

**A  
SYNOPSIS  
OF THE  
GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
BRIGANTES or DOUGLAS  
FAMILY**



**By Peter Pineda**

**1754**

**A**  
**SYNOPSIS**  
**OF THE**  
**GENEALOGY**  
**OF THE**  
Most Antient and most Noble Family  
**OF THE**  
**BRIGANTES or DOUGLAS**

By  
**PETER PINEDA**

Who presents this Work to the  
above mentioned  
Family



**LONDON**  
**1754**

A  
S Y N O P S I S  
O F T H E  
G E N E A L O G Y  
O F T H E  
Most Antient and most Noble Family  
O F T H E  
B R I G A N T E S O R D O U G L A S .

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By P E T E R P I N E D A .  
Who presents this Work to the above-mentioned  
Family

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L O N D O N : M . D . C C . L I V .

**The Original Cover Page**



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### **Republication Note**

**February 2014**

This book originally published in 1754 was in both English and Spanish with both languages within the same volume, with odd numbered pages in Spanish, the even numbers being in English..

In the period when this volume was published spelling was quite variable and to make matters more difficult from a republishing point of view it was printed with old English-Gothic type set, so had to be reproduced by a combination of OCR (optical character recognition) and voice recognition of dictated text. So for this reason, the text in this book is not exactly as the original although every endeavour has been made to retain the old spelling where possible.

## Observations

I have said in the course of this work, that the Sons succeeded the fathers, which is not to be understood literally. It is enough, that the nearest relations, whether sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, nephews, or cousins succeeded their kinsman in the title and estate to make my assertion true, as it is no ways absurd to speak in these terms of the descendants of the same stock.

## To The Reader

**I T IS MY WISH**, O discrete reader, such thou art, that this work may prove as agreeable to thee as I intended it; but can scarce flatter myself with such hopes, seeing that many opposite circumstances which concur in forming an obstacle to success. As it were folly to expect it will excite the curiosity of the ignorant, who ever affect to despise what they do not understand; it were vanity to think it will appear of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the the learned; and, if any such deign to cast their eyes upon these sheets,

I shall rather impute to the excessive diligence of the Inquirer, who will leave nothing unexamined in his search after, than to the merits of the performance. If anything was sufficient to excuse the faults of a work designed for the public, some allowance might be expected for the years of its author, who is come to an age in which the faculties of the mind, being considerably impaired, will not allow of all that exactness and accuracy which is the fruits of younger years. Gratitude (a quality not uncommon amongst true Spaniards) insensibly engaged me to assume a talk from which reason should perhaps have diverted me, and the many favours his grace the Duke of Queensberry was pleased to heap upon me, suggested to me this method of deserving them at the risque of showing my incapacity to do it.

For, setting aside my own weakness, what additional lustre can, by any new performance, be cast on the family, whose antiquity, nobility, and valour, have been the subject of the praises of so many and so famous writers of all nations? Berofus, a Babylonian, the oldest of all profane historians, makes mention of Gathelus, and his followers. Boetius amongst others Scots, Polydore Vergil among the Italians, Beda amongst the English, and Zurita, F. Juan de Pineda, and suan de Matriana, amongst the Spanish historians, besides a great number of other authors, do all speak of Gathelius the of the Scottish monarchy, and Sayas the founder of the most ancient and illustrious family of Brigantes, doubtless, or Angus which is one and the same. The curious may, or they are further satisfaction consult the aforesaid authors, and the archives of the ancient city of Brigantia, the city founded by Gathelus, and now called Compostella, or S. Fago, into the kingdom of Gallicia; and a like account is perhaps to be found amongst the Records of the city of , built by Sayas the first of the Brigantes, and now called Serura: I said perhaps, because from a large and populous city, time has reduced it to a small village of about 400 inhabitants.

As the vouchers for the antiquity of this house are so numerous and authentic, no less so are the proofs of its ancient splendour, and a high rank it ever held in the world. The Brigantes gave several kings to Scotland: Caracatacus, Corbredus, Galdi, Luctacus, Galdi II, Morgallus, and Conarius; and, if virtue had always been a title to a Crown, the modern times but have seen the supreme power in that family, as often as the ancient did. That valour was, in all ages, a peculiar and distinguishing quality of the Douglasses, their exploits related by Scotch, English, Spanish, French and Prussian, histories, bear and an exceptional testimony. Let us hear some of these authors upon this subject.

"In the times of Don Alonso, King of Aragon," says Zurita in his annals, "a Scots knight, of the name of Douglas, landed in our country with 200 men under his command, who performs such acts of valour against the Moors, as were sufficient to give us the victory, but they all perished

in the combat; and the grief which was felt for their loss, threw the King into a dangerous illness, and the whole army into a general consternation."

No less express other testimonies of Mariana, and F. Juan de Pineda.

"The family of Douglas, say the French writers, were on account of their high feats of arms, honoured, ennobled, and raised to the dignity of Dukes of Touraine, and marshals of France, a post which no coward can fill, and few amongst the valiant obtain. However no report of this encomium may appear, it is far inferior to what the services of the house of Douglas to the French nation deserved, as will appear in the sequel."

With equal commendations do the Prussians speak of this family; and, if any should be unaccountably incredulous, as to question my assertions, let him consult the records of the city of Dantzick, and he will be convinced that these are not Homer's fictions, nor the romance of Cervantes, but averred and authentic facts.

Beda and other English historians declare, and their kings often honoured the nobleman of this family, some with the title of Dukes, others with the most honourable order of the Garter, and others by marrying their sisters with the heirs of Angus, or Douglas. That I have not exceeded the bounds of an impartial narration, in which I have said of the riches and power of the house of Douglas, is evidenced by what we read in several instruments; viz. that they brought into the field, some say 20, some 30, and others 40,000 fighting men, well provided with arms, to defend the kingdom in case of an invasion, and their kings in times of rebellion, or to carry an offensive war, wherever occasion required. A family, that was able to maintain such a force, must have been possessed of an uncommon power, and immense wealth. From all which may be gathered, that I need not have recourse to fiction to give an high idea of the antiquity, splendour, and power of the Douglasses.

After declaring the motives I had to publish this in perfect sketch of the genealogy of this noble family, I beg leave to insert some observations, which, though useless to such as are versed in antiquity, maybe both new and necessary for the less studious part of my readers; and first I must undeceive my countrymen the Spaniards, who have perhaps too high an opinion of the antiquity of some of their families. The house of Guzman, for instance, of which are descended the Dukes of Medina Sidonia, though undoubtedly very ancient (since fragments of 2000 years antiquity are to be found in history relating to this Family), is far more modern, than the House of Brigantes, or Douglas, whose descent can be deduced for above three thousand years past, not from a low principal, but from an illustrious and noble Origin, Sayas, its founder; making his first appearance in history as a leader of valorous troops, with which he joined Gathelus in Egypt.

From Spain, stepping into France, did I hope to convince of error the most presumptuous nation in the world, I should say, that though their House of B.— must be allowed a great antiquity, since it has flourished above a thousand years, should we look further back into their original, they would appear to descend from C—, and not from C—. If you examine the beginnings of the House of A—, you will find it had a S— for its founder. If you look on the proud family of the Ot— you will see them from Sb,—, ascend to their present grandeur. If the House of E— held a high rank in the world a thousand years ago, they do not hold a very high one at present and the present elevated state of the House of S----- bears no proportion to the lowness of their original. But, without making any further inquiry into pedigrees, I don't scruple to say, that, of all the. above mentioned families, which are now the most considerable in Europe, none can be compared to the House of Douglas for nobility, valour, and antiquity.

The better to satisfy the reader, that I present him with a true account exempt from all romantic fictions, I have added a list of the most famous descendants of the family of Brigantes, to which is annexed a chronological list of the Kings of Scotland, that the reader may see under what reign he is to place the different members of this illustrious family.



## CHAPTER I

### Of Gathelus's First Coming Into Portugal And Gallicia



**Y INTENTION** is not to write an history of Scotland. Men of greater abilities and learning have successfully performed it; and with sufficient elegance and dignity to discourage any future attempts to greater improvements. I only propose to excerpt out of its annals, and elucidate the origin and beginning of the most ancient and noble family in the world; the only one that has been preserved to this day, by an uninterrupted lineal succession, from father to son, during the space of three thousand and eight or ten years; a singularity which will be looked upon as miraculous by such as on all occasions call the divine power to account for such events, as deviate never so little from the common course of nature.

Hector Boethius, followed in this by Polydore, Vergil, Mariana, F. Juan de Pineda, and all the native chroniclers of Scotland, found the origin of the Scottish Kings so far removed in antiquity, that they trace it back as far as Cecrops first king of Athens, who was originally an Egyptian of the city of Sayas; and whose first-year falls in with the two thousand four hundred and eighth year since the creation.

This Cecrops, King of the Athenians, had a son named Gathelius, who was so turbulent and unruly a temper, and paid so little deference to his father's and other good men's advice and reproofs that, gathering together a gang of men of his own caste, he abandoned his country, father, and relations, and fled from Greece into Egypt. Upon his arrival at Sayas, meeting with such another chieftain as he was, at the head of a like band of adventurers, they joined the company, and went together to make a tender of their service to Pharaoh, who was then at war with the Ethiopians.

This Pharaoh's true name was Achoris, and was father to Pharaoh Chencres; who, pursuing Moses in his flight from Egypt, was drowned in the red Sea. Achoris received Gathelius and his companions with kindness; and Moses, Pharaoh's general, having abandoned the command of his army, and fled the country, to avoid the punishment is justly deserved for murdering an Egyptian, as my author says, the king appointed Gathelius to be his general against the Ethiopians, and Sayas his lieutenant. This latter was the same adventurer, who had joined Gathelius in the city of the same name, from which it follows were then called Sayas. Gathelius marched into Ethiopia with the Egyptian army; and was so successful in his expedition, that Pharaoh rewarded him, at his return, with the marriage of his daughter Scota, whereby the strangers grew into great consideration, and acquired considerable possessions in Egypt.

But Moses returning to Egypt, invested with a wonder working power, Gathelius assembled his wife and friends, and a great number of Egyptians (and, it is credible, many of the Jews did join them, and chose to run any risk with them to free themselves from the Tyrannical yoke of Pharaoh), with whom, committing his fortune to the sea and what ships they could get together, they set sail from Egypt, and, shaping his course westward, and leaving part of Africa on his left-hand, he set his people ashore in Numidia for the first time, where they were repulsed, and

prevented to settle, by the natives. Upon this disappointment Gathelus, resuming his navigation, passed the straits, nor stopped till he made the western coast of Spain, which from him was called *Portus Gatheli*, or Portugal, according to the conjecture of Hector Boethius.

Gathelus landed in Portugal with his men, in as bad a Plight as may be imagined; and to such distress were they reduced, that it was found necessary to invade the property of the Spaniards to relieve their Wants. This soon occasioned quarrels and blows between them, and the old inhabitants, in which the new-comers came off victorious; which procured them some intervals of peace, and gave them time to begin a town for their future habitation.

The Spaniards, distrustful of their new guests, would fain have renewed the war against them; but fearing to meet with no better success than in their former attempt, tried to obtain by gentle means, what they could not by force, and insinuated to Gathelus, that, in order to get a quiet settlement, he should leave them in the peaceable possession of their own Lands, and go to Galicia, which was but thinly inhabited at that time; where he might build towns, and cultivate lands, at his own choice; promising, at the same time, to favour him with their assistance in case he should want it. The French, according to their natural presumption, make it a question, whether the Gallicians had their name: from Gathelus, or Gallia the ancient name of France? As if the name Gallia had existed in that age : But why should they not falsify the names of cities, and their founders, who do not scruple to falsify the most glaring truth in history Gathelus agreeing to this proposal, re-embarked his troops, and put into Galicia, where he founded the City of Brigantia, the first in Spain that was thus named, and is now called Compostella, or S. Fago. There he assumed the title of King, and enacted laws for the good government of his people.

It was his order, that the whole nation should thenceforth be called Scots from his wife Scota. This he intended as an alleviation of the forlorn state she must think herself in at that distance from her father, country, and relations; as well as to prevent a diversity of names amongst his subjects, which seldom fails to be a spring of feuds and dissension between the inhabitants of the same country. He ordered also, that a new city should be built on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Galicia, towards Biscay.

Crantzius says,- that Scotland was thus named from a King called Scotus; but Hector Boethius has not recorded the name of any such Prince, nor do I think there ever was one of that name. Berosus, the first historian in the world, and the most true and intelligent that ever took a pen, is entirely silent about him, as is Herodotus, who was called the father of history, but should have been more properly called the Father of lies, so great is the number of fables interspersed in his works.

When the Gallicians saw part of their Country occupied by these strangers, they took arms against them; but, being inferior to them in discipline and experience, were beaten in a great battle, which cost both parties the best of their warriors.

These Gallicians were the posterity of Tubal, who had peopled Spain about a thousand years before, according to Berosus, and F. Juan de Mariana in his general history of Spain.

A peace ensued upon a reciprocal promise, that neither nation should give any further molestation to the other. Gathelus had sent his lieutenant (the fame who had joined him at Sayas in Egypt) towards Biscay, there to lay the foundations of a new city, which received then the name of Sayas, but is now called Segura, and is a league distant from Villafranca. This was effected to his satisfaction, perhaps because no inhabitants were then in those parts; or, if any there were, they did not attempt to disturb their settlement. Gathelus had two sons, by Scota his wife, whom he called Hiberus and Hemecus. A memorable stone was placed by him in his court of justice; and this he used as a state chair to sit in, when he administered justice to the people of his new Kingdom and City: This was looked upon as a monument doomed to perpetuate the Scottish name

where-ever it should remain; and in this Chair the Kings of Scotland were seated at their coronation, as will be related in the course of this history.

Sayas, who was from that time called, Scotus by an Edict of Gathelus, having completed his new city, and settled his colony under the same laws which Gathelus had established in his capital city of Bragancia, or Compostella, went back to. the King.

As the Scots daily multiplied, and but an inconsiderable share of lands was allotted them by the Gallicians, Gathelus, who had heard of an island half desert laying to the northward, sent part of his Scots thither, under the conduct of his son Hiberus, an hundred and ten years after their first landing in Galicia; for to place this event, as some do, soon after his arrival, there is not the least ground; the number of his People could not yet be so far increased, as to oblige them to seek for new habitations besides, that a sufficient time must be allowed to regulate the affairs of their new government.

It is no less inconsistent with reason to say, that the same men Gathelus had brought with him from Egypt, were sent to the new colony; for Gathehis was then an hundred and thirty years old; so that such as came with him were then borne down with age, and had besides been too much thinned by diseases, and wars against the Spaniards to allow of such a transportation. From all these circumstances it may be gathered, that the colony Hiberus carried into Hibernia consisted of such Scots as were born in Spain.

Having happily landed, after five days navigation, they easily brought about an union with the natives. The Island lies betwixt 51 d. 16 m. and 55. 20. north latitude[1]. Hiberus called it Hibernia to eternize his name in this world; and, after leaving the greatest part of his people with his brother Hemecus to command them, he went back to Spain; where, after his Father's decease, he succeeded to the dominions they had conquered in Gallicia. Hiberus proved of a more martial temper than his father; and, paying little regard to the conventions formerly made with the Gallicians, took several towns from them: A reconciliation ensuing, the two nations united in friendship, manners, and laws till, by success of time, the Scottish name was lost; and the posterity of Tubal, the Grecians, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Sclavi blended into one nation; which took and retained the present name of the natives.

## Notes to Chapter 1

1. Bocthius removes it so far as 57 d.





## CHAPTER II

### Of Hemecus's Success In His New Kingdom Of Hibernia

**L**ET us return to Hemecus, who ruled in his Hibernia, thus called from his brother's name (to whom probably was the name Hiberus given by his father from Hiberia, one of the ancient names of Spain, or, as some will have it, from the river Hebro): Let this be how it will, Hemecus's government proved no less agreeable to the barbarous islanders than to his own Scots; but, on his dying without male children, both Hibernians and Scots desired to have a king of their own nation; and, finding no ways to agree, each People chose themselves chiefs, and began to carry war and destruction into the others territories: Arms were taken up and laid down at different times, and with different success, for a great number of years, without either Party submitting to acknowledge the other for their superiors.

The Scots, fearing to be at length overpowered, sent to Metelius, a descendant of Hiberus, who then reigned over the Gallician Scots, entreating, him not to suffer, that a nation, which was of the same blood with his, should be utterly extirpated in Hibernia. Metelius sent them powerful succours headed by his three sons Hermoneus, Ptolemaus, and Hibertus, who subdued the whole island, and reduced the islanders to such extremities, that they were never after able to hold up their heads; and sunk into a slavish subjection; a common fate to conquered nations, a melancholy example of which may be seen in the present state of the Mexicans, Peruvians, and other nations of America, whom the Spaniards, with all their pretensions to Christianity, worse than slaves; and with a tyranny worthy of their ancestors the Hispano – Scottish conquerors of Hibernia.

After securing the government of their nation, Ptolemaeus and Hibertus were chosen to rule over the Scots in Hibernia; and Hermoneus, no less honoured than pleased with success of his expedition, returned into Spain, where he succeeded his father Methelius in his Gallician and kingdom. Hence it appears our the ancestors of the Irish and Scots came originally from Spain.

The Scots of Hibernia increased very fast both in numbers and extent of dominions. New towns were built, new lands cultivated, and good laws enacted. Priests were also dedicated to the worship of their deities, according to the Egyptian rites, which still prevail amongst them. Thus they prospered on, till the posterity of Sayas, thinking themselves a greater worth than the rest of the nation, turned their thoughts to the introduction of novelties. And change their ancient name Scoti into that of Brigantes borrowing that appellation from the Royal city which Gathelius had found in the kingdom of Galicia. These we will therefore call, for the future, the Brigantne family.

The reason, alleged by the authors to account for this family distinguishing themselves by a new name is taken from the great privacy and familiarity that passed between Sayas and King Gathelius, who invested this favourite with the Royal authority in his absence: as ambition was no more stranger to the hearts of men in those times, than it is at present, the descendants of a man, who is Prince had so far distinguish from the rest of his subjects, thought themselves entitled to an honourable distinction, on account of their superior merit, no less than their nobility, which pretension may justify, by all accounts, by their military exploits, which would appear almost



incredible, if the like examples of hereditary valour were not preserved in the records of other families.



### Chapter III

## Of Simon Brecus coming into Hibernia

(Of The World 3266 - Before Christ 695)



**P**ROSPERITY begets discord and quarrels. Such were the effects amongst the Hibernian Scots, who began to divide into factions, every man in power endeavouring to lord it over his equals; till, on the extinction of Ptolemaeus and Hibertus's posterity, who had governed the island almost 400 years, they came to the very brink of destruction.

Happy it was for them, that a Gallician Scott, of the Brigantine race, named Thando, who was come into Hibernia to see his relations, after having observed to them, that, without a supreme head, who should rule over them, and challenge their obedience by his authority, it would be impossible to keep their government from falling to pieces, made them sensible, that, in order to remove all occasions of suspicion and jealousy, and to prevent the success of one party having any rancour and ill will in the other, they must send into Spain for a man who had deserved well of his king and country, and was the fittest to restore peace to their government.

Then he proceeded to give an account of one Simon Brecus, descended from the Royal blood of Methelius. A man of consummate prudence, and a zealous lover of peace and equity, and advised them to invest him with the supreme dignity of the state. Thando found it the less difficult to persuade the Hibernians into these measures, as they were already acquainted with the virtues and merit of the person he recommended.

Embassadors were forthwith dispatched, to invite and attend Brecus from Gallicia into Hibernia, where he arrived soon after, bringing along with him the ominous Stone, doomed to perpetuate the Scottish name; and on this he sat when crowned King of the Hibernian Scots, which was in the first year of the twenty-first Olympiad, and three-thousand two hundred and sixty-six since the creation of the world.

Brecus gave Thando, by whose advice he was chosen King, the possession of a great extent of Land (Ingratitude not being yet a prevalent vice in those times) near the Cape, which was since called Promontorium Sacrum, and the River Birso. Thando confirmed to his family, both to that part of it which was settled in Hibernia, and those who lived in Spain, the name of Brigantes, which has been perpetuated in the writings of cosmographers.

Nay, since the Scots passed from Hibernia into Albion, the name of Brigantia was by them given to the Province of Gallovidia, according to the testimonies of Ptolemæus, Corn. Tacitus, and F. Pineda, in his universal History.





## CHAPTER IV

### Of Simon Bracus's Government, and Successors: The Scots pass into Albion, or Great Britain



**S**IMON BRECUS governed his new Kingdom, with great wisdom, during the space of forty years. He added some good laws to the old ones, and, knowing, that Statutes without execution are nothing but an empty sound, called them to be punctually observed and punished the infractors of them with great severity. Ethion reigned after his father Brecus, but not with so general an approbation; and after Ethion his son Glacus, under whose reign some broils intervening, between the King and his subjects, the Brigantes performed such exploits, as soon put an end to these commotions. After Glacus the crown came to his son Noitafilus; who was succeeded by his son Rothefayus, who peopled the islands that lay between Great Britain and Hibernia.

The first of these islands that received a colony was called Rothesay from this King, and all together Hebrides from Hibernia: But the Scots, being so far increased in numbers, as to want a sufficient extent of land to furnish them with the necessaries of life, sent part of their people into the northern parts of Albion; the first land they made and occupied was by them called Argathelia, and has since obtained the name of Argyll. This name was intended as an honour paid to the memory of their first founder Gathelus. The first coming of the Scots into Albion was hundred and thirteen years after Brecus was first crowned King of Hibernia; which, added to three thousand two hundred and sixty-six, sets this event in the three thousand three hundred and seventy-ninth year of the world; five hundred and eighty-two before the birth of Christ.

The Scots, who entered Albion, carried no supreme head, or King, along with them, but lived divided into families, or clans; each clan choosing its own chief to govern them in peace and war. To this form they kept a long time; till, being greatly increased in numbers and power, they composed at last no inconsiderable Monarchy. Scotland lies betwixt 54. d. 54 m. and 58. 32. north latitude.





## CHAPTER V. Of Fergus first King of Scotland he divides the land by families.



said, in the beginning of this narration, that, without attempting to write the History of the Scots, I would content myself with illustrating that part of it, which concerns the most illustrious family in the world: A family that has flourished upwards of three thousand Years, in an uninterrupted line of successors, who were all eminent for their riches and power; which is so singular a phenomenon in the general order of events, that it may be, not without reason, numbered amongst those prodigies, which nature operates for views above the reach of our weak understandings. Many illustrious families, no doubt, stand recorded in history; but where shall we now find any remains of them? If any there are, their Condition is so low and obscure, as to leave them ignorant of their own original. Where are now the descendants of Cræfus, Darius, Scipio, Aninbal, Alexander? They are buried in oblivion, whilst the Brigantine race, though of greater antiquity than any of the fore-mentioned, is still extant and flourishing, with an addition, rather than a diminution, of their former splendour. Things being so, I have less occasion to fear being accused of exaggeration, in what I have said of the House of Brigantes, Douglas, or Angus, which is really the same, as will be proved.

Another nation, of foreign original, called Picts, was settled in Scotland at that time: With these the Scots contracted an affinity and alliance, by mutual marriages, as once the Romans with the Sabines. The Britons, who inhabited the south part of Albion, thought it incumbent upon them to sow divisions and enmity between the Scoff's and Picts, left these two nations, joining their forces together, should one day give them law.

To effect this they tampered so far with the Picts, by fair words and promises that the latter, who did not probably pretend to a strict adherence to their engagements, were soon gained over to the interest of the Britons. The Scots, hearing of the secret practices that went on between the Picts and their enemies, sent to Ferqubard, one of Brecus's successors in Hibernia, recommending their cause to his favour; and acquainting him with the machinations of the Picts and Britons against the Scottish Nation.

Ferqubard sent to their assistance his son Fergus, a promising youth, endowed with great prudence and skill in war. Several families followed the Prince over sea, carrying along with them their Household-goods, a charge of no great encumbrance in those times, with an intention to settle in Scotland. Ferqubard, in order to encourage his Son to that expedition with the hopes of a new Kingdom, gave him the fatal chair, which Brecus had brought from Spain, when he was raised to the Throne of Hibernia.

Fergus was received with open arms by the Scots; who, having agreed with him upon such terms and conditions they thought fit to demand, made him sit in the fatal Chair, then crowned and proclaimed him their King, with a general satisfaction, three hundred and thirty years before Christ, or in the three thousand six hundred and forty-first year of the world, the first of the hundred and twelfth Olympiad, and second of the later Darius. Fergus, seeing himself possessed of our royal dignity, returned due thanks to those who conferred that Honour upon him; and, being eager to shew the hopes they had conceived of him were not ill-grounded, nor be unequal to the charge he was entrusted with, declared war against the Picts, ordering all the Chiefs to get

forty days provisions for their soldiers, and charging them with the Maintenance of the military &c.

Being returned from the war, Fergus assembled the heads of the nation, and gave them directions about the best manner of dividing their Lands amongst them, that everybody should henceforth know his own, and abstain from usurping his neighbour's possessions.

Seven able men were named to this effect; who employed four months in the evaluation and distribution of the lands, according to the number of individuals each Clan consisted of.

Upon their return to Argyll, where the King had taken his residence, many of the principal men, who deserved rewards, being assembled, the allotment was made in the following manner. To Cornach and his clan, which was very numerous, was assigned all the land which fronts the Orcades on the north, and lies betwixt Cape Duma, or Dungsby-Head, and the Frith of Tayne. From Cornach, the inhabitants of this province, part of which is now called Caithness, were then called Cornabii.

The second share fell to Lutorth, a principal man amongst those that came with Fergus from Hibernia, and contained all the land betwixt the Frith of Tayne, and the river Ness; and stretched east and west from Cromarty quite home to the borders of the Western Ocean. This county, though full of water, is not so cold as could be expected so far north.

It was then called Lugia, and consisted mostly of what is now called the Shire of Rosse in it stood the famous Castle of Urquhart, the very ruins of which could not be seen without Admiration, in the opinion of my author, who wrote about three hundred years ago. The Clan of the Vates, thus called from their Captain Varacht, had, for their share, all that lay between the river Ness and the Spey, and runs across from the German to the Irish Sea; but were since, on account of their turbulent disposition, drove out of that province; which, being afterwards inhabited by the German Moravians, was from them called Moravia, or Murray. The Thalai, with their Chief Thalao, took their habitation about the Spay, in the countries of Boyne, Einzie, Balvenie, Gareock, Fourmartin, and Buchan, to which they gave the general name of Thaalai.

Martach, with his followers, had the possession allotted him of what lay between Thaalai and the Western Ocean, and included the western part of Murray, Bradenoch, and Loquhaber, which he called Martbaar. Next came the Novantes, who possessed what is now called Lorn and Kyntire, from them named Novantia, a mountainous Country, but abounding with good meadows and pasturage. Athol, one of the chief warriors that had followed Fergus in his wars, and a descendant of Thanao the Spanish Scot, who advised the Hibernians to crown Simon Brecus, and gave his whole Family the Name of Brigantes, was put in possession of that tract of Land near the Caledonian castle, which was inclosed by Novancia, Martbaa, and the Caledonian forest and was named Atholia.

It had been Athol's order, that his clan should go by the name of Brigantes, which was given by Thanao to his descendants; but, Athol's followers choosing rather to derive their name from their Chief, than from any other original, it came to pass, that three branches of the same family were called by three different names.

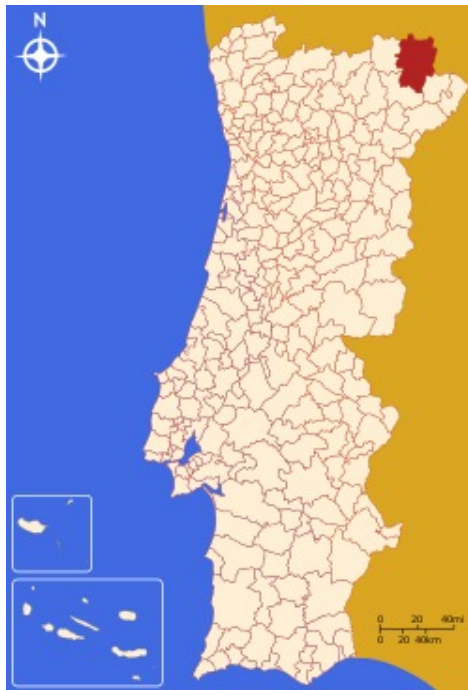
The first consisted of the Atholians the second of those who retained the name of Brigantes; and the third of that part of the family which was settled at Brigancia in Spain; who, to preserve the Memory of their firm Founder Sayas, retained that primitive appellation, with the only change of an S into a Z, as is to be seen in the name of Sor Maria de Zayas author of several novels. The Croones and so called from their chiefs, occupied the western parts of Caledonia. Lelgorth gave his name to the Lenox's, and settled in Clydesdale, so called from the river Clyde, which is the Glotta of Tacitus.

The Silures, a furious and warlike race, took their dwelling, between the Clyde and Brigantia; and, through dissensions which arose among them, divided into three Provinces; Cunningham, Kyle, and Carict.

The Brigantes, descendants of Thanao, a chosen people amongst all the Scots, were intrusted with the defence of the country called by them Brigantia; then Galdia from King Galdus; and lastly, with little alteration, Galloway. If we credit Boethius and F. Pineda, it was through a particular distinction, and by virtue of a public decree, that these Brigantes, as the most renowned for valour, and services done to the Nation in former times, and particularly in Glacus's reign, as was observed, were honoured with the guard of the frontier Province, against their mortal enemies the Britons.

Some of these Brigantes, being fence banished their country for their seditious behaviour, joined with the Picts, and took possession of Avandia, after driving the Britons out of it. This event falls on the year 3653 of the world, before Christ 318.

The remaining part of the Kingdom belonged to the Picts, who were at length, destroyed by the Scots; and their Provinces, Mernis, Angus, Stormont, Gourie, Forfar, Perth, Fife, a great part of Caledonia, Sterling, Lothian, Mers, &c. occupied by the Conquerors.



**Brigantia coloured red**







## CHAPTER VI. Of Fergus's Death, And His Successors



**FERQUBARD BEING DEAD**, the Hibernians, who were at variance about the election of a King, sent for Fergus to compose their differences. Fergus having settled the affairs in a short time, perished at sea on return to Scotland having reigned 25 years with the general approbation of his subjects.

As he had left two sons in infancy, it was urged by some, they should be excluded from the succession; whilst others pretended they could not be, without injustice, deprived of a kingdom which their father had founded.

This opinion was supported with a long speech by one of the principal men of the Brigantine family, but of a different name; but another chief of the same house, Frantaus chief of the Brigantines, pleading the cause of the subjects most prudently concluded, that the young were neither to be disinherited (for this would be a monstrous ingratitude to Fergus their Benefactor), nor the safety of the Kingdom endangered in the hands of a child, who was not of a sufficient age to govern it; but both the late King's sons should be brought up under an able governor, as heirs to the crown, and the administration committed in the mean time to a regent, &c.

Feritharis was then named for that office, who filled it with great equity, and a general satisfaction, during the space of 15 Years, to the 290<sup>th</sup> year before Christ, when Maynus, the younger son of Fergus, was elected King. his reign proved a good one, and lasted 29 Years. He was succeeded by Dardanilla, in the year 3710 of the world, 261 before Christ, who reigned 28 years. His son Reuther being in his infancy at his father's death, Nothatus, brother to the late King, obtained the sovereignty in the year 3738; but, governing rather according to his caprices, than the laws of the land, Dovalus, chief of the Brigantes, openly disapproved his conduct; which the King resented so much, that he would have put him to death, had he not been prevented by Dovalus, who, joining in a conspiracy with several others, put Reuther at the head of his party to countenance revolt, proclaimed him King, and killed the tyrant. Ferquhard, King of the Picts grieved with the Scottish Kings death, raised an army to revenge it, and marched forthwith against Dovalus; who being no less eager to encounter the Picts, a battle was fought in which both armies were nearly destroyed, and both generals killed.

About the year of the world 3700, before Christ 271, some seditious men amongst the Brigantes had been expelled by their clans: these, uniting with a party Picts of the same desperate tempers and fortunes, jointly invaded the province of Angus, and forcibly settled in it. They belonged to Dovalus's clan, who killed King Nothatus; and from them descended the first earls of Angus.





## CHAPTER VII Of King Reuther



**AFTER THE DREADFUL SLAUGHTER** of the Scots and Picts, King Reuther retired to the strong castle of Berigionium, where he was so closely besieged by the Britons, that he would have been forced to surrender by famine, if Colanus chief of the Novantes, had not timely relieved him &c. This happened in the year of the world 3759, before Christ 212. Reuther died in the castle of Berigionium, in the 26th year of his reign, and was succeeded by Reutha; after whom the Crown came successively to Thereus, Jofina, Finanus, Durstus, and Evenus, the first King of the Scots who required an oath of allegiance from his subjects. After Evenus comes Giles the Bastard, destroyer of the royal race.

Good Boethius nodded where he wrote, that Ptolemæus Philadelphus, King of Egypt, sent Embassadors into Scotland in Reutha's reign; for it is certain, this Ptoiemæus. died forty years before Reutha came to the throne. If such an Embassy ever came to Scotland, it must be in the time of King Maynus and if, in Reutha's reign, it must have come from Ptolemæus Epiphanes, as will appear on observation to all good chronologers, in the year of the world 3809, 161 before Christ, Thereus being deposed for his crimes, the Scots chose for their guardian Conanus, a valorous man, chief of the Brigantes, ancestors of the noble House of Douglas or Angus, whose antiquity I have undertaken to illustrate, and prove far superior to that of any other family in the world.

Thereus dying at York, Jofina was crowned in the year 2618. Thus Colanus had the administration of the Government, but nine years, which proved a peaceable one. The bastard Gillus being fled, Cadallus was voted Governor of Scotland; and soon after Evenus elected king; who, to reward Cadallus for his wise deportment in the regency, conferred numerous favours upon him, enriched him with the possession of several estates, and invested him with the supreme judicature in his patrimonial province of Brigancia.

Cadallus being dead, his Sons disagreed about their father's inheritance; but King Evanus out of regard to the father's memory, and friendship to the children, having convened them, adjudged the greatest part of the family estates in Brigantia, with the power of judicature, to the eldest to the second son he gave Angus, which their father had occupied, after destroying the remains of the outlawed Brigantes, who had settled there some hundred years before:

To the third and youngest was allotted the remaining Part of Cadallus's possessions in Brigantia. Hence the family, came to be divided into three branches, sprung from the same stock, about the year of the world 3599, before Christ 72.

In order to honour the memory of Cadallus, the King went to Epiacum in person, and there caused a statue to be erected to the deceased in an honourable place, as we are informed by Boethius, Polydore, Pineda, and others. Evenus died in 39, and was succeeded by Ederus,



## CHAPTER VIII Of King Ederus, And What Happened In His Reign



**EDERUS** had no sooner taken the reins of government in his hand, when ambassadors came to him from the British King Cassibelianus, who informed him of Julius Caesar's entering South-Britain with an intention to subdue it; desiring his assistance against the Romans; who, they said, would not fail to turn their arms against the Scots, after subjecting the Britons.

Ederus sent the British King ten thousand men under Cadallanus, Cadalus's eldest Son, who soon reached Trinovantum; the same, according to Polydore, with the royal City of London.

Ederus was succeeded by his son Evenus, the third of the name; who was deposed for his ill conduct, and Cadallanus, chief of the Brigantes, appointed regent and guardian of the Kingdom. Under his regency, a rash youth, thinking to ingratiate himself with the regent, entering the prison where King Evenus stood confined, barbarously strangled him; but, contrary to his expectations, was sent to the gallows, by Cadallanus's order.

After Evenus, the Crown was given to Metellanus. Boethius erroneously places the birth of Jesus Christ under the 10th year of this King's reign. He should have placed it in the 5<sup>th</sup>; for Metellanus reigned 39 Years, and died in the 34th year after the Birth of our Saviour. Metellanus dying without male issue, the states of Scotland elected Caractacus, Chief of the Brigantes, and son to good Cadallanus.



**Left: Caractacus**





## CHAPTER IX. Of The Valiant King Caractacus, Corbred &c. And The Expulsion Of The Scots Out Of Albion



**C**ARACTACUS was the first King of Scotland of the Brigantine family; and obtained the royal dignity on account of the superior merit he had shewed on all occasions; the crown being then elective, and bestowed on the most deserving, though not nearest in blood; a custom much to be wished for in this degenerate age.

Caractacus was engaged in a bloody war against the Romans: Being taken prisoner in a battle they won over the Scots; and brought before the Roman general Osterious, he addressed him in this manner: I was beaten, and lost my Liberty, rather through my perfidious Stepmother's deceit, than the strength of thy arms. It is my duty to submit to the conqueror; but remember thine is to follow the laws of clemency, which never leaves captives entirely destitute of hope. Ostorius asking him in what manner he should use him; In the same, answered Caractacus, as thou shouldst wish to be used, if thou wert my prisoner, &c.

Caractacus was carried prisoner to Rome; but set at liberty, and his Kingdom restored him, on his leaving his second brother as hostage but died soon after his return to Scotland. Corbred, his third Brother (the Second being dead at Rome), was elected in his stead, and was the second King of the Brigantine race; He reigned 18 years; the last of which falls in with the 72<sup>nd</sup> of the Christian *Æra*.

He left Three Sons; the eldest called Corbred, like his father, the Second Tulcanus, and the third Brecus. This Corbred, having been brought up by Queen Voadá, his aunt, according to the British Customs, was surnamed Galdus, or Galdi by which was meant a man who had a foreign Education. None of Corbred the first's sons were his immediate successors; but Dardanus, a great-grandson of Metellanus, was elected by the States, and proved of so vicious a disposition, that his own subjects put him to death after a four years reign, in the 76<sup>th</sup>. of Christ.

Corbred, surnamed Galdus, Corbred the first's eldest son, and chief of the Brigantes, was then called to the crown, and reigned 35 years, which were a continual series of toilsome wars.

Boetbius will have it, that his 35<sup>th</sup> year comes so far down as the third of Hadrian; but is mistaken by nine years, since his reign began in the 76<sup>th</sup> after the birth of Christ, and the third year of Hadrian answers to the year of our Lord 120.

Lactacuss, Galdi's son, was crowned after his father, and murdered in the third year of his reign. Mogaldus, Galdi's nephew on his mother's side, was next elected. He proved a bad King, and was slain by his nobles in the 36<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, of Christ 150.

Coranus, the son of Mogaidus, who, through an impatient desire of reigning, had spurred on his father's murderers to that violence, was. raised to the throne by the Scots; but, being afterwards deposed and imprisoned, Argadus, Chief of the Argathelians, was invested with the regency till

a new King could be set up; but, corrupting all the principles of good government by a downright Tyranny, the nobles reproached him publicly with his bad conduct, and would have degraded him from his dignity, had he not repented, and craved mercy, with earnest promises of making amends for his errors by his future behaviour; which he punctually performed, ruling the Kingdom with great equity and moderation during the remaining part of his regency.

Conarus ending his life in prison, fourteen years after his coming to the Crown, Ethodius was set up in his room in the year of our Lord 164. One of his domestics, a native of the Hebrides, to revenge one of his countrymen the King had justly put to death, treacherously murdered him in his Bed, in the 33rd year of his reign, which reached the times of Septimius Severus, and the year of our redemption 197, according the Computation of Boethius, which is confirmed by Polydore Vergil, Pineda, and Buchanan.

The Scots then elected Satrael, who, proving a monster of iniquity, was slain by his own courtiers in the fourth year of his reign, of our Lord 201. A brother of his, named Donald, was crowned in stead who was the first King of Scotland that embraced the Christian religion in the year 203; and the first also, that coined gold and silver money.

Good King Donald (thus he is called by the ecclesiastical writers, a suspicious authority, for such only were reputed virtuous by them, who were liberal to the Church, whilst those who proved sparing in their favours to the clergy they have reviled with the most opprobrious names) died in the 21<sup>st</sup> year of his reign, of our Lord 222.

By his death the crown came to Ethodius II. the son of Ethodius I. who governed 16 Years, and was slain by his own officers for his avarice, perhaps to the clergy, who never forgive this kind of injuries.

In the same year the Scots proceeded to the election of Athirco, the deceased King's son, who laid violent hands on himself in the 10th year of his Reign. Nathalocus was made King of Scotland in the year 248, and was killed by one of his domestics a Moravian. Hector allows him 11 years reign, which may be right, as he reached the times of the Emperor Gallienus, but is wrong in letting his death in the 52nd of our Æra: For, if we add 11 years to 248, which was the year he came to the crown, the amount will be 259, which is the fourth year of Gallienus. After Nathalocus comes Findochus, Athirco's eldest son, whose reign, no less glorious than advantageous to his Kingdom, had a deplorable conclusion, this good Prince being treacherously slain in the 269th of the Christian Æra.

Donald, his third brother, was no sooner seated, and crowned in the fatal chair, but he ran to arms to revenge the King's brother's death upon Donal the Ehudian, the execrable author of it, who had assumed the regal name; but the unhappy prince died in the attempt, having scarce reigned one year complete, whilst Donald Hebrides enjoyed this usurpation 12 years longer, but was at last slain, and succeeded by Crathilinthus, son of King Findocus, in the year 282. After him Crathilinthus reigned 24 years, and departed his life in the year 306, if we follow Boethius's computation, in which he is more to be relied on than polydore Vergil, who is nothing near so exact in the account he gave of the succession not only of the Scottish, but even of the English kings.

Fincormacus flourished 47 years, ending with the year of our salvation 353: leaving, at his death, two sons under age, Eugenius of 18, and Ethodius 17, the Scottish lords convened in Argyll, for the election of a sovereign; but Romacus usurped the royal dignity, and was put to death in the third year of his usurpation.

Angufianus, his successor, humbled the pride of the Picts by a great defeat he gave them; and, being slain after little more than one years reign, was succeeded without opposition by his cousin

Fethelmacus, who survived the election scarce three years. Then the Scots proceeded to the election of Eugenius I. The eldest son Fincormacus. Eugenius was killed near the river Down, in the great battle the Romans and Picts fought against the Scots, who were entirely defeated and forced to abandon their country. The Brigantine family, having lost their best warriors, underwent the same fate with the rest of the nation. The expulsion of the Scots happened in the year of our Lord 363 and that restoration with the arrival of Fergus II into Scotland, about the year 404, forty years after the extinction of their first kingdom, and 734 since its first beginning under Fergus I.

It will be asked of me, what became of the Brigantine family after the total extirpation of the Scots in Albion? To which I answer, with my authors, that some of them fled with the other Scots into Denmark, and some into Norway, others, joining with the Goths, helped to punish the Romans for the injuries done by them to all nations in the world: one part retired into England, another took refuge in Spain, where the descendants of Gathelius were still possessed of great dominions; and a greater number went into Hibernia. See authors above-mentioned.



## Caractacus Taken Prisoner to Rome





## Chapter X

### The Scots Return Into Scotland Under Fergus Second



**ETHODIUS** the late King's brother, who had retired into Denmark, and a son called Erthus undertook to recover the kingdom his grandfather had lost etc. The principal men among the Scots being convened, on their arrival in Scotland, they voted Fergus their King.

His conduct proved so agreeable to his own as well as other nations, that he was adored by his subjects, and his friendship courted by strangers.

Amongst the chiefs, who came to Scotland at the restoration, was Dongalus, head of the Brigantines, the second of that name, who performed wonders in this expedition, if we credit F. Pineda,

Fergus reigned 16 years, ending with the 420th of the Christian Æra. Eugenius II his son, was next crowned in the fatal chair, who, departing this life in the 32nd year of his reign, was succeeded by Dongardus, his Brother, who reigned five years, and died in 457. Dongard leaving two sons under age, his younger brother Constantine I was elected, who proved of so depraved a disposition, that his subjects, with his iniquitous conduct, would have put him to death, if not dissuaded from this bloody purpose by Dongal the third, Son to Dongal the second, chief of the Brigantes, and Governor of the Province of Gallovidia, which had been allotted him, with all the estates his family was antiently possessed of, according to F. Pineda. Constantine was slain by a native of the Hebrides, in the year 479. Here Hector is mistaken in his account,

His successor was Congal, his Nephew King Dongard's son, a prince who had no less abilities for war, than Love for peace, Witikind the monk, Albert Crantzius, Hector, Bede, Polydore, and Pineda, relate, that Congal, with the King of the Picts his ally, was engaged in an unfortunate war against the Saxons. Galdas, the son of Dongal the third, chief of the Brigantes, slain in a battle, the loss of that brave man threw the King into such a grief as brought on him a dangerous illness, whereby he was so weakened in the last battle he fought against the Saxons, that, being unable to exert himself as usual, he lost the day, and received such desperate wounds as deprived him ever after of the enjoyment of health.

His Death happened in the 22nd year of his reign, of our Æra 501. To Congalus succeeded Conranus, who was treacherously slain in the 34th year of his reign.

The Scots being convened in Argyle, Engenius III the Son of Congalus, was crowned in the fatal chair, and advised by the states to revenge the death of his uncle Congalus, &c. His reign lasted 23 years, he dying in the year 558 of Christ. The sovereignty was then conferred on Convallus, or Congiallus, according to Escultetus, brother to the late King. Convailus dying in peace, in the 10th year of his reign, the throne devolved to Kinnatill brother, who, after a 14 months. government, made room for Aidanus.

This King carried war against the heathen Prince Ethelfrid and defeated him in a bloody battle, fought in Northumberland, by the valour chiefly of four captains, two Britons named Constantine, and Mencrinus and two Scots, Mordac and Colanus, who was one of the Briganties, and grandson to Galdas. Aidan died some time after this signal victory in the 34th year of his reign, of Christ 604.

Upon Aidan's death the Scots elected Kenneth; who, Boetius says, was Conval's son, also Alexander Escultetus, in his chronology, will have him son of the late King Aidan. The only advantage Kenneth seems to have obtained with the Regal dignity, was a more pompous funeral than he should have had in a private station, dying in the fourth month of his reign, and nothing more being recorded of him. This place was filled, even before he expired, by Eugenius, Aidan's son.

Here we have in Colanus the continuation of the Brigantine family, which we have followed from its origin through all its different variation of names, Sayas, Scoti, Thanao, and Brigantes, under which appellation they continued to the reign of Solvathius. Here is also a glorious example of that innate and hereditary valour, which was ever the characteristic of this family; and predestinated them to be the chief support and hopes of their country, as we saw Colanus so remarkably signalise himself in Aidan's defence, we shall see anon his great grandson Sholto gain a battle for King Solvaithus and secure his tottering Crown, as he was on the point of losing it; and the sequel of this work will show us this illustrious house under the various names of Brigantes, Douglas, or Angus, standing on all occasions as an impenetrable bulkwark between Scotland and her enemies, assisting France with powerful and well timed succours in her distress, and leading the armies of Spain against the insulting Moors who threatened her ruin; and, though this last attempt proved fatal to the brave Douglas, still it is true to say they left an example of heroic admirable, and inimitable valour.







## Chapter XI Of King Eugenius The IVth And Others, Kings of Scotland



**BOETIUS**, 16, erroneously sets the first year of Eugenius IV, in the year of our Lord 607.

This King rebuilt the churches the Saxon infidels had demolished in Gallovidia, and other neighbouring provinces. He died in the 16th year of his reign, leaving three sons, Ferquhard, Fiacrius, and Donevalus. Ferquhard was invested with the sovereignty at his fathers death, but, taking his wild fancy rather than the laws, for the rule of his administration, the nobles, having called an assembly of the states, summoned him to appear before them, and give an account of his conduct.

Upon the King's refusing to obey the summons, four regents were appointed to govern the kingdom his stead, and himself committed to prison. One of these for governors was the famous Colanus grandfather to Sholto Douglas. Ferquhard having borne the regal title about 14 years, Donald was voted his successor, who was drowned in the Tay, in the 14th year of a peaceable and good reign. Ferquhard II his cousin and successor, proved a very vicious King in the greatest part of reign; but repented, and altered his carriage, towards the latter end of his life. He occupied the throne 18 years (here Boetius is again mistaken). The Scots then elected Moldwyn, who justified by his good government the good opinion the public had formed of him before his election. He reigned 20 years, to the 687 of the Christian Æra. Under him chiefly flourished Colanus prince of the Brigantes.

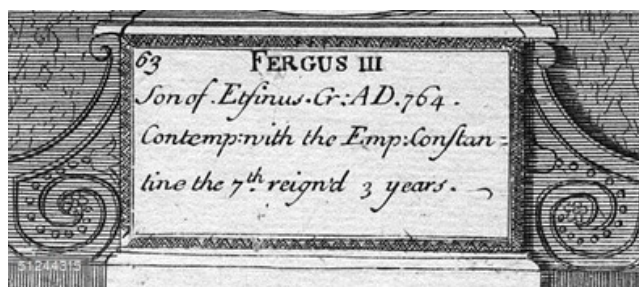
After him were successively elected Eugenius V, his nephew, and Eugenius VI, Ferquhard's son, who died, the former in the 4th, and the latter in the tenth year of his reign. Ambirkelethus nephew, or, as some will have it, son of Eugenius V. was then unworthily designated King of Scotland. As he was, when private, destitute of all virtues, he proved after his elevation a sink of the most horrible vices. Scotland groaned two years under his tyranny, which ended with his life. Eugenius VII, his brother and successor, proving a good and peaceable King, he married Spondane daughter to Carnardus King of the Picts, and was the first King of Scots who appointed salaries for his historiographers out of the public money. The reigned 17 years, ending with the year of our Lord 720. Before Eugenius departed this life, he named, with the consent of his nobles Mordac his nephew, and son to Ambirkelethus, his heir to the Crown, charging him to follow in all things the advice of Colanus, whose experience and capacity were not more eminent than his natural equity. Mordac ruled in Scotland 16 years like a good Prince. In the second year of his reign died Colanus head of the Brigantes.

Ethstinus, Mardoc's cousin, and son to Eugenius VII was raised to the throne. He was as declared an enemy to the wicked, as a friend to the virtuous; but, on the latter end of his days, proving through old age incapable of the administration, four governors were appointed to govern in the King's name, in four different provinces, and maintain the laws established for the preservation and welfare of the kingdom. Donald was named to preside in Argathelia, Colanus in Atholia, (this Colanus, chief of the Brigantes, was the father of Sholto Douglas, and grandson of the great Colanus, the second of that name, and one of the four warriors who particularly contributed to

the victory obtained over the Saxons, in Northumberland, in King Aidains Reign, as we have related, and is witnessed by Beda an English author). Mordac was sent to command in Gallovidia, and Comatus Tannus in Moravia. These four nobleman remained entrusted with the supreme power, till, King Eistnus dying in the 25th year of his reign, the head men of the nation assembled according to custom, and elected Eugenius VIII. Hector Boetius has recorded of this King, that, in the first years of his government, he showed himself a severe enemy to vice by which means he made himself as much loved by good men, as dreaded by the vicious: nor was he a less zealous observer of justice in regard to other nations of Great Britain; so that, cultivating peace with his neighbours, the Scots lived awhile in a happy condition.

A robber, called Donald, pillaging and laying waste the province of Gallovidia, Eugenius caused him to be apprehended and hanged, with all the accomplices of his crimes. But this hitherto good, just, and pious, Prince, fell at length into such an excess of viciousness and iniquity, that the chief men of the kingdom, joining in a conspiracy against him, slew him with their poniards in his own court of justice, in the third year of his reign.

Fergus III King Etsinus's son, who was substituted to Eugenius in the Throne, met with still harder fare than his predecessor. His Queen, moved with jealousy and vengeance at the Kings ill usage, or neglect of her, strangled him in his bed, after a short reign of three years, in the year of Christ 767.





## Chapter XII

### Of King Solvathius, and The Famous Sholto The Last of The Brigantines, and The First That Bare The Name of Douglas.



**O FERGUS** succeeded Solvathius, son to Eugenius VIII. During the Kings reign one Donald, a native of the Hebrides, not content with plundering all he met, usurped the title of the kingdom. Hollingshed and Boetius affirm, that this Donald was captain or Govenor of the isle of Tyre.

Some do call him Bane Mac Donald, but Buchanan calls him expressly Donaldus Banus: but, let this be how it will, Donald gathered a great army against Solvathius lawful King of Scotland, and very well worthy of the honour the nation had conferred on him. The King was no sooner apprised of this, but, suddenly assembling his forces, he marched against the enemy.

The two armies soon coming in view, a bloody battle ensued, in which Donald's party so prevailed at first, that the Kings army began to give ground, and inclined to flight rather than to renew the charge, when Sholto, chief of the Brigantes, with his son Hugh and followers, came up very seasonably, and, seeing what the turn of battle took, hastily drew up his men, and made such a furious onset upon the rebel army, as soon changed the face of affairs, the pursuers being routed and overthrown with so dreadful slaughter, that none had time to retreat, and a general was slain and all his followers, &c.

The King who had been denied losing his life with his Crown, amazed at what he saw, he enquired of his generals, who was the warrior that had brought so seasonable relief? Answer was made by him in the Hibernian tongue, (which was then in use amongst the Scots) Sholto du glasse, that is to say, behold yonder grey-haired black man, pointing at him with a finger, without any further ceremony, or addition of titles, to him thou owest thy Crown, and the whole kingdom its liberty. The Brigantes, by Sholto's order, took, from that time, the name of Douglas, which has continued to this day; and will, I hope, continued to the end of the world. Solvathius died, much honoured by his subjects, in the 20th year of his reign, ending in 787. Achaius was next seated in the Regal chair; and, after a 32 years reign died, A.D. 819. Hugh Douglas succeeded his father Sholto, the illustrious conqueror of Donald Bane, and deliverer of his country.







## Chapter XIII

### Of The Kings Conval, Dongal, and Alpinus, and Hugh Douglas The Third of The Name



**T**O **ACHAIUS** succeeded Conval, the son of Dongal, who, five years after, was succeeded by Dongal the son of Solvathius, and this last by Alpinus the son of Achaius. Dongal was drowned in the sixth year of his reign. Alpinus reigned four years, and was succeeded by Kenneth II his son, in the year 834.

To Hugh Douglas the first did succeed his eldest son Hugh the second (for he had another son named William). The elder lived at home, and inherited his father's great Estates. William went abroad into foreign countries to purchase glory, and a fortune, by his warlike exploits, as was then the custom amongst the nobles. He it is that was founder of a noble family called Scoti, which has continued to this day in the city of Placentia in Italy; and was perhaps thus named by William's appointment; or, which is more probable, because the country people chanced to call them by the name of their original country. These Scoti, who have since spread into different parts of Italy, are unquestionably the branch of the Douglasses in Scotland, and of the primitive stock, which still continues in Spain, and never as soon the names of Scoti, Brigantes, or Douglas, but retained the original name of their founder Sayas, only changing the S into Z and writing their name Zayas, as did Sor Maria de Zayas, author of a known book of novels.



(Placentia in Latin, Piasëinsa in the local dialect of Emiliano-Romagnolo)



## Chapter XIV Of the Kings Kenneth, Donald, Constantine II and William First Lord of Douglas



**U**NDER the reign of Kenneth II happened the total destruction of the Picts, petrol in the year of our Lord 839. Kenneth, the great scourge of mankind, that the world in the year 854, having reigned 20 years. Donald, his brother, was elected in his stead, who gave himself up to all the pleasures his vicious inclination prompted him to. William Douglas, with several other noblemen, reproved him for his ill conduct, but he slighted all good advice, &c. William was taken prisoner in a great battle the Scots won against the Saxons, English, and exiled Picts &c. The infamous Donald died in the fourth year of his reign. Constantine II the son of King Kenneth, was then crowned in the fatal chair. This Prince was slain in a battle he fought against the Danish King Hungar, in the 16th year of his reign. Ethus, his brother, obtained the Crown after him, in the year 874. The same year William, chief of the house of Douglas, recovered his liberty, and returned into his country.



**King Kenneth II  
of  
Scotland**





## CHAPTER XV

### Of King Gregory, Donald VI. Constantine III and What Happened to William First Lord of Douglas



**T**HE Nobles, dissatisfied with Ethus's mal-administration, assembled, and raised Gregory to the Throne, which was so sensibly felt by Ethus, that he died for Grief (some say by more violent means), the third day after his deposition, in the second year of his Reign. During Gregory's Administration the Scots recovered all the lands the English and Saxons had occupied in Scotland, &c.

This good Prince died in peace, in the 18th Year of his Reign, A. D. 893. Gregory, drawing near his End, had, with the consent of the nobles, appointed Donald, the Son of Constantine II to be his Successor.

Donald succeeded accordingly; and, having reigned almost 11 years, made room for Constantine III, in the Year 903; who, in the 40<sup>th</sup> Year of his Reign, abdicated in favour of Malcolm I: and retired into a monastery, where he died a monk. Malcolm raised William Douglas to the dignity of a baron, a title in those times more illustrious than a Duke's is at present, as a reward for the services he had done to his King and Country.

Malcolm was murdered by a Gang of Villains, in a village called Ulrin, in Murray, in the Year 958.



**Constantine III**







## Chapter XVI Of King Indulfus, Duffus,&c., And John Second Lord of Douglas



**I**NDULFUS reigned after him; who having passed the first five years of his reign in great tranquillity, and four in as great disturbances, was shot through the head with an arrow, A.D. 968. After his death, Duffus, the son of Malcolm, obtained the kingdom; who being seized with a pining disease, which did not permit him to exercise the functions of his dignity, named governors to supply his place, one of which was William Lord Douglas, has affirmed by F. Pineda. This good King was inhumanely murdered in the castle of Forres, in Murray, in the fourth year of his reign, A.D. 972.

Culenus, his son, was made King in his room; and slain, in the fortress of Methwin, by Cadardus, Thane or Sheriff of the county, for having ravished his daughter in the first year of his reign A.D. 977.

William, first Lord of Douglas, had two sons, John and William. John succeeded to his father's chief title and estate; and, through William had scratched and inconsiderable share in this paternal inheritance, yet historians affirm, that these two brothers where both men of great power and authority, and both valiant, and greatly respected in their country.



**Forres Castle**





## Chapter XVII Of King Kenneth IV Constantine, Grimus, &c.



KENNETH III, who succeeded Culenus, had no sooner taken possession of the Throne, but, in order to settle the Crown in his family, he privately made away with the Prince Malcolm presumptive heir of the kingdom; an action which will not want approbation from the false politicians of the world &c.

This wicked Prince was shot in the 25th year of his reign, A.D. 1002. Constantine IV was declared King after Kenneth; and perished in the 18th month of his usurpation, in a great battle he fought against Kenneth the bastard, near the River Almon, in which each pretender fell by his rivals hand, A.D. 1004.

Grimus, a nephew to King Duffus, seeing the slaughter had been no less amongst the conquerors than the conquered, took such as remained alive of his party along with him, and went straight to Scone, wither the fatal stone of Brecus had been removed; and there succeeded so far, by gifts and promises, as to get himself crowned King of Scotland.

Grimus is reckoned amongst the bad Kings, and died a prisoner 10 years after his coming to the Crown.



**King Kenneth III**





## Chapter XVIII Of King Malcolm II, Duncan, and Macbeth



ALCOLM, his successor having assembled the states at Scone, protested he would not accept of the Crown, till the law enacted under his father, which made the Crown hereditary, should be ratified by them; which is a proof, if others were wanting, that no person was, in those times, looked upon as lawful heir to the throne, without the consent of the people.

The states granted his request, well knowing, that the same power they had a right to confer, they should have an equal right to withdraw when ill used, and against the conditions on which it was given. The Prince showed a generous soul in beginning of his reign; but, as he grew in years, this good disposition degenerated into such a sordid avarice, that, what he had given in his younger years, he meanly endeavoured to resume in his old age. His nobles were so incensed at these unjust proceedings, that they inhumanely murdered him in his royal apartment, in the 30th year of his reign, A.D. 1036.

Duncan, his grandson, by his daughter Beatrix and successor, destroyed a formidable army of Norwegians, who had invaded Scotland. Macbeth Malcolm's grandson by another daughter named Doad, who married Synelus Thane of Angus, treacherously slew his cousin Duncan in the seventh year of his reign, and usurped the throne, A.D. 1043.

Macbeth, in order to secure his unjust power, bribed the nobility to dissemble his bloody treason, by dividing amongst them the estates of the Crown, no small part of which fell to the share of William Lord Douglas, if we credit F. Pineda. Duncan had left a son called Malcolm, who endeavouring to have his life from the pursuits of the tyrant, returned into England, and tried there all sorts of ways to reinstate himself in his father's kingdom. This he effected at length, 14 years after his flight, by the means chiefly of the Scottish nobleman called Macduff, who slew Macbeth, as he attempted to save himself by flight. William Douglas, the second of the name, though he had received great favours from Macbeth, knowing the throne belonged of right to Malcolm, joined his forces with the lawful sovereign against the usurper, and greatly contributed to his happy restoration, which happened in the year of our Lord 1061.







## Chapter XIX Of Malcolm III and William Douglas Third Lord of Douglas, And The First Earl of The Family



**MALCOLM**, being crowned, convened to an assembly of the states at Forfar, where he distributed considerable rewards amongst those who had assisted him against the tyrant. Many were knighted; and others, who hitherto had been only called Thanes, or barons, were then created earls, or counts. Amongst these was William Lord of Douglas, and the thanes of Monteith, Lenos, Murray, Caithness, Ross and Angus, who were the first earls in Scotland. Besides these titles, Macduff and Douglas, having been most instrumental in the King's restoration, received many signal privileges. Macduff obtained for himself and posterity, that they should place the King in the fatal chair at his coronation, Douglas that he should lead the van of the King's armies in all his wars; and to both was granted an authority to appoint magistrates and judges in all the lands of their obedience, and to empower them to determine all civil and criminal causes, high treason excepted. All persons whatever, belonging to their jurisdiction, had a right given them to have all their pleas tried and decided before judges of their province, in whatever part of the kingdom they should be, &c.

I have dwelt thus longer than usual upon this subject, in order to shew the reader in what repute these two families were amongst the Scots. Malcolm was slain at the siege of the castle of Alnwick in Northumberland, by an English traitor, who pretending to surrender the castle to the king tendered him the keys on the point of a spear; Malcolm stretching to receive them, was run through the eye by the villain, and instantly died, AD 1097. William Rufus, King of England, rewarded the traitor with great estates in Northumberland, to which he annexed the title of earldom; and this is the first earl of the famous house of Percy, who took the name from this



treacherous action, which rather deserved an infamous punishment, than the reward it received, a very different exploit this, from those which brought the same dignity into the house of Douglas, William Earl of Douglas left two sons, John and William.

### **Percy 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Northumberland**





## Chapter XX Of King Donald, Edgar, Alexander Acer, and William Douglas Fourth Lord and Second of Douglas.



**D**ONALD, the brother of Malcolm, having processed himself of the throne during the absence of Edgar, Malcolm's son, who was then in England was at last expelled by Duncan II, in the six month of his usurpation; but re-established by the death of Duncan, who reigned but 18 months. Donald reigned five years in all, from his first coming to the Crown. He was succeeded by Edgar, the first King of Scots that was anointed; a ceremony reputed of great sanctity and importance by the simple and ignorant, but of very little account in the eyes of the wise. Edgar dying in the ninth year of his reign, the Crown to devolved to Alexander, surnamed Acer, on account of his distinguished valour, who died without issue, in the 13th year of his reign; and was succeeded by his brother David, in the year 1125.

Of John Douglas, first of the name, fourth Lord and second Earl of Douglas, and William his brother, but little mention is made in ancient records. We only find the latter mentioned in a charter granted to the town of Ayr by King David, in the 25th or 27 year of his reign, of our Lord 1153.



The Seal of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Douglas







## Chapter XXI

### Of David II, William Surnamed The Lion, and Archibald Douglas First Lord, and Fourth Earl of Douglas.



**D**AVID I, reigned 29 years, ending with the 1154th of the Christian Æra. Of this king no memorable exploits, or any other considerable transactions, are recorded in history, except we reckon in that number his building several churches and monasteries. His excessive devotion was productive of so little glory and advantage to his kingdom, that, were all princes to resemble him, history would furnish with little or no employment writers and printers of after ages.

Malcolm, his grandson, succeeded him, a Prince of low spirit; who, without a war, gave up to the English a great extent of the land; the conquering of which cost Scotland's a great deal of its best blood. Nay, upon Henry II of England, summoning him, as a sovereign would his vassal, he humbly followed him into France, In the war the English undertook against Lewis VII. He died at Jedburgh, in the 12th year of his reign, A.D. 1166.

By his death the Crown devolved to his brother William surnames the Lion, for what reason I cannot tell; for he tamely enough surrendered himself prisoner to a small party of English horsemen, though he had then a good number of well armed men at his side. His captivity happens in the ninth year of his reign, A.D. 1175. This cowardly lion reigned 49 years in all, dying A.D. 1214.

Little more mention is made of Archibald the fourth Earl of Douglas, than of his father William. All I find about him is, that he came off with success in several encounters of no great moment; as also, that the charter, which David I had granted the city of Ayr, by the intercession of William Douglas, was, at the request of Archibald his son, confirmed by Alexander II in the 22nd year of his reign, of our redemption 1236. Archibald left a son called William, who inherited his title and estate, with all the virtues of his glorious ancestors.



Fig. 13.—Seal of Sir Archibald of Douglas (The Grim) 1373.





## Chapter XXII

### Of King Alexander II, Alexander III, John Baliol, and Robert Bruce, and William Hugh, William the hardly, James, Earls of Douglas



**W**ILLIAM was succeeded by Alexander II King of France his son; who, being crowned at Scone, renewed an ancient alliance with Philip II King of France. He married twice. His first wife was Joan sister to Henry II of England, by whom he left no heir. The second was Mary the daughter of Ingleram Earl of Coucy, in France, by whom he had Alexander, who succeeded him in the throne. Alexander II died in the 51st year of his age, the 35th of his reign, and of our Æra 1249.

Alexander III his son and successor, dying in the 37th year of his reign, A.D. 1285, two pretenders laid claim to the Crown. A convention of the states was thereupon held at Scone, in which three principal men, William Fraser Archbishop of St Andrews, Duncan Earl of Fife, and John Comin Earl of Bucan, were named to govern that part of the kingdom which lay Northward. To the government of these southern counties, towards England, three more were preferred, viz. Robert Bishop of Glasgow, John Cumin an eminent man, and William Earl of Douglas; but, the latter excusing himself on account of his great age (though this was but a pretence, if we believe F. Pineda), James Lord Steward of Scotland, was named in his room. To the sixth vicegerents was committed the whole administration of the public affairs, till another assembly of the states should be convened.

John Baliol being at length declared King of Scotland, he was crowned at Scone; but, in the fourth year of his reign, being taken prisoner by Edwards King of England, he was sent into Normandy, where he died several years after in Exile. In the meanwhile Robert Bruce, after a series of strange vicissitudes, was crowned at Scone by his friends; one of the principal ones was certainly the Earl of Douglas; for, Robert having lost a battle against the English, and being deserted by almost all his followers, the Earl of Douglas, the Earl of Lenos, and William Hay, were the only ones who stuck close to Bruce in his adversity.

But let us leave awhile Robert Bruce struggling with his ill fortune, and labouring to extricate himself out of his difficulties; and return to take a view of the house of Douglas, between which, and the Kings, we shall henceforth divide our discourse.

To William succeeded his son Hugh, fifth Earl of Douglas, who married Marjory the daughter of Alexander, and sister to Hugh, Lords of Abernethy; but, leaving no children by his marriage, his brother William, sixth Earl of Douglas, was his heir and successor; who, for his remarkable valour, which brought him off victorious in all encounters, was surnamed The Hardy. He was also called the Fair, as beings of so comely a presence, and well proportioned shape, that few or none could be equalled to him, not only in Scotland, but in all Europe. William was twice married: in the first place to the sister of Lord Keith, by whom he had two sons: James the eldest was the

chief or only support King Robert had to ascend the throne of Scotland; the second was named Hugh. His next wife was an English lady called Ferrar or Ferrais, of the same house with the earls of Derby, by whom he also had two sons, Archibald Earl of Galloway, and John; of whom are descended the earls of Dalkeith, Mains, and Lochlieven.

If, in the progress of this work, the reader will but observe in how many branches this illustrious family has spread itself not only in Scotland, where no less than seven or eight are now in a flourishing state, but also in Italy and Spain (and who knows in how many other parts of the world), I don't doubt but he will conclude with me, that unlike blessing to that which the Almighty gave the house of Jacob, was bestowed on the house of Douglas; with this only difference, that Jacobs lineage is now either wholly extinct, or at least hidden in obscurity; whereas we can trace the lineal descent of the Douglas family, from Sayas its first founder, and the Scoti, to Thanao the first of the Brigantes; from Thanao to Sholto, who first bore the name of Douglas; and from Sholto, by a continued line, to all his present descendants; who have kept up, in the full lustre, the glory of their illustrious name.

Some authors have pretended, that this last William was the first Earl of the family; but are mistaken; since we have shown him to be the sixth of the Douglas that was honoured with this title.



**Arms of The Earls of Galloway**





## Chapter XXIII

### Giving An Account of What Befell King Robert Bruce, The First of That Name, and Seventh Earl of Douglas



In all human actions, even such as require the greatest strength of body, the head should be the principal agent. Without its direction whatever the other members can do, proves but ineffectual Labour. We find this well exemplified in the case of King Robert Bruce and Edward II of England; the English monarch, with such a multitude of men as England never saw before assembled in a body, was worsted and put to flight; whereas the Scottish prince, with 30,000 men only, got a glorious victory, and established himself in the possession of his kingdom. After the defeat, Sir John Douglas was detached by Robert to pursue Edward with 500 horse &c.

King Robert the Bruce having occasion to go to Iceland, left Sir James to govern in his absence. Edward hearing that Scotland was without its king, thought this a fit opportunity to attack it; but was repulsed, and again defeated by Sir James Douglas; who, amongst other men of less note, slew three of Edward's captains with his own hand. Robert judging, that John Baliol, having basely renounced his right to the crown of Scotland in Favour of a foreign prince, the Scots were disposed to acknowledge no other king but their deliverer, sent Sir James Douglas to Baliol, then in France, to procure, by great promises, his resigning his title and right to the crown, &c.

Sir James was also chosen by King Robert to carry his heart to Jerusalem after his death, and there to bury it near the holy sepulchre. On his return to Scotland, putting into Spain, where king Alphonsus then waged wars against the Moors, Sir James attended the Spanish king in battle against the infidels, but was slain, with all his followers. This is the Douglas mentioned by Zurita in his annals; who relates wonders both of him and the other Scots who fought under his command.

To conclude with Sir James, and his exploits; which, wholly to relate, would be an endless talk, and foreign to my purpose; it is not much to be regarded that some authors have heedlessly accounted this valiant knight. Commonly called good Sir James, the first founder and establisher of his family.

Such an assertion betrays either a great ignorance of history, or want of attention: for whoever is never so little acquainted with ancient records, must have observed several hundreds of his predecessors, who were all in possession of an high rank and power; this family, bringing, at different times, ten, twenty, or thirty thousand fighting men into the field, either to defend their friends or to attack their enemy. If they said it was from Sir James this noble family received a pitch of greatness it had not hitherto attained, I should not disprove of the expression; for such indeed was the knight's authority and riches as made him equal to a sovereign Prince rather than a private gentleman.

Robert Bruce left a son called David, who was opposed, in the possession of the kingdom, by Edward Baliol, supported by the English arms. To good St James succeeded Hugh Douglas his brother: of whom we are so to speak in the next chapter.



## Chapter XXIV

### Of King David Bruce, Edward Baliol, and Hugh Douglas, fourth of The Name, and Archibald, The Second of That Name, Earls of Douglas.



**D**AVID was acknowledged King of Scotland by the states after his fathers death; but Edward Baliol who, according to some authors, had a true right to the Crown, trusting to the English kings friendship and assistance, attempted to recover his father's kingdom; but was greatly disappointed in his hopes; as the only aim of the English was to make a tool of Baliol, and to conquer the kingdom for their own selves, much in the same manner as we now see the French, whenever they are at variance with the English, set up the pretender, as a scarecrow to frighten them into their own measures: but, as the English are not easily scared in our days, no more were then the Scots; and Baliol was forced to fly for refuge into

England, as the pretender did lately into France, David Bruce remaining firmly established in the throne.

This King died in the 47th year of his age about the 39th of his reign; of our Lord 1370, etc.

Here Hector and F Pineda, are mistaken, saying that Archibald Douglas was the immediate successor of good Sir James. Unto him succeeded Hugh the fourth his German brother, and eighth Earl of Douglas; about whom, all we find in history is, that he resigned his title and estate to his half brother Archibald Douglas.

This Archibald, was Lord of Galloway, and Governor of Scotland, surprised and defeated Edward Baliol at Annand; from which place the latter fled, half naked to Carlisle; and was sent supplies to retire further into England, much against his will, and the English King's, who had spurred him on to this war. Even at a time when Baliol's affairs went as prosperously on as Bruce's were desperate; the greatest part of the Scottish nobility having deserted his cause, and gone over to his competitor's Archibald, taking his prince's forsaken cause, settled the tottering Crown on his head, and delivered Scotland from a foreign yoke.

Nor did so greater success ever elate him beyond the bounds of his natural modesty and affability. It appears, on the contrary, that his social virtues ever made him as much the delight of his friends and countryman, as the military ones had made him the terror of the enemies of his country, etc.

Archibald was slain in the great battle he gave the English at Halidon-Hill, fighting with the valour and intrepidity which became a Douglas: with him fell the Viriatus, the Scipio, and Annibal, of Scotland. This elder brother Hugh, who had resigned the title in its favour, out lived him some nine or 10 years, and, dying without children, was succeeded by William III of the name, his nephew, and son to Archibald Lord of Galloway.



## Chapter XXV

### Of King Robert Stuart, and William The Third of The Name, Ninth Earl of Douglas, and Pretender to The Crown of Scotland, and James His Son, Tenth Earl of Douglas



**A**FTER David's decease, the states convened at Linlithgow to name a King; and the greatest part were for crowning Robert Stuart, when William Earl of Douglas appeared, with a great number of attendants, claiming the throne, by virtue of a right he derived from Baliol and the Cumins, as being descended in the fourth degree from Margaret eldest daughter to David Earl of Huntingdon brother to King William; whereas Robert Stewart was only in the fifth degree from Isabel, second daughter to the aforesaid David: but finding he would have the opposition of the principal part of the nobles, and even such as were reputed his chief friends, he dropped his undertaking, and readily consented to the promotion of Robert, on condition, that the new king should give his eldest daughter Eufemia in marriage to the earl's eldest son James. Being thus united by stronger bands of interest to Robert, William accompanied him to Scone, where he was crowned, A.D. 1370.

Of this William and Margaret Stewart his third wife, sprung the branch of Angus, which equalled all the other branches in riches, power and valour; and succeeded at last in place of the stock, George their son inheriting the Earldom of Angus by the right of his mother, sole heiress to the father Thomas Stuart Earl of Angus.

In the year 1380, William Earl of Douglas entered England at the head of 20,000 men, in reprisal for the depredations committed by the English in Scotland; but, returning home laden with spoils of booty, he carried back the pestilence into his country, the third which is recorded to have raged in Scotland, by which the heat of war between the two kingdoms was something abated.

William died of fever, in the Castle Douglas, in the year 1384; and was succeeded by his eldest son James, the second of that name, tenth Earl of Douglas, who was inferior to his father only in point of fortune, being cut off in his prime by a glorious, though untimely death: for, having made an irruption into England, in the year 1388, and put all the country under contribution, as far as the County of Durham, Henry and Ralph Percy marched to cut off his retreat; but Douglas, carrying all before him, obliged the enemy to shut themselves up in Newcastle, whither the Scots followed them quite up to the gates, daring and defying the English out of their walls.

Henry Percy, engaged with their repeated insults, challenged the Earl of Douglas to single combat; but was unhorsed at the first encounter, and his spear carried off by the Scot as a trophy. This brought on the famous battle of Otterburn, which cost the Earl of Douglas his life, from the moment that victory was going to declare on his side. However, the eagerness of his friends to revenge their general's death, completed what his arm had begun, and entirely defeated the enemy.

Thus fell James in the flower of his age, in the year 1388. He had married twice: by his first wife Eufemia, daughter to King Robert, he had a son who lived not half the year. By another lady he had two sons, William, of whom is descended the house of Drumlanrig, as is evidenced by the charters, and Archibald, of whom is come the house of Cavers.



The chief title and estate developed to is brother Archibald surnamed The Grim, on account of his stern and austere countenance.

Robert the second died 19 April 1390, in the 74th year of his age, of his reign the 20th.





## Chapter XXVI

### Both Robert III and Archibald The Third of The Name, The Eleventh Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell



**ROBERT II** being dead, his son chosen was proclaimed king; but, at his accession to the Crown, the states of the kingdom, on a superstitious observation of the calamities which had attended the reigns of the two neighbouring Kings of the name of John, and the extraordinary success of the two preceding Roberts, appointed his name to be changed to Robert. This Prince was, according to Buchanan and other authors, born during the late King's marriage with Eufemia daughter to Hugh Earl of Ross, of Elizabeth Moore, whom the King, to legitimate the children he had by her, or induced by the love he still bore for the mother, married after the decease of Eufemia. Not content with this, Robert prevailed on the assembly of the states to settle the Crown on his eldest son by Elizabeth, and his posterity, setting by the lawful children he had by the first marriage; a circumstance worthy the observation of the zealous asserters of the hereditary, divine, and indefensible, right of the house of Stuart to the Crowns of England and Scotland.

Archibald, the eleventh Earl of Douglas, kept up the great reputation he had acquired, during his brother's life, at the battle of Otterburn, and on many more occasions; but, satisfied with the real and solid honour he had deserved by his actions, he refused, as an empty shadow, the dignity of a Duke (a title then new in Scotland), which the King would have conferred on him at the same time he bestowed it on his son and brother, who were then created Dukes of Albany.

Archibald died in the year 1400, leaving behind him an honourable memory of his valour, prudence, and piety. He had married the daughter of Andrew Murray, sister's son to King David Bruce, and Governor of Scotland, by her he got the Lordship of Bothwell, and other lands. She bore him two sons and a daughter, the eldest, called William, died a year before his father, and without issue; the second, named Archibald, succeeded his father in his title and estate, and as to the daughter Marjory, she was married to David Prince of Scotland, who was afterwards cut of by the unnatural barbarity of his uncle Robert the governor.

Some time after his death, an account being brought to the unfortunate King his father, of his second son James been detained and confined by the King of England, he was so overpowered by grief, that, abstaining from all manner of food, he died three days after he had received the news, in the 16th year of his reign, A.D. 1406







## Chapter XXVII

### Of Robert The Governor, and His Son Murdoch, and Archibald The Fourth of That Name, Twelfth Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell, Galloway, and Annandale, First Duke of Touraine, Lord of Longueville and Marshal of France.



**THE KING BEING DEAD**, the Prince James, his lawful heir, a prisoner in England, the states of Scotland made choice of Robert, the late King's brother, to the sole regent of the kingdom, Robert made a good use of an authority he had acquired by the murder of his nephew, and other base and unlawful practices; for he showed as much personal bravery, as conduct and clemency, in his administration. Under his Regency Charles Dauphin of France, being deserted by all his allies, and a great part of his own subjects, sent an ambassador into Scotland to demand succours against the English. A good number of men were immediately dispatched to the assistance of the French Prince, under the command of John Earl of Buchan the regent's son. The nobleman who made the greatest figure in this expedition, was Archibald Earl of Wigton, son of Archibald Earl of Douglas, by Margaret, daughter to King Robert III, who is buried in the church of Lincluden, with this inscription on her tomb:

**Ihic jacet Margarita Scotiae Regis Filia, Comitissa de Douglas, Vallis Annandiaë & Gallovidiæ Domina**

The Dauphin rewarded Archibald's valour with the Dukedom of Touraine, with the Dukedom of which he gave to the Earl of Douglas's father, who was created absolute Duke of Touraine, and Lord of Longueville, and his title and estate settled on his heirs male for ever. Some years after the Earl of Douglas, going himself into France, was installed in the Duchy of Touraine; and, not long after, slain in the famous battle of Verneuil, A.D. 1424.





## Chapter XXVIII

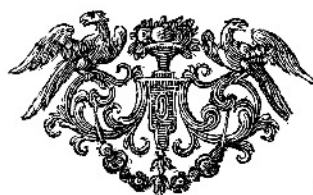
### Of James First and Archibald The Fifth of The Name, Thirteenth Earl of Douglas, First Earl of Wigton, Lords of Bothwell, Galloway, and Annandale, Second Duke of Touraine, Lords of Longueville, and Marshal of France



**ROBERT THE GOVERNOR**, dying in the meantime, had been succeeded in the Regency by Murdoch his son, a man of low spirit, and scarce fit to govern his own family; who, feeling his administration condemned by the people, and his orders disobeyed by his own sons, sent a solemn embassy into England to invite James the lawful King into Scotland, and to prevail upon the English to consent to the Kings departure. Things being amicably adjusted, James set out for his kingdom in the year 1423, after 18 years confinement. He was no sooner firmly settled in the throne, but, upon some slight suspicion, or, as some say, for some unguarded expression uttered against his government, he sent to prison the Earl of Douglas, and several other Lords who had been most instrumental in procuring the Kings liberty, and his return to Scotland. Douglas was released, after a long confinement, by the mediation of the Queen and prelates, A.D. 1430.

James I, was treacherously assassinated at Perth, by the instigation of Walter Earl of Athol, son to King Robert II in the 13th year of his reign, of our Lord 1436. James II his son and successor, being but seven years of age at his fathers death, and unable to hold the reins of government, Alexander Levingston was declared regent, by the appointment of the states of the kingdom, and William Creighton continued Chancellor in Scotland, as he had been in the late King's reign; and the young Kings guard and education were committed to their care.

As to Archibald Earl of Douglas, being a man of great estate, as Earl of Bothwell, Galloway, and Annandale, Duke of Touraine, Lord of Longueville, and marshal of France, the nobility, far from endeavouring to put him in a possession of the first dignity of the state, had chosen Levingston and Creighton to be a check upon him. Douglas justly resented the injury done to his high rank and birth, by the advancement of such men as the regent and Chancellor; but did not live long enough to revenge it, dying at Restalrig, in the year 1438. Archibald had married Maud daughter to the Earl of Crawford, by whom he had two sons William and David, and daughter named Beatrix.





## Chapter XXIX

### Of James Second, and William Fourteenth Earl of Douglas, Giving an Account of The Origin of The Dissensions Which Happened Between The Houses of Stuart and Douglas



HE left James II under the tutorage of Alexander Levingston and William Creighton, whose talents were employed rather to sow discord in their Prince's dominions, than to instruct him how to govern them, William Douglas, the fourth of the name, had succeeded his father Archibald in his title and estate.

But before we come to the particulars of his tragic history, it will be proper for the reader to look back a little, and take a view of the great actions done by this illustrious family in favour of Scotland, and her monarchs; and how, during the space of near two thousand years, they were ever employed in the most dangerous and difficult expeditions, and ever came off with the general applause and approbation of all the kingdom.

But fortune, according to its usual inconsistency, alternately distributes favours and injuries, joy and grief, honours and humiliations. The Douglas's, after attaining the highest pitch of grandeur that subjects can aspire to, with their almost continual favour and smiles of their Princes, became at length the objects of their suspicions, and jealous fears; and were exposed to the most dreadful effects of a sovereign's hatred, and implacable vengeance.

The first dissensions between the Kings of Scotland, and this powerful family, began upon slender foundations, and such a jealousy, as Princes may easily conceive, upon the cautious deportment of the most faithful subjects, who see their riches and power a butt to the envy of the court.

Levingston and Creighton, both small barons only, and of low rank compared to the house of Douglas, were the first who raised and headed a powerful faction against Douglas; and entirely broke all the bands of the former reciprocal confidence and affection, which had so long subsisted between his house and the sovereign. This they affected by the most vile and barbarous treachery which iniquity could contrive, and tyranny execute.

The tender age, and insufficiency of the Prince, paved an easy way to the perpetration of their villainous designs. Next tyrant, the greatest scourge of a state is a weak or infant Prince; who, incapable of choosing good ministers, leaves the country a prey to ambitious indigent men, who never stick to purchase their own gain and advancement with the ruin of their fellow subjects, and the Prince himself.

William Earl of Douglas was endowed with such parts, as gave hopes of his equalling, if not surpassing, the fame of all his ancestors. No man of his age, says Pineda in his general history, could be compared with the Earl of Douglas for beauty either of body or mind.

In regard to his external parts, he was generally called the flower of flowers; and, by the qualities of his heart and mind, he merited the appellation of the delight of mankind; besides these natural perfections, the following advantages of fortune greatly contributed to that fatal pre-eminency which prompted his enemies to his ruin.

He descended from the most ancient family in the world, which had reached, in his time, the two thousand and eight hundredth year since its first original; and enjoyed, with an opulent and almost immense fortune, the highest degree of power he could be raised to in a private station.

A less exalted and brilliant post could have excited the envy of such mean souls as Creighton and Levingston, who saw no shorter way to mend their indigent condition, and raise their families from obscurity, than pulling down Douglas, whose spoils alone were sufficient to glut their avarice and ambition. Nor were they in the least shaken in their purpose, by consideration of his innocence, he having never offered the least offence to either of them; nor by a view of his tender age, which was alone insufficient to make the greatest errors excusable, had he been guilty of any, to any other judges but his relentless, inhuman, and perfidious, persecutors.

That nobody may accuse me of partiality, or interest, in what I shall say on this subject, I will here insert the very words of Pineda in his general history, which was written about 300 years ago.

"A numerous gang of robbers were then infesting the kingdom, and many threw the blame on the Governor, who was accused of keeping them in his pay against the Chancellor, and having joined in a confederacy with them, and the young Earl of Douglas. The Chancellor determined to disconcert these measures, or to die in the attempt, though in effect this was a presumption injurious to the Earl of Douglas, who had certainly as greater a contempt for the actors of these robbers, as for their actions.

To put an end to these outrages, pursues Pineda, a letter was written to the young Earl and his brother David, inviting them, in the name of the states of the kingdom, to take their seats in Parliament, there to advise upon the urgencies of the state.

The young nobleman, spurred on by their relations and followers, who were ambitious of honours and employments, set out for Edinburgh. The Chancellor (who was by this time reconciled to the Governor, and had made the ruin of the Earl of Douglas an article of their agreements) went out to meet them, and splendidly entertained them two days in his Castle of Criehton; where having put Douglas in mind of his duty to his prince, with many more like insinuations, they jointly proceeded in their journey to the Court.

Some suspicion was entertained amongst the young Earl's attendants, of the Chancellor's betraying him; and he was advised to turn back, or at least to send home his brother David; for, if no treason was intended, his person alone was sufficient; if their fears were well grounded, one of the two would at least be saved, conformably to the advise which was given them by their father in his last moments.

Douglas refused to hearken to any like suggestions; and said, his cousin could not plot a treason against him who had never offended him; and hurried away to Edinburgh Castle, where he was graciously received, and entertained by the King.

Douglas being sat at dinner with the King, that time was judged the properest by the governor and Chancellor to accomplish their villainy. The tablecloth was suddenly taken off, with what

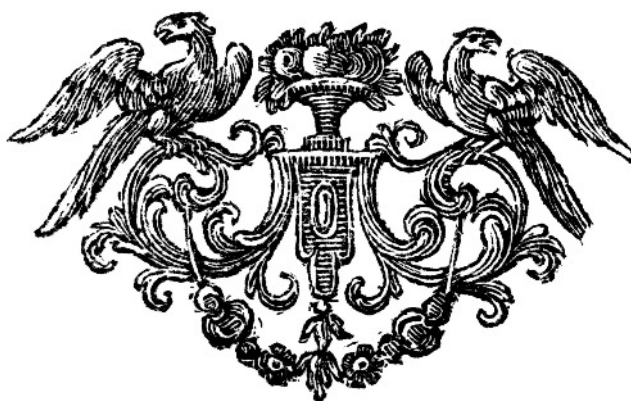


lay upon the table, and a bull's head presented before Douglas, which, in that country, is a token of death. The two brothers, and their attendance, offering to rise and withdraw, where laid hold of by armed men, and dragged out of the house, and at last cruelly butchered, against all divine, human, and natural, laws, A.D. 1440.

I have been thus particular, against my custom, in the relation, of this tragical event, to show to what a height of fury envy had grown against the house of Douglas; and to what excesses and enormities avarice and ambition can hurry men, who should stand as models to their lesser part of mankind.



**'Edinburgh castle, toun, and tower,  
God grant ye sink for sin;  
And that even for the black-dinner,  
Earl Douglas gat therin.'**





## Chapter XXX

### Of James The Gross Fifteenth Earl of Douglas, Lords of Bothwell, and Annandale, Abercorn, Duke of Touraine and Lords of Longueville, and His Son William Murdered at Sterling



**WILLIAM EARL OF DOUGLAS** dying without heirs male, his title and principal Estates devolved as a male fee, to his paternal uncle James Earl of Abercorn, surnamed the Gross on account of his corpulence; the other lands, that were not entailed, fell to Beatrix sister to William the late Earl of Douglas.

James, with the estates and titles of the house of Douglas, did not inherit the valour and greatness of mind peculiar to his predecessors during the space of 2800 years; nor cared to pursue a just revenge on the murders of his nephew. It is not improbable his indolent temper was partly occasioned by the heaviness of his body, which is often attended with an equal heaviness of mind. He died A.D. 1443.

He was succeeded by his eldest son William, a man of of very different disposition; who having married Beatrix Douglas is cousin – German reunited and preserved intire they whole inheritance of his cousin William murdered at Edinburgh. Our William with no less cruelty and injustice at the court of James II and was assiduously slain at Sterling, without any other reason but the envenomed hatred the Stuarts bore the house of Douglas, on account of her former just pretensions to the Crown, which William fully proved in the states, which were held for that purpose, if we believe Pineda, etc.

We have seen the many frauds and wiles that were made use of to ensnare the Earl of Douglas, and his brother David, and bring them to the slaughter. By no less diabolical means was the tragical downfall of this William brought about.

He was decoyed to Sterling, as his cousin had been to Edinburgh; promises, protestations, and oaths, where made to him, that, far from any violence been designed against him, he should be received by the King before the kindness and favour he could expect from a Prince who was his near relation; and by the courtiers with all the honour and respect due to his rank and family.

As a further assurance of the sincerity of these offers, and ample security was dispatched to him under the great Seal, signed by his Majesty, and all the officers of state, reassuring him of protection and safety. Who could have doubted the truth of such assurances? Could a generous heart suspect any villainy was lurking under the sacred cover of the public faith?

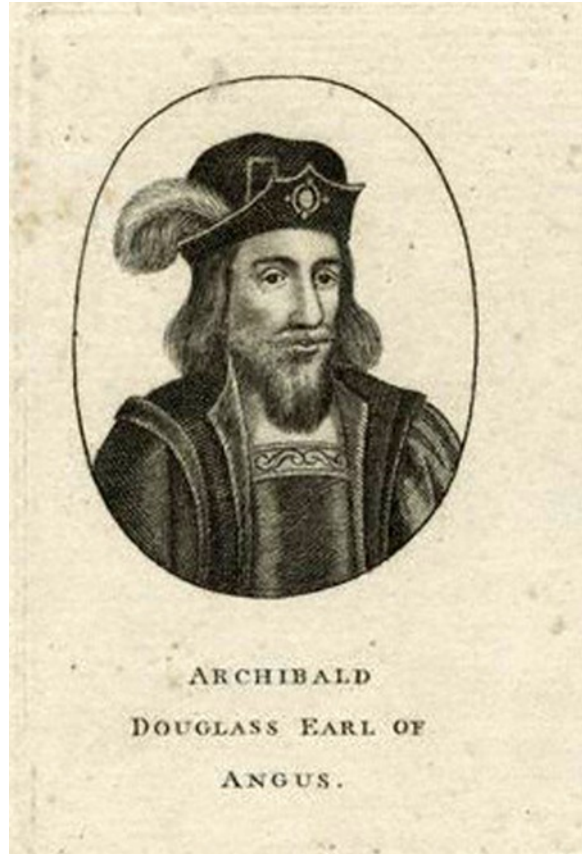
He must have as mean and dirty a soul as his enemies, to have guessed the true meaning of this solemn engagement. Douglas, persuading by his natural sincerity and generosity, appeared in the Kings presence, who gave him the first wound with his dagger: the courtiers rushing upon



him, finished the tragedy their sovereign had begun, thereby imprinting on himself and ministers an eternal note of cowardice and inhumanity. Here I leave the reader to judge, what reasons the house of Douglas may have to cherish the family of Stewart.



**Tomb of James the Gross and his wife Beatrice Sinclair**



**Left: James Earl of Abercorn**





## Chapter XXXI

### Of King James III and James The Last Earl of Douglas, of The First Branch, Who Died A Monk In Lindores



**F** JAMES II thought by a base action to deliver himself from the fears he had conceived by the great power of the house of Douglas, he was wretchedly mistaken; for the Earl had left behind him four brothers, the eldest of whom, James, succeeded to his estate and titles, as well as to his abhorrence of the bad ministers who influenced the Kings conduct. James, Earl of Douglas, to prevent the great estates of the family being alienated, took to wife Beatrix, relict of his brother William upon her taking the solemn oath, that her first marriage had never been consummated.

Having thus secured the power of his house, he openly took arms against the King, in order to bring him to a reasonable behaviour to him and his family, who had been declared rebels by Royal proclamation; but, being basely abandoned by his friends and followers, he was obliged to retire into England, where he remained to the King's death, which happened at the siege of Roxburgh, where a cannon accidentally going off, drove out a plug, which struck the King dead upon the spot, A.D. 1460 of his reign the 24<sup>th</sup>.

James III his son, being but seven years of age at his fathers death, was committed to the care of the Queen Dowager his mother, and the administration of public affairs left to the Council of the governors of the kingdom.

It does not appear, that James Earl of Douglas had any hand in the frequent tumults and divisions which troubled this King's minority; nor did he make any attempt to return into Scotland till the year 1483; when, joining with the duke of Albany, and all the Scots' exiles then in England, he made an irruption into Scotland, but was defeated by the Kings superior force at Lochmaben, after an obstinate fight of several hours.

The Earl himself, then overwhelmed with age and infirmities, being taken prisoner and carried to the King, disdained, though vanquished, to pay any respect to the son of his brother's murderer. His majestic appearance, and grave demeanour, so far struck the King, who was otherwise of a cruel and savage disposition, that he durst not stain the throne again with the blood of a family, which had been its chief support: and contented himself with confining the Earl of Douglas to the Abbey of Lindores, where he ended his days. With him was extinct the eldest branch of the illustrious house of Douglas.

As to King James, after being routed in a battle he fought against his revolted subjects, he was assassinated by a priest, who had taken him prisoner, AD 1488, of his reign the 29<sup>th</sup>.





## Chapter XXXII

### Of The House of Angus or Second Branch of The House of Douglas

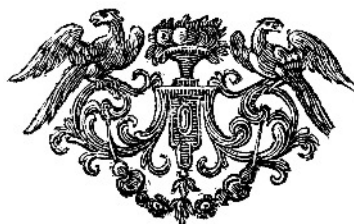


**ENNETH II SON OF ALPINUS 69<sup>TH</sup> KING** of Scotland, having totally destroyed the Picts, or expelled them out of Scotland, their lands were divided and disposed of in favour of the principle men of the Kingdom.

In this distribution the province anciently called Orestia, fell to the share of two brothers of the House of Douglas: The eldest had that part of which it is now called Angus; the younger the other half, which is called Mearns. The province of Angus, after being possessed by several families, falling by succession of time to the House of Stuart, became again a part of the estates the House of Douglas, by the marriage of Margaret Stuart, sole heiress to her father Thomas Earl of Angus, with William Earl of Douglas, of whom we have spoken in its proper place, to which we refer.



Seal of the Earl of Douglas and Mar.







## Chapter XXXIII

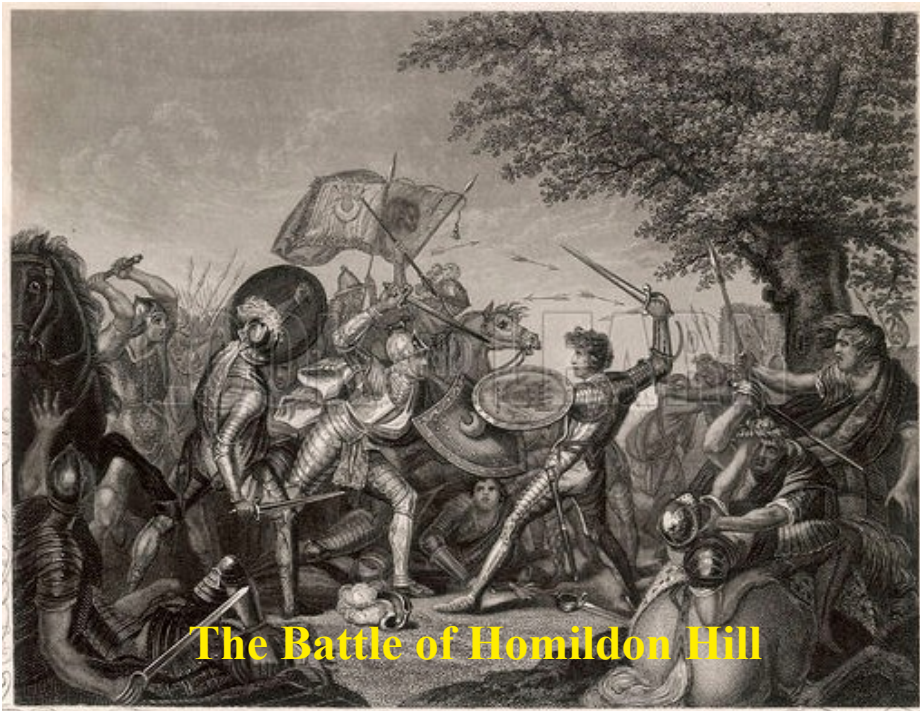
### Of George Douglas, Second Earl of Angus



**GEORGE DOUGLAS**, son of William by the above mentioned marriage, succeeded his father in the year 1389, the 9<sup>th</sup> April. Though he was then but seven or eight years of age, his mother Margaret Countess of Angus and Mar, resigned the earldom of Angus in his favour at a parliament held in the aforesaid year 1339.

From that time he was accordingly intituled Earl of Angus, notwithstanding his mother was alive. Having attained the age of 17 or 18, he married Mary Stuart daughter to King Robert III, King of Scotland.

All we may say in his commendation is, that he was taken prisoner with his uncle the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Homildon, after they had long disputed the victory to the English, in the year 1402.



**The Battle of Homildon Hill**





## Chapter XXXIV

### Of William Douglas, Second of That Name of This Branch, Third Earl of Angus



O George succeeded William, his son by the Princess Mary Stuart, as is affirmed by all authors. This was the Earl of Angus, who valorously opposed in Scotland the invasion of Piercy, and overthrew the English army at Harperdean, whilst his cousin the Earl of Douglas was signalising his valour in the defence of France. Now give me leave to ask all Christian Kings, Princes, and nobleman, and the flatterers who have wrote their genealogies, conquests, exploits, and battles, if they can produce a family equal in nobility, antiquity, and valour, to the house of Douglas?

What family ever did, in favour of their country, what the Douglas's have done for the honour and advantage of Scotland? Then, as to antiquity, if the history of most families was examined, we should find but a muddy and scanty spring of a vast and splendid stream.

Some are descended from C\_\_\_\_, others from S\_\_\_\_, others from S\_\_\_\_ or C\_\_\_\_, and even, lower extraction, whereas this family was most noble in its original; since Sayas its founder was a leader of valiant men 3008 or 3010 years ago.



**Statue to the Earl of Douglas, Douglas Lanarkshire, Scotland**







## Chapter XXXV

### Of James Fourth Earl of Angus, and George The Second of The Name, Fifth Earl of Angus



**F JAMES EARL OF ANGUS** few things are recorded in history. We only find testified by ancient writers, he was the son and heir of William third Earl of Angus. We therefore shall go on to speak of George the second of the name, the first Earl of Angus, who succeeded James, his nephew, by the consent of all the writers who have written of the origin, progress, and exploits, of the brigantine family, or the history of the Kings of Scotland, as Boethius, Pineda, Buchanan, and others, who call this George the Kings father's sister's son; so that King James II and George Earl of bankers were brother and sister's children, and consequently first cousins; all which sufficiently agrees with the computation of years, and several authentic writings.



**Left: James, Earl of Angus**







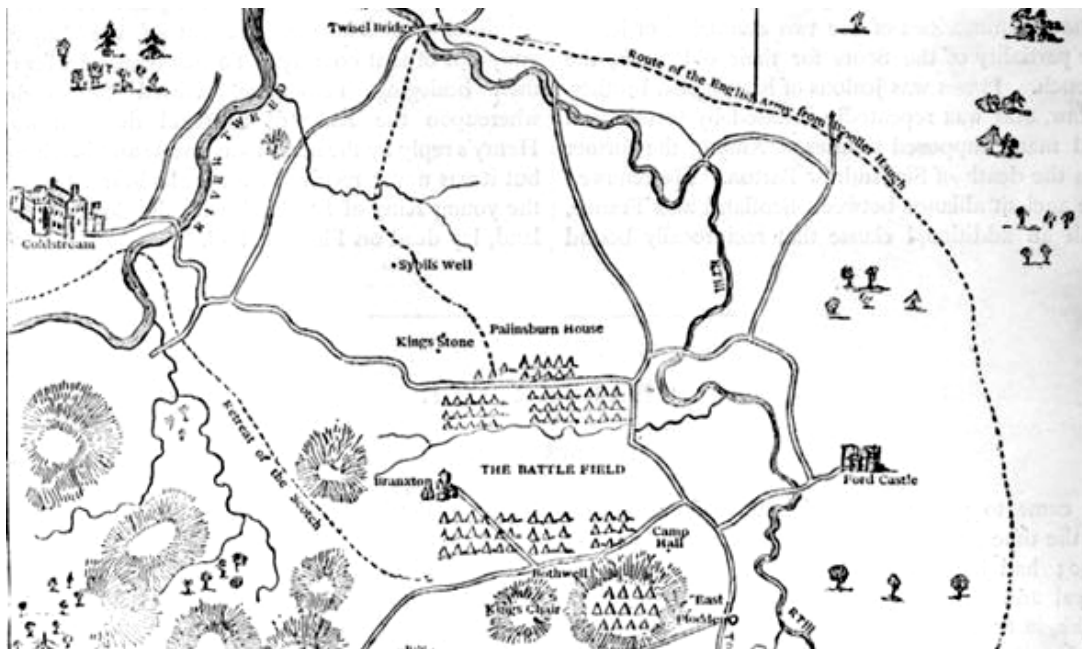
## Chapter XXXVI

### Of Archibald I The Sixth Earl of Angus, of The House of Douglas.



**O** GEORGE succeeded his son Archibald, who was but seven years of age at his fathers death. He married in 1468, the daughter of Robert Boyd then Governor of Scotland, and had by this lady four sons and three daughters. The eldest son was called George, the second William, the third Gavin and the fourth Archibald like his father. The daughters were Marjorie, Elizabeth, and Janet. The eldest son George was slain Flowdon (Flodden) before his fathers death.

Below The Battle Lines of Flowden (Flodden)





## Chapter XXXVII

### Of George, Called The Master of Angus, Son To Archibald The First, Sixth Earl of Angus



**SAID ARCHIBALD'S ELDEST SON** was named George; he was called master of Angus, without taking title of Earl, because his father was alive.

This I observed, for further the reader should suspect him to have been of a different family the married less but Drummond daughter to the Lord of Drummond, by whom he had three sons. The eldest was, Archibald, the second, Sir George of Pettendrich, and the third, William Pryor of Coldingham.



**The Seal of George  
Douglas, Master of  
Angus**





## Chapter XXVIII

### Of King James IV, and Archibald The Second of The Name, Seventh Earl of Angus



IN the meantime King James III, being killed at Bannockburn, as we have said, was succeeded by his son James IV who was proclaimed King by the army of malcontents he has commanded against the King his father. His reign would have been glorious, if his lofty and enterprising genius had not been slackened in his course by an immoderate love of pleasure. He perished in the fatal battle of Flodden hill, in the 39th year of his age, of his reign the 25th, the 9th September 1513.

So Archibald the fifth succeeded his grandson Archibald the second, son to George Master of Angus, and six Earl of Angus. He married thrice. First to Margaret the daughter of Patrick Hepbunn, first Earl of Bothwell. His second wife was Queen Margaret, relict of Kings James IV and daughter to Henry VII King of England, by whom he had a daughter called Lady Margaret Douglas, who was married to Matthew Stewart Earl of Lennox, and bare him Henry Lord Darnley; who married, to his great misfortune, Mary Queen of Scots, mother to James VI King of Scotland and first of Great Britain; and another son called Charles. Archibald third wife was also named Margaret, and bare him a daughter called Jane, married to the Lord Ruthven.



James III and the future James IV



James IV of Scotland & James I of Great Britain





## Chapter XXXIX

### Of James V Mary Queen of Scots, James The Sixth and David Douglas, Eighth Earl of Angus.



**J**AMES V who succeeded his father, with many excellent qualities, brought his kingdom on the brink of ruin, by his over compliance with the priests, a foible fatal, in all times, to the house of Stuart. The news of the bloody overthrow of the Scots army at Solway Moss, so seized upon his spirits, that he was insensibly consumed with grief, and at last brought to his end, A.D. 1542. When nigh his last moments, he received an account of his Queen being delivered of a princess. This was Mary his only heir, who succeeded him to the Crown and to the misfortune of his family. Few men are unacquainted with her unhappy end, A.D. 1587. Her only son and successor was James the sixth of the name in Scotland who was raised to the throne of Great Britain, under the name of James I after the glorious and immortal Queen Elisabeth, 1603.

We saw that Archibald the fifth had a son called George master of Angus; who, dying during his father's life, left the earldom of Angus to his eldest son Archibald the second, who succeeded his grandfather. Archibald dying without heirs of his own body, the earldom devolved to the rail issue of his brother Sir George of Pittendrich, deceased, before Archibald II.

This Sir George had two sons: the eldest, David, succeeded to his uncle Archibald the second, and was the eighth Earl of Angus: the second, James, married the third daughter of the Earl of Morton, who was a Douglas also. The other two daughters of the Earl of Morton had been married; one to the Lord Hamilton, and the other to the Lord Maxwell. Notwithstanding all this, James Douglas assumed the title of Earl of Morton; the reasons he had for it, do not come within my plan; my intention being only to deduce the succession of the family, from its original to the present year 1754.

James Douglas Earl of Morton was Regent of Scotland during the minority of James the sixth, and was beheaded; not on account of his mal-administration, as some historians have affirmed; but through the envy his extraordinary riches and power brought upon him, and the jealousy of the house of Stuart against the Douglasses; who, though they had given up their just pretensions in favour of the Stuarts, were still judged guilty of a former concurrence to the throne.

That Morton was wealth was the chief occasion of his downfall, is sufficiently evident. Avarice knows no bounds; the rich spoils of the Earl having once excited the greediest of his enemies, they purchased with his death what they could not obtain during his life. An adventurer, called Monsieur Albigny, blew up the fire, which at last worked the Earl of Morton's destruction; which was the more easily completed, as the King, called the Solomon of Scotland, not only encourage, but urged his execution; thus repaying, with an ignominious death, the many services done to his family by the earls forefathers, and the Earl himself.





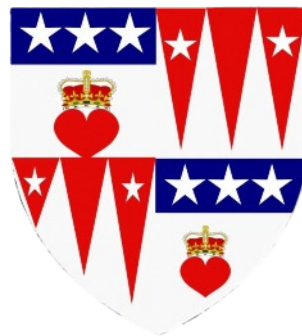
## Chapter XL

### Of Archibald The Third, Ninth Earl of Angus



**O David Douglas** succeeded his son Archibald the third of the name, ninth Earl of Angus. His first wife was Margaret daughter to John Earl of Mar, who was Regent of Scotland before the Earl of Morton; The second was Margaret daughter to the Earl of Rothes: the third was Jeane Lyon daughter of the Lord Glamis Chancellor, and relict of Robert Douglas of Lochlevin. He had no children by his to first wives; but this last bare him a daughter named Margaret, who died a Maid at the age of fifteen.

Of one of the two principal branches, which sprung from the stock of the house of Douglas, were the Earl of Angus, and the Earl of Morton. The eldest branch of Angus came to be extinct in the person of Archibald the third, who died without male heirs of his own body. The Earl of Morton left two sons, James Douglas Lord of Spot, and Archibald of Pittendrich. Besides these two Lords, of the same branch, there were many other sprigs of the collateral branches of the house of Douglas in Scotland; as James Lord of Tothorwald, and his brother George Douglas, James Douglas of Mayns, and George of Langniderry, and other more or less distant relations, all originally sprang and propagated from the same stock, as is affirmed by David Hume, in the history he has left us of the ancient noble, and valorous, family of Douglas, or Angus. But the principal man of the house of Douglas and the nearest related to the late Earl of Angus, was Sir William of Glenbervy, descended from William third son to Archibald the first Earl of Angus, to whom the title and estate of Angus devolved by reason of the entail upon his heirs male, as we shall see in the following chapter.



Coat of Arms The Earls of Morton







## Chapter XLI

### Giving An Account of Sir William Douglas of Braidwood, and His Posterity, Who was Succeeded To The Earldom of Angus



As said, Chapter 36, that Archibald the first, sixth Earl of Angus, left four sons of his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Robert Boyd; viz. George, William, Gavin and Archibald. The male line of George the eldest being at an end by the death of Archibald the third, ninth earl of Angus, posterity of William, the second brother, succeeded to the title and estate of Angus.

This William called in a Charter of James III. Sir William Douglas, of Braidwood, Knight, by his marriage with Elizabeth, sole heir of James Achinleck of Glenbervy, AD. 1492, succeeded to the barony of Glenbervy, in the shire of Kincardin. He was slain in the fatal battle of Flowdon, and left issue by the said lady, Archibald his son and heir, on whom King James V conferred the honour of knighthood. He married Agnes daughter of William Earl Marshall, who bare him Sir William Douglas of Glenbervy who succeeded to the entail of Angus, as the nearest male of the House of Angus, in the year 1588.

William, tenth Earl of Angus, left by his wife Giles, daughter of Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, William his successor, and the eleventh Earl of Angus who died in the year 1616, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, William his son and heir, and twelfth Earl of Angus, who was created Marquis of Douglas on the 17<sup>th</sup> June 1663, by king Charles I who had succeeded his father James in the throne of Great Britain, &c. AD. 1625.



Hall Bar Tower

**Braidwood, Lanarkshire,  
Scotland**





## Chapter XLII

### Of William First Marquis of Douglas, and Twelfth Earl of Angus, and His Posterity, To The Year 1754



**W**ILLIAM, First Marquis of Douglas, married twice. His wife was Margaret daughter of Claudius Hamilton Lord of Paisly, by whom he had two sons; Archibald his successor to the titles of Douglas and Angus, and James, who was killed at the Siege of Doway, in the service of Lewis XIV, King of France.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of George Marquis of Huntley, who bare him William created Earl of Selkirk in 1646, who, marrying the lady Anne, eldest daughter and heiress of James the last Duke of Hamilton of his lineage, changed his name Douglas to Hamilton, and was raised to the dignity of duke by King Charles II on 20 September 1600. He departed this life 18th April 1694, leaving issue, by Anne his Duchess, James his successor; who, by his mother's resignation, succeeded to the title and honour of duke of Hamilton, and was in the year 1711, created Duke of Brandon by Queen Anne of glorious memory. He, dying in the year 1712, left issued by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Spencer Earl of Sunderland, James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, father to the present duke.

Archibald Lord of Angus, eldest son of William first Marquis of Douglas, by his first marriage, was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Efmae Stuart Duke of Lenox, who bare him James, who succeeded his grandfather. His second wife was Jean daughter of David Earl of Weems. Archibald died in the year 1655, five years before his father, who lived till the spring of the year 1660.

By his death his titles and estate devolved to James his grandson, who married first Barbara daughter to John Earl of Mar, by whom he had James Lord of Angus, who was slain at the battle of steenkirk, in the year 1692. His second wife was Mary, daughter to Roberts Marquis of Lothian, who bare him Archibald first Duke of Douglas, who was raised to that dignity by Queen Anne of glorious memory, in 1703, at the request of his cousin the duke of Queensferry, whose genealogy still remains to be explained in the following part of this work.





## Chapter XLIII

### Of The House of Drumlanrig, From Which is Descended His Grace The Present Duke of Queensferry



It is said that James the second of the name, tenth Earl of Douglas, had two sons; William, the eldest, from whom descends the House of Drumlanrig, as appears by the charters and concessions granted to the same House; and Archibald founder of Cavers, a worthy branch of the illustrious family of Douglas, &c.

The barony of drumlanrig did anciently belong to the earls of Mar. Thomas Earl of Mar gave these lands as a dower to his sister Margaret, who was married to William ninth Earl of Douglas, as is evidenced by the contract of marriage, and a charter of King David II, confirming the said donation etc.

To William, ninth Earl of Douglas, succeeded his son James, 10th Earl of Douglas, who gave the said Barony of Drumlanrig to William Douglas his son, as this declared by a charter issued to that effect.

This William, the first baron of Drumlanrig of his branch, being a valiant and experienced warrior, signalise himself in the war the Scots had against the English in the year 1411, etc. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Stuart of Durisdeer and Rosyth, who bare him a son called William like his father. He was slain in the King of France's service, at the Battle of Agincourt, in 1427, &c.

His son of William succeeded him, who married Janet daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell Lord of Carlaverock, who bare him a son called William, who did not long outlive his father. He married Margaret daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord of Torthorwald; and left by her a son named William, who inherited his estate, and the heroic qualities of his great ancestors.

This William married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had issue James his heir and successor, Archibald of whom descends the house of Cathogle, George head of the branch of Pinzrie, and John Vicar of Kirconnel. He had also several daughters. The eldest Margaret married John Lord Cathcart; Elizabeth to John Campbell son and heir of James Campbell of Wester-Louden, and Janet to Alexander Gordon son and heir to John Gordon of Lochinvar.

James, heir of William of Drumlanrig, married in the year 1470, Janet daughter of David Scott of Buchleugh, who bare him William his successor, and daughter named Janet, who was married to Roger Grierson of Lag.

James dying in the year 1496, was succeeded by William his son, who lost his life, not long after his father, at the battle of Flouden, in 1513. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Gordon

of Lochinvar, he left issue James his successor, Robert of Lincluden, of whom sprung the branch of the Douglasses of Barfurd, and two daughters: Janet married to Robert Lord Maxwell, and Agnes to Andrew Cunningham Lord of Kirkshaw.

James, successor to William, attempted to deliver King James V from oppression in which he was held by the Earl of Angus; but his endeavours proved unsuccessful, &c. He married twice: His first wife was Margaret Douglas daughter to George Master of Angus, who bare him two daughters: The eldest Janet, married to William Douglas of Cashogle; and, after his death, to John Charters of Aimsfield, the second, Margaret was married to John Jerden of Applegirth.

His second wife was Christina daughter John Master of Eglintoun, son of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had a son named Sir William of Hayick, who died before his father; and four daughters: the eldest named Margaret, married first to Robert Lord of Sanquhair, and next to William earl of Menteth: The second, named Helen, married to Roger Grierson of Lag, and had issue: The third Janet, married first to James Tweedie of Drumlezer, and again to William Ker of Cesfoord, ancestor of the Duke of Roxburgh. The fourth, named Christiana, was married to Alexander Stuart of Garlies, and had issue.

Sir William Douglas, of Hayick, married daughter to James Gordon of Lochinvar. By this lady he had James, who succeeded his grandfather, and three daughters: Margaret married to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly, Janet to Sir James Murray of Cockpool, and Christiana to Robert Dalziel, afterwards called Earl of Carnwarth.

To James Douglas of Drumlanrig, succeeded his grandson James, a person of great prudence and abilities either in the Cabinet, or the armies. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lord Fleming, sister to John first Earl of Wigtoun, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters; William his Heir, and first Earl of Queensberry, Sir James Douglas of Moswald, David Douglas of Airdock, and George Douglas of Pinzrie. The daughters were Janet, married to William Livingston of Jerviswood, and Hellen to John Menziess of Castle Hill. James died 16th October 1615.

To him succeeded William, his eldest son, who continued ever in great favour with King James VI for his great prudence and capacity: nor was he less esteemed by Charles I, who raised him to the honour of Earl of Queensberry, on the 13th June 1633, et cetera. He married Isabel, daughter to Mark first Earl of Lothian, who bare him three sons, James successor to his title and estate, so William Douglas of Killhead, and Archibald Douglas of Dornoch, and two daughters: Margaret married to James Earl of Hartfield, and Janet, who was married to Thomas Lord Kircudbright. He departed this life on 8<sup>th</sup> of March 1640.

James his eldest son, succeeded him, and was twice married. First with Mary, daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, who bare him no children; and afterwards to Margaret, daughter to John Earl of Traquair, by whom he had William his successor, James Douglas who died at Namur, in the year 1691, John killed at the siege of Triers in 1675, and Robert slain at the siege of Maastricht. Thus did each of these three valorous brothers end, by an honourable death, a life copied after the model of that of their glorious ancestors.

James had also five daughters; Mary married to Alexander Earl of Galloway, Catherine to Sir James Douglas of Kellhead, Henrietta to Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, Margret to Sir Alexander Jerdan of Applegirth, and Isabel to so William Lockhart of Carstairs. James second Earl of Queensberry, died on 15 August 1671; and was succeeded by William his son, who was created Marquis of Queensberry by King Charles II 11th February 1682. In the year 1684, February 3, he was raised by the same King to the honour of Duke of Queensberry; and, about the same time, admitted to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's privy Council for the kingdom of England.

James VII of Scotland, and second of Great Britain, who succeeded his brother Charles II, in the throne, constituted the duke of Queensberry, and James Lord Drumlanrig his lieutenants in the

province of Dumfrieze, et cetera. William, first Duke of Queensberry, married Isabel, daughter of William Marquis Douglas, by whom he had three sons: James his son and heir, William Earl of March, Lord George, who died a bachelor in 1693, and a daughter, Anne, married to David Earl of Weems. He departed this life at Edinburgh, on the 28th March 1695.

By his death his title and estate devolved to James second Duke of Queensberry. His grace having finalised his zeal and Fidelity in the service of his country, his Majesty, King William III was pleased to confer on him the most noble order of the Garter, and he was accordingly installed in the Castle of Windsor, on 10th July 1701. The Duke having given no less signal proofs of his fidelity to Queen Anne, of glorious memory, than to King William her predecessor, he was honoured with many as distinguishing marks of the Royal favour, as in the preceding reign, ect.

He married Mary Boyle daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, son of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters; James Earl of Drumlanrig, who died without issue, Charles Earl of Solloway, and Marquis of Beverley, who is now Duke of Queensberry and Dover, as his father was and Lord George Douglas, who died a bachelor. The eldest daughter Lady Jane married the Earl of Dalkeith eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and second lady Anne to Mr William Finch.

Charles third Duke of Queensberry, and second Duke of Dover, married Catherine Hyde daughter to Henry Hyde Earl of Rochester, and since Earl of Clarendon. By her grace the Duke has two sons, Henry Earl of Drumlanrig, and Charles Lord Douglas, on whom may the Almighty God pour his choicest blessings.





# A Chronological List Of The Kings Of Scotland

Names of the Kings.	Year of the World in which they came to the Crown.	Before Christ.	Year of the World in which they died.	Years of Reign.
Fergus.	3641	330	3666	25
Feritharis.	3666	305	3681	15
Magnus.	3681	290	3710	29
Darnadilla.	3710	261	3738	28
Nothatus.	3738	233	3758	20
Reutherus.	3758	213	3784	26
Reutha.	3784	187	3798	14
			deposed	
Thereus.	3798	173	3809 died	12
			3810	
Jofina.	3810	161	3834	24
Finnanus.	3834	137	3864	30
Durftus.	3864	107	3873	9
Evenus I.	3873	98	3892	19
Gillus.	3892	79	3894	2
Evenus II.	3894	77	3911	17
Ederus.	3911	60	3959	48
Evenus III.	3959	12	3966	7
Metellanus.	3966	5	4005	39

Names of the Kings.	Years of Christ in which they came to the Crown.	Year they died.	Years of Reign.
Caractacus.	34	54	20
Corbred I.	54	72	18
Dardanus.	72	76	4
Corbred II.	76	111	35
Luftacus.	111	114	3
Mogaldus.	114	150	36
Conarus.	150	164	14
Ethodius I.	164	197	33
Satrael.	197	201	4
Donald.	201	222	21
Ethodius II.	222	238	16
Athirco.	238	248	10
Nathalocus.	248	259	11
Findocus.	259	269	10
Donald II.	269	270	1
Donald III.	270	282	12
Crathilinthus.	282	306	24
Fincormachus.	306	353	47
Romachus.	353	356	3
Angufianus.	356	357	1
Fethelmacus.	357	360	3
Eugenius I.	360	363	3
Fergus II.	404	420	16
Eugenius II.	420	452	32
Dongardus.	452	457	5
Constantine.	457	479	22
Congal.	479	501	22
Conranus.	501	535	34
Eugenius III.	535	558	23
Convallus.	558	568	10
Kinatellus.	568	570	2
Aidanus.	570	604	34
Kenneth I.	604	605	1

Names of the Kings.	Year they came to the Crown.	Year they died.	Years of Reign.
Eugenius IV.	605	621	16
Ferquhard.	621	635	14
Donald IV.	635	649	14
Ferquhard II.	649	667	18
Maldwyn.	667	687	20
Eugenius V.	687	691	4
Eugenius VI.	691	701	10
Ambirkeleth.	701	703	2
Eugcnius VII.	703	720	17
Mordac.	720	736	16
Etfinus.	736	761	25
Eugenius VIII.	761	764	3
Fergus III.	764	767	3
Solvathius.	767	787	20
Achais.	787	819	32
Congallus.	819	824	5
Dongallus.	824	831	7
Alpinus.	831	834	3
Kenneth II.	834	854	20
Donaldus V.	854	858	4
Constantine II.	858	874	16
Ethus.	874	875	2
Gregory.	875	893	18
Donald VI.	893	903	11
		abdicated	
Constantine III.	903	943 died	40
		948	
Malcolm I.	943	958	15
Indulphus.	958	968	10
Duffus.	968	972	4
Culenus.	972	977	5
Kenneth III.	977	1002	25
Constantine IV.	1002	1004	2

Names of the Kings.	Year they came to the Crown.	Year they died.	Years of Reign
Grimus.	1004	1014	10
Malcolm II.	1006	1036	30
Duncan I.	1036	1043	7
Macbeth.	1043	1061	17
Malcolm III.	1061	1097	36
Donald VII.	1097	deposed 1097	0
Duncan II.	1097	1099	2
Donald VII. re- stored.	1099	1102	3
Edgar.	1102	1112	10
Alexander,	1112	1125	13
David.	1125	1154	29
Malcolm IV.	1154	1166	12
William.	1166	1214	49
Alexander II.	1214	1249	35
Alexander III.	1249	1285	37

Interregnum of six Years and nine Months.

John Baliol. | 1292 Prisoner and exiled 1296

Interregnum of nine Years.

Robert Bruce.	1306	1329	24
David Bruce.	1329	1370	40
Edward Baliol.	1332	deposed the same Year.	
Robert Stuart.	1370	1390	20
Robert III.	1390	1406	16

Interregnum of seventeen Years.

James I.	1423	1437	14
James II.	1437	1460	24
James III.	1460	1488	28
James IV.	1488	1514	25
James V.	1514	1542	28

Names of the Kings.	Year they came to the Crown.	Year they died.	Years of Reign.
Mary,	1542	1587	45
Henry Darnley.	1565	1567	2
James VI.	1587	1625	38
Charles I.	1625	1648	23
Charles II.	1660	1684	24
James VII.	1684	abdicated 1688	4
William and Mary.	1688	1702	14
Anne	1702	1714	12
George I.	1714	1727	13
George II.	1727		

**The End  
Chronological List  
Of  
The Kings Of Scotland**





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