yere of his raigne.

37. Angusianus, Crathilinthus brothers sonne, succeeded to Romachus in the yere of the world 4321, in the yere of Christ 341. A good king, slayne in battel by the Picts, in the third yere of his raigne.

38. Fethelmachus, another brothers sonne of Crathilinthus, he began to raigne in

the yere of the world 4324, in the yere of Christ 354. He was a valiant king: for he overcame the Picts, and slew their king. He was betrayed to the Picts by an harper, and slayne by them in his owne chamber, in the third yere of his raigne.

39. Eugenius the First, Fincormachus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4327, in the yere of Christ 357. A valiant, just, and good king. He was slayne in battell by the Picts and Romanes, in the third yere of his raigne: and the whole Scottish nation was utterly expelled the isle, by the Picts and Romanes, and remayned in exile about the space of foure and fourty yeres.

40. Fergus the Second, Erthus sonnes sonne to Ethodius, Eugenius the First his brother, returning into Scotland, with the helpe of the Danes and Gothes, and his own countreyemen, who were gathered to him out of al countries where they were dispersed, conquered his kingdome of Scotland agayne out of the Romanes and Picts hands. He began his raigne in the yere of the world 4374, in the yere of Christ 404. He was a wise, valiant, and good king. He was slayne by the Romanes in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

41. Eugenius the Second, sonne of Fergus the Second, succeeded to his father in the yere of the world 4390, in the yere of Christ 420. He was a valiant and a good prince. He subdued the Britons, and dyed in the two and thirtieth yere of his raigne.

42. Dongardus succeeded to his brother Eugenius the Second, in the yere of the world 4421, in the yere of Christ 451. A godly, wise, and valiant prince. He died in the fifth yere of his raigne.

43. Constantine the First, succeeded to his brother Dongardus, in the yere of the world 4427, in the yere of Christ 457. A wicked prince. He was slain by a nobleman in the iles, whose daughter he had defiled, in the two and twentieth yere of his raigne.

44. Congallus the First, sonne of Dongardus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4449, in the yere of Christ 479. A good and quiet prince. He dyed in peace in the two and twentieth yere of his raigne.

45. Goranus, or Conranus, succeeded to his brother Congallus the First, in the yere of the world 4471, in the yere of Christ 501. A good and wise prince. He died in the foure and thirtieth yere of his reigne.

46. Eugenius the Third, Congallus sonne, succeeded to his father and uncle, in the yere of the world 4505, in the yere of Christ 535. A wise king and a good justiciar. He died in the three and twentieth yere of his raigne.

47. Congallus the Second, or Convallus, succeeded to his brother Eugenius the Third, in the yere of the world 4528, in the yere of Christ 558. A very good prince. He died in peace in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

48. Kinnatillus succeeded to his brother Congallus the Second, in the yere of the world 4539, in the yere of Christ 569. A good prince. He dyed in the first yere of his raigne.

49. Aidanus, sonne of Goranus, the fourty fifth king, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4540, in the yere of Christ 570. A godly and good prince. He died in the five and thirtieth yere of his raigne.

50. Kenethus the First, surnamed Keir, Congallus the Second his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4575, in the yere of Christ 605. A peaceable prince. He died in the first yere of his raigne.

51. Eugenius the Fourth, sonne of Aidanus, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4576, in the yere of Christ 606. A valiant and a good king. He dyed in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

52. Ferquhard, or Ferchard I. succeeded to his father Eugenius the IV., in the yere of the world 4591, in the yere of Christ 621. A bloody tyrant. He slew himselfe

in the prison, whereinto he was put by the nobles of his realme, in the twelfth year of his raigne.

53. Donald the Fourth, succeeded to his brother Ferquhard the First, in the yere of the world 4602, in the yere of Christ 632. He was a good and religious king. He was drowned in the water of Tay, while he was fishing, in the foureteenth yere of his raigne.

54. Ferquhard, or Ferchard II. succeeded to his brother Donald the IV. in the yere of the world, 4616 in the yere of Christ 646. A very wicked man. He was bitten by a wolfe in hunting: of the which eusued a fever, whereof he dyed in the eighteenth yere of his raigne.

55. Malduine, sonne to Donald the Fourth, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4634, in the yere of Christ 664. A good prince, strangled by his wife, who suspected him of adultery, in the twentieth yere of his raigne. She was therefore burned.

56. Eugenius the Fift, Maldaine his brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4654, in the yere of Christ 684. A false prince, slayne by the Picts in battel, in the fourth yere of his raigne.

57. Eugenius the Sixt, sonne to Ferquhard the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4658, in the yere of Christ 688. A good prince. He dyed in peace in the tenth yere of his raigne.

58. Ambirkelethus, sonne of Findanus, sonne of Eugenius the Fift, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4667, in the yere of Christ 697. He was a vicious prince, and was slayne by the shot of an arrow, in the second yere of his raigne. The shooter thereof is unknowne, or set out in history.

59. Eugenius the Seventh succeeded to his brother Ambirkelethus, in the yere of the world 4669, in the yere of Christ 699. He dyed in peace in the seventeenth yere of his raigne. A good prince.

60. Mordacus, Ambirkelethus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4685, in the yere of Christ 715. A good prince. He died in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

61. Etfinus, Eugenius the Seventh his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4700, in the yere of Christ 730. He dyed in peace in the one and thirtieth yere of his raigne.

62. Eugenius the Eight, Mordacus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4771, in the yere of Christ 761. A good prince in the beginning of his raigne: and then after, degenerating from his good life, he was slayne by his nobles in the third yere of his raigne.

63. Fergus the Third, Etfinus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4734, in the yere of Christ 764. A lecherous prince, poysoned by his wife, in the third yere of his raigne.

64. Soluathius, Eugenius the Eight his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4737, in the yere of Christ 767. A good prince. He dyed in peace in the twentyeth yeere of his raigne.

65. Achaius, Etfinus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4757, in the yere of Christ 787. A peaceable, good, and godly prince. He made a league with Charles the Great, emperour and king of Fraunce, which remayneth inviolably kept to this day. He died in the two and thirtyeth yere of his raigne.

66. Congallus, or Convallus, Achaius fathers brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4789, in the yere of Christ 819. A good prince. He dyed in the fifth yere of his raigne.

67. Dongallus, Soluathius sonne, succeeded in the yere of the world 4794, in the yere of Christ 825. A valiant and good prince. He was drowned, comming over the river of Spey, to warre against the Picts, in the seventh yere of his raigne.

68. Alpinus, Achaius sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4801, in the yere of Christ 831. A good prince. He was taken in battell, and beheaded by the Picts, in the third yere of his raigne.

69. Kenneth the Second, surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father Alpinus, in the yere of the world 4804, in the yere of Christ 834. A good and a valiant prince. He utterly overthrew the Picts in divers battles, expelled them out of the land, and joyned the kingdome of the Picts to the crowne of Scotland. He dyed in peace, in the twentyeth yere of his raigne.

70. Donald the Fifth, succeeded to his brother Kenneth the Second, in the yere of the world 4824, in the yere of Christ 854. A wicked prince. He slew himselfe in the fifth yere of his raigne.

71. Constantine the Second, sonne of Kenneth the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4829, in the yere of Christ 859. A valiant prince. He was slayne by the Danes in a cruell battell, stricken at Carraill in Fife, in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

72. Ethus, surnamed Alipes, the sonne of Constantine the Second, succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 4844, in the yere of Christ 874. A vicious prince. He was imprisoned by his nobles, where he dyed in the second yere of his raigne.

73. Gregory, surnamed the Great, sonne of Dongallus the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4846, in the yere of Christ 876. A prince valiant, victorious, and renowned through the world in his time: he dyed in peace in the eighteenth yere of his raigne.

74. Donald the Sixt, sonne of Constantine the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4863, in the yere of Christ 803. A valiant prince. He dyed in peace, being loved of his subjects, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

75. Constantine the Third, sonne of Ethus, surnamed Alipes, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4874, in the yere of Christ 904. He was a valiant king, yet he prospered not in his warres against England, and therefore being wearie of his life, he became a monke, and died, after he had reigned fourty yeres as king.

76. Malcolme the First, sonne of Donald the Sixt, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4913, in the yere of Christ 943. A valiant prince, and a good justiciar, or executor of justice. He was slayne in Murray, by a conspiracy of his owne subjects, in the nyenth yere of his raigne.

77. Indulfus, sonne of Constantine the Third, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4922, in the yere of Christ 952. A valiant and a good prince. He had many battells with the Danes, whom he overcame, but in the end, he was slayne by them, in a stratageme of warre, in the nyenth yere of his raigne.

78. Duffus, the sonne of Malcolme the First, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4931, in the yere of Christ 961. A good prince, and a severe justiciar, or executor of justice. He was slayne by one Donald, at Forres, in Murray, and was buried secretly under the bridge of a river beside Kinlosse; but the matter was revealed, and the murtherer, and his wife that consented thereto, severely punished. He reigned five yeres.

79. Culenus, Indulfus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4936, in the yere of Christ 966. A vicious and effeminate prince. He was slayne at Methven, by Radardus, a nobleman, whose daughter he had defiled, in the fourth yere of his raigne.

80. Kenneth the Third, Duffus brother, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4940, in the yere of Christ 970. A valiant and a wise prince: but in the end he became cruell, and slew Malcolme, his brother's sonne; and in God's judgement, who suffereth not innocent blood to be unpunished, he was slayne, as some say, by a shaft or arrow, shot by a device or sleight, out of an image fixed in a wall, at Feticarne, by the means of a noblewoman there, called Fenella, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne.

81. Constantine the Fourth, surnamed Calvus, Culeus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4964, in the yere of Christ 994. An usurper of the crowne. He was slayne in battel, at the towne of Crawmond in Louthian, in the second yere of his raigne.

82. Grimus, Duffus sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4966, in the yere of Christ 996. A vicious prince. He was slayne in battell by Malcolme the Second, his successor, in the eighth yere of his raigne.

83. Malcolme the Second, sonne of Kenneth the Third, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4974, in the yere of Christ 1004. A valiant and a wise prince, who made many good lawes, of the which a few are yet extant. He was slayne by a conspiracie of his nobles, at the castell of Glammes, who after the slaughter, thinking to escape, were drowned in the water of Forfar: for it being winter, and the water frozen and covered with snow, the ice brake, and they fell in, in the righteous judgement of God. He raigned thirty yeres. Some write, that, after a great victory in battell, he did give much of his lands to his nobles, and they agreed that he should therefore have the wardship and custody of their heires, as long as they were under the age of one and twenty yeres; and the profits of all their lands, over and above their charges for education; and the disposing of them in marriage; and the money that should be given for their marriage; and that he first did give unto his nobles sundry severall titles of honour: Which wardships, marriages, times of full age, and relieves, and maner of liveries of their lands out of the kings hands, be in Scotland very much agreeing to the lawes of England, as many other parts of the lawes doe.

84. Duncane the First, sonne of Beatrix, daughter of Malcolme the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 5004, in the yere of Christ 1034. A good and a modest prince. He was slayne by Macbeth trayterously, in the sixth yere of his raigne.

85. Macbeth, sonne of Donada, daughter of Malcolme the Second, began to raigne in the yere of the world 5010, in the yere of Christ 1040. In the beginning of his raigne he behaved himselfe as a good and just prince, but after, he degenerated into a cruell tyrant. He was slayne in battell by his successor Malcolme the Third, in the seventeenth yere of his raigne.

86. Malcolme the Third, surnamed Cammoir, sonne of Duncane the First, began to raigne in the yere of the world 5027, in the yere of Christ 1057. A very religious and valiant prince: he married Margaret, daughter to Edward, surnamed the outlaw, sonne to Edward, surnamed Iron-side, king of England, a very good and religious woman, according to those times, who bare unto him six sonnes and two daughters. The sonnes were Edward the prince, Edmond, Etheldred, Edgar, Alexander, David: the daughters were Mathildis or Maude, surnamed Bona, wife to Henry the First, surnamed Beauclearke, king of England, the sonne of William the Conquerour of England. Of her vertues there is extant this old epigram:—

*Prospera non letam fecere, nec aspera tristem,
Prospera terror ei, aspera risus erant,
Non decor effecit fragilem, non sceptrum superbam,
Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.*

That is:

Prosperity rejoyced her not, to her grieve was no payne,
Prosperity affrayed her als, affliction was her gayne:
Her beauty was no cause of fall; in royall state not proud;
Humble alone in dignity, in beauty onely good.

She founded the church of Carleill. The other daughter was Mary, wife to Eustathius, earle of Boloigne. King Malcolme builded the churches of Durehame and Dumfermeline. He was slayne with his sonne, the prince Edward, in the sixe and thirtieth yere of his raigne, at the besieging of Anwicke, by Robert Mowbray, surnamed Pearce-cie, and was buried at Tinmouth; but after, he was removed to Dumfermeline.

87. Donald the VII. surnamed Bane, usurped the crowne, after the death of his brother, in the yere of the world 5063, in the yere of Christ 1093; and was expelled in the first yere of his raigne, by Duncane the Second, the bastard sonne of king Malcolme the Third.

88. Duncane the Second usurped the crowne, in the yere of the world 5064, in the yere of Christ 1094. A rash and foolish prince. He was slayne by Makpendir, the thane or earle of the Meirnes, when he had raigned little over a yere, by the procurement of Donald the Seventh.

Donald the Seventh, made king againe in the yere of the world 5065, in the yere of Christ 1095, and raigned three yeres. He gave the west and north iles to the king of Norway, for to assist him to attayne to the crowne of Scotland. He was taken captive by Edgar, his eyes put out, and dyed miserably in prison.

89. Edgar, the sonne of Malcolme the Third, began to raigne in the yere of the world 5068, in the yere of Christ 1098. He builded the priory of Coldingham. He was a good prince. He dyed at Dundie, without succession, and was buried at Dumfermeline, in the nyenth yere of his raigne.

90. Alexander the First, surnamed Pearce, succeeded to his brother, in the yere of the world 5077, in the yere of Christ 1107. A very good and valiant prince. He builded the abbacies of Scone, and of Saint Colmes-Inche. He married Sybilla, daughter to William duke of Normandy, &c. He died in peace, without succession, at Striviling, in the seventeenth yere of his raigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

91. David the First, commonly called St. David, the yongest sonne of King Malcolme the Third, succeeded to his brother in the yere of the world 5094, in the yere of Christ 1124. A good, valiant, and religious prince, according to those times. He builded many abbacies, as Haly-rude house, Kelso, Jedburgh, Dun-dranan, Cambuskenneth, Kin-losse, Mel-rosse, New-bottle, Dumfermeline, Holme, in Cumberland, and two religious places at Newcastle, in Northumberland. He erected foure bishopricks, Rosse, Brechin, Dumblane, and Dunkeld. He married Maude, daughter of Woldeofus, earle of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and of Juditha, daughters daughter to William the Conquerour, king of England, by whome he had one sonne, named Henry, a worthy and good youth, who married Adama, daughter to William, earle Warren, who bare unto him three sonnes, Malcolme the Mayden, William the Lyon, and Daniel earle of Huntingdon; and two daughters, Adama, wife to Florentius, earle of Holland, and Margaret, wife to Conanus, duke of Britayne. He died before his father. St. David died in peace at Carleill, in the twenty ninth yere of his raigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

92. Malcolme the Fourth, surnamed the Mayden, (because he would never marry,) succeeded to his grandfather Daniel I. in the yere of the world 5123, in the yere of Christ 1153. A good and meeke prince. He builded the abbey of Cowper in Angus, and dyed at Jedburgh, and was buried at Dumfermeline in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

93. William, surnamed the Lyon, succeeded to his brother Malcolme the Fourth, in the yere of the world 5135, in the yere of Christ 1165. A good and a valiant king. He married Emergarda, daughter to the earle of Beaumont. He builded the abbacy of Aberbrothok, and she builded the abbacy of Balmerinloch. He died at Striviling, in the forty ninth yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Aber-brothok.

94. Alexander the Second succeeded to his father William, in the yere of the world

5184, in the yere of Christ 1214. A good prince. He married Jeane, daughter to John, king of England, by whom he had no succession. After her death he married Marie, daughter to Ingelrame, earle of Coucey, in Fraunce, by whom he had Alexander the Third. He died at Kernery, in the west iles, and was buried at Mel-rosse, in the thirty-fifth yere of his raigne.

95. Alexander the Third succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5219, in the yere of Christ 1249. A good prince. He married first Margaret, daughter to Henry the Third, king of England, by whom he had Alexander the prince, who married the earle of Flanders daughter; David and Margaret, who married Hangananus, or, as some cal him, Ericus, sonne to Magnus IV. king of Norway, who bare to him a daughter named Margaret, commonly called the Mayden of Norway; in whom king William his whole posterity fayled, and the crowne of Scotland returned to the posterity of David earle of Huntingdon, king Malcolme IV., and king William his brother. After his sonnes death, (for they dyed before himselfe, without succession,) in hope of posterity, he married Joleta, daughter to the earle of Dreux, in Fraunce, by whom he had no succession. He builded the crosse church of Peibles. He died of a fall from his horse, upon the sands, betwixt Easter and Wester King-horne, in the thirty-seventh yere of his raigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

After the death of Alexander the Third, which was in the yere of the world 5255, in the yere of Christ 1285, there were sixe regents appoynted to rule Scotland: for the south side of Forth, were appoynted Robert, the arch-bishop of Glasgowe, John Cummin, and John, the great steward of Scotland. For the north side of Forth, Makduffe, earle of Fife, John Cummin, earle of Buchan, and William Fraser, arch-bishop of Saint Andrewes, who ruled the land about the space of seven yeres, untill the controversie was decided betwixt John Ballioll and Robert Bruyse, graundfather to Robert Bruyse the king of Scotland, who did come of the two eldest daughters of David earle of Huntingdon: for Henry Hastings, who married the yongest daughter, put not in his sute or clayme with the rest, and therefore there is little spoken of him.

96. John Ballioll was preferred before Robert Bruyse, to be king of Scotland, by Edward I. surnamed Longshanks, king of England, who was chosen to bee the judge of the controversy; which preferment was upon a condition, that John Ballioll should acknowledge king Edward the First as superiour: which condition he receyved. He began his raigne in the yere of the world 5263, in the yere of Christ 1293. He was a vayne-glorious man, little respecting the weale or common wealth of his country. He had not raigned fully foure yeres, when he was expelled by the said Edward the First, king of England; and leaving Scotland, he departed into the parts of Fraunce, where he died long after in exile. And so Scotland was without a king and government the space of nyne yeres; during which space, the sayd Edward the First, surnamed Longshankes, cruelly oppressed the land, destroyed the whole auncient monuments of the kingdome, and shed much innocent blood.

97. Robert Bruyse began to raigne in the yere of the world 5276, in the yere of Christ 1306. A valiant, good, and wise king. In the beginning of his raigne, he was subject to great misery and affliction, being oppressed by England: but at length, having overcome and vanquished Edward the Second, king of England, commonly called Edward of Carnarvan, at the field of Bannock-burne, he delivered Scotland from the warres of England, and set it at full liberty, all Englishmen by force being expelled out of the land. He married first Isabel, daughter to the earle of Mar, who bare unto him Mariory, the wife of Walter, the great steward of Scotland; from whom, and the ofspring of the Stewards, the king now ruling is descended. After her death, he married Isabel, daughter to Haymerus de Burc, earle of Hulton or Hulster, in Ireland, who bare unto him David the Second, Margaret the countesse of Sutherland, and

Maude that died young. He died at Cardros, and was buried at Dumfermeline, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne.

98. David the Second succeeded to his father, Robert Bruise, in the yere of the world 5300, in the yere of Christ 1330. A good prince, subject to much affliction in his youth, being first after the death of Thomas Canulph his regent, forced to fly into Fraunce, for his own safegard; and then returning home, was taken at the battell of Durhame, and was holden twelve yeres almost captive in England: but after, he was restored to his liberty. He married first Jeane, daughter to Edward the Second, king of England: and after her death, he married Margaret Logie, daughter to Sir John Logie, knight, and dyed without succession, at Edinburgh, in the fortyth yere of his raigne, and was buried at Haly-rude-house.

99. Edward Ballioll, sonne to John Ballioll, usurped the crown of Scotland, being assisted by Edward the Third, king of England, in the yere of the world 5302, in the yere of Christ 1332. But hee was expelled at length by David the Second his regents, and David the Second established king.

100. Robert the Second, surnamed Bleare-eye, the first of the Stewards, sonne to Walter Steward and Margery Bruyse, daughter to king Robert Bruyse, succeeded to his mothers brother, in the yere of the world 5341, in the yere of Christ 1371. A good and a peaceable prince. He married first Eufeme, daughter to Hugh, earle of Rosse, who bare unto him David, earle of Strathern, Walter, earle of Athol, and Alexander, earle of Buchan, lord Badzenoth. After her death, for the affection he bare to his children begotten before his first marriage, he married Elizabeth Mure, daughter to Sir Adam Mure, knight, who had borne unto him John, after called Robert the Third, earle of Carrick, Robert, earle of Fife and Menteith, and Eufeme wife to James, earle of Dowglas. He died at Dun-donald the nineteenth yere of his raigne, and was buried at Scone.

101. Robert the Third, surnamed John Farne-zeir, succeeded to his father, in the yeere of the world 5360, in the yeere of Christ 1390. A quiet and a peaceable prince. He married Anabel Drummond, daughter to the laird of Stobhall, who bare unto him David the prince, D. of Rothesay, that died in prison of very extreame famine at Falkland; and James I. taken captive in his voyage to Fraunce, and detayned a captive almost the space of eightene yeres in England. He died of grieve and sorrow at Rothesay, when hee heard of the death of the one sonne, and captivity of the other, and was buried at Paisly, in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

Robert, earle of Fife and Menteith, governed Scotland, in the yere of the world 5276, in the yere of Christ 1406. He died in the fourteenth yere of his government, James the First being a captive in England.

Murdo Steward succeeded to his father Robert, earle of Fife, in the government of Scotland, in the yere of the world 5390, in the yere of Christ 1420; and ruled foure yeres, James the First being yet a captive in England. Both the father and the sonne, Walter, were executed after, for oppression of the subjects, by king James the First.

102. James the First began to raigne in the yere of the world 5394, in the yeere of Christ 1424. He was a good, learned, vertuous and just prince. He married Jeane, daughter to John, duke of Somerset, and Marques Dorset, sonne to John of Gaunt, the fourth sonne to Edward the Third, the victorious king of England, who bare unto him James the Second, and sixe daughters; Margaret, wife to Lewes the Eleventh; the Dauphine, after king of Fraunce; Elizabeth, dutches of Britayne; Jeane, countesse of Huntley; Eleanor, dutches of Austria; Marie, wife to the L. of Campveere, and Anabella. He was slayne at Perth trayterously, by Walter, earle of Athole, and Robert Grahame, and their confederates, in the thirty-first yere of his raigne, if we count from the death of hs father; and in the thirteenth yere, if we count from his deliverance out of England, and was buried at the Charter-house of Perth, which he builded.

103. James the Second succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5407, in the yere of Christ 1437. A prince subject to great troubles in his youth. He married Mary, daughter to Arnold, duke of Geldre, daughter to the sister of Charles, surnamed Audax, the last duke of Burgundy, &c. who bare unto him three sonnes, James the Third, John Earle of Mar, Alexander, Duke of Albany, and Mary, wife first to Thomas Boyde, Earl of Arrane, and after his beheading, to James Hammilton of Cadzou. He was slayne at the siege of Roxburgh, in the 24th yere of his raigne.

104. James the Third succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5430, in the yere of Christ 1460. A prince corrupted by wicked courtiers. He married Margaret, daughter to Christianus I. surnamed Dives, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He was slayne at the field of Bannockburn, in the 29th yere of his raigne, and was buried at Cambus-kenneth.

105. James the Fourth succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5459, in the yere of Christ 1489. A noble and courageous prince. He married Margaret, eldest daughter to Henry Earl of Richmond, King of England, and of Elizabeth, daughter to Edward IV. King of England, in whose two persons, the two houses of Lancaster and Yorke were united, and the bloody civill wars of England pacified. He was slayne at Flowdon by England, in the 25th yere of his raigne.

106. James the Fift succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5484, in the yere of Christ 1514. A just prince, and severe. He married first Magdalene, daughter to Francis I. King of France, who died shortly thereafter, without succession. After, he married Marie of Lorayne, Dutchess of Longevile, daughter to Claude, Duke of Guise, who bare to him two sonnes, that died in his lifetime, and one daughter, named Mary, mother to our soveraigne lord the King James that now is. He died at Falkland, in the 29th yere of his raigne. He was buried at Halyrude-house.

107. Mary succeeded to her father James V. *anno mundi* 5513, *anno Christi* 1543. A virtuous princesse. She married first Frances II. Dolphin, after King of France: then, after his death, returning home into Scotland, she married H. Stewart, Duke of Albany, &c. Lord Darley, sonne to Mathew, Earle of Lennox, (a comely prince, *Pro-nepnoy* sonne, the daughter's daughter of Henry the Seventh, King of England) to whom she did beare James the Sixt. She was put to death in England, the 8th of February, after 18 years captivity.

108. James the Sixt, a good, godly, and learned prince, succeeded to his mother in the yere of the world 5537, in the yere of Christ 1567. He married Anna, daughter to Frederick the Second, king of Denmark, &c. and Sophia, the daughter of Ulricus the duke of Meckelburgh, who hath born unto him already, Henry Frederick the prince, the 19th of February 1593; and Elizabeth, the 19th of August 1596; Margaret, 1598, the 24th of December; Charles, duke of Rothesay, the 19th of February. He is now, in this yere of our Lord Jesus Christ 1603, not only king of Scotland, where he hath raigned 36 yeres, but also king of England, France, and Ireland, after the decease of our late most gracious souveraigne lady, Elizabeth our queen, who died the 24th of March now last past.

Mira cano, Sol occubuit, nox nulla secuta est.

The Earles of Scotland, their Surnames, Titles of Honour, their Marriages, and Names of their chief Houses.

Lodouicke Steward, duke of Lennox, married the second sister of John Ruth-vene, earl of Gowry, that now is. His chiefe house Cruikstone.

Earles.

1. James Hamilton, earle of Arran, unmarried. His chief house, Hamilton Castell.
2. William Douglass, earl of Angusse, married the eldest daughter of Lawrence, now Lord Olephant. His chiefe house, the castell of Dowglasse.
3. George Gordon, earl of Huntly, married the eldest sister of Lodovicke, now duke of Lennox. His chief house, Strath-bogy.
4. Colone Campbell, earle of Argyle, lord justice general of Scotland, married a daughter of William Douglass, now earle of Morton. His chief house, Inverary.
5. David Lindesay, earl of Crawford, married the sister of Patricke, now Lord Drummond. His chief house, Fyn-heavin.
6. Francis Hay, earle of Arroll, constable of Scotland, married the daughter of William, earle of Morton. His chiefe house, Slaynes.
7. John Stewart, earle of Atholl, married the sister of John, earle of Gowry. His chiefe house, Blayre-Athole.
8. George Keyth, earle of Marshall, married the sister of Alexander, Lord Home. His chiefe house, Dunnottar Castell.
9. Francis Stewart, earle Bothwell, married the sister of Archbald, earle of Angus. His chiefe house, Crichton.
10. Andrew Leisly, earl of Rothes, married the daughter of Sir James Hamilton. His chiefe house, Bambreich.
11. James Stewart, earle of Murrey, unmarried. His chiefe house, Tarneway.
12. Alexander Cunningham, earle of Glencairne, married the eldest sister of Campbell of Glonorchy, knight. His chief house, Kilmawres.
13. Hugh Montgomery, earl of Eglinton, yong, unmarried. His chiefe house, Ardrossan.
14. John Kennedy, earl of Cassils, unmarried. His chief house, Dun-ure.
15. John Grahame, earle of Montrose, married the sister of Patricke, Lord Drummond that now is. His chiefe house, Kincardin.
16. Patrick Stewart, earle of Orknay, yong, unmarried. His chiefe house, Kirk-walk.
17. John Erskin, earle of Mar, married the second sister of Lodovicke, now duke of Lennox. His chiefe house, Erskin.
18. William Douglass, earle of Morton, married the sister of the earle of Rothes that now is. His chiefe house, the castle of Dalkeith.
19. James Douglass, earle of Buquhan, yong, unmarried. His chief house, Auchterhouse.
20. George Sincler, earle of Caithnes, married the sister of the earle of Huntly that now is. His chiefe house, Girnego.
21. Alexander Gordon, earle of Sutherland, married the fathers sister of the earle of Huntly that now is. His chiefe house, Dunrobene.
22. John Grayme, earle of Monteith, married the sister of Campbel of Glenorchy, knight. His chiefe house, Kirk-bryde.
23. John Ruthvene, earl of Gowry, yong, unmarried. His chiefe house, Ruthven.
24. The earle of March. The rents thereof are annexed to the crowne.

The Lords of Scotland.

1. Alexander, Lord Home, married the eldest daughter of William, earl of Morton that now is. His chiefe house, Home Castle.
2. John Fleming, Lord Fleming, married the daughter of the earle of Montrose. His chiefe house, Cummernauld.
3. John Stewart, Lord Innermaith, yong. His chiefe house, Red Castell.
4. James Hay, Lord Zester, married the daughter of Marke, now lord of Newbottle. His chief house, Neydpeth.
5. John Maxwell, Lord Maxwell, married the sister of Archebald, earle of Angusse. His chief house, Loch-maben.
6. William Maxwell, now Lord Harreis, married the sister of Mark, now lord of Newbottle. His chiefe house, Terreglis.
7. Thomas Boyd, Lord Boyd, married the sister of the sherife of Aere that now is, called Campbell, knight of Lothiane. His chiefe house, Kilmarnock.
8. Allane Cathcart, L. Cathcart, married the sister of the knight of Bargany a Kennedy. His chiefe house, Cathcart.
9. Robert Semple, Lord Semple, married the daughter of Hugh, earle of Eglinton. His chiefe house, Castle-Semple.
10. Alexander Levingston, Lord Levingston, married the sister of Francis, now earle of Arrol. His chiefe house, Callender.
11. James Lyndesay, Lord Lyndesay, married the daughter of the erle of Rothes. His chiefe house, Byris in Lothien.
12. Robert Seyton, Lord Seyton, married the daughter of Hugh, earle of Eglinton. His chiefe house, Seyton by the Sea.
13. John Abernethie, Lord Salton, young, unmarried. His chiefe house, Rothe-may.
14. Robert Elpheston, Lord Elpheston, married the daughter of the knight of Stobhall, called Drummond. His chiefe house, Kil-drymmy.
15. John Lyon, Lord Glamis, unmarried. His chiefe house, Glamis.
16. Patrik Gray, Lord Gray, married the sister of the earle of Orkney that now is. His chiefe house, Fowlis.
17. James Ogilbie, Lord Ogilbie, married the sister of the knight of Bonitoun. His chiefe house, Boshayne.
18. Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochiltrie, married the daughter of the knight of Blarwhan, called Kennedy. His chiefe house, Ochiltry.
19. Henry Sincler, Lord Sincler, married the sister of the Lord Forbess. His chiefe house, Ravins-heugh.
20. Hugh Somervell, Lord Somervell, unmarried. His chiefe house, Carne-wath.
21. John Fraser, Lord Lovat, married the knight of Mackenzies daughter. His chiefe house, Bewly.
22. Robert Rosse, Lord Rosse, married the daughter of Hamnilton of Roploch. His chiefe house, Hakket.
23. Robert Creichton, Lord Sanquhar, unmarried. His chiefe house, the castle of Sanquhar.
24. Lawrence Olephant, Lord Olephant, married the fathers sister of Frances, now earle of Arrol. His chief house, Duplene.
25. Patrike, Lord Drummond, married the knight of Edgels sister, called Lyndsay. His chiefe house, Drymmen.
26. John Forbes, Lord Forbes, married the sister of Seyton of Towch. His chief house, Drumener.
27. James Borthuikie, Lord Borthuikie, married the sister of the Lord Zester that now is. His chiefe house, Borthuikie Castell.

Lordships newly erected since the Yere 1587.

28. John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, chancellour of Scotland, married the fathers sister of the Lord Fleming that now is. His chiefe house, the castle of Lawder.
29. Alexander Lyndesay, Lord Spyny, married the daughter of John, Lord Glamisse, chancellor for the time of Scotland. His chiefe house, the castle of Spyny.
30. Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley, married the sister of Robert, Lord Seyton that now is. His chiefe house, Halsyde.
31. Robert Keyth, Lord Altry, married the heretrix of Benholme. His chiefe house, Benholme.
32. Alexander Seyton, Lord Urquhart, president of the college of justice, married the daughter of Patrike, Lord Drummond. His chiefe house, Urquhart.
33. Marke, Lorde of Newbottle, married the sister of the Lord Harreis. His chiefe house, Prestons-graynge.

The Bishopricks of Scotland.

Arch-bishops.	{ Saint Andrewes. Glasgow.
	{ Orknay. Caithnes. Rosse. Murray. Abirdene. Breachin. Ilis. Dunkell. Dumblane. Galloway. Argyle.
Bishopricks.	

*The Abbacies, Priories, and Nunries of Scotland.**

<i>Abbacies.</i>	<i>Deir.*</i>	<i>Lundores.⁸</i>
<i>Ferne.²</i>	<i>Abirbrothok.⁵</i>	<i>Balmernynoch.⁹</i>
<i>Kinlosse.³</i>	<i>Cowper.⁶</i>	<i>S. Colmes Inche.¹⁰</i>
	<i>Scoone.⁷</i>	<i>Dunfermeling.</i>

* The list here given is very imperfect, as will appear from consulting that in the appendix to Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, and a similar list subjoined to Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland.

² In Ross, Præmonstratenses, founded by Ferquhard earl of Ross, *regnante Alex. II.*

³ In Murray, Cisterians, founded by David I. A. D. 1150.

⁴ In Buchan, founded by E. of Buchan, 1218. Cisterians.

⁵ In Angus, founded by King William the Lyon, 1178. Tyronenses.

⁶ In Angus, Cisterians, founded by Malcolm IV. about 1164; and in Coupar in Fife, Dominicans, founded by the Macduffs, earls of Fife.

⁷ In Perthshire, Canon-regulars, founded by K. Alexander, 1114.

⁸ In Fife, Tyronenses, founded by David earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William, about 1178.

⁹ In the same shire, Cisterians, founded by King Alexander II., and his mother Emergarda, in 1229.

¹⁰ Anisland, in the river Forth, near Aberdour, in Fife, Canons-regulars, founded by King Alexander I. about 1123.

¹¹ In Fife, Benedictines, begun by King Malcolm III. and finished by King Alexander I.

Culrosse.¹
 Inche-chaffray.²
 Straphillane.³
 Cambuskinneth.⁴
 Manwell.⁵
 Hallyrud-house.⁶
 Newbottle.⁷
 Kelso.⁸
 Melrosse.⁹
 Dryburg.¹⁰
 Jedburgh.¹¹
 Paislay.¹²
 Kilwinning.¹³

Corsragwel.
 Salsett.¹⁵
 Sweet-heart, or
 New Abbay.¹⁶
 Dundranane.¹⁷
 Glenluce.¹⁸

Priories.

Bewly.¹⁹
 Monimuske.²⁰
 S. Andrewes.²²

Pettenweeme.²²
 Portmooke.²³
 Inche-mahomo.²⁴
 Coldinghame.²⁵
 S Mary Ile.²⁶
 Haly-wood.²⁷
 Blantyre.²⁸
 Pluscarden.²⁹

Nunries.

Hadington.³⁰

¹ In Perthshire, founded for Cisterians, by Malcolm earl of Fife, in 1217.

² In the same county, Canon-regulars, founded in 1200, by Gilbert earl of Stratherne.

³ In the same shire, and the same order, founded by K. Robert the Bruce, in 1314, after the battle of Bannockburn.

⁴ In Clackmannanshire, of the same order, founded by K. David I. in 1147.

⁵ This, according to Keith, was a Cisterian nunnery, situated near Linlithgow, and founded in 1156, by K. Malcolm IV.

⁶ At the east end of Edinburgh, Canon-regulars, founded by King David I. in 1128.

⁷ In Mid-lothian, Cluniacenses, founded by the same king, in 1140.

⁸ In Teviotdale, as well as the three following, Tyronenses, founded by the same, when he was earl of Northumberland, at Selkirk; thence transferred to Roxburgh by him, and finally to Kelso, in the year 1228.

⁹ An old monastery in the time of the Saxons, mentioned by Bede in the year 664. The new building was erected by St David, in 1136, and given to the Cisterians.

¹⁰ Præmonstratenses, founded by Hugh Moreville, constable of Scotland, in the reign of David I.

¹¹ Canon-regulars, founded by K. David I.

¹² In Renfrewshire, at first a priory, and afterwards changed into an abbey of Cluniacenses, founded by Walter, son of Allan, lord high steward of Scotland, in 1164.

¹³ In Ayrshire, Tyronenses, founded by Hugh Moreville, constable of Scotland, in 1140.

¹⁴ In the same county, Cluniacenses, founded by Duncan, son of Gilbert earl of Carrick, in 1244.

¹⁵ Soul's-seat, in Galloway, as well as the three next, Præmonstratenses, founded by Fergus lord of Galloway, in 1160.

¹⁶ Cisterians, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan lord of Galloway, in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

¹⁷ Cisterians, founded by Fergus lord of Galloway, in 1142.

¹⁸ The same order, founded by Rolland earl of Galloway, in 1190.

¹⁹ In Ross, founded by James Bisset, in 1230, for monks of Vallis-caulium.

²⁰ In Aberdeenshire, formerly possessed by the Culdees, in the reign of William the Lyon, refounded by Gilchrist earl of Mar, for Canon-regulars.

²¹ In Fife, Canon-regulars, founded by Alexander I. in 1140. There were also in the same city, a monastery of Dominicans, founded by William Wishart, bishop of that see, in 1274; another of Observantines, founded by James Kennedy, also a bishop there; and a third, according to Dempster, of Carmelites, which Spottiswood (apud Keith) does not believe to have existed.

²² In Fife, Canon-regulars.

²³ In Kinross-shire, founded by Eogasch, king of the Picts, and formerly inhabited by the Culdees, subsequently by Canon-regulars.

²⁴ In Perthshire, founded of old for Canon-regulars of Cambuskenneth. Spottiswood supposes it to have been the same with the monastery of Inch-colme, mentioned above.

²⁵ In Berwickshire, Benedictines, founded by King Edgar, in 1098, formerly was a nunnery, the oldest in Scotland, and burnt by the Danes, in the year 870.

²⁶ In Galloway, founded by Fergus lord of Galloway, for Canon-regulars.

²⁷ In the same shire, Præmonstratenses.

²⁸ In Clydesdale, Canon-regulars, founded before 1296.

²⁹ In Murray, founded by K. Alexander II. in 1230, for monks of Vallis-caulium.

³⁰ Cisterians, founded by Ada, mother to K. Malcolm IV. and K. William, in 1178.

North Berwick.¹S. Bothanis.²Ekillis.³Cauldstreame.⁴

The sisters of

Seynis.⁵*The Names of the Knights of Scotland.*

- Sir Robert Stewart of Straichtdone, knight.
 Sir Robert Stewart of Largis, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Delswintone, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Done, knight.
 Sir William Murray of Tillibarue, knight.
 Sir William Dowglasse of Hawyk, knight.
 Sir Patrik Houstone of that ilk, knight.
 Sir John Maxwell of Neather Povok, knight.
 Sir William Levingstone of Kysith, knight.
 Sir John Muir of Cauldwooll, knight.
 Sir Robert Drummond of Carnoch, knight.
 Sir James Home of Sunlawis, knight.
 Sir James Streveling of Keir, knight.
 Sir William Ruthvene of Bandane, knight.
 Sir Hugh Somervell of Lynton, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Garleis, knight.
 Sir John Gordoun of Lochinvar, knight.
 Sir James Wemis of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Walter Scot of Brankholme, knight.
 Sir Patrik Hepbrowne of Luf-nes, knight.
 Sir Symon Prestoun of that ilk.
 Sir David Holme of Wedderburne, knight.
 Sir Robert Lawder of Popell, knight.
 Sir James Schaw of Sawquhy, knight.
 Sir John Edmestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir William Sinclair of Roslyne, knight.
 Sir John Colhowne of the Lusse, knight.
 Sir James Cokburne of Skirlyne, knight.
 Sir Archebald Neper of Edinbelly, knight.
 Sir James Forrest of Corstarfin, knight.
 Sir James Dunbar of Mochrom, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Cragihall, knight.
 Sir John Ormestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Thomas Young of old bar, knight.
 Sir John Carmichell of that ilk, knight.
 Sir John Campbell of Lavers, knight.
 Sir James Johnstone of Dunividdie, knight.
- Sir James Melvill of Auld-hill, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Garleis, knight.
 Sir Robert Ker of Sesforde, knight.
 Sir Walter Scot of Brank-sholme, knight.
 Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullaine, knight.
 Sir James Scrymgeor of Duddop, knight.
 Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenorquhy, knight.
 Sir James Scot of Ballwery, knight.
 Sir Robert Gordoun of Glen, knight.
 Sir Patrik Gordoun of Auchindoun, knight.
 Sir George Ogilby of Dunbog, knight.
 Sir James Chesholme of Dundorne, knight.
 Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, knight.
 Sir George Balquhannan of that ilk, knight.
 Sir James Edmestoun of Duntreth, knight.
 Sir Alexander Home of Symbie, knight.
 Sir George Stewart of Innerketoun, knight.
 Sir David Lyndesay of Edgell, knight.
 Sir Thomas Stewart of Garntully, knight.
 Sir Alexander Bruce of Arthe, knight.
 Sir Walter Ogilby of Finlater, knight.
 Sir Patrik Bannantine of Kna, knight.
 Sir John Melvill of Grantoun, knight.
 Sir Andrew Murray of Arngosk, knight.
 Sir Robert Melvill of Murdocarny, knight.
 Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis, knight.
 Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pooke, knight.
 Sir Robert Maxwell of Dunwiddie, knight.
 Sir Richard Cokburne of Clerkingtoan, knight.
 Sir James Lyndesay of Pitroddy, knight.
 Sir Michael Balfoure of Balgaruy, knight.
 Sir Robert Melvill of Bruntlyland, knight.
 Sir John Hammilton of Lethrisk, knight.
 Sir David Lyndesay of the Mont, knight.
 Sir George Home of Prymroknow, knight.

¹ In East-Lothian, also Cisterians, founded by Malcolm, son of Duncan earl of Fife, in 1216.

² In Berwickshire, as well as the two next, founded for Cisterians, by one of the countesses of March, in the reign of King William the Lion.

³ Cisterians, founded by Cospatrick, earl of March, about 1154.

⁴ Cisterians, founded by the same, and Derder his lady.

⁵ Dominicans of a stricter life, reformed by St. Katherine of Sienna. From the latter word is corrupted the Shiens, a place near Edinburgh, where their monastery was situated, founded by lady Rosline, countess of Caithness.

Sir John Anstruther of that ilk, knight.	Sir Thomas Gourdoun of Cluny, knight.
Sir Hugh Carmichell of Westone, knight.	Sir John Gourdoun of Pitlurg, knight.
Sir John Lyndesay of Wodheid, knight.	Sir William Lawder of Haltoun, knight.
Sir James Saundelands of Slammanno Mure, knight.	Sir George Dowglasse, knight.
Sir William Cokburne of Skeirling, knight.	Sir Andrew Stirling of Keir, knight.
Sir John Kar of Hersell, knight.	Sir Willian Stewart of Kaberstoun, knight.

The Othe of a Duke.

Yee shall fortifie and defend the true and christian religion, and Christs holy euan-gell, presently preached in this realme, and shalbe leill and true to our soveraigne lord the kings majesty; and shall defend his highnes realme and lieges, from all allieners, and strangers, at the uttermost of your power; so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye have else made.

The Othe of an Earle.

Yee shall fortifie and defend the true and christian religion, and Christs holy Euan-gel presently preached in this realm, and shalbe leill and true to our soveraigne lord the kings majestie: and shall defend his highnes realmes and lieges from all allieners and strangers, at the uttermost of your power; so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye have else made.

The Othe of a Lord of Parliament.

Yee shall give due and faithfull counsell to our soveraigne lord, the kings majesties weale, publikely in parliament, as in all other places needfull, and secretly according to your knowledge, for the preservation of his realme, and common weale thereof; and shall never hide nor conceale any poynt of treason or crime of Leismaieste, that shall appeare to be conspired against his sayd royall person, but shall incontinent with all possible diligence reveale the same; so helpe you God, and the othe ye have else made.

The Othe of a Knight.

1. I shall fortifie and defend the Christian religion, and Christs holy evangel presently preached in this realme, to the uttermost of my power.
2. I shal be loyall and true to my soveraigne lord, the kings majesty, to all orders of chievalry, and to the noble office of armes.
3. I shall fortifie and defend justice at my power, and that without favour or feed.
4. I shall never flye from my soveraigne lord, the kings majesty, nor from his highnesse lieutenants in time of mellay and battell.
5. I shall defend my native realme from all allieners and strangers.
6. I shall defend the just action and quarrell of all ladies of honour, or all true and friendlesse widdowes, of orphelings, and of maydens of good fame.
7. I shall doe diligence wheresoever I heare there are any murthers, traytors, or masterfull reavers, that oppresse the kings lieges, and pure people, to bring them to the law at my power.

8. I shall maintayne and uphold the noble estates of chevalry, with horse, harness, and other knightly habiliments; and shall helpe and succour them of the same order at my power, if they have need.

9. I shall enquire and seeke to have the knowledge and understanding of all the articles and poynts contayned in the booke of chevalrie.

All these premises to observe, keepe, and fulfill, I oblesse mee, so helpe mee, God, by mine owne hand, so helpe mee God, &c.

The Names of the Barons, Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in every Sherifdome.

Invernes.

Macloyd of the Lewis.
 Macloyd of Harrich.
 Donald Gormesoun.
 Mackneill of Barray.
 Mulcalloun of Rosay.
 John Mudzart captayne of the Clanran-
 nalts.¹
 The Laird of Glengary.²
 The L. of Kneydart.³
 Mackenzie.
 L. of Garloche.⁴
 L. of Balnagowne.⁵
 L. of Fowles.⁶
 Sherife of Cromartie.
 Dumbeth.
 Forsse.
 Otansceale.
 Mackye.
 Neill Huchesoun in assent.
 Macken-tosche.
 Captayne of the Clanchaniroun.
 L. of Glenewes.
 Reynold Mack-raynald of Keppache.

Narne.

Laird of Caddell.⁷
 Baron of Kilrawake.⁸
 L. of Parke.
 Dolesse of Cantrey.
 Dolesse of Budzert.

¹ Mac Donald.
² Mac Donald.
³ Mac Donald.
⁴ Mac Kenzie.
⁵ Ross.
⁶ Munroe.

⁷ Campbell.
⁸ Rose.
⁹ Innes.
¹⁰ Innes.
¹¹ Duffus.

Elgin and Fores.

The sherife of Murray.
 James Dumbar of Tarbert.
 Robert Dumbar of Grangehill.
 Alexander Dumbar of Kilboyake.
 The L. of Innes.⁹
 The L. of Innermerkie.¹⁰
 The L. of Duffus.¹¹
 Alexander Innes of Crumby.
 The L. of Brodie.¹²
 The L. of Altrie.¹³
 The L. of Densyde.
 The L. of Cowbin.
 L. of Pettendreigh, Dowglasse.
 The L. of Mayne.
 The baron Urtane.
 The L. of Grant.
 Patrik Grant of Ballindalloche.

Bamff.

The Laird of Findlator.¹⁴
 The L. of Boyne.¹⁵
 George Ogilvie of Dunlugus.
 The L. of Durn.
 The L. of Ley, Abircromney.
 The L. of Ratie.
 The L. of Pettendreight, of that ilk.
 John Ogilvie of Glashanthe.
 Walter Ogilvie of Baldanie.
 Walter Ogil. of Carncowsies.
 John Ogil. of Auchannany.
 The L. of Auchannaquhy.¹⁶

¹² Brodie.
¹³ Cuming.
¹⁴ Ogilvie.
¹⁵ Ogilvie.
¹⁶ Achynduchy.

Adame Gordon of Auchindowne.
Alaster Gordon of Beldorny.

Abirdene.

The Laird of Fyvie.¹
Thomas Meldrum of Eden.
The L. of Delgatie.²
The L. of Urie.³
The L. of Petslego.⁴
The L. of Fillorth.
Troupe.
The L. of Pettindrum.⁵
New forrest.
Mueske.
The L. of Boquhollie.⁶
The L. of Towie.⁷
The L. of Udache.⁸
The L. of Garnestoun.⁹
The L. of Geych.¹⁰
The L. of Petlurge.¹¹
The L. of Lesmoir.¹²
Craig of Achindoir.
The L. of Abirgeldie.
The L. of Clunie, Gordon.
John Gordon of Carnborrowe.
John Gordon of Anachie.
Robert Gordon of Halhead.
John Gordon of Kennartie.
Alexander Gordon of Knoke-spak.
George Gordon of Auchmenzie.
Master William Gordon of Dulpersie.
George Gordon of Creichie.
The L. of Corfinda.
The L. of Bruix.
John Forbes of Towy.
The L. of Corse.
The L. of Asslowane.¹³
The L. of Cragivar.¹⁴
Master Duncane Forbes of Monimusk.
John Forbes of Poffling.
The L. of Mekle-Frasyre.

The L. of Carndavie.
The L. of Petfechie.
The L. of Achinhoofe.¹⁵
The L. of Auchlossin.¹⁶
The L. of Cushnie.
The L. of Skene.¹⁷
The L. of Thamestoun.
The L. of Tulligownie.
Patrik Gordon of Bracanch.
The L. of Portestoun.
The L. of Caskyben.
Patrik Keyth of Harthill.¹⁸
William Keyth of Lyklyheid.
The L. of Balquhane, Leslie.
The L. of Warderis.¹⁹
The L. of Petcapill.²⁰
The L. of Leslie.
Andrew Leslie of New Leslie.
Patrik Leslie of Kincragy.
Alexander Leslie of Dyce.
The L. of Glake.²¹
The L. of Meldrum, Seyton.
The L. of Straloth.²²
The L. of Toquhone.²³
The L. of Ondney.²⁴
The L. of Essilmont, Cheyne.
The L. of Arnaige.
The L. of Petmeddun.²⁵
The L. of Dumbrek.
The L. of Haddo.²⁶
The L. of Tibbertie.
The L. of Lesk.
The L. of Feverne.²⁷
The L. of Colestoun.
The L. of Auchinhampers.
The L. of Tullet.²⁸
L. of Fendraucht, Creichton.
The L. of Kelty.
The L. of Culter.
The L. of Sanquhin.
The L. of Echt.²⁹
The L. of Glenkindy.³⁰

¹ Gordon.
² Delgatie.
³ Barclay.
⁴ Forbes.
⁵ Irving.
⁶ Mowat.
⁷ Forbes.
⁸ Forbes.
⁹ Garden.
¹⁰ Gordon.

¹¹ Gordon.
¹² Gordon.
¹³ Caddell.
¹⁴ Forbes.
¹⁵ Dugit.
¹⁶ Ross.
¹⁷ Skene.
¹⁸ Should be *Leith*.
¹⁹ Gordon.
²⁰ Leslie.

²¹ Elphinstoun.
²² Gordon.
²³ Leslie.
²⁴ Udney.
²⁵ Pitmidden.
²⁶ Gordon.
²⁷ Wood.
²⁸ Tulloch.
²⁹ Gordon.
³⁰ Luth.

The L. of Wattertoun.
 The L. of Tillemorgund.
 James, king of Barrauch.
 William Blakehall of Barrauch.
 The L. of Randeistoun.
 The L. of Gartly.
 The L. of Achmacoy.

Kincardin, or the Mernes.

The L. of Glenbervie,
 Dowglasse.
 The L. of Petarro, Wishert.
 The L. of Lawrestoun.
 The L. of Arbuthnot.¹
 The L. of Thornetoun,²
 Belbegenot Wood.
 The L. of Hakerton, Falconer,
 Kelhyll.
 Archibald Wood of Witston.
 Robert Keith of Canterland.
 L. of Matheris.³
 L. of Morphie.
 Allerdes.⁴
 Balmayne.⁵
 Bry.
 Halgreene.
 The L. of Mochales.
 Dulyward.
 Monbodo.⁶
 Caír.
 The L. of Benholme.⁷
 John Moncurre of Slaines.

Forfaire.

The L. of Dun.⁸
 The L. of Balnamone, Colloss.
 The L. of Balzordy.
 The L. of Edzell, Lyndesay.
 The L. of Kinnaber.
 The L. of Craig, Keyth.
 The L. of Ullishaven.
 The L. of Dysert.
 Robert Guthre of Lownane.

¹ Arbuthnot.

² Wood.

³ Barclay.

⁴ Allardyce.

⁵ Balmain.

⁶ Burnet.

⁷ Keith.

⁸ Erskine.

⁹ Fotheringham.

¹⁰ Carnegy.

¹¹ Young.

¹² Guthrie.

¹³ Burnet.

¹⁴ Maule.

¹⁵ Ogilvy.

¹⁶ Ogilvy.

¹⁷ Auchinleck.

¹⁸ Lyon.

Andrew Gray of Donynad.
 Robert Guthre of Emblathmont.
 The L. of Bonnytoun.⁹
 The L. of Kinnarde.¹⁰
 Arrot.
 Auld-bar.¹¹
 L. of Guthrie.¹²
 Hilton.
 The L. of Kilcadrumb.
 Halkerton Guthre.
 L. of Gardin.
 The L. of Lyes.¹³
 The L. of Kelly.¹⁴
 The L. of Innerquharratie.¹⁵
 Clovay.¹⁶
 The L. of Balfour, Ogilvie.
 The L. of Powrie, Ogilvie.
 Duntrune.
 The L. of Balumbree.
 The L. of Grainge, Durham.
 Lawes.
 Westhall.
 Strikmartine.
 L. of Teling.
 The L. of Lundie, Campbel.
 The L. of Auchinleck.¹⁷
 The L. of Carmylie.
 Strathauchin of Claypots.
 Constable of Dundie, Skrimgore.
 The L. of Powrie, Fotheringham.
 The L. of Fintrie, Grayme.
 The L. of Claverhous, Grayme.
 L. of Innernitie, Creichton.
 Andrew Gray of Lowrie.
 Brigton.¹⁸
 Cossumes.
 Thorneton of that ilk.
 Lyon of Wester Ogyll.
 Fenton of Easter Ogyll.
 The L. of Casse, Reynnd.
 Melgund.
 Logywischert.
 L. of Drumkilbo, Tyrie.
 Duncany.
 Logie Mekle.

Cowtie.

Alexander Lyndsay of Vain.

David Lindsay of Barnyard.

Kynnany.

Unnaquhy.

Gagy.

Thomas Ogilvie of Westcragie.

John Ogilvie of Innerkeillour.

Archibald Ogilvie of Lawton.

Balmly.

The L. of Rossie of that ilke.

Perth, and Stewartries of Stratherne and Monteith.

The Laird of Petcur.¹

The L. of Ruthvene.²

The L. of Banff, Ogilvie.

George Creichton of Camny.

The L. of Balgilbo.

Gormotre.

Ardblair.³

The L. of Drumlochie.

George Drummond of Blair.

The L. of Lethintre, Herring.

Mekillour.

Rettray of Craighall.

L. of Murthlie, Abircrombie.

The L. of Moncur.

Inchesture.

The L. of Inchemartyne.⁴

The L. of Kynnard.⁵

William Bruce of Fingask.

Patrik Gray of Belligarno.

Patrik Drummond of Abirnethie.

Evillilke.⁶

The L. of Kilspindie.⁷

Peter Hay of Mæginche.

L. of Leyis.

L. of Hill.

Murey.⁸

Petfour.

Segyden.⁹

The L. of Kilfawnes, Lyndesay.

The L. of Bathyoke, Blayre.

The L. of Balhousie.¹⁰

The L. of Ballindayne.

The L. of Cultmalondie.

Moncreif of that ilk.

Easter Moncreif.

Baron of Fingask, Dundas.

The L. of Cragie.

Patrik Murray of Tibbermure.

Tibbermallauch.¹¹

Kinvaid.

L. of Innernytie, Creichton.

The L. of Strathurde.

Loncardie

L. of Glennurquhy, Campbel.

The L. of Weym.

The L. of Garntullie.¹²

The L. of Glenlyoun.¹³

Baron of Fandowy.

L. Strowane, Robertson.

Arntillie.

Fastcalze.

Baron Read.

Baron Ferguson.

Baron Cunyson.

Baron of Monnesse.

Innermytie, Petcarne.

Balmamo, Aflek.

L. of Duncrub, Rolloo.

L. of Keltie.

L. of Tullibarden.¹⁴

L. of Abircarnie.¹⁵

Strowane.

Patrik Murray of Auchtertyre.

George Drummond of Ballot.

L. of Innerpeffre.

John Drummond Coquholze.

Baron of Bordland, Drummond.

L. of Petkellony, Drummond.

Cultiuragane.

L. of Comrie.

Cromlix.¹⁶

L. of Laweris, Campbell.

Monyware.

Monze.

Cultoquhay.

Gorthie, Lundy.

L. of Inchbrachy.

¹ Haliburton.

² Ruthven.

³ Blair.

⁴ Ogilvy.

⁵ Kinnaird.

⁶ Lindsay.

⁷ Douglas.

⁸ Hay.

⁹ Hay.

¹⁰ Hay.

¹¹ Moncreif.

¹² Stewart.

¹³ Menzies.

¹⁴ Murray.

¹⁵ Murray.

¹⁶ Drummond.

Bellendyne of Leswade.
 L. of Dalhousie, Ramsay.
 L. Kokpen, Ramsay.
 Whytehill, Preston.
 Poltoun.
 L. of Rosling, Sincler.
 L. of Pennicuke of that ilk.
 L. Newhall, Creichton.
 L. Southhouse.
 Elphingston of Schank.

Constabularie of Haddington.

L. Fasyde of that ilk.
 L. Elphinston, Johnstone.
 L. Prestoun, Hammilton.
 L. of Langnederie, Dowglasse.
 L. of Ormestoun, Cockburne.
 L. of Hirmedstoun.¹
 L. of Blansse.
 L. of Samelstoun, Hammilton.
 L. of Newtoun.²
 L. Newhall, Cockburne.
 L. of Clerkintoun, Cockburne.
 L. of Colstoun.³
 L. of Tallo, Hay.
 L. of Benestoun.
 L. of Stanypeth.
 L. of Whittinghame, Dowglasse.
 L. of Cosfurde, Acheson.
 L. of Wauchton, Hepburne.
 Hepburne of Gylmerton.
 Hepburne of Smeton.
 Hepburne of Kirklandhill.
 L. of Sydserff.⁴
 L. of Congilton.
 L. of Knowes.
 L. of Scowgall.
 Sincler of Whytekirk.
 L. of Bas, Lawder.
 L. of Spot, Dowglasse.
 L. of Innerwike, Hammilton.
 L. of Broxmouthe, Home.
 Alexander Home of North-berwike.
 Robert Home of the Hewch.
 L. of Waddalie.
 Hartrem Wood.

¹ Sinclair.² Hay.³ Brown.⁴ Sydserff.⁵ Cockburne.⁶ Cockburne.⁷ Ramsay.⁸ Ker.⁹ Edgar.¹⁰ Brown.¹¹ Spottiswood.¹² Haig.*Berwike and Lawderdail.*

L. of Wedderburne, Home.
 L. of Blacatour, Home.
 L. of Aytoun, Home.
 L. of Coldenknowes, Home.
 L. of Polwart, Home.
 Home of Manderstoun.
 L. of Hutonhall, Home.
 L. of Langton.⁵
 L. of Cockburne.⁶
 L. of Billie, Renton.
 L. of Blanerne, Lumis-dane.
 L. of Cumleche, Aflek.
 L. of Edingtoun.⁷
 Slichthous.
 Butterdayne.
 Hoprig.
 Easter Nisbet.
 West Nisbet.⁸
 Wedderlie.⁹
 Thorniedykes.¹⁰
 L. of Spottiswood.¹¹
 Cranston of Thirlstane-maines.
 Corsbie.
 Bemersyde.¹²
 Mertoun.¹³
 L. Swyntoun.¹⁴
 L. Redpeth.¹⁵
 Greenlaw.¹⁶
 Lochurmachus.¹⁷
 L. Glammilscheilis, Home.
 Wyliclewcht.

Roxburgh.

L. of Cesfurde, Ker.
 L. of Litledane, Ker.
 L. of Greynheid, Ker.
 L. of Corbet, Ker.
 Gradon, Ker.
 Ker of Gaitshaw.
 Mow.¹⁸
 Haddane.¹⁹
 Sheriffe of Teviotdail, Dowglasse.
 Tympenden.²⁰
 Hudeley.²¹

¹³ Haliburton.¹⁴ Swinton.¹⁵ Redpath.¹⁶ Home.¹⁷ Sinclair.¹⁸ Mow or Molle.¹⁹ Murray.²⁰ Douglas.²¹ Rutherford.

Hunthill.¹
 Edzarstoun.²
 Bedreull, Turne-bull,
 Mynto.³
 Wawchop.⁴
 William Turnebull of Barnhils,
 George Turnebull of Halreull,
 Hector Lorane of Harwood,
 Grinslaw of little Newton,
 Mader of Langton,
 Mungo Bennet of Chestis,
 Overtoun, Frasier,
 Riddale of that ilk.
 L. Makkayrstoun, Makdowgal.
 Andrew Ker of Fadownsyde.
 L. of Bakcleuch, Scot.
 Raph Haliburton of Mourhouslaw.
 Thomas Ker of Cavers,
 Howpasloth, Scot.
 Baron Gledstanes.⁵
 Langlands.⁶
 William Elliot of Torslyhill,
 Scot of Sintoun.
 Scot of Eydschaw,
 Walter Vaich of Northsintoun,
 Scot of Glæke.
 L. of Chesholme of that ilk.
 L. of Cranstoun.
 Kirkton of Stewartfield.
 L. of Linton, Ker.
 Ker of Ancrum.
 Carncors of Colmislie.

Selkirk.

Murray of Fawlabill, Sheriffe.
 Scot of Tuschelaw.
 Scot of Thirlstane.
 Scot of Aikwood.
 Turnebull of Phillophauch.
 Ker of the Shaw or Dalceiff.
 Hoppringle of Galloscheilis.
 Hoppringle of Whytebank.
 Hoppringle of Torwodley.
 Hoppringill of Blindley.
 Hoppringill of Buckholme.

¹ Rutherford.
² Rutherford.
³ Stewart.
⁴ Turnbull.

⁵ Gledstanes.
⁶ Langlands.
⁷ Horsburgh.
⁸ Williamson.

Hoppringill of Newhall.

Peibles.

The knight of Traquair, Stewart.
 L. of Pyrn, Cranston,
 L. of Horsburgh.⁷
 L. of Greistoun.
 L. of Cardrono.⁸
 L. of Henderstoun.
 L. of Smeythfield, Haye.
 Winkistoun, Twedie.
 L. of Blackbarrony, Murray.
 Bernys.⁹
 Caverhill.
 Fowlloche, Stewart.
 L. of Drummelzear, Twedie.
 Dawik.¹⁰
 Pobinde.¹¹
 Frude.
 Halkshaw.
 Glengirk.
 Geddes of Rachane.
 Inglis of Langlandhill.
 L. of Straling.
 Hartire.
 Romannos.¹²
 Prettishoill.
 Meluingsland.
 Ormestoun.
 Bonytoun.
 Posso, Nasmyth.
 John Hammilton of Coltcote.

Lanerck.

Captayne of Crawford Castle, Carmichel.
 L. of Carinichael.¹³
 L. of Lamington, Baillie.
 L. of Bakebie.
 L. of Symontoun.
 L. of Cultermains.
 Flemming of Carwood.
 Dowglasse of Todholes.
 West-hall, Grahame.
 Baillie of the Hilles.

⁹ Burnet.
¹⁰ Veitch.
¹¹ Hunter.
¹² Pennycuik.
¹³ Carmichael.

Menzies of Culterrawes.
 L. of Westraw, Johnstone.
 L. of Annestoun.
 L. of Cobingtoun, Lyndesay.
 Crimperamp.
 Hamilton of Crawford-Johne.
 L. of Ley.¹
 L. of Cleghorne, Barclay.
 L. of Corhouse, Bannatyne.
 Jerverswod, Levinstoun.
 Bonytoun, Cuninghame.
 Blackwood.
 Staniebyres.²
 Auchtyfardill.
 Weir of Kirktowne.
 L. Cambasnethan, Somervell.
 L. of Carphin, Bailie.
 L. Cleland.
 Murdeistoun.
 Jervestoun.
 Ernoke.³
 Lawchope.⁴
 Stevingstoun.⁵
 Hamilton of Roploch.
 Hamilton of Haggess.
 Hamilton of Lethame.
 Hamilton of Orbestoun.
 Hamilton of Nelisland.
 Hamilton of Stanehouse.
 L. of Silvertonhill, Hamilton.
 L. of Dunrod.
 L. of Calderwood, Maxwell.
 L. of Castelmylk.
 L. of Mynto, Steward.
 L. of Gilbertfield.⁶

Renfrew.

Cathcart.
 Over-Pollok.
 Nether Pollok, Maxwell.
 L. of Stanelie.
 L. of Johnestoun, Wallace.
 L. of Ellerslie, Wallace.
 L. Houstoun.
 Newerk.
 L. Caldwell.
 Shaw of Grenoke.

Crawford of Cartisburne.
 Cuninghame of Waterston.
 L. Craganis.
 Walkinschaw.
 Barrochane.
 L. Biltries, Semple.
 Barscube.
 L. Boghall, Stewart.
 Bishoptoun.
 Cardonald, Stewart.
 Foulwood.
 Thirdpart.
 Wheitfurde.
 Scottistoun.
 Ardgowane.
 Balgarrane.
 Ramfurley.
 Porterfielde of that ilke.
 Raalstoun.

Dumbretoun.

L. of Lusse.
 L. of Cowgrane.
 L. of Ardardane.
 L. of Arneapill.
 L. of Kilmahow.
 Bullull.
 Manis.
 Balney.
 Noblestoun.
 Camstrodane.
 Darleith.
 Hamilton of Cochno.
 Craigernalt.
 Gloret.
 Striveling of Letrer.
 Lucas Striveling of Baldorane.
 Edmiston of Balewin.
 L. of Bardowie.
 L. of Kincaid.
 L. of Woodhead.
 L. of Blairshogill.
 L. of Ballykinrane.
 L. of Auchinloche.
 L. of Kilsythe, Levinston.
 L. of Baddinheth, Boyd.
 Bord.

¹ Lochart.² Vere.³ Robertson.⁴ Muirhead.

5

⁵ Muirhead.⁶ Cunningham.

Drumry, Hamilton.

- L. of Cilkcrewch.
- Gartskeddane.
- Gartschoir.
- L. of Macferland.
- L. of Buquhannane.
- L. of Drummakeill.

Tarbere.

- L. of Auchinbrek.
- L. of Archinlais, Campbell.
- L. of Lawmont.
- L. of Macklawchlane.
- Macknachtan.
- Skippinche.
- Ottir.
- Duntrune.
- Straquhir.
- Mackowle of Lorne.
- John Stewart of Appin.
- Mackondoquhy of Inneraw.
- Mackoniel of Dunniveg and Glennies.
- Macklane of Dowart.
- Macklane of Cowle.
- Macklane of Lochbwy.
- Macklane of Arndnamurchy.

Bute.

- The Sheriffs of Bute, Stewart.
- The L. of Camis.

Aere and Bailleries of Kyle, Karrik, and Cunninghame.

- L. of Kilburnie.
- L. of Crawfordland.
- L. of Ladyland, Barclay.
- Auchnamys.
- L. of Kerisland.
- L. of Kelsoland.
- Trierne.
- L. of Glengarnoke.
- L. of Cunninghameheid.
- L. of Auchinharvie.
- L. of Aiket.
- Cunninghame.
- L. of Clonbaith.
- Montgomerie.
- L. of Langshaw.
- L. of Heslet.
- Giffin.

Stane.

- Braidstane, Montgomerie
- L. of Blair.
- L. of Portincorse.
- L. of Huncarstoun.
- L. of Fairlie.
- L. of Dreghorne.
- L. of Perstoun, Barclay.
- L. of Rowallane, Mure.
- L. of Montgrenane.
- L. of Robertland, Cunninghame.
- Cunninghame of Towrlands.
- Cunninghame of the Hill.
- Sheriffe of Air.
- Cesnockle.
- Skeldoun.
- Campbell of Glenoske.
- Campbell of Kinzeclawcht.
- Gastoun, Stewart.
- Halrig.
- Hamilton of Sanquhair.
- Sornebeg.
- L. of Bar.
- L. of Craiggie-wallace.
- Carnell, Wallace.
- Sewalton, Wallace.
- Dundonald.
- Adamtoun.
- Gairggirth, Chalmers.
- Lefnoreis, Crawford.
- Kerss, Crawford.
- Doungane.
- William Crawford of Clolynane.
- Dowglas of Penieland.
- Cunninghame of Lagland.
- L. of Caprington, Cunninghame.
- Cunninghame of Poquharne.
- Shaw of Glenmure.
- L. of Entirkin, Dunbar.
- L. of Scankistoun, Campbell.
- L. of Barkymmem, Stewart.
- L. of Auchinlek, Boswell.
- L. of Bargany, Kennedy.
- L. of Blairquhane, Kennedy.
- Kennedy of Girvanmaynis.
- Kennedy of Skeldon.
- L. of Carmichael.
- Goodman of Ardmillane.
- Goodman of Dromnellane.
- Kennedy of the Coist.
- Balmaclennochane.
- L. of Kelwood, Currie.
- L. of Carlowne, Cathcart.

Kennedie of Knotidaw.
 Kennidie of Bramestoun.
 Boyde of Penkill.
 Boyde of the Throchrig.
 L. of Dundaffe.
 L. of Kilkerane.
 L. of Kilhenzie.
 Kennedie of Tornagannoch.
 Schaw of Halie.
 Schaw of Germet.

Wigtoun.

L. of Garlies, Stewart.
 L. of Mochrum, Dumbar.
 L. of Garthland, Makdowgall.
 Agnew, Sherife Wigton.
 L. of Kynhylt.
 L. of Ardwell, Makulloch.
 Killassyre.
 Laerg.
 L. Mærtou, Maggeé.
 L. of Mærtou, Mackulloch.
 L. of Barnbarrawch, Vaus.
 L. of Craichlaw, Mure.
 Kennedie of Barquhome.
 Kennedie of Uchiltre.
 Campbell of Arie.

*Dumfries, with the Stewartries of Kirken-
bright and Annandail.*

L. of Lochin-war, Gordon.
 L. of Troquhayne, Gordon.
 L. of Barskeoche, Gordon.
 L. of Airdis, Gordon.
 Sheirmæs, Gordon.
 Gordon of the Cule.
 L. of Broghton, Murray.
 L. of Dalbatie.
 L. of Portoun, Glendonyng.
 L. of Bomby, Mackclellane.
 Mackclellane of Mærtou.
 L. of Cardenes.
 Liddel-dail of S. Mary Ile.
 Lindsay of Barclay.
 Heries of Madinhoip.
 L. of Mabie, Heries.
 Macknaucht of Kilquhanatie.
 Glenduyning of Drumrasche.

Maxwell of the Hill.
 Sinclair of Auchinfranke.
 Maxwell of the Logane.
 Maxwell of Dromcoltrane.
 Stewart of Fintillauche.
 Levinston of Little Ardis.
 L. of Drumlanrig, Dowglasse.
 Dowglasse of Cashogill.
 Creichton of Carco.
 Creichton of Liberie.
 Mackmath of that ilk.
 Dowglasse of Dalvene.
 Menzies of Castelhill.
 Menzies of Auchinsell.
 L. of Auchingassill, Maitland.
 L. of Closeburne, Kirk Patrik.
 Kirkmichael.
 Goodman of Frier, Kersse.
 L. of Lag, Greir.
 L. of Amysfield, Charterhouse.
 Maxwell of Gowhill.
 Maxwell of Porterrake.
 Maxwell of Tynwald.
 Maxwell of Conhaith.
 Maxwell of Carnsallauch.
 Maxwell of the Ile.
 Browne of the Lawne.
 Cunninghame of Kirkschaw.
 L. of Craigdarroch.
 L. of Bardannoch.
 Kirko of Glenesslane.
 Ballaggane.
 L. of Johnestoun.
 L. of Wainfra, Johnestone.
 L. of Eschescheiles.
 L. of Corheid, Johnestone.
 L. of Corry.
 L. of Newbie, Johnestone.
 L. of Graitnay, Johnestone.
 Johnestone of Craighop-burne.
 Johneston of Newtowne.
 Johnstone of Kirkton.
 L. of Apilgirth, Jarden.
 L. of Holmends.
 L. of Cockpoole, Murray.
 L. of Moryquhat.
 L. of Wormondby.
 L. of Knok.
 Goodman of Granton.
 Boidisbyke.

*The Names of the principall Clannes, and Surnames on the Borders, not landed, and chiefe Men of Name amongst them at this present.**

EAST MARCH.

Brumfieldes.

John Brumfield, tutor of Greynelawdeyne.
Adame Brumfield of Hardaikers.

Brumfield of Pittilesbeuche.
Alexander Brumfield of Eastfield.
Alexander Brumfield of Hasilton maynes.
James Brumfield of Whytehouse.
The laird of Todderike.
Alexander Brumfield of Gordon maines.

* The Borders and Highlands, previous to the union of the crowns, were in a state totally different from the rest of Scotland, and were subjected to laws different from those of the remainder of the kingdom. The feudal system, which formed the principal ground-work of ancient law, both civil and criminal, had, in these unruly districts, a comparatively imperfect influence. The inhabitants were divided into surnames or clans, which acknowledged no supremacy, saving that of the chieftain, or head of their name, who might often be a person entirely different from their feudal superior, or over-lord, as he was called in Scottish law. The Scottish statute-book contains many enactments for bringing these persons to justice, when they transgressed; and the 95th act of the 11th parliament of James VI. is particularly ample upon the subject. There is subjoined a list or roll of Highland and Border clans, which may serve to illustrate the curious list in the text.

The Rolls of the Names of the Landislords and Bailies of Landes dwelling on the Borders and in the Hielandes, quhair broken Men hes dwelt, and presently dwellis. To the quhilk Roll, the 95. Acte of the Eleventh Parliament of James VI. 29 July, 1587, is relative.

Middle March.

The earle Both-well.
The laird of Farnie-herst.
The earle of Angus.
The laird of Buck-cleuch.
The shireffe of Teviot-dail.
The laird of Bed-roule.
The laird of Wauchop.
The lord Hereis.
The laird of How-paislay.
George Turne-bull of Halrovie.
The laird of Little-dene.
The laird of Drumlangrig.
The laird of Chisholme.

West March.

The lord Maxwell.
The laird of Drumlangrig.
The laird of Johnnestoun.
The laird of Aple-girth.
The laird of Holmends.
The laird of Gratnay.
The lord Hereis.
The laird of Dun-widdie.
The laird of Lochin-war.

Landis-lords and Bailies. Hielandes and Iles.

The duke of Lennox.
The laird of Buchanan.
The laird of Mak-farlane of the Arroquhair.
The laird of Luss.

The laird of Mak-caula of Ardincaple.
The laird of Merchinston.
The laird of Glenneigyis.
The earle of Glencairne.
The laird of Drumquassill.
The laird of Kilcreuch.
The tutour of Menteith.
The laird of Knockhill.
Henry Schaw of Cambusmoir.
The laird of Kippenrossie.
The laird of Burley.
The laird of Keir.
The master of Levingstoun.
The lord of Doun.
The lord Drummound.
The laird of Tulliebardin.
The laird of Glen-urquhy.
The laird of Laweris.
The laird of Weyme.
The abbot of Inche-chaffray.
Coline Campbell of Ardbeith.
The laird of Glen-lyon.
The earle of Athole.
The laird of Grantully.
The laird Strowane, Robert-sonne.
The laird Strowane, Murray.
The laird of Wester-wemes.
The laird of Abbots-hall.
The laird of Teling.
The laird of Inch-martine.
The laird of Nury-Fotheringhame.
The laird of Moncreif.
The laird of Baileachen.
The barron of Fandowie.
The earle of Erroll.

Trotter.

The laird of Pentennen.
 William Trotter of Foulschawe.
 Cuthbert Trotter in Fogo.
 Tome Trotter of the Hill.

Diksons.

The goodman of Buchtrig.
 The goodman of Bolchester.
 Dikson of Haffington.
 Dikson in New-biggung.

The earle of Gowrie.
 The laird of Cultiebragane.
 The lord Ogilvie.
 The laird of Clouay.
 The laird of Fintrie.
 The laird of Edzell.
 The earle of Marre.
 The master of Elphinstoun.
 The earle of Huntlie.
 The master of Forbes.
 The laird of Grant.
 Makintosche.
 The lord and tutour of Lovate.
 Chisholme of Cumber.
 The laird of Glengarrey.
 Mackenzie.
 The laird of Fowlis.
 The laird of Balnagown.
 The tutour of Cromerti.
 The earle of Suther-land.
 The laird of Duffus.
 James Innes of Touchie.
 The earle of Caithness.
 The earle Marshall.
 The lord Oliphant.
 The laird of Bowquholly.
 The laird of Dunnybeith.
 Mackye of Far.
 Torquill Mak-lewid of Togoyth.
 The laird of Garloch.
 Mak-gilliechallum of Raarsay.
 Mak-lewyd of the Harrich.
 Mackinnon of Strathodell.

Mak-lewid of the Lewiss.
 Makneill of Bara.
 Mackeane of Ardnamurchen.
 Alane Mackeyne of Iland Terim.
 The laird of Knoy derr.
 Macklene of Dowart.
 The laird of Ardgower.
 John Stewart of the Appin.
 Mackoull of Lorne.
 Mackoull of Roray.
 The laird of Lockinnell.
 The laird of Caddell.
 The laird of Skelmurelie for Rauchry.
 Mackondachy of Innerraw.
 Angus Mackoneil of Dunyweg, and the Glennes.
 The laird of Lowip.
 The schireffe of Bute.
 The laird of Camys.
 The earle of Argile.
 The laird of Auchinbrek.
 The laird of Ardkinglass.
 Maknauchtane.
 Mak-lauchlane.
 The laird of Laumont.
 The laird of Parbreck.
 The laird of Duntrune.
 Constable of Dundie, L. of Glastry.
 The laird of Elenegreg.
 The laird of Otter.
 The laird of Coll.
 Macklene of Lochunie.
 Mackfee of Collonsay.
 The lord Hammiltoun.

The Roll of the Clannes that hes Captaines and Chieftanes, quhom on they depende, of Times against the Willes of their Landes-lordes, assweill on the Borders as Hielandes; and of sum special Persons of Branches of the saides Clannes.

Middle Marche.

Ellotes.
 Arme-strangs.
 Nicksonnes.
 Crossers.

Belles.
 Carratheres.
 Grahames.
 Johnstones.
 Jardanes.
 Moffattes.
 Latimers.

West Marche.

Scottes of Eusdail.
 Beatisonnes.
 Littles.
 Thomsonnes.
 Glendunninges.
 Irvinges.

Hielandes and Iles.

Buchannannes.
 Mak-farlanes of the Arroquhair.
 Mak-knabes.
 Grahames of Menteith.
 Stewarts of Balquhedder.

Ridpeths.

Thomas Ridpeth of Crumrig.
Alexander Ridpeth of Angellraw.

Haitlies.

The goodman of Lambden.
John Haitlie of Brumehill.
George Haitlie in Hordlaw.
Laurence Haitlie in Haliburton.

Gradenis.

Jasper Graden in Ernislaw.

Youngs.

James Young of the Criffe.
Will Young of Otterburne.
David Young of Oxemsyde.
William Scot of Feltershawes.

Davisons.

Roben Davison of Symeston.
Jok Davison of Quhitton.
James Davison of Byrnirig.
George Davison of Throgdan.

Pringils.

James Hoppringill of Towner.
Wat Hoppringill of Clifton.
John Hoppringil of the Bents.
David Hoppringill of Morbottle.

Tates.

Will Tate in Stankfurde.
David Tate in Cheritries.
David Tate in Bair-ers.
Will Tate in Zettane.

Middlemaists.

Robin Middlemaist in Milrig.

Burnes.

David Burne of Ellisheuch.
Raph Burne of the Coit.

Dagleschis.

Jok Dagleisch of Bank.
Robert Dagleish in Wideopen.

Gilchristis.

Hugh Gilchrists, called of Cowbene.
Will Gilchrist in Cavertoun.

MIDDLE MARCHES.

Hall.

John Hall of Newbigging.
George Hall, called Pats Geordie there.
Andrew Hall of the Sykes.
Thom Hall in Fowlscheils.

Clanne-Gregore.
Clan Lauren.
Campbells of Lochinel.
Campbells of Inneraw.
Clan-dowall of Lorne.
Stewartes of Lorne, or of Appin.
Clan-Mackeane Awright.
Stewarts of Athoill, and partes adjacent.
Clanne-Donoquhy in Athoill, and partes adjacent.
Meinzies in Athoill and Apnadull.
Clane-mak-Thomas in Glensche.
Fergussones.
Spaldings.
Mackintosches in Athoill.
Clan-Chamron.

Clan-Rannald in Loch-aber.
Clan-Rannald in Knoydart, Moydart, and Glengarrey.
Clan-Lewid of the Lewis.
Clan-Lewid of Harrick.
Clan-Neill.
Clan-Kinnon.
Clan-Jeane.
Clan-Chattane.
Grantes.
Frasers.
Clan-Keinzie.
Clan-Avereis.
Munroes.
Murrayes in Sutherland.

Pyle.

George Pyle in Milkheuch,
John Pyle in Swynsyde.

Robeson.

Raph Robeson in Prenderlech.
Rinzean Robeson in Howston.

Anislie.

William Anislie of Fawlaw.
Lancie Anislie in Oxnem.

Oliver.

David Oliver in Hynhancheid.
Will Oliver in Lustruther.
George Oliver in Clareley.

Laidlow.

Ryne Laidlow in the Bank.
John Laidlow in Sonnysyde.

LIDDISDAIL.

The laird of Mangerton.
The lairds Jok.
Chrystie of the Syde.

Quhithauch.

The laird of Quhithauch.
Jonie of Quhithauch.
Sym of the Maynes.

Merietoun Quarter.

Archie of Westburnflat.
Wanton Sym in Quhitley Syde.
Will of Powderlanpat.

Ellots.

Redheuch.
Robert Elliot, and Martyne Elliot.

Thoirlishop.

Rob of Thorlishop, Arthure fyre the Brays.

Gorrumberie.

Archie Keene, Will of Morspatriks hors.

Parke.

Jonie of the Park, Gray Wil.

Burnheid.

Gawins Jok, Ade Cowdais.

Welshaw.

Will Colichis Hob, Hob of Bowholmes.

Niksons.

John Nikson of Laiest burne.
Georgies Harie Nikson.
Cleme Nikson, called the Crune.

Crosers.

Hob Croser, called Hob of Ricarton.
Martine Croser.
Cokkis John Croser.
Noble Clemeis Croser.

Hendersons.

Rinzian Henderson in Armiltonburne.
Jenkyne Henderson in Kartley.

DEBAITABLE LAND.*Sandeis Barnes Armestrangs.*

Will of Kinmonth.
Krystie Armestrang.
John Skynbanke.

Lardis Rinzians Gang.

Lairdis Rinziane.

Lairdis Robbie.
Rinzian of Wauchop.

Grahames.

Priors, John and his Bairnes.
Hector of the Harlaw.
The griefs and cuts of Harlaw.

EWISDAIL.

Armestrangs of the Gyngils.

Ekke of the Gyngils.
Andrew of the Gyngils.
Thome of Glendoning.

Scots.

Thome the Flower.
Anfe of the Busse.

Ellots.

John the Portars sonne.
Will of Devisleyes.
Will the lord.

ESKDAIL.

Battisons of Cowghorlae.

David Batie.
Hugh Batie.
Mungoes Arthurie.
Adame of the Burne.

Batisons of the Scheill.

Nichol of the Scheill.
Andrew of Zethyre.
John the Braid.
Wat of the Corse.

Johnes.

John Armstrang of Hoilhou.
John Armstrang of Thornequhat.
Wil Armstrang of Ternsnihil.

VOL. III.

Littils.

John Littill of Cassoke.
Thome Littill of Finglen.
Ingrahames Archie Littill.

ANANDAIL.

Irwingis.

Edward of Bonschaw.
Lang Richies Edward.
John the young duke.
Chrystie the Cothquhat.
Willie of Graitnayhill.

Bellis.

Will Bell of Alby.
John Bell of the Tourne.
Mathie Bell, called the king.
Andro Bell, called Lokkis Andrew.
Will Bell Reidcloke.

Carlilles.

Adame Carlile of Bridekirk.
Alexander Carlile of Eglesforhame.

Grahames.

George Grahame of Reupatrik.
Arthour Grahame of Blawoldwood.
Richie Grahame, called the Plump.

Thomsons.

Young Archie Thomson.
Sym Thomson in Polloden.

Romes.

Roger Rome in Tordoweth.
Mekle Sandie Rome there.

Gasses.

David Gasse in Barch.
John Gasse, Michaels sonne in Rig.

The Shrieftomes and Shriefs of Scotland.

Orknay, the shrieft thereof heritable, earle of Caythnes.
 Innernes, the earle of Huntlie.
 Cromartie, Urquhart of Cromartie.
 Narne, John Campbell of Lorne.
 Elgene and Forress, Dumbart of Cumnok.
 Abirdene, the earle of Huntlie.
 Kincardin, the earle of Marshall.
 Forfar, the lord Gray.
 Perth, alias Saint Johnston, the earle of Gowry.
 Fyfe, the earle of Rothosse.
 Kynross, the earle of Morton, of Lochlevin, and Dalkeyth.
 Clackmannan, the knight of the Karss.
 Sterling, the provost of the towne for the time.
 Dumbarton, earle of Lennox.
 Sterling-shire, extra Burgum, the earle of Mar.
 Tarbart, the earle of Mar.
 Laynrik, the earle of Arran, lord Hammilton.
 Renfrew, the lord Sampill.
 Aere, Campbell, knight of Lowdon.
 Wigton, Patrik Agnew of that ilk.
 Drumfreis, lord Sanquhat.
 Pebles, lord Zester.
 Selkirk, Murray of Fallahill.
 Roxburgh, Dowglasse of Cavers, called sherife of Tividaill.
 Barwick, lord Home.
 Edinburgh, the provost of the towne for the time.
 Lothin, the earle Bothwell.
 The Cunstabularie of Hadington, the earle Bothwell.
 Lithgow, Hammilton of Kenneill.

The Steroartries of Scotland.

Stratherne, } the lord Drummond.
 Menteith, }
 Kircudbright, } the lord Maxwell.
 Annandaill, }

The Bailleries of Scotland.

Kyle, the knight of Cragy-wallace.
 Carrik, the earle of Cassils.
 Cunninghame, the earle of Eglinton.

The Order of the calling of the Table of the Session.

Munday.

Redemptions of lands.
Reductions of all kinds.
Transferrings.
Losse of superiorities.
For making, sealing, and subscribing of
reversions.

Thursday.

The same table.

Friday.

The king's actions, straungers, the poore.

Saturday.

The lords of session, and members thereof; the prelates, payers of contribution, and the common table foresaid. And upon the Wednesday and Thursday, to cal common priviledged matters; such as hornings, free-persons, evidents, fortalices, warnings, letters conforme to rolements, decreits, arbitralles, taks, pensions, ordinarie letters, giftes, rigistring of contracts, actions to become civill or prophane, double poyndings, billes, supplications; and their last actions to bee called of newe, by ordinance of the lords of session, for expedition of causes.

Tuesday.

Recent spoyles without the time of vacants.

Acts of Aiurnall.

Wednesday.

The common table of the foure quarters of the realme, by order, every one after another, as is divided in the actes of the institution, in the print books of parliament.

The Shyres of Scotland.

The shires of the first quarter as followeth, that is to say, Forfair, Kincardin, Banff, Elgin, Forres, Narne, Innernes, and Cromartie.

The shires of the second quarter, Edinburgh, Lynlithgow, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Poblis, Berwick, and Haddington.

The third quarter, Striviling and Renfrew, Lanerk, Wigton, Dumfries, Kilc dbright, and Annandaill.

The fourth quarter, Perth, Clackmannan, Agyle, and Bute.

The Senators begin their Sittings and Risings as follows:

They begin to sit downe in Edinburgh, on the morne after Trinity Sunday, while the first day of August, and after to be vacant while the first day of November next ensuing, and then to begin and sit, while the xix. day of March next, and then to be vacant, while the morning after Trinity Sunday, as aforesayd.

The Names of the Free Burrowes subject to pay Extent and Subsidie within Scotland.

SOUTH.

Edinburgh.
Sterling.
Lithgow.
Rothsaye.
Dumbarten.
Renfrew.
Ruglen.

Aere.
Irwing.
Glasgow.
Kircudbricht.
Wigtoun.
Whithorne.
Laynerik.

Jedburgh.
Sel-kirk.
Peblis.
Haddington.
North-Barwick.
Dumbar.
Dumfreis.

NORTH.

Abirdene.
Dundie.
Saint Johnston,
alias Perth.
Banffe.
Dumfermeling.
Carrail.

Forfar.
Brechtin.
Mont-rosse.
Elgene.
Innernes.
Arbrothe.
Saint Androis.

Cowpar.
Cullane.
Fores.
Narne.
Thaine.
Dysert.
Kirkady.

Palaces appertayning to the King.

The palace of Halyrud-house, beside Edinburgh, in Lothien.

2. The palace of Dalkeyth, reserved for the use of the prince, with the orchard, gardens, banks, and wood adjacent thereunto, within four miles of Edinburgh.

3. The palace of Lithgow, within the towne of Lithgow, in Lithgow shire.

4. The palace of Falkland, and the towne of Falkland adjacent thereunto, with the parke, in Fyfe.

Castels appertayning to the King.

Desert. { The Castell of Roxburgh, now demoleist by the law, and by the commandement of the king, and three estates in Teviotdaill. The monuments yet stand to this hour, but desert.
The Castell and fortalice of Dumbar, a house of great strength, till within these late yeres it was demolished by James Earle of Murray, Regent of Scotland, in Lothien, desert.

1. The Castell of Edinburgh, inhabited by John Earle of Mar.

2. The Castell and strength of Blacknes, in Lothien, inhabited by Sir James Sandelands.

3. The Castel and strength of Sterling, inhabited by John Earle of Mar, and his deputies.

4. The Castell of Dumbarton, inhabited by John Lord Hammilton.

5. The Castel of Lochmaben, in Annadaill, occupied by the Lord Maxwell.

6. The Castel of Kirkwall, in Orknay, appertayning to the king, inhabited by the Earle of Orknay.

A true Description and Division of the whole Countrey of Scotland. Of the Situation, Distance, and Commodities in every Part thereof.

Scotland is devided from England, first, by the high hills of Cheviot, and where the hills do end, by a wall called the march dike, made in our time, and then by the waters Esk and Seloua. By north, those borders from the Scots sea to the Ireland sea. The countries lye in order as followeth: The Mærs (wherein stands the tower of Bar-wike, at this present possessed by England), lyes upon the north side of Tweede, which is compassed by the firth of Forth on the east, by England on the south; westward on both the sides of Tweede lyes Teviotdaill, taking the name from the water of Tiot, devided from England by the hills of Cheviot. Next unto Teviotdaill lye countries that are not great, Liddisdail, Ewisdail, and Esdaill, taking their names from three waters, Liddall, Ewis, and Esk. The last is Annandaill, which also hath the name from the water of Annan, deviding the country almost in two, and runnes after Solova into the Ireland sea. Now let us returne to Forth. The countrey of Lothian is compassed by it at the east. Cocburnspeth and Lamermure devides it from the Mærs, and then turning somewhat westward, it joynes with Twedaill and Lawderdaill; Tweddaill, taking the name from the river of Tweed, which runnes through the same, and Lawderdaill, from the towne of Lawder, or rather from the water of Lidder running through the countrey. Liddail, Nithsdail, and Clyddisdail, march with Tweddaill, at the south and west parts thereof. Nithsdail taking the name from the water of Nith, running through it to the Ireland sea. Lothian, so named from Loth, king of Pights, is bordered on the south est by Forth, or the Scottish sea, on the northwest by Clyddisdail. This countrie, in civilitie, and abundance of all other things necessarie for the use of man, excelles very farre all the rest of the countries of Scotland.

The borders in order.

The causes of them denomi-tions.

There runne fine waters through it, Tyne and Esk, (which both runne in one at the foote of the wood of Dalkeith, before they enter into the sea,) Leith and Almon. Of those waters, some spring out of Lamermure, and some out of Pentland hills, and runne into Forth. The townes of Lothian are, Dunbar, Hading, commonly called Hading-ton, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Leigh: Linlithgow lieth more westwardly; Clyddisdail lies on both sides of the Clyde, which, for the length thereof, is divided in three shires.

The townes of Lothian.

In the overward there is an hill, not to call hich, out of the which spring rivers running into three sundry seas, Twede into the Scottish sea, Annand into the Ireland sea, and Clyde into the great ocean. The chiefe townes of Clyddisdail are Lanark and Glasgow; north-west from Clyddisdail lies Kyle; beyond Kyle, lyes Galloway, which is devided from Clyddisdail by the water of Cloudan. All Galloway almost declines to the south, the shyre whereof incloseth all the rest of that side of Scotland. It is more plentifull in store than cornes.

The chief townes of Clyd-disdail.

The waters of Galloway, Uxe, Dee, Kenne, Cree, and Losse, runne into the Ireland sea. There is almost no great hills in Galloway, but it is full of craggie knolles. The waters gathering together in the valleyes betwixt those knolles, make almost innumerable loches, from whence, the first flood that comes before the autumnal equinoctiall, causeth such abundance of waters to runne, that there come forth of the said loches, incredible numbers of elees, and are taken by the countriemen in wand creels, who, salt-ing them, obtain no small gaine thereby. The farthest part of that side is the head, called Nonantum, under the which there is an haven at the mouth of the water of Lussie, named by Ptolome, Rerigonius. In the other side of Galloway, overagainst this haven, from Clyddis-forth, there enters another haven, named commonly Lochryen, and by Ptolome, Vidogora; all that lyeth betwixt these two havens, the countrie people call the Rynns, that is, the point of Galloway, who also call it Nonantum the Mule, that the Beck.

Galloway de-scribed.

Carrik described.

Kyle described.

Cunningham described.

Renfrew described.

Clyddisdaill.

Two ancient monuments.

The country people call it Arthur's Oven.

The whole countrey is named Galloway; for Gallovid, in the auncient Scottish tongue, signifies a man of Galfia. Under Lochrien, at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easily till it come to Clyddisforth. The waters of Stenzear and Grevan devide Carrik; upon the cruiks of those waters there are many prettie villages. Carrik, betwixt the waters, where it riseth in knolles, is fertill of beastiall and resonable good ground for corne. The whole countrey of Carrik, both by sea and land, hath abundance, not only sufficient for themselves, but also largely to support their neighbours. The water of Dunes divides Carrik from Kyle. Dune springs out of a loch of the same name, in the middest whereof is an ile, on the which is builded a little towre. Next unto Carrik lies Kyle, marching upon the south with Galloway, upon the south-east with Clyddisdaill, upon the west with Cunninghame, separated from thence by the water of Irwing. The water of Air runnes through the midst of Kyle; at the mouth of the water stands the towne of Air, a notable market stead. The countrey generally is more abundant of valiant men then of corne and cattel, the ground being but poore and sandie, which sharpens the mens industrie, and confirms the strength of the minde and body by scarcenesse of living.

From Kyle, northward, lies Cunninghame, renewing Clide, and reducing it to the quantity of a reasonable river. The name of the countrey is Dens, signifying, in that language, the kings house, whereby it appears, that the Danes have bene sometime masters thereof. Next unto Cunninghame, eastward, lies Renfrew, so named from a litle towne, wherein they use to keepe session of justice to the countrie. It is commonly named the Barronie, and is divided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. After the Barronie followeth Clyddisdaill, lying on either side of Clyde, which, in respect of the quantitie thereof, and landes of Glasgow, is divided in many jurisdictions. They that dwell upon the landes of Glasgow have their owne justice seat within the towne of Glasgow. The most notable waters of Clyddisdaill are Ervenne and Douglass running into Clyde; upon the south side thereof, and upon the north side, there is another called Avenne, which cuts Lothian from Strivelingshyre. These two waters have gotten their names of Walter, at the beginning, instead of proper names, as also the water of Avone, in Wales, hath done, with a little difference for the propriety of the language sake.

Avenne devides Stirlingshyre from Lothian at the south, the firth of Forth at the east, which peece and peece becomes narrow, till it grow to the quantity of a resonable river, neere unto Striveling bridge. There is but one water worthy to make account of that runnes thorow it, named Carron, neere unto the which there are some ancient monuments upon the east side of Carron. There are two little earthen knolles, buylded as may appeare by men, commonly called Duini Pacis, that is, the knolles of peace. Two myles downward upon the same water, there is a round building without lyme, made of hard stone, in such sort, that one part of the uppermost stone is indented within the stone that lyes directly under it; so that the whole worke, by this conjunction mutuall, and burthen of the stones, upholds itselfe, growing narrow by little and little, from the ground to the head, where it is open like a dove-coate. The common sort of people following their owne fantasies, have devised sundry authours of this worke, and that the same was appoynted for sundry uses, every man appropriating an use according to his owne device; and I, led by conjecture, was sometime indeed of opinion, that this was the chappell of the god Terminus, which, as we read, was appoynted to be open above. The two knolles Duini Pacis, lying so neere it, doe somewhat fortifie this my conjecture, as peace had beene concluded there, and this worke set up in memory thereof, and that the same should be the border of the Roman empire.

I could not be drawne from this opinion, untill I understood that there are sundry workes in a certayne ile, like unto this chappell in all things, except they are broader

and wider¹. In which respect, I am compelled to suspend my judgement farther than to thinke that these have bene monuments of things done, and especially of victories gotten, and set up in those places, as it had been out of the world, the rather to be kept from the injuries of enemies; but truely, whether they be monuments of victory, or, as some beleewe, sepulchers of noblemen, I trust, they have bene monuments to continue in eternall memory, but builded by rude and unlearned men. Like to this chappell, standing upon Carron, there is a peece of ground at the right side of Carron, playne almost round about, growing to a knoll, neere midway betwixt the Duini Pacis and this chappell, into the which, at the turning of the corner, appears at this day the roomes of a pretty towne; but by labouring of the ground where it stood, and taking away of the stones for building of gentlemens houses thereabouts, the foundations of the walles, and description of the roomes, cannot be discerned.

Beda, the English writer, disertly names this place Guidi, placing the same in the very corner of Severus wall. Many notable Romanes have made mention of this wall: here of as yet remayne sundry apparences, as stones gotten bearing inscriptions, containyng testimonies of safegaurd receyved of tribunes and centurions, or else of their sepulchers. And seeing that from the wall of Adrian to this wall of Severus (as the grounds of both doe witnesse) it is little lesse then an hundreth myles, the ignorance of them that have written the English matters, was either great, not understanding the Latine writers who intreated of them, or else their oversight that so confusedly handled that which was so clearely written. Howsoever the matter bee, if they bee not worthy to reprooved for this their deed, at least, I thinke them worthy to bee slightly admonished thereof, specially, for that of the records foresayds, and of the history of Beda, the English writer; it is certayne, that there was sometime the bordour betweene the Brittaines and the Scottes.

They that tell that Camelote stood heere, alleadge also, that this chappell before mentioned was the temple of Claudius Cæsar, and both the one and the other is a vayne lyer: for that Camelot is a colonie of the Romanes, three hundred myles distant from this place, if trueth may be given to Ptolameus, or Itinerarium Antonini. And Cornelius Tacitus maketh this errour with the rest of the whole narrative most knowne; chiefly in that he writeth, that the Romanes, after they had lost Camelot, fled for their owne preservation to the temple of Claudius Cæsar. And, whether this chapell was the temple of Terminus, or a monument of any other thing wanting a dore, whereof presently it hath neither signe or token, being the height of a stones cast, yet it could never cover ten armed men of warre, or scarcely containe so many within the walles thereof.

Besides this, after Claudius Cæsars journey, almost fortie yeres, Julius Agricola was the first Romane that ever entered in those parts. Also was it not fiftie yeres after Agricola, that Adrianus made a wall betwixt Tyne and Esk, to be the border of the Romane province, whereof to this present, in divers places, signes do remaine? Septimius Severus, about the yeere of God 210, entered into Britannie, and beyond this border, appointed by Adrian 100 myles, he made a wall from the firth of Clyde to the mouth of Even, where it entereth into Forth. Of this wall, even at this day, there are many and cleare demonstrations. Moreover, we never finde in the auncient monuments, that Camelodnum was the chiefe seate of the Pights: but that their regall seate was in Abirnethie, as also the metropolitane seate of their bishop: which afterwards was transported to Sanctandrewes.

¹ The *Duns*, as they are called, seem here to be alluded to. They are built of loose stones, and do not at all resemble Arthur's Oven, which was obviously the work of a much more enlightened people. Its fall is well known. It was pulled down to make a dam-head; and I would it was the only piece of antiquity in Scotland that had been demolished for such purpose.

If it were inquired, what moved the Romanes to bring a colonie there, or how they susteined the same in so barraine a ground, and, as things were at that time, wilde and unmanured, and subject to the dayly injuries of most cruell enemies, they will, as I suppose, answer, (for I cannot see what other thing they can say) that they furnished it by sea, what time ships used to passe up Garron, even to the towne wall. If this were true, of necessitie the ground of both the banks of Forth was then overflowed by the great ocean, and so was barren, and yet now, that is the only ground that is supposed to be plentifull of cornes in those partes. There is another question somewhat more difficill. If both the bankes of Forth were drowned with salt water, why ended not the Romanes their wall rather at that part, then with superfluous laboures, to draw it further in length by many myles. Beyond Striviling-shyre lyeth the Lennox, devided from the barronny of Renfrew by Clyde; from Glasgow, by the water of Helvin; from Striviling-shire by hilles; from Teth by Forth; and then ends in the hils of Grangebean; at the foot whereof, Loch-lomond runnes downe a lowe valley, 24 myles of length, and 8 of bredth, having more then 24 ilsands within the same. This loch, besides abundance of other fishes, hath an kinde of fishe of the owne, named pollac, very pleasant to eate. The water of Levin runneth out of Loch-lomond southward, which water bath given the name to the countrey. Levin entreth into Clyde neere to the castle of Dumbarton, and towne of the same name. The westmost of the hilles of Grangebean make the borders of the Lennox. The hilles are cutted by a little bosome of the sea, named, for the shortnes thereof, Gerloch. Beyond this loch, there is an farre greater loch, named, from the water that runneth in it, Loch-long; and this water is the march betwixt Lennox and Couall. This Covall, Argyle, (or rather Ergyle) and Knapdail, are devided in many partes, by many narrow creekes, that runne out of the firth of Clyde into them, whereof there is one most notable, named Loch-fyne, from the water of Finne that runneth into it. This loch is three-score myles of length. In Knapdail, is Loch-haw, and therein a little island, with a strong castle. The water of Aw runneth out of this loch, and is the onely water of all that countrey that doth runne into the Deucalidon sea. North-west from Knapdail doth lye Kentyir, (the head of the countrey over-against Ireland,) from which it is devided by a little sea. Kyntyir is more long then broad, joyning to Knapdail by so narrow a throate, that is scarce one myle in bredth, and the same throate is nothing else but very sand, lying so lowe, that mariners drawing their ships oftentimes through it, make their journey a great deale shorter then it would bee keeping the common course. Lorne, lying upon Ergyle, doth march with it, untill it come to Haber, a playne countrey, and not unfruitfull. The countrey where the hilles of Grangebean are, are most easie to be travelled, named broad Albin, and that is to say, the highest part of Scotland: and the highest part of broad Albin, is called Drunnalbin, that is, the backe of Scotland, so tearmed, not altogether without cause; for forth of that backe waters do runne into both the seas, some unto the north, and some unto the south. Forth of Locherne, the water of Erne runneth north-east, and entereth into Tay, under Sainct-Johnstoun three myles. The countrey that lyeth on each side of this water, taking the name from it, is called, in the ancient Scottish language, Straitherne. Straith of old, in that tongue, was called a countrie lying along a water side. Betwixt the hilles of this countrey and Forth, lyeth Teth, taking the name from the water of Teth, running through the middest thereof. The hils called Ochels, march with Teth, which for the most part, (as also the ground lying at the foot of them,) are accounted to be of the stewardie of Straitherne. The rest of that countrey to Forth (through ambition) is devided in sundry jurisdictions, as in Clackmanan-shire, Culros-shire, and Kinros-shire, from which all the countrey that lyes betwixt Forth and Tay, eastward, like a wedge in a narrow point of the sea, is called by one name, Fyfe, abundant within the selfe in all things necessary to the use of man. It is broadest, where

Lochlevin devided it, from thence it becommeth narrow, untill it come to the towne of Carrail. There is but one water to make account of in all Fyfe, named Levin. There are many pretty townes upon the coast in three sides of Fyfe. The towne of Saint-Andrewes, for the study of good learning. The towne of Cowper standeth almost in the midst of Fyfe, which is the sherifes seat for administration of justice. Upon the march betwixt it and Stratherne, standeth Abirnethy, of old the chiefe cittie of the Pights. Neere it, Erne runneth into Tay; the water of Tay commeth forth of Loch-tay, in Bread-albin. The loch is 24 myles of length. Tay, is the greatest river in Scotland, which turning course at the hilles of Grangebean, joynes with Atholl, a fertile countrey, situate in the very wilderness of the same mountaines; at the foote whereof, there is a part of Atholl, lying playne, named the Blair, which word signifies a ground proper for wood.

Under Atholl, upon the south side of Tay, stands the towne Caledon, which onely retaines the auncient name, commonly called Dunkeld, that is, a knoll full of nut-trees. The nut-trees growing in that unmanured ground, and covering the earth with the shadowe of the boughes thereof, have given the name, both to the towne and people.

Caledones indeed, or Caledonii, were sometime one of the most renowned people of Brittain, and made the one halfe of the kingdome of Pightes, whome Ammianus Marcellinus devideth in Caledones, and Vecturiones, of whome at this day scarcely doth remayne any memoriall of name.

Twelve myles under Dunkeld, in the same right side of of the river of Tay, standes S. Johnstone. Upon the noth side of the water, eastward from Atholl, lyes Gowrie, a fertill ground for corne, and under it againe, betwixt Tay and Esk, lyes Angusse, or, as the auncient Scots call it, Eencia. Some men also are of opinion, that it was named Horrestia, or, according to the English phrase, Forestia. In Angusse are the townes of Cowper and Deidoun (the gift of God, as Boetius, to gratifie his countrey, ambitiously names it) but I trust, the auncient name of the towne was Taidunum, from the word Dun, called the law, or knoll, that standes upon Tai. At the foote whereof this towne is builded, fourteene myles north from Tai, right by the sea side, stands Abirbrothock, otherwise named Abrinca: from thence ye may perfittly see the redde head a farre off. South-east cuts Angusse even in the midst, and north-east devides it from the Mærnis. The Mærnis, for the most part, is a playne ground, till it passe Fordoun, and Dunnotter, the Earle Marshels castle, and come to the hilles of Grangebean, which beginne there to decrease and end in the sea.

North from Mærnis, is the mouth of the water of Deva, or Dee, commonly named, and about a myle from Dee northward, the mouth of the water of Done. At the mouth of Dee standes Abirdene, renowned for the salmond fishings thereof: and at the mouth of Done, the bishops seat, and common schooles flourishing in all kind of science of liberall artes. I finde in some olde monuments, that the towne nearest to the south, was called Abirdee, but now both the one towne and the other is called Abirdene, devided onely to the words olde and new, as new Abirdene, and old Abirdene. At this narrow poynt, lying betwixt these waters, the countrey of Mar begins, growing alwayes wider and wider, til it be 60 miles in length, and come to Badzenoch. The country of Badzenoch hath, as it were a back, running out thorow the midst of it, which spouts forth waters into both the seas. Habre marcheth with Badzenoch, tending by little and little towards the Deucalion sea; a countrey as aboundat of commodities, both by sea and land, as any countrey within Scotland is. First, it is good for corne and store: the shaddowes of the woods, the rivers and the springs, make it very pleasant: and it hath also great plenty of fishes as any countrey within Scotland: for, besides the abundance of fresh water fishes produced by a great number of waters, the sea runnes within the countrey, in a long channell, and

Dunkeld.

Gowrie.

Angusse.

This towne is now called by all men in the vulgar tongue, Downdee.

Abirdene.

Abirdene, an university flourishing in all kinde of artes.

Marre.

Badzenoch.
Habre.

being narrowe at the mouth, the water kept in betwixt two high bankes, and spreading wide inwarde, makes the forme of a stanke, or rather of a loch, from which it hath gotten the name Abre, by the countrey men, that is, in their language, a place where shippes may lye as sure as in a haven. The same name is given to all the countrey that lyes round about: such as speake the English tongue, name both the creeke of the sea, and the country, Lochabre, but altogether without reason, and indecently. These three countries, Habre, Badzenoch, and Mar, comprehend the breadth of Scotland betwixt the two seas. Next unto Marre, northward, lies Buquhan, devided from Marre by the water of Done. This countrie runnes farthest in the Germane sea, of all the countreys of Scotland; fertill in store and increase of the ground, and in itselfe sufficient to satisfie for all other commodities necessary for the country. There is abundance of salmond fish taken in all the waters thereof, except Rattray, wherein, to this houre, was never seene any Salmond. Upon the coast of Buquhan, there is a cave, the nature whereof is not to be forgotten. From the crowne of the cave there drops downe water, which water, upon the instant, is turned into litle round stones: If the cave were not from time to time cleansed by mans labour, it would in short space be filled to the head. The stone that is ingendered of this water is of nature half stone, halfe ice, fresh, and never growing solide, as the marble doth.

When I was in Tolosse, about the yere of God 1544, I understood, by credible men, that there was a cave into the Pirenee mounts, neere unto the place of their habitation, like unto this cave in all things. Boyne and Enzee lye from Buquhan, northward to Spey, which devides them from Murray. Spey springs forth of the north side of the mounteynes of Badzenoch, whereof we have made mention; and not far from the spring thereof is a loch, forth of the which comes the water of Lute, running into the west sea. By report, there was, at the mouth of this water, a good towne, named Innerluther, from the name of the water. Surely, if wee will consider the nature of the people that dwell thereabouts, the commodity of sayling and portage by sea, this is very proper for an haven.

The ancient kings, allured by these commodities, sometime dwelt there, in the castle of Enone; which castle, many at this time (sinisterly informed) suppose to be Dunstaffage: for the ruines and signes of Dunstaffage, even to this day, may be seen in Lorne.

There are some small countries cast in hetwixt Buquhan and the west sea, which (having no notable thing worthy of memory within them) we overpasse. Murray lyes betwixt Spey and Næs, sometime named, as some suppose, Verar. The Germane sea, running betwixt these two waters backward, makes the shire narrow; and yet, for the quantity, it is wealthy in corne and store, and is the first country of Scotland for pleasure and commodities of fruitfull trees. There are two townes in it, Elgin, upon the water of Loxi, keeping at this day the ancient name, and Innernes, upon the water of Næs. Næs comes forth of a loch, 34 miles of length, named Loch-næs. The water of Næs is almost alwayes warme, and at no time so cold that it freezeth: yea, in the most cold time of winter, broken ice falling in it is dissolved by the heat thereof. West from Loch-næs there lyes eight myles of continent ground; and that small peece is the onely impediment that the seas joyne not, and make the remanent of Scotland an island: for all the land that lyes between this strait and the Deucalidon sea, is cutted by creeks and loches of salt water running into the land. The country that lies by North Næs, and these straits, is commonly devided in foure provinces, Navern, or, as the common people name it, Stranaverne, from the water of Narn.

From the mouth of Næs, where it enters into the Germane sea, north, lies Rosse, shooting into the sea, in great promontories or heads, as the word itself expresseth: For Rosse, in Scottish, is called an head. The country of Rosse is of greater length then breadth, extended from the Germaine to the Deucalidon sea, where it riseth in

The broadnes
of Scotland.
Buquhan.

A strange
thing.

Boyne and En-
zee.

Murray.

A loch of a
strange nature.

Rosse, the des-
cription there-
of.

craggy and wilde hilles; and yet, in the playne fields thereof, there is as great fertility of corne as in any other part of Scotland. There is in Rosse, pleasant dales, with waters, and loches full of fishes, specially Loch-broome. It is broad at the Deucalidon sea, and grows narrow by little and little, turning south-ward. From the other shore, the Germane sea (winning the selfe an entre betwixt high clints) runnes within the land, in a wide bosome, and makes an healthfull port and sure refuge against all tempests and stormes. The entry of it is easie; and within it is a very sure haven against all injuries of sea, and a haven for great navies of ships.

Next unto Rosse, northward, is Navarn, so named from the water of Navarn, Navarne. which the common people (following the custome of their countrey speech) calleth Stranaverne. Rosse marches with Stranaverne at the south. The Deucalidon sea, at the west and north, runnes about it, and at the east it joynes with Caithnes. So-therland is so cast in amongst these countries, that it is neighbour to them all, and Sotherland. marches with every one of them at some part. At the west, it hath Stranaverne; at the east, Rosse; and at the north, Caithnes, lying over against it. The countrey people, in respect of the nature of the ground, are more given to store then to corne. There is no singular thing in it that I know, except the hilles of white marble: a rare Hilles of white marble. wonder in cold countries, and serving for no purpose; because that over-great delicacy, the curious carver of such things, is not entered in that country.

Caithnes, where it marches with Stranaverne, is the furthest north countrey of all Caithness. Scotland: and those two countries draw the breadth of Scotland into a narrow front. In them are three promontories or heads; the highest whereof is in Navernia, named by Ptolomie, Orcas, or Tarvidum. The other two, not altogether so hye, are in Caithnes,—Vervedrum, now named Hoya, and Berubrum, untruly by Voetius called Dume, now commonly called Duncansbey, or by some, Duncans-bey. Of this word, as appeareth, (some letters taken away), the word Dunsbey is come. At the foot of the hil, there is a pretty creek, which they that travel from Orkney by sea use for an haven. Creeke is commonly called a bay. This creek, then, being named by such as dwelt there-about, Duncans-bey, or Dunnachis-bey, the common people joyning both the wordes in one, have (in their fashion) made the word Dunsbey. In this country, Ptolemie places Carnavii: of which names there remaine yet some signes; for the earle of Caithnes chiefe castle is named Gernigo. It appeares that the people named by Ptolomie, Cornavii, were called by the Britaynes, Kernici; for, indeed, not only in this countrey, but also in the furthest place of this ile, that is, in Cornwales, he places the people named Cornavii, and they that speak the Britayne tounge, call the same people Kernici. It may be, that he should not judge amisse, that should esteeme Cornwales to be spoken for Kernico-wales, taking that name from the Frenchmen called Kernici. It appeareth likewise, that some signes of this name, although obscure, remayned in the midst of the ile: for Beda writes, that the beginning of Severus wall was not far from the abbay of Kebercurnike: but in these places now there is no appearance of any abbay. Yet there is in that part, a castle of Dowglasses, ruinous and halfe decayed, named Abircorne. Whether one of these words, or both, bee corruptly driven for Kernici, I leave the reader to judge.

Of the Iles of Scotland in generall.

Now resteth it to speake somewhat of the iles, the part of all the Britaine history, involved in greatest errors. We will leave the most ancient writers, of whom wee have no certainty, and followe that which men of our owne time, more truly and clearly, have written. They divide all the iles, (which, as it were, crown Scotland) in three classes or ranks, the west iles, Orkenay iles, and Shetland iles. They call

them West, that lie in the Deucalidon sea, from Ireland almost to Orkenay, upon the west side of Scotland. They that, either in our fathers dayes or ours, have written any thing of Brittain, call these iles Hebrides, (a new name indeede) whereof they bring neither ground nor evidence from the ancient writers.

Some writers have placed Aebudæ, Aemode, or Acmode, in that part of that sea; but so diversly, that they scarcely agree, either in the number, the situation, or names. Strabo, (to begin at him, as most ancient) perchance may be pardoned, for that, in his time, that part of the world was not sufficiently explored; and he therefore hath but followed the uncertaine brute. Mela reckoneth seven, Aemodæ; Martianus Capella, also many Acmode; Ptolomeus and Solinus five, Acbude; Plinius seven, Acmode; and thirtie Aebudæ. We will retaine the name that is most frequent and common amongst the ancients, and call all the west iles Aebude, and shew their situation, the nature of every one of them, and commodities thereof, out of recent authors, that have lately written, as most certaine. First, we will follow Donald Munro, a man both godly and diligent, who travelled all these iles upon his feete, and saw them perfittly with his eyes. They lye scattered into the Deucalidon sea, to the number of 300 and above. Of olde, the kings of Scotland kept these isles in their owne possession, untill the time of Donald, brother to king Malcolm III. who gave them to the king of Norway, upon condition that he should assist him in usurping of the kingdom of Scotland, against law and reason. The Danes and Norway people kept possession of them for the space of 160 yeres: and then king Alexander the third, overcoming the Danes and Norway men in a great battel, thrust them out of the iles: yet afterward they attempted to recover their liberty; partly trusting to their owne strength, and partly moved by seditions in the mayne land of this countrey, creating kings of themselves, as not long ago, John (of the house of Clandonald) did usurpe the name of king, as others had done before. In food, rayment, and all things pertayning to their family, they use the ancient frugality of the Scots.

Their bankets are hunting and fishing. They seethe their flesh in the tripe, or else in the skinne of the beast, filling the same full of water. Now and then in hunting, they strayne out the blood, and eate the flesh raw. Their drinke is the broth of sodden flesh. The Iove very well the drinke made of whey, and kept certayne yeeres, drinking the same at feasts: it is named by them, *blandium*. The most part of them drinke water. Their custome is, to make their bread of oates and barly, (which are the onely kindes of grayne that grow in those parts:) experience (with time) hath taught them to make it in such sort, that it is not unpleasant to eate. They take a little of it in the morning, and so passing to the hunting, or any other businesse, content themselves therewith, without any other kind of meat, till even.

They delight in marled clothes, specially that have long stripes of sundry colours: they love chiefly purple and blew. Their predecessors used short mantles, or playds, of divers colours, sundry ways devided; and amongst some, the same custome is observed to this day; but for the most part now they are browne, most neere to the colour of the hadder; to the effect, when they lye amongst the hadder, the bright colour of their playds shall not bewray them; with the which, rather coloured then clad, they suffer the most cruell tempests that blowe in the open field; in such sort, that under a wrythe of snow they sleepe sound. In their houses also they lye upon the ground, laying betwixt them and it, brakens, or hadder, the rootes thereof downe, and the tops up, so prettily layed together, that they are as soft as feather-beds, and much more wholesome; for the tops themselves are dry of nature, whereby it dries the weake humours, and restores againe the strength of the sinewes troubled before; and that so

¹ Notwithstanding what is here stated, the clans, or septs, were distinguished by the difference of the *sett* or chequer of their plaids; a difference which is still remembered in the Highlands.

The numbers of
the Scottish iles
are 300 iles and
above.

The manner of
their bankets.
Their drinke.

Their attire,
coloured gar-
ments.

Their manner
of lodging.

evidently, that they, who at evening go to rest sore and weary, rise in the morning whole and able. As none of these people care for feather-beds and bedding, so take they greatest pleasure in rudenesse and hardnesse. If, for their owne commoditie, or upon necessity, they travell to any other countrey, they reject the feather-beds and bedding of their hoste: they wrap themselves in their owne playds, so taking their rest; carefull indeed, lest that barbarous delicacie of the mayne land (as they tearme it) corrupt their naturall and country hardnesse.

Their armour wherewith they cover their bodies in time of warre, is an iron bonnet, and an habbergion, side, almost even to their heeles. Their weapons against their enemies, are bowes and arrowes. The arrowes are for the most part hooked, with a barble on either side, which, once entered within the body, cannot be drawn forth againe, unlesse the wound be made wider. Some of them fight with broad swords and axes. In place of a drum, they use a bag-pipe. They delight much in musike, but chiefly in harps and clairschoes of their owne fashion: the strings of the clairschoes are made of brasse-wire, and the strings of the harps of sinewes; which strings they strike either with their nayles, growing long, or else with an instrument appoynted for that use. They take great pleasure to decke their harps and clairschoes with silver and precious stones: and poore ones, that cannot attayne hereunto, decke them with christall. They sing verses prettily compound, contayning (for the most part) prayses of valiant men: There is not almost any other argument, whereof their rymes entreat. They speake the ancient French language, altered a little.

Their armour
in time of
warre.

The Iles lying about Scotland, that speake the ancient Language, called the West Iles, are these that follow.

The first of them all is the isle of Man, untruly by some men named Mon; by the ancients called Dubonia; by Paulus Orosius, Menenia, or rather Manante; and in the old country speach, Manium. Before this time, there was a towne in it, named Sodora, wherein the bishop of the isles had his seat. It lies almost midway betwixt Ireland and Cumbir, a countrey of England, and Galloway, a countrey of Scotland; 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. Next unto Man, is Ailsay, into the firth of Clyde, an hard high craig on all sides, except at an entry. It is never occupied by any man, but that at some times there come a great number of boats there to fish keeling. There are many conies and sea-fowles in it, specially of that kind which wee call solayne-geese. It hath Carrik upon the north-east, Ireland upon the north-west almost, and Kintyre upon the south-east. Foure and twenty myles from Ailsay, lies Arrane, almost direct

* Sacheverel thus describes the ancient Highlanders: "During my stay, I generally observed the men to be large bodied, stout, subtle, active, patient of cold and hunger. There appeared in all their actions a certain generous air of freedom, and contempt of those trifles, luxury and ambition, which we so servilely creep after. They bound their appetites by their necessities, and their happiness consists not in having much, but in wanting little. The women seem to have the same sentiments with the men; though their habits were mean, and they had not our sort of breeding, yet in many of them there was a natural beauty, and a graceful modesty, which never fails of attracting. The usual outward habit of both sexes is the plaid; the women's finer, the colours more lively, and the squares larger than the men's, and put me in mind of the ancient Picts. This serves them for a veil, and covers both head and body. The men wear theirs after another manner, especially when designed for ornament; it is loose and flowing, like the mantles our painters give their heroes. Their thighs are bare, with brawny muscles; what is covered is only adapted to necessity. A thin brogue on the foot, a short buskin, of various colours on the leg, tied above the calf with a pair of striped garters. What should be concealed is hid with a large shot-pouch, on each side of which hangs a pistol and a dagger, as if they found it necessary to keep these parts well guarded. A round target on their backs, a blue bonnet on their heads, in one hand a broad sword, and a musquet in the other. Perhaps no nation goes better armed, and I assure you they will handle them with bravery and dexterity, especially the sword and target, as our veteran regiments found to their cost at Gillic Crankie."—*Voyage to I-Columb-kill, apud SACHEVEREL's Account of the Isle of Man, 1702.*