

THE
HISTORY OF SCOTLAND,

FROM THE DEATH OF KING JAMES I.

IN THE YEAR M.CCCC.XXXVI, 1436

TO THE YEAR M.D.LXI. 1561

BY JOHN LESLEY,
BISHOP OF ROSS.

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M.DCCC.XXX.

THE HISTORIE OF SCOTLAND

**FRA THE DEATH OF KING JAMES THE FIRST IN THE YEIR OF
GOD M.CCCC.XXXVI. TO THE YEIR M.D.LXI. AND SAE
OF THE FOUR LATE KINGIS CALLED JAMES
STEUARTIS, AND OF QUENE MARIE
NOW QUENE OF SCOTLAND;**

**NEWLY COLLECTED BE JOHNE LESLYE BISCHOP OF ROSSE,
DURING THE TIME OF HIS REMANING AS
AMBASSADOUR FOR THE QUENE HIS
SOVERANE IN INGLAND,
M.D.LXX.**

TO THE RIGHT HEICH, RIGHT VERTUOUS, AND EXCELLENT PRIN-
CESSE MARIE, BE THE GRACE OF GOD, QUENE OF SCOTTIS,
AND DOWARIER OF FRAUNCE, YOUR MAJESTIES MAIST HUMIL
SUBJECT AND SERVITEUR, JOHN LESLYE BISCHOPE OF ROS,
PRAYIS PROSPEROUS HELTH, INCRESE OF HONOR, AND PERPE-
TUALL FELICYTE.

THE noble wife and prudent Senatour Romane, callit Cato, (maist excellent and gracious Soueraine Lady,) travaillit so earnestlie in the common wealthe of his countrey, takand pleafair at all tymes to be ver-
tuously occupeit, haiffing nothing in grytar disdane nor ydilnes, that commonly he was wont to saye, *Se nunquam minus otiosum fuisse quam cum otiosus, neque minus solum quam cum solus esset*; quhilk is, that he was never more biffie occupeit nor quhen he was idle, or yit les solitare nor quhen he was allone. Be thir wordes, the eloquent and learned philosopher Cicero declaris this ancient counsalour to haife meanit; Quhen soevir he was sparit from the senate, and treating of the publick affaires of the counsell and Impire, than he employed his haill cure and studie to reide these buikes, be knauledge of the quhilkis he micht be mair abill to gife wife prudent and holesome concell for the comone wele of his cuntrey: And sua in ydilnes, (quhilk was but vacant time from the concell) he was studiouse and ernistly occupeit; and being seperate fra the company of the senatours, was well accompaneit with his buikis. Quhilk saieing is worthy to be notit and

followit be all thame quha hes ony entres in governing of the comone weill of thair countrey, that they continually travaile for increafe of knowlege, in sic things principallie as falbe maist comodious for the honor and weill of the same. And albeit that all kinde of honest knowlege and learning bringes sum singular commodite to thame quha studiousely travailles thearin, yit the lyefe of man being so schort, sufferis nocht the time to be sufficient to reide and comprehend all that is wreittin; thairfore maist comonly men dois employe thair studie to the reading of sic buikes as are maist facile, havig delectatione and proffit joyned theirwith. Quhilkis thingis can not be had so perfittlye, (eftir the judgement of many learned and wise men,) as be the diligent studye and reading of histories; lyk as Cicero in fewe wordes hes comprehendit, saying, Historie is the witnes of time, the licht of truth, the life of memorie, maistres of life, and messenger of antiquite; for all uther sciences and artes hes certain preceptis and reulis prescrivit, quhilk without teaching and demonstratione of expert maistreis, and also knowlege of utheris artis joined thairwith, can nocht be learned, yet this science is so facile that the same misteris no help of utheris, but be hearing and reherse only as also be reiding may be onderstand. As the maist excellent and godly Historiographer Moyse, efter the completinge of the devine Historie quhilk he wraite, with the lawe of God insert thairintill, sayis unto the pepill, Thow fall reherse this unto thy children sonnis and utheris, that the same may be haldin in perpetuall remembrance; mening that the historie might be easilie learnet and kept in memorie, althoughe the written buik therof hed perisheit; being only tauld and repetit fra fader to sone, and fra one to ane uther, and swa neidit nocht the teaching of any uther maister. The delectatione and pleasure heirof is so gryit, that quha so ever enteris in the pleasand studye thairof fall thinke the same so delectable, that he wald never withdraw him selfe therfra with his will. And son-

dry hes taken so gryit plesour tharintill, that being sare vexed with feiknes, and gevin our by the medicinares as incurable, throch the heiring of histories hes recoverit thair helth : As we reide of Alphonfus, kinge of Spaine, be the historie of Titus Livius ; and Ferdinandus, kinge of Sicilia, be the historie of Quintus Curtius ; and Laurencius Medices was deliverit of his feiknes be the heiring of the historie of Conradus the therd emperor ; quha being at the siege of Guelphus duke of Bavare, and determinate to destroye him and the haill towne quharin he was included, yit moseit with the pitious tearis and request of all the honest women of the same quha com to the emperour for releif, he grantit unto thame licence frelie and saufelye to depart of the towne, with sa mekill only as they micht carie on thair schulderis : And thairfore thay with ane stoute curage, steirit up with godlye pietie and luf toward the duke, thair parentis, thair husbandis and children, careit thaim upon thair schoulders furth of the town, leiffing all uther thair gudes within the same. The gud emperour seing the luffing behaviour of the nobill women, not only commendit thair doingis, but als for thair cause sparise the towne, and contracted peax with the duke, and remittit all injureis bygane.

As to the utilite and proffeit to be gaderit of hiftoreis, it evidently dois appeire ; for quha will diligently reide and confider the devine and godly historie of the holy scripture, thairby fall they knaw the mervallus workes wrocht by the almighty power of the eternall God in the creatione and redemptione of man ; of the devine admonitiones of his propheetis ; the will of God declarit in his lawe and comandementis, be the quhilkis we may discerne godlines fra impietie, and knaw quhat is acceptabil to his godly majeste, and quhat thingis provokis his wraith ; quhilk is ane perfite rewill to a christiane man to direct his lise to the plesour of God, embrasing and following vertew, and declining fra vyce and syn. Quha lystis also to reid the naturall his-

tories wreittin be Aristotle, Plinius, and divers utheris philosophors, they may weill knaw the naturall cause of every thing, be the quhilk treuth fra falsit may be discernit and separated. Be the humane histories, the lyefis of princeis and noble valyeant men and verteous women are descrivit, quha leifit godly, honorabilly and vertuoufly, to be followit; as also the liefis of the ungodly wicked, wrangus, quha leifit with shame and infamie, to be declinit and eschewit. Be historie we keip in lively memorie these thingis that, mony hundreth yeres past, wald otherwise bene buried in oblivione. We remembre thairby our creatione and beginning, and may see, as in a verray mirrour, the exemplis of thame that ather for obedience to Godis holy will hafe ben deuly rewardit, or for disobedience and murmuring aganis the samyn hes ben justly punished. And siclik, be perpetuall observing in hystoreis, the subjectis are admonisheit to obey thair prince and magistrate; for that rebelloun hes always brocht grypt harme to the comone weill, and never ony gude to the authoris tharof, bot utter ruine to thame, and decay in the end. We hafe also in minde the famous deides and verteus of mony nobill men, and the horrible vices of monye wicked personis; and tharby allway dois remaine amongis us, alaweill the glory and prayse of the gud, as the ignominie and reproche of the evill. Quharfore, with exemplis of bothe treulye sett furth in hystoreis, we learne be following the ane, and eschewing the other, to lead our liefes with vertu and honestye, mickell better then be the instructioun of ony philosopher. Cicero thairfore justly reportit the praise of histories to be the maistres of lyfe.

Bot at this present, my purpose is not to sett furth the use and commodite thairof, quhilk diverse authors hese wreittin at lenth. Thus only I thocht gud in maist humill maner to make knowin unto your Majeste, that following the exempil of the wise fenatour Cato, and the concell of the eloquent and prudent philosopher Cicero, I being reteirit fra the

Court of Ingland, (quhair I was resident for a grypt spate of the tetheryere, in 1568, at your Majesties command, in treating of your wechtie effaires with the Quenes hienes of Ingland and her confell,) and tharefter remaning at Burtown apou Trent, awaiting only on your Majesties service, yit not the les nether haiffing the commodite to exerce my selfe in youre Majesties service for that I was be commandement refranit, nor yit for the present haiffing that place to give counsell in the effaires of comone weill of my native cuntrey, or in administratiōne of justice, as I was wont to do in Scotland, being ane of the consailours and senatours thareof, (albeit I acknowlege my selfe unapte therfore,) and swa fra both sequestrate; thocht verray necessarīe to spare sum parte of my time in reidinge of hystoreis, as maist facile, pleasand and profitable studie for the present, principallie nocht haiffing the commodite in these partes to exerce my time in the divine study of the scriptures, or of the lawis, for lake of buikes in these faculties, as also of the reforte and conference of expert and learnit men in these sciences, sic as I was wont to accompany witheall in Scotland; and thairfore tūke me to reide the hystoreis of the realmes of England, thincking wele to have the commoditie to gett the principall buikes therof in this countrey, as I dyd; and also that the knowlege of thaire histories is maist necessarīe unto us before all other nations. And sua I employed ernistly my labouris in reiding the hystoreis written by Polidorus Vergilius, Beda, Sir John Frellard knight, Fabian, Edward Halle, Lanquett and Copperis Cronicles, with the summary wrytten lately by John Stowe: In the quhilkis I consider mony and fundry thingis sett forth by thir auctouris, of the deedis and proceedingis betuix Scotland and England, far contrar to our annales, registeris and trew proceedingis collectit in Scotland. And albeit the trew hystoreis of our countrey be largely, truely and eloquently treated and wreattin be that cuning and eloquente historiographe, Hector Boecius, yit he wreittis only to the deathe of

Kyng James the first, quhilk was in the yere of our lorde god 1436 yeires, sen the quhilk time nevir ane hes preassed to gif furthe any thing in wreitt; swa that the history of oure country sen that time, and the deides of the foure last noble kingis of oure realme, called Jameffes, your Majesties progenitours, of quhom ye are be line and grees lauchfully descendit, they being your fader, gudeschire, grandschire, and forgrandschire, and to whom your Heighnes most justly be inheritaunce succedes, are like to be erdit in oblivione, as also the estaite of your Majesties owne reigne and government, for lake of wreitting; it being left frie to uder nationis to wreitt of the estait of our countrey at thaire plesoure, albeit oftymes beside the treuth.

Quharfore, most dreid and bening soveraigne Lady, leift that cancred oblivione fuld deface the glory and deidis of theise foure princes, and that sum part of the estate of youre owne tyme maie be holdin in memorie, I hafe in this vacant time compiled and gathered (and nocht maide) out of diverse, asweill foreine as Scottis wreittaris, this sempill treatise for the commodite of my countrey; only nocht takand upon me to wreitt ane Historie, for I knowe weill quhow unmeit I am thairto, but that your Majestie and your countrey maie hafe som schort abbreviatione or summarye of the principell deidis in these dayes, to serve only quhil it fall please otheris better learned, and more diligent in searching of the haill historeis and circumstanceis, to set fourth the samyn at grytar lenth, for the honour and weill of oure natione and countrey. Quhilk wark I intendit at that tyme to have endit, bot in the meane season I being comandit be your Majestie to retourne againe toward the Quene of England your gude sifter, for treating of your effaires, I behoved thereby for a time to lat the same rest till farder oportunte; and swa all the hail symer in the yeire 1569, I was earnistly occupied with the Quene of England and her consall, and quhill the monethe of Februar; at quhilk tyme being sequestrate likewise in the Bischope of Londons house in the

cite of London, I entered againe to reide over, confider and revife theife thingis quhilke I had collected in my first reſtrainte. And having more aboundaunce of hiſtoires, becauſe I was ſo nere the libraiies, I therefore corrected and reformed ane part conforme to the verite of the hiſtorie, and proceidit in the reſt ſa lang as laifer was gyven to me, compiling the hole as it were in a ſummary. In the quhilk, I abſteyne fra wreiting of the deidis of uther countreis, (but in ſo far as concernis your Heines realme,) becauſe everye particuler natione hes hed thaire awne wreittaris diligent aneuch to that intent. Alſo in reporting theſe thingis quhilk hes ben of late tyme done, I muſt of neceſſitie ſpeake of alteration of religion in our countrey, yit I doe witheowte reprochfull wordes reherſe the thing as yt wes done, adding thairto no odious judgement of my awne, bot leaving to the reader to juge of thingis as he fall thincke gude; and becauſe I haſe not preſently all heir quhairwith I maie trye and examyn the treuth of this little warke, (albeit I did bring ſum notes gathered of theſe noble kingis with me furth of Scotland,) thairfore intends not to put the ſame to light, quhill it be more diligently overſeene and corrected. Beſeiking your heich Maieſtie to take this ſempill and rude collectione, according to your accuſtomed gudenefs, in gude parte, nocht regarding the warke bot my gude will to youre Heines and my native countrey, that the ſame thairof ſuld not be darkened and defaced: Praieng the eternall God to ſend yow victorie our your enemies, peace with your confederates, increaſe of honoure, with luſe of your ſubjectes, and in conſeſion, perpetuall joye and eternall felicitye.

Your Maieſteis maift humil and obedient
ſubject and ſerviteur,

JO. ROSSEN.

B

in service be the King of England, fending him in meſſage to diuerſe princes of Germanie, quha wes his confideratis in the alteration of religion.

The King of England in his parliament cauſit proclame him ſelfe King of Ireland, albeit his predeceſſouris had nevir that ſtyle of befoir, for thay war callit bot Lordis of Ireland allanerlie. Quhairwith the King of Scotland was nothing contentit, becaus thair is ane greit parte of Ireland, ſpeciallye in the north thairof, quhilk hes bene poſſeſſed mony hundreth yeres be Scottiſmen, and under the obedience of the King of Scotland ; quhilkis notwithstanding the ſaid acclaimit title, James Mack-oneillis ayres and utheris Scottiſmen dois yit poſſede in thir dayes.

The King of England haifing abolifhet the Popes auctoryte furth of his realme, expellit all friers, and reformit uther religious perſonis ; at his pleaſure applyit the ſubſtance and jowellis of thair abbayes and patrimonye of the ſame to his awin uſe ; als he knowing that the Paip, Emperour and King of France had mett at the town of Nece in Italye, quhair thay war all weill aggreit ; feiring thairfore his realme to be inuaidit be thame, like a politique Prince forſeing the daunger, fend Lord Wiliame Haward to the King of Scotland, deſiring him as his maift tendir kinfman and nevoy to meit him at the ciety of Yorke in England, quhair he wald communicat with him ſic thingis as ſould be for the weill of baith the Princes and thair realmes. And the King of England belevand fuerly that he wald haif fulfillit his deſire, cauſit maik preparatione in the meane time at the ciety of Yorke and uther places for his reſſait. Bot the King of Scotland, albeit of him ſelfe wes willing to haif paſt in England to haif mett with the King his uncle, yit eftir lang reſſoning and deliberatioun with his counſall and nobillitie, understanding how greit hazarde it wes to him, haiffing na ſucceſſioun of his body at that tyme, to pas within the realme of England, incaice he had bene haldin thairintill be King Henry the viijth, as King James the

first his predeceffour wes ; and that it wes notourly knowen, that the principall caus he desirit him for wes to haif perfwadit him to haif usit the like ordour in Scotland, as he had done within his realme of Ingland, in abolishing the Paipes auctorite, making him selfe supreme heid of the kirke, demolishing all the abbayes, expelling religious personis, and applieng of their jowellis, landis and rentis to his awin use, in sic fort as pleasit him ; and gif he wald attempt the like be the King of Inglandis counfall, then fould he lose the frindeschipp quhilk he had of the Paipe, Emperour and King of France, and uther christiane princes, his greit freindis and confederatis. And thairfore send be the counfall of his nobilyte, pleisand writingis and messages to the King of Ingland, desiring to haif him excusit that he come not in Ingland at that tyme ; quhilk wes for sic causes as he fould maik his said uncle to underffand be his ambassadouris, quhilk he wald schortly send in England for that and uther caussis. And sone thaireftir send Sir James Leirmond to the King of Ingland ambassadour, to maik his said excuse, and also to complane upoun certane invasions maid be the borderaris of Ingland within the realme of Scotland ; and apoun the using of the debaitable land betuix the twa realmes. Bot the King of Ingland beand hiechly offendit becaus the King of Scotland wold not come within his realme to fulfill his desire, wald admitt na excuse, bot determinn with him selfe to maik weare in Scotland, albeit he wald not suffer the famin to be knawin quhill he had maid and preparit all thingis in ridines thairfore. And in the meyne tyme send commissiouneris to meit upoun the debaitable ground, and for making of redress, bot nathing wes done at thair meiting for deyding of the debaitable lande, nor yit for repairing of the wrangis done.

In this simmer the King of Ingland maid greit preparatioun to maik weare apoun Scotland, baith be sey and lande ; and to that effect convenit ane parliament at London, quhair he declarit the causes moving him thairto ; quhilk wes principally becaus the King of Scotland wald not

come at his desire to the cietye of Yorke to meit him ; and that he had just title to the superioryte of the realme of Scotland ; and instantly send ane navye of schippis to the sey, and ordanit ane greit armye to be send with the Duik of Norffolke to invaid Scotland. The marcheandis of the realme of Scotland, knawing nathing of the King of Ingland his intencion nor purpose, speciallie na proclamacione of wear beand maid, travellit with thair schippis and guides to France, Flanders, Denmarke and uther cuntreys, as they war accustomit. The King of Ingland beand advertist of thair returning, caufit taik xxviiij of the principall schippis of Scotland, beand laidnit with all kinde of mearchandise and coiftly wairis, and caufit thame be brocht within the realme of Ingland. Quhairfore the King of Scotland heiring thierof, send with all diligence ane herrauld, with letters desiring restitutione of his schippis, seing thair wes na wear proclamet betuix the twa realmes. Bot the King of Ingland beand gredye of the praye quhilk he had gottin, and mindfull alfuwa to maik weir, thocht best to remane fulhandit, and thairfore refuset to deliver the said schippis, and imediatly thairefter send down Sir Robert Bowis with ane greit company of men of wear to the bordouris, geving thame command to invaid Scotland without any proclamacione of wear maid. And the said Sir Robert with the number of three thousand men raid within Scotland, and raifit fyre and spulyeit certane small townes ; quhairthroch the fray beand raifit in the countrey, the Erle of Huntley, quha wes appointit lifetenant to remane on the bordouris for suddand incurfions, schortly convenit ane number of borderaris and sett apoun the Inglismen ; quha war all put to flicht, and Sir Robert Bowes, Sir Richard his broder, and all the principallis and utheris to the number of vj hundred were tane presoners. The said Sir Robert and the uther principall landit men war kepit still in Scotland quhill efter the Kingis death. This victorie wes on St Barthilmois daye, the 24 of August, at ane place in the Merse called Halden Rig.

After this foresaid victorie, the King of Ingland send the Duik of Northfolke, with the Erles of Shrewsbury, Darbye, Cumberland, Surrey, Hartfurd, Angus, Rutland, and the erles and lordis of the north partis of Ingland, with fourtye thousand men, quha enterit in Scotland the xxi daye of October, and brunt some townes on the walter fiede of Tweide; bot the Erle of Huntly beand presently thair with ten thousand men of the borderars and uthers, awaytit sa weill on thame with skarmishing, that they durst not cum twa myle fra the walter of Tweide within the boundis of Scotland. In the meynetye, the King of Scotland beand advertist thair of, gaderit ane gret armye throche all the partis of his realme, and come to Soutray ege, quhair they mustert and wes nowmerit to be xxxvj thousand men. And thairfra come to Faley mure, quhair they camptit, beand determinat to haif gifen battell on the morne to the Inglis men: bot the duik of Northfolke heiring of the coming fordwart of the King with his armye, retirir him selfe within Ingland, not withoute greit losse of men, horse and spoyle takin of thame in the retreat, be the Erle of Huntleyis company and borderars, specialye at the ourganging of the walter of Tweide. The King on the morne beand advertist of thair departing furth of Scotland, wes verray forye that the armyis had not mett within the realme, thinkand it had bene maist godly and honourable alfua, to haif gevin battell for defense of his awin cuntrey, beand invaidit, within the famin. Yit nocht theles, he beand of hiech and manly courage, for revenge of the injuries done be the Inglis men within his cuntrey, thought guide that his haill armye fould pas within Ingland and invade the famin, and he determinat to pas him selfe thairwith in proper persoun; and desirir the principallis of his nobilyte to consent thairto; quha efter lang reffoning and guide advisement, gaife answer unto the King, saying, that they could not thinke it guide that they fould pas within Ingland and to seik battell, the King alfua being with thame; confidering that the Kingis

two fones wes laytly deid and he had na successioun of his body; and the chance of battell being so doughtfull, that in case the famin war lost be the Scottifmen, then the King of England, quha had griet substance quhilk he had gotten of the spoyle of the kirkis and religious placis of his realme, micht thairwith folowe furth his victorie, and put the realme of Scotland in greit hazard. Thairfore they thocht it sufficient to defend thair awin boundis and to constreyne the enemye for feir to leif the invasioun thair of, as presently they had done; and declairit that they war determinat to haif gifin battell to the enemies gif they had remanit within the realme, and doughtit not bot be the help of God, haifing sa just a quarrell, being invaidit, bot they had obtenit the victorie. The King heiring thair determinacioun, albeit his hiech courage preffit him to invaid, yit the wisdome of his noblyte and counsell maid him to followe theare advise: And sua retournit with honour with his hail armye the first daye of November, the armye of England beand first dischargit, and the Duik of Northfolke departit toward Londoun.

Heir is to be rememberit thair wes ane acte maid at Faulay mure, be the King with consent of the Lordis, conforme to the auncient custome of the realme, that quha foever happenit to die in that jorney, thair nerrest air sould have the warde and nonentres of thair landis, with the mariage; quhilk priviledge wes keipit to the Erle of Athollis sone and ayre, and the laird of Gartully of that ilk, for thay deceissit in Edinburgh returning fra the said oist.

Sone eftir, the King of Scotland being fare movit in his minde for that his noblyte wald not consent to invade England at his desire, passit him selfe in proper persone to the west marches of his realme, quhair the Lord Maxwell wes wardane, in quiet maner; and caufit the said Lord Maxwell and the Erles of Cassiles and Glencarne, Lord Fleming and certane utheris lordis quha wes with him for the time, accompaniet with the borderars, with quhom he send alsua Oliver Sincler, and the rest

of the gentill men of his awin houshold, to entre within Ingland and invaide the same; quha enterit thairintill one St Katherins even, the **xxiiij** daye of November, and brunt diverse townes apoun the walter of Eske; bot howsone the fraye wes raifet in the cuntrey, the Lord Quharton wardane of the west marches of Ingland, suddandly convenit ane greit nowmer of the cuntrey men, and come to ane littell hill, quhair they remanit in ficht. The Scottis persaveing the Inglifmen convenit, assemblit thame felfes togidder, and enquirit quha wes lieventenant deput be the King; and incontinent Oliver Sinclar wes haldin up apoun twa mens schoulders, quhair he producet the Kingis commiffion makand him lieventenant of that cumpany; bot howsone the samyn wes red, the erles and lordis thair present thocht thame felfes lichtlyit our farr, making sic a meane gentilman lieventenante abone thame all; and thairfore determinat not to feicht onder sic ane captayne, bot willingly sufferit thame felfis to be takin be the Inglifmen without ony resistance, and without slauchter of any persoun on aither syde. This raid wes callit Soloway Mofs. At the same tyme were takin presonners, the Erles of Cassillis and Glencarne, the Lord Fleming, the Lord Maxwell, the Lord Simmerwell, the Lord Oliphand, Oliver Sinclar, the Lord of Cragy, and fundrye utheris gentillmen, quha were led pri-founars to London, quhair they remanit quhill efter the King wes deid.

During the tyme of this raid, the King of Scotland remanit in Carlarock apoun the bordour, not far fra Soloway Mos; and heiring of the taking of his Erles, Lordis and utheris, as said is, and remembring alsua of the refuse maid be his haill nobilyte convenit with him at Fala, to invaid Ingland, thocht with him selfe that all his nobillis had been conspirit aganis him; and thairfore tuik ane vehement and hiech melancholye and displeasour, and suddandly departit thairfra to Edinburgh, and fra that in quiet maner to Falkland; quhair he remanit quietly,

beand fair troublit baith in fpreit and bodye, and nane wer permittit to haif acceffe unto him bot onely his fecreit and familiar fervandis. He beand in this maner vexit and inquietit, novellis wes brocht unto him that the Quene his wief wes deliverit of ane maden barne, beand ane faire Princes, the sevint daye of December ; quhilk he estemit na guid novellis, bot eikit the same as ane grief to his former displeasouris, in sa farr as perceavit the end of his awin life to approuche, and said that he forlawe greit trouble to come upoun his realme of Scotland, for the persute quhilk the King of Ingland wes abill to maik thairapoun, to haif the same subjeēt unto him outhir be mariadge or uther wayes. It wes brutit alfuā that the King of Scotland wes vexit be some unkindly medicine ; bot howsoever the mater wes, he yeldit his spreitt to almighty God, and departit fra this warld the xiiij day of December 1542, the xxxiij yeire of his aige, and the xxxij yeire of his reigne.

Sone theireftir his body was carryet fra Falkland to Edinburgh in maist honourabill maner, with greit funerall pompe, the Cardinall, Erles of Arrane, Argyle, Rothies, Merschall, and mony utheris nobill men present, and wes buryit in the Abbay kirk of Halyrudhous, besyde the body of Quene Magdalene, dochter to the King of France, his first wief. Thier wes grypt dule and meane maid for him throw all the partis of his realme, becaufe he was a nobill Prince, and travaillet mekill all his dayis for maintening of his subjeētis in peace, justice and quietnes. He was a man of pearfonage and stature convenient, albeit nichtie and strong thairwith, of countenance amiable and lufely, specially in his communicacioun, his eyes graye and scharp of sight, that quhomesoever he did ones see and marke, he wald perfyttly knawe in all tymes thairefter, of witt in all thingis quick and prompt, of a princely stomacke and hiech courage in greit perillis, doughtfull affaires and materis of weichtie importance ; he had in a maner a devine foresicht, for in sic thingis as he went about to doo, he did ~~them~~ advisedlye and

with greit deliberacion, to the intent that amangis all men his witt and prudence nicht be noted and regardit, and alffarre excell and pas all uthers in estait and dignitie. Besides this, he wes sober, moderate, honest, effabill, curteous, and so farr abhorrit pride and arrogance that he was ever sharpe and quick to thame quhilk were spottit or notit with that crime. He was alsua a good and fuir Justicar, be the quhilk one thing he allurit to him the hartis of all the people, becaus they lived quietly and in rest, out of all oppressioun and molestacioun of the nobylite and riche personis; and to this feuerite of his, wes jointit and annexit a certane mercifull pitye, quhilk he did oftymes show to sic as had offendit, taiking rather composicions of money nor menis lives; quhilk wes a plaine argument that he did not use his rigour, (only as he said him selfe) to bow and abate the hiech and wrangous hartes of the peopill, specialllye Irishmen and borderaris and utheris, nurest and brocht up in seditious factiounis and civile rebellionis, and not for gredie desier of riches or honger of money, althoch such as weir afflictit walde crye out; and surely this guid and modest prince did not devour and consume the riches of his cuntrey, for he by his hiech pollicye mervellouslie riched his realme and him selfe, both with gold and silver, all kinde of riche substance, quhair of he left greyt stoir and quantyte in all his palices at his departing. And so this King, living all his tyme in the favour of fortune, in hiech honour, riches and glorye, and for his nobill actis and prudent pollyces worthy to be registrat in the buike of fame, gaif up and randerit his spreit into the handis of Allmichty God, quhair I dout not bot he hes fuir fruition of the joye that is preparit for these as fall sitt on the richt hand of our Salveour.

HISTORIE OF SCOTLAND.

QUENE MARIE.

THE ETERNALL GOD callinge to his mercye the nobill, wife and vailyeaunt Prince Kinge James the Fyfte of that name, Marie his only doghter and air begane hir reign the xiiij day of December, in the yeire of our Lorde 1542 yeres; that young Princes being bot vij dayes aulde; Fraunces first of that name than Kinge of France, and Henry the viij of that name King of England. The Quene hir moder being than lyeng in childbed in the pallice of Lynlythqw, keipit this young Princes their, albeit with greit feir, throch diverse factionis quhilk rais amangis the principall nobill men schortly theirefter, contending amangis thame selfis for the governement of the realme, and also to have the keping of the Princes perfoun; quhairthrow hir coronatione was differrit quhill the moneth of August nixt folowing, that sho wes convoyit to Striveling, and be universall consent of the nobyltie and estaitis, crownit as eftir shall appeir. The Erle of Arrane being nearest of the Kingis bluid, and second persone of the realme, wes declarit be the estaitis to be lauchfull tutour and Governour to the Quene and realme, accordinge to the lawis and custome of the samin; quhilk wes published and proclamit in the town of Edenburgh the xxij day of December 1542. Notwithstanding that, the Cardinall of St Androis and sum utheris wald have made sum impediment, allegeing that the King be his testament nominat four Regentis;

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bot the same on no wife could be verefeit nor provin. The Governour accepting the said office apoun him, intromettit with the Kingis pallices of Halierudhous and Falkland, with all his movabil pose and jowellis, and callit all the Kingis thesaurars, comptrollers and officiaris of howse to their comptis ; efter the quhilkis he continewit sum of thame still in office, and utheris he dischargit, and appointit utheris as pleasit him in their places. At the same time, for fuir preservacione of the Quenis persoun and sustentacioun of her tryne, it was be the Governour and the estaitis agreit that hir most nobill persoun, be reson of hir tendir age, shulde remane with the Quene hir moder in kepinge duringe hir infancie, and certane rentis of the patrimonie assignit for hir intertainment ; and for hir mair sure keping, certayne Lordis war appointit to remane continowallye with the Quene dowarier in company ; albeit sho wald admit nane of thame sassing the Lorde Levingstoun to make residens with hir in Linlithqw, quhill the Quene wes transportit to Striveling.

Quhen thir thinges wer doing in Scotland, Henry King of England perseving ane reddy way (as he thought) quhow baith the realmes might be united and maid ane without wear, be contracting and mariage of his sonne King Edward, beyng than bot five yeris of aige, with that young Princes the Quene of Scotlande, thairfore he determinat with him self to caus the samin taik effect uther be peace or wear, force or pollicie ; and for that caus send for the Erle of Caillillis, Glencarne, Lordis Maxwell, Fleming and utheris persouners beyng than at London, and caufit thame be convoit to Hampton Court, quhair thay wer weill intertenyt, and maid ane overture of his mynde, proponing the said matter unto thame ; desiring thame for thair partis to make ane contracte of mariage betuix the Quene of Scotlande and Edward his sonne, with certane utheris conditiones and articles for keping of the Quenes persone unto the completing of the sayd mariage ; and promesit to thame

thair libertie without any ranfoun, with uther rewardis, fwa they wald labour the Governour and nobilitie of Scotland to consent thairto. And they beand glaid to obtene thair liberty, accepted the Kingis offre, and promeisit to do thair diligence thairintill at thair cuming in Scotland for his contentatione; quhairupoun thay departit to the Newcastle, and remanit thair with the Duke of Suffolk, quhill he recevit certane pledges of the principall Lordis furth of Scotlande for performance of thair promeiffes; likewise the King fende the Erle of Angus and George Douglas his broder with thame in Scotland, with letters to the Governour, praying hym effectuouslye to restoir thame to thair awne rowmes, landis and possesfions; quhilk lordis arrivit at Edinburgh about the middis of the moneth of Januar, and declared to the Governour thair message and propositione maid be the King of Inglande; and the Governour beand perswadit be thame thairto, fende for the lordis and nobilitie of the realme to cum to Edinburgh to ane conventione, the xxvijth day of Januar; quhair thay beand all convenit, appoyntit ane parliament to be haldin in the moneth of Marche next folowing, for satisfieing the King of Inglandis desires in all poyntis. And becaus they feared left that the Cardinall, quha wes thair present, wald persuade the nobilitie not to consent thairto, for favour quhilkis he buir to France, and the feare quhilk he had conceaved of the alteraciones of the religione in Scotlande, to that mariage, and for diverse uther respectis, thay caused him to be put in ward in the castle of Dalkeith, and thaireftir kiepit in St Androis, the Lord Seytoun beyng appointit hes keipar; quharthrow the diocye of St Androis wes interditit, the mels and all uther devine service ceassed in Edinburgh and in all uther partis of that diocie; for the quhilk caus the Governour, be persuatione of the Lordis newe come from Inglande, caufit ane Blacke Frier, callit frier Guiliame, preche aganis the Paipes aucthorytye, and usit sic service as he thought guide, notwithstanding the said interdictiōne, and maid lesum to every man to

haif the Bible in Inglis, quhilk wes not permitted in Scotland of befoir : And swa at this tyme wes begun the first alteratione of religione in that realme. In this mein tyme, that King Henry of Ingland micht the better perfwaid his purpos to taik effect, sende Sir Rauf Sadler in Scotland to remane as ambassadour, as he did during the time of the sayd parliament, and lang theirefter. At the tyme appoyntit the parliament wes halden at Edinburgh, quhair, throch the persuatione of the said Lordis that come furth of Ingland, a mariage of the Quene with Prince Edward, be the three estaitis wes aggreit, with ane peax to be kept betwixt the twa realmes for ten yeris ; and for confirmatione thair of, and to satisfie the King of Inglandis desyres, thair wes send into Ingland Williame Erle of Glencarne, Sir George Dowglas, Sir Wiliame Hamilton and Sir James Leirmound knightes ambassadouris, quha departit immediatlye thairefter, and remanit thair to the ende of the moneth of Julij, quhair the said contractes and treatis war sealed and interchanget ; and thairfra they retornyt in Scotland, efter the quhilk the Cardinall wes reliefit out of warde. In the sayd parliament alswa, the Erle of Angus, George Dowglas his brother, Sir James Hamilton sonne and air, the Lorde Glames and diverse utheris quha had been forfaited of thair landis and guidis in the tyme of Kinge James the Fifte, war restorit agane thairto be decreit of the three estaitis of the realme.

At this parliament tyme, Sir Robert Bowis, Rycharde Bowis, Mr Slingisby and utheris Inglis presonners, quha had bene tane at Halden Rig on St Barthelmois day befoir, were sende home in Ingland be the Governour.

About the same tyme, ane yonge prelat, wyfe and weill learnit, callit Johne Hamiltoun Abbot of Paislay, and broder to the Governour, come into Scotlande furth of France, quhair he had bene resident in the universities, and be the waye in Inglande, he and diverse utheris clerkes with hym were weill treat be King Henry the aucht.

Inglande, pairtlie throuche gret maloncolie for the lose of Calice, and pairtlie throuch consumptione of seiknes, endit hir lyfe the xvij day of the same monethe, and in hir place ane beutifull and verteous princes, Lady Elizabethe, was proclaimed Quene of Inglande, quha joyfes the same to thir dais.

At the tyme appointed, the parliament was convenit at Edinburgh in the monethe of December, quhair the estatīs of the realme, ondirstandinge the proceedingis of the ambassadouris and commissiōneris for thame in France, in contractinge and assistinge to the Quenis mariage with the Dolphin, thay approved and confermit the same be universall consent, finding guid all that the ambassadours and commissiōners had done thair-intill. Thaireftir, in the same parliament, the Quene regent proponit to the estatīs, desyring thame to grant ane crowne matrimoniall to the Dolphine of France, sua that he mycht be called and intitulat, King of Scotlande, duringe the matronie betuix thame; quhilk was aggreit, and act of parliament maid thairupoun, and all lettres in Scotland stiled "Frances and Marie, be the grace of God, King and Quene of Scotland, Dolphyne and Dolphines of Vien," and the seales and conye irlis changed in lyk maner. And the Erle of Argyle, and priour of Sanct Androis, was chofin be the estatīs to pas in France with declaratiōne of the same, quha eftir the parliament maid sum licklie preparatiōne to that effect; bot yeat, be counfall of sum utheris, seing a wechtier biffines abill to be shortlie in hande within the realme, quhairunto thay war cheiflie employed, apoun that respect stayit thair jorney and past not in France at that tyme.

The King of France hering of the deathe of Quene Marie of Ingland, and of sic actis of parleament and statutes as sho had maid aganis hir suster Lady Elizabethe, to debar hir frome the successiōne of the crowne; confidering thairfoir that the Quenis majestie of Scotlande being laitlie mareit to the dolphine his eldest sone, was just heritour of the realme of

Inglande, as nerrest and lauchfull to the croun thairof, being onelie dochtir to King James the Fyft of Scotlande, quhois moder Quene Margaret was eldest sifter to King Henry the viij ; and thairfoir caufed make publiſt proclamatione in Paris, publiſhing the Quenis majeſtie of Scotlande to be Quene of Inglande, Scotlande and Ireland, and caufed hir and the dolphin hir huſbande tak the armes of Inglande, and jone with the armes of Scotland and France, and make all thair ſeales conforme thairto, and mark thair ſilver plait, brodir thair tapiftries, hingers and all uthers thingis with the ſamyn. And King Henrie being a prince of hiech and magnificque curage, and weill animated and incouraged be the vailyeant Duike of Gueis and his frendis, intendit to recover and obteane the realme of Inglande, as juſtlie pertening to the Quene of Scotlande ; quhilk was the caus of gret trouble betuix the Frenche men, Scottifmen, and Inglifmen, in Scotlande, the nixt twa yeares following, quhill the hoill controverſie was aggreit at the ſeige of Leith, as eftirwart ſhall appeare.

In this meintyme the tumult increſſed dalie within the realme of Scotland, quhill at laſt the precheours begouth to preche opinlie in divers partis, and principallie within ſum houffis of the toun of Edinburgh ; and findre Inglis buikis, ballettis and treateis was gevin furth be thame amangis the people, to move thame to ſeditione. The Quene regent perceaving the tumult increſ, paſt all the reſt of that winter in ſumpteous and magnificque banqueting, quhilk ſho caufed the lordis make ſeveralie in Edinburgh, thinking be that and ſiclike familiar intertenement to have ſtayed all thair interprices ; bot nothing culd ſtay thame frome the ſame. Thairfoir, at the deſyre of ſum temporall lordis and barronis, ſho caufed all the hoill prelattis and principallis of the clargie convene and begin a provinciall counfall in Edinburgh, the ſeconde day of Merche, quhilk continowit to the x day of Aprill thaireſtir ; and ſend to thame with the Erle of Huntlie certane

articles presented to hir be the lordis and barronis ; and thaireftir sho departed to Striveling, leaving the Lord Setoun proveft of the toun, to await apoun the prelattis. Quhilkis articles war in effect as followis :—

First, That the commone prayers shuld be permitted to be used publiclie in the parryshe kirkis, and the miniftratione of the sacramentis, in the Inglis tounge.

Secoundlie, That all bishoprikes and uther benefices should be disponit to qualifeat men, to be chofin thairto be the electione of the temporall lordis, and people of thair dyoseis and parochynns.

Thirdlie, That all bishoppis and utheris benefest men suld make residence at thair kirkis, and preche be thame selves, conforme to thair calling ; or utheris to be placed, quho culd best do the samyn.

Fourthlie, That none shuld be admittit in tymes cuming to anye benefice, bot these qua war of sic lernit and utheris qualiteis, as thay culd be thame selves but helpe of utheris execut thair charge in precheing and miniftratione of the sacramentis ; with findre utheris articles to this effect.

Eftir the prelattis had consulted lang thairupoun, thay gaf ansuer to the Quene in this maner. As to the first, they had no power to alter the ordour of publike prayers and administratioun of the sacramentis, prescryved and observed so mony yeris be the Catholique kirke ; and thairfoir wald not agre that any prayers war used publickly in the volgar tounge, leaving to everye manis discretione to use his private prayers in quhat tounge pleased him best. And as to the electione of bishoppis and utheris benefest men, thay walde wishe that the same ordour quhilk is prescrivit be the kannowne law, in the electione of bishoppis and utheris ministers of the kirke, war observed. Bot becaus the nominatione of the prelattis of the realme pertenis principallie to the prince, thairfoir thay remit the ansuer thairto be gevin be the prince hir self with hir counfall. As to the uther twa articles, tueching the residence of benefest men in executione of thair office in precheing

and ministratioun of the sacramentis, and that none fuld be promoted to benefices bot thay that are weill qualifeit thairfoir, thay affirmed that thair was no bettir ordour culd be devisid nor was prescrivit alreddy be the cannone law and statutes of thair provinciall counfall to that effect; and thairfoir thay promesed to caus the same be put to dew executione in all pointis. And than presentlie thay maid mony sharp statutes, and commandit all the bishoppis, abbottis, prioris, deanis, arche-deanys and all the rest thair presentlie assembled, and utheris throche all the partis of the realme, to mak thame selffis able, and use thair awin offices according to thair fondationis and callingis, within the space of sax monethes, onder the pane of deprivation; quhilk was the princepall caus that a gret number of younge abbottis, priors, deanis and benefest men assited to the interprice and practife devysed for the ourthrow of the catholicke religeon, and tumult aganis the Quene and Frenche men, fearing thame selffis to be put at, according to the lawis and statutes. And so the counfall was endit apoun the x daye of Apryle. Eftir the quhilk the Quene regent immediatlie caused summounte Johne Knox, Johne Willox, John Douglas and Paule Meffane, to compeir befor the justice in Striveling the x day of Maij, onder the pane of rebelloun. Bot thay war be thair secreit favoraris convoyit to Perth, quhair thair was convenit certane of the princepall barronis of Fyf, Angus and Meirnis, sic as the maister of Lyndsay, the lordis of Tulibarne, Dun, Pettero and dyvers utheris; quha sende the lairde Dun in messlage to the Quene regent, desyring hir to discharge the saide summundis, quhilk sho wald on no wayis do, bot becaus thay comperit not, sho procedit aganis thame, and caused denunse thame rebellis and put thame to the horne; and thairfoir incontinent eftir the returning of the lairde Dun with the Queins anfuer to Perth, Johne Knox past to the parishe kirke of the toun and maid a publick fermound; declaring that it was most acceptable service to God to destroy and cast doune the altaris, burne

the images, pull downe the religious places and destroy thame, cast out the monkis and freris, and to make siclik reformatione. And fwa the multitude of the people and craftismen, being moved speciallie be the perfwatione of the fermonde, and encouraged with the prefence of the barronis, and one ficht of the Lord Ruthven, thair provefte of the toun, and bailyeis thairof, than presentlie thay pulled downe the hoill altaris, images and tabernacles of the parochie kirke, and brint the samyn; and fre that paffed strait way to the abbay of the charter hous, and pullit all the hoill place downe, alfweill the kirk thairof as uther houffes, places, and all the coastlie bigginis quhilkis was maid be King James the Firft, fundatour thairof, quhilk was the fareft abbay and best biggit of any within the realme of Scotlande; and cuttit downe the hoill growing trees and all uther polices; and without any forder stay, past to the gray and black freris, and to the Carmaleittis place callit the Tullielum, and thair pulled thame all three downe to the erd, with sic rage and furie of the people, that fcarlie was thair lefte ane stane standing apone another; and all the freris put furth of thame, and spulyeit of all that they had; and fre that past to all parishe kirks and uther places thairabout, and maid the lyk reformatione. And thair first thay tuike to thame the name of the Congregatione, and fet furth proclamationis, declaring the caus moving thame to proceide of zeill and conscience to remove idolatrie and superstitione, and to place senceir and trew religione within the realme; and wreit findre lettres throuch all the partis of the realme, to persuade the lordis and barronis to assist to thame in thair interprice, as findre did, quhilk maid shorthlie a gret tumult in divers partis of the realme.

Quhowfone knowlege was brocht to the Quene regent of this tumult and uproir begun in Perth, sho send suddantlie Monsieur Dofell and his Frenche men, and caused thame cum to Striveling; and lykewyse for the Duik of Chattilliro, the Erle of Argyle, Atholl, Merihell, and

for divers utheris nobill men furth of findre partis of the realme, quho come to Striveling; tho being accompaneit with thame, and with the archebifhoppis of Sanct Androis, Glasgw, bishoppes of Dunkell, Dumblane, priour of Sanct Androis, abbottis of Cuper, Dumfermeling; and mony uther prelattis, past thair fre to the toun of Perth, quhair thay war receaved be the Lord Ruthvene proveft of the toun, and prince-pallis thairof. Bot the cheif authoris of the commotione war departed or thair cuming; and sue the Quene tareing thair certane dayes, tuik deliberatione be the adwyse of the hoill counfall, quhat was best to be done for stanching of those troubles; and quhill thay war advifing thair-upoun, the Erle of Argyle and priour of Sanct Androis departed furth of the toun secreitlie, but knowlege of the Quene or counfall, and past to the citie of Sanct Androis, quhair thay used the same ordour quhilk was begun at Perth of befor, and caused cast doun alteris, burne the images of all the kirkis within that citie, and to pull doune the freris places, kirkis and bigginis, with the college kirke of Heuche, and all uther privat chappellis within the toun; and convenit a gret cumpanie of the cuntrie men, and passed to the abbayis of Lundoris, Balmerino, the parishe kirkis within Fyfe, and did the like; and frome that to Cuper, quhair thay remaned.

The Quene regent hering of that departing and procedingis, be the adwyse of the counfall committed the toun of Perth to capitane James Stewart of Cardonell and capitane James Culane, quha remaned thair with sax hundreth fouldioris; and the Quene with hir hoill cumpanie past to Falklande, and in the nixt day fend to the Erle of Argyle and priour of Sanct Androis, being in Cowper, and comandit thame to repaire to Falklande, quhilk thay refused to do; and thairfoire the hoill cumpanie of the Frenchemen merched forduart to haif apprehendit thame, quhill thay come to the mure of Couper, quhair lykwyse the Scottisfen come furth and mustered in

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thair fight; and quhen boith the armeis was reddye to have joyned in battell, the Duike of Chattilliro and the Erle Merhell travelled so eirneftlie betuix thame, that thay caused the Erle of Argyle and priour of Sanct Androis, with thair hoill cumpaneis, retire to Sanct Androis; and so returning with the Frenche men to Falklande, thay perswadit the Quene to returne to Edinburgh with hir hoill companie, and thair to fend for the nobilitie, and be thair advyse take ordour quhat was best to be done for stanchinge of the present gret troubles, quhilk was apperand to be through the all the realme. And the nixt day thaireftir departed frome Falklande to Edinburgh, quhair was convenit all the foirsaid nobill men and prelattis, with the Erlis of Huntlie, Bothwell, Craufurd and mony utheris; bot in the meintyme, the Erle of Argyle and the priour determined to recover the toun of Sanct Johnstone, and to [make reformatioun] in all uther borrows townis in the southe and west pairts of Scotlande; and to that effect send to the Erle of Glencarne, Lord Boyd and syndre utheris of the west pairtis, to cum forwart and jone with thame; as thay did at the said toun of Sanct Johnstone, quhilk thay seged; quhair of the Quene regent being advertesed, send the Erle of Huntlie, desyring thame to desist frome thair interprice and leif the seging of the toun; quhilk thay wald on no wayis do, bot persevered in thair persuit quhill the toun was randered to thame, quhair thaye tareit certane daies; and in the mein seafone, the communitis of the townis of Dundie and Perth past to the abbay of Scone, situat within a myle to the toun; and becaus sum restrainct was maid unto thame at thair first enteres, thay thairfoir brint the maist parte of the kirke and hoill abbay, spulyeit and distroyed the hoill policie thair of; and suddantlie thaireftir thay past to Strivelinge, quhair thay used the lyk ordour, and pulled down the black and grey freris kirkes, and hoill places; and but ony long tarie past fordward to Linlythgw, quhair thay caused pull down the frearis lykwise; and staid in that toun certane space for the westland men, quha was

appointed to joyne with thame, to the intent thay mycht go with greter forces toward Edinburgh.

The Quene regent, eftir sho had hard thair anfuer reported be the Erle of Huntlie, that thay wold not leave thair interprice, bot that thay procedit with gret rigour, and purposed to cum to the toun of Edinburghe; thairfoir sho fend for the provest and baillies of Edinburgh, and required thame to defend the toun, and not to suffer the Erle of Argyle and the congregatioun enter thairintill; and offered thame the assistance and forces of the Frenche men, to remane within the toun for thair defence. Bot the baillies gave anfuere, that the multitude of the commone people was so effectiounat to the new alteratione, specialie for hoip of the spulye of the freris places and kirkis, thay culd not be governit nor rewled; and thairfoir thay wald not take upoun hande to debar those lordis furth of the toun; quhilk moved the Quene regent with the hoill cumpanie of the lordis and Frenchemen to depairt presentlie furth of the abbaye toward Dumbar; bot or thay war past four myle frome Edinburgh, the Erle of Argyle and all his cumpanie entered in the toun of Edinburgh without anye resistance, quhair thay war weill receaved; and suddantlie the black and gray freris places war spulyeit and cassin doune, the haill growing treis plucked up be the ruittis; the Trinitie College and all the prebendaris houffis thair of lykwyse cassin doun; the altaris and images within Sanct Gelis kirke and the kirke of Feild destroyed and brint; and thairfre past to the Quenis palice of Halierudhous, and intromitted with the Quenis hoill movables and furnessing being thairintill; siclyke tuik the conye hous and conye irins fre Maister Robert Richardfone than thesaurar, and caused him deliver to thame all the reddy conyeit money quhilk was in his handis, of no small quantitie; and than stablished ane counfall, proclaimed lettres in the Quene thair soveranis name, be the advyse of the lordis of hir secreit counfall as thay called thame selffis, publishing the caus of thair

interprice to be for the reformatione of the religeone, and expelling of the Frenche men ; and so remaned thair still of thame selffis, as the full authoritie had bene in thair handis.

About this tyme the Maister of Maxwell, quha was keped presoner in the castell of Edinburgh, departed furth of the same be ane corde our the wall thair of, quhair thair was certane horses in redines with frendis of his owne, quha receaved and convoyide him in his owne countrey ; and sone thaireftir he joynd him selfe with the lordis of the Congregatione.

Quhill thay tareid in this maner in Edinburgh, the Quene regent, be the advyse of the hoill counsell, willing to caus thame depairt furthe of that toun, caused the Frenche men merche forduart, accompaneit with the Duike of Chattilliro, Erlis of Huntlie, Bothwell, Mortoun, lordis Setoun, Borthuikie and monye utheris barronis and gentill men, quha come apoun the suddane to the linkis of Leithe, of purpois to geve battell to the loirdis of the Congregatione, or ellis to caus thame departe furth of the toun of Edinburghe. The lordis being in Edinburgh hering of thair suddane cuming, war affrayed, and notwithstandinge, come furth of the toun and assembled thair hoill forces together, but culd not be sufficient number to resist aganis the Frenche men ; and thairfoir be mediatione and labouris of the Erle of Huntlie, quha travelled ernistlie for stanchinge of bluidshed that day, caused xij lordis and barronis meit on everie fyde ; quhair thair was ane appointment maid, contayning certane articles of the effect following, upoun the xxij of Julij.

First, That the lordis of the Congregatione and all thair hoill companie, faussing onlie the indwellers of the toun of Edinburghe, should pas furth of the toun, and leave the samyn voyd without any men of war, at the Quenis regentis pleasour.

That the lordis of the Congregatione should rander all the conyeit money taikin be thame, with the conye irins, and deliver the samyin

into thair handis quha had the charge thair of be the Quene. And lykwyse the palice of Halierudhous shoud be left and randered to the keper thair of, or to any uther having sufficient pouer of the Quene, in the same estait as it was receaved, and that befor thay depairt of the toun of Edinburgh; and for keping of the twa foirlaidis articles, the Lord Ruthven and the Lorde of Pettarro was delivered as pledges be thame to the loirdis commissiouneris for the Quenis pairt. The saidis lordis of the Congregatione, and all those that dependis apoun thame, shall remane subiectis and obedient to the authoritie of the King and Quene thair soveranis, and to the Quene regent, and shall obey all lawis and customis of the realme, as evir thay war wount befor this truble and controverfie, except in that quhilk concernis the religeone, as shalbe heireftir specifijt.

The saidis lordis of the Congregatione shall not truble nor molest any prellattis or kirkmen be way of deid in thair perfones, nor shall make any impediment to thame to jois thair rentis, proffittis and dewtes of thair benefices, swa that thay shall use frelie and dispone thairupoun, conforme to the lawis and customes of the realme, quhill the x day of Januar nixt following.

That none of the congregatione shall use any force or violence upoun kirkis or religious places, bot thay shall remane in thair integritie and estait as thay wer at that present, quhill the said day.

The toun of Edinburgh shall cheis without compulsione, and use sic forme of religeone as shall please thame, to the end that the inhabitantis thair of may leve in libertie of conscience quhill the said day.

That the Quene regent fall not interpone hir authoritie to molest or truble the prechers, or impeche or truble any of the Congregatione in thair bodeis, landis, guidis, possessionis or pensionis; fall not suffer the charge having spirituall or temporall jurisdictione, to truble thame in any wayis for the effares of the religeoun, or any thing depending

thairupoun, unto the said day ; and that everie one be suffered to leaf in particular, in the meintyme, conforme to his conscience.

These articles being concludit, the Frenchemen entered within the toun of Leith ; and upoun the nixt day thaireftir, the hoill lordis departed furth of Edinburgh toward the west cuntrey. The Quene regent come frome Dumbar to the palice of Halieruidhous, quhair sho remaned ; and becaus it appeared that the trubles and tumultis was stayed be the former aggrement, the Quene licensfed the Duike of Chattilliro to pas to Hamiltoun, the Erlis of Huntlie and Merhell northward, and all the rest of the lordis to pas to thair owin houffes.

Quhill this commotione was in this wyis handled in Scotlande, thair was peace concludit betuix King Henry of France and King Phillip of Spangye, and the King of Spaine mareit the King of Frances eldest dochtir called Elizabeth, be the Duike of Alway his commiffioner at Paris, the xxij day of Junij, quhair thair was gret triumphe maid ; bot in the middis thair of, apoun the last day of the same moneth, King Henry running his spear in the listis at Paris, in the rew of Sanct Anthony, he was strikin with the stroke of ane speare and hurt in the face, quhair of he lay feik in his ludgeing in the Turnallis, and deceifed thaireftir the x day of Julij. And shortlie eftir his deceise, Frances his eldest sone being xvj yeir of aige, and mareit upoun the Quenis Majestie of Scotland, was crownit King of France ; and he hering of the trubles than being in Scotlande, fend ane wyfe and vailyeant capitane, called Monsieur de la Broche, and the bischope of Ameanis, with tow doctours of theologie, to assist the Quene regent with thair counfall, for pecefeing of the trubles within Scotlande ; quha arrivit at Leithe in the moneth of September ; and in the meintyme, the French men was fortessing the toun of Leithe, to the effect thay myght make residence thairintill, to resist all assaltis that myght be maid aganis thame.

During this seasone, the Erle of Argyle and utheris of the west cun-

trey, perswadit the Duik of Chattilliro to jone with the lordis of the Congregatione; quhilk he did, the rather that his sone the Erle of Ar-rane being capitane of the Scottis cumpanie in France and weil tured, was secretlie departed for the religeon to Geneva; and fre that was conveyed be ane Inglisfman, callit Maister Randell, into Ingland, quhair he was well tured and encouraged be the Quene to go foruair with this interprice, as he did ernistlie eftir his coming in Scotlande.

About the ende of September, the Duik of Chattilliro and lordis of the Congregatione, fend to the Quene, and desyred hir to caus the Frenche men leif the fortseing of the toun of Leithe, quhilkis sho refused; and thairfoir thay convenit thair hoill forces, and come forduair to stave the samyn. The Quene heiring thairof, entered within the toun of Leith with hir hoill Frenche men, and the bishoppis of Sanct Androis, Glasgw, Dunkell, Lordis Setoun, abbote of Dumfermelinge, and findre utheris, and fortiefet and kept the toun; and the Duik and lordis of the Congregatione come to Edinburgh, and prepared for the segeing of Leith; bot the Frenche men was bettir furneffed of gret ordinance and uther small artailerie and all kinde of munitioun nor thay, and was not contente to be seged within the toun, bot used daylie, and maid findre scarmishe, and at last thay come forduair with thair hoill forces, purposing to invayde the toun of Edinburgh; bot the Scottis men come furth of the toun, albeit oute of ordour, and encontered the Frenche men apoun the croftis besyde the abbay of Holieruidhous, betuix Leithe and Edinburgh; quhair the Scottisfmen was put to flyte, and capitane Alexander Halieburtin with mony utheris was slayne, and the Frenchmen persewit the chace evin to the poirtis of Edinburgh, and had maid gret slauchter, war not thair was twa gret cannonis schot furth of the castell at the Frenche army, quhilk stayd thame frome forder persuit, so thay retered agane to Leithe. In the meintyme, the Duik of Chattilliro and the rest of the congregatione, hering of the diffait of

thair cumpanie, departed suddantlie furth of Edinburgh to the west cuntrey; and the nixt day, the Quene Regent and Frenche men come to Edinburgh, quhair ane gret pairt of thame remaned with the Quene all the nixt winter, the rest travelling in the cuntrey, as eftirward will appeir.

In the moneth of Noyember, Monsieur Martigo, ane vailyeant and curageous capitane, arryved at Leith, with ane thufand guid fouldioris, and he was appointed crownell of the hoill Frenche army, quha extendit in nowmer to thre thufand and fyve hundreth men, besydis twa anseinges of Scottismen, ondir the gyding of James Steward of Caradonell and Anthony Kennedy, thair capitanis for the tyme.

The Duike of Chattilliro and lordis of the Congregatione, feing the army of the Frenche men increffed, swa that thay be thair owne forces onlie war not abill to resist thame, fend the younge Lorde of Lethingtoun to the Quene of Inglande, desyring support of hir to expell the Frenche men furth of Scotlande; quhilk the Quene of Inglande granted glaidlie, not onelie for the pleasour and sauftie of Scottismen, bot principallie because sho feared the haffard of hir owne realme and estate, in case the Frenche men war suffered to make residence in that realme; and thairfoir the Quene of Ingland fend the Duik of Norfolk to Berwike, quhair thair come the Erle of Argyle, the priour of Sanct Androis, the Maister of Maxwell, and the young laird of Lethingtoun, and maid ane contracte for receaving support of Inglande; promesing thair faythfull concurrence and assistance to the Inglismen, during the King of France lystyme, and ane yeir eftir; with findre utheris heiddis contened in the appointment; and for the keping of the same, the loirdis of Scotlande entered pledges within Ingland, quha remaned quhill eftir the deceis of the King of France. The pledges war David Hammiltoun, third sone to the Duik of Chattilliro, ane uther called Campbell, coufing to the Erle of Argyle, Robert Douglas, brodir to the priour of

Sanct Androis, and laird of Lochleavin, and ane sone of the Lorde Ruthvenis.

The contracte of Inglande being endit, the lordis preiffed to set fourduart thair interprice throuch all the pairtis of the realme, and thairfore the Duike of Chattilliro, Erle of Argyle, Erle of Arrane and utheris, come to the toun of Glasgw, and caused tak done the images and altaris, and intromitted with the bischoppis castell and rentis, and pat in certane gentill men to keip the samyn. The Frenche men hering thair- of, past at the Quenis commandment, be the persuatione of the bischope of Glasgw, [and] merched forduart to Glasgw with thair hoill cumpanie ; the bischoppe thair of, Lordis Symple, Setoun, Ros, Hacket, and divers utheris being with thame, recovered the castell againe, and tareit ane nycht in the cittie, and returned on the morne to Kirkintulloch, and swe fre that to Leithqw and Edinburgh.

At the same tyme, ane cumpanie of Frenche men being in Strive- ling, past be the brige thair of into Fyfe, and downe the coaste of Forth, with twa thousand men, of purpose to have gone to the cittie of Sanct Androis, and to have fortefeit that toun, and kept the same. At thair cuming to Kingorne, thair convenit together in Fyfe the Erles of Arrane, Erle of Rothes, the priour of Sanct Androis, Lorde Ruthven, Maister of Lindsa and dyveris utheris ; being albeit few in number, yit thay daylie scarmisched the Frenchmen, and wold not suffer thame to go any space from the coast fyd ; and in the scarmis this thair was divers Frenche men slayne, and specialie a capitane called with threttie of his souldioris, above Kirkcaldie ; and few Scottis men was slayne or hurt, except the Erle of Sutherlande, quha being send be the Erle of Huntlie to the Quene Regent, happinit in cumpanie with the Scottis lordis at the priking besyd Kingorne, quhair he was evill hurt be the shot of ane caliver in the arme, furth of the Frenche army.

And the Frenche men being in thair progres at the mouth of the

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water of Leavin in Fyfe, thair arryvit in thair fight ane navie of shippis, quhilk at the first kenning thay beleaved to have bene Frenche shippis; bot shortlie thaireftir perceaving that to be the Inglis navie, thay retired thair army with gret diligence to the Brunt Ilande, quhair thay past the ferry of Kingcorne in boittis and crayers to Leith, and thair erneslie travelled, fortefeing the toun of Leith, casting gret foseis about the same, and making gret block houffes for thair defence thair.

The Inglis shippes come to the raid of Leyth, quhair thay kest thair anckeris, the x day of Januar. The Quene Regent send unto the vice admirall, quha was capitane of the navie, called Maister Winter, and askit at him for quhat caus he was come in those watters; quha anfuered, that he had bene on the seyis serching pirattis, and in cais any of thame wold cum in the firth, he was cum to await apoun thame. Albeit this was his anfuer, the princepall caus was to stop any Frenche men to land furth of thir shippes, in case any war send furth of France, and als to keip the fort of Incht keyth on victualed, and that none of the Frenche men might ishe furth of Leyth be sey, during the tyme of the sege of the toun. And in the meintyme, thair was ane army of aucht thoufande men send to Berwik, under the gouvernement of the Duike of Norfolke generall thair of; and the hoill army was send in Scotlande with the Lord Gray, being appointed liuetennent thairto; quha come to the lynkis besyd the toun of Leithe, on Satirday the saxt day of Aprill; quhair at thair first arryvinge, or thay set down thair campt, Monsieur Martigo, crowner of the Frenche army, ishewt furth of the toun with ix hundrethe harcabushers of French men, to ane litell know called the Haik hill, quhair thair was gret contenowall and hat scarmifhing betuix the Inglifmen and French men, with harcabushers, culveringis and pistolettis, quhilk lasted the space of fyve or sax houris, in the quhilk thair was mony Inglifmen and Frenche men also slane, and dyvers hurt; and the said Martigo reterred him selfe and his cumpanie in ordour to the toun of

Leith, and the Inglis men set down thair campe, and planted thair gret ordinance befynd the said hill.

The Lorde Graye send from Mussilburgh to the Quene Regent, being then in the castell of Edinburgh, and desyred sum abstinence to be takin for xxiiij houris, to the effect he mycht send to hir twe of his counsell, to declare to hir the caus of the cuming of the army, and to desyre sic thingis as mycht stanche the shedding of bloode quhilk appeared; quhairwith the Quene being content, and send ane harrault to Leyth to caus the said assurance be taikin; bot or he come to the toun the scarmishe was begun. In this meintyme, the Lorde Gray send Sir George Hawart and Sir James Croftis to the castell of Edinburgh, to speik with the Quein to this effect; quha had long conferance with hir, apoun the blok hous at the utter yeit of the saide castell, the same day, during the tyme of the scarmishe; quhair thay declared the caus of the cuming of the army was as is abone mentioned, and desyred the Quene to caus the Frenche men to depairt furth of the realme of Scotland, and thay promesed in that case, the Inglis army should returne agane presentlie in thair owin realme, and should not inquiet or trubill Franch or Scottis; quhairupoun the Quene tuik to be advysed quhill the nixt day, that sho mycht consult with the princepallis of thame quha was within the toun of Leyth, desyring it should be lesum to hir to send to thame to that effect, quhilk was aggreit. And so on the morne, sho send Drummounde ane trumpetour with ane lettre to Monsieur de la Broche, to the effect foirlaid, and directed him to pas to the Inglis campe, and get ane gyde with him to the toun of Leyth, as was aggreit, quhair thair was ane appointit to go with him. But sone eftir his departing fre the Lord Grays campt, he was suddantlie send for againe, and his lettres taikin frome him, and commandit to returne to the castell of Edinburgh to the Quene, and declare thay wold haif no commouning, bot be revenged on the Frenche men for the slauchter of thair men the

night preceding. And on this wayis all commouning was discharged, and the sege confermed, with most sharpe perfuit and stronge defending on ather fyd.

Than the Inglifmen begouth to cast tranches apoun the south fyd of the toun, and beggit ane litill mont, quhilk thay called Mounte Pellam, and placed thair ordinance thairupoun ; bot the samyn was so far distant from the toun, that thai mycht not do so gret hurt to the same be thair ordinance, as thaye intendit.

At this feige, the Lord Gray liuetennent of the Inglis army ludged in Leftalrig toun in the Deanis hous, and mony of all thair hors and demi-lances. The fuitmen, with thair capitaneis, ludgit in thair tentis and pail-ycons on the south and south est fyd of the toun of Leith, and diveris Scottis lordis campit on the feildis with thame, sic as the Erlis of Argyle, Arrane, Glencarne, Rothes, Lordis Boyde, Uchiltre, the priour of Sanct Androis, the Maister of Maxwell and utheris. The Duik of Chattilliro and divers utheris remaned in the abbay of Halieruidhous, and sumtyme in the toun of Edinburgh. Thair was with the Quene in the castell, the bischope of Sanct Androis, the bishop of Dunkeld, the Erle Merhell, the Lord Erskin, capitane of the castell, Maister James M'Gill, clarke of the register, the provest of Dunglas, callit Maister Abrahame Creychtoun, and findre utheris. The Quene all the tyme of this sege was wonderous foir vexit with seiknes till hir death ; yit sho ceased not continowalie to send message to the lordis to have all matteris taikin up and aggreit betuix thame and the Frenche men ; and to that effect send for the Erle of Huntlie, quha come fre the north lande, and remaned in the toun of Edinburgh a certane space. He returned north againe, taikand gret laboris betuix the Quene and the lordis, to have all agreit. Bot feing he culd proffeit no thing thairintill, eftir he had tareit in Edinburgh a certane space, he returned north agane during the tyme of the said feige.

In this meintyme, the Inglis men lying encamped upoun the south est fyde of the toun, besyd Mount (Pellam,) schot many gret schottis of cannonis and gret ordinances, at the parrishe kirk of Leyth and Sanct Anthoneis steple, quhilk was fortifit with mounted artailerie thair upoun be the French men, and brak down the same. Bot apoun the Pasche Mounday, being the xv day of Aprile, the French men ishewd furth of the towne at xj howres of the day, and entered in the Inglis mennis tranches befor thay culd be advertised, and maid gret slauchter upoun the watches and utheris, quha come reschlie to the alarum without armor; amangis the quhilk the Maister of Gray, being the Lorde Grayis eldest sone of England, was hurt, and mony slayne. Bot they feing thay culd do no gret hurt to the wallis of the toun be ordinance in that manner, thay keist new tranches apoun the southe and south west partis of the toun, and biggit ane mount thair, quhilk thay called Mont Somersfett, quhair thay placed thair ordinance, and shot at the wallis so many shottis that ane gret parte thair of fell down; and the Inglis men perceaving the samyn, thinking to haif interes thairat in the toun, one day in the morning befor day thay gaif ane gret brafte and affault to the same, with ane thousand fouldioris Inglis and Scottis, with mony lederis maid to that effect, quha affailieit the same verrey stoutlie; bot the wallis was so curageouslie defendit be the Frenche men, that the Inglis men war repulst and gret number of thame slayne. The Inglis men confidering that thay had gottin no advantage be this affault, thay invented ane uther moyen, and caused mak ane litell hill of erd apoun the west fyde of the watter of Leith, of ane gret heicht, quhilk thay callit Mont Falcone, and caused mont and place gret ordinance thair upoun, quhilkis war shot contenowalie in the toun, speciallie at the ludgeingis on the schoir fyde; for thay did gret skaith, for whatsumevir travelled within the toun, was markit by thame quha was on that mont, and shot at be certane stelled pecis of ordinance appointed for that purpos.

All the tyme of this fege the Frenche men oftymis ishwewd apoun the sandis of Leith, and sum tymis upoun the Inglis trinchis, quhair thair was wonderous fair skarmifhing and money slayne, alswell Scottis men as Frenche or Inglis; amangis the quhilkis, Capitane Kennedy, quha was within the toun, and yong Harrie Drommond was slayne, and the lairde of Cleifche without the toun was slayne also.

This army of the Inglifmen was well furnished of all kinde of victuallis and provifione neceffar, furth of all pairtis of the realme, upoun refoable prices; bot the Frenchemen within Leyth had gret penuritie of all kinde of victuallis, fo that thay war conftreyned to eit thair owine horfes, and esteame the fefche of thame moir delitious nor evir thay did venifone of befoir. Thair was also gret fkarfetye of victuallis in Inche keyth, yeat nodir of thame wold rander thair ftrenthis, hoping for releif furth of France, quhilk the King prepared to be fend with the Merques of Albuife; bot thair was fic ane suddane tumult and feditione raifed at Ambofe aganis the Kinge, that the fame stayed the faid fupport, and mony uther goode purpofes.

In this meane tyme the Quene regent, being fair vexit with feiknes, perceaving the tyme of hir death to approche, fend for the Duike of Chattilliro and all the lordis of Scotland that was in the toune of Edinburgh and campte; quha come to hir to the caftell of Edinburgh, quhair fho maid unto thame ane godlie and wyfe exhortatione; perfuading thame to unitie and concord with thair ancient freind and confiderattis of France, and now mair tendir to thame nor ever thai weare of befoir, be reafone of the mariage of the Quene thair foverane with the King of France; and fhew unto thame that Ingland ufed thame onelie bot as instrumentis to ferve thair owine turne; and the fupport quhilk thay had fende to expell the Frenche men was onelie in refpect of thair owne faiftie, and not for the weill of any Scottis man; and declared for hir owine pairte, fho favored the weill of the realme of Scotlande

alſwell as France, be reaſone ſho had the honour to be Quene and regent thair of, and hir dochtir heretable Quene of the ſamyn; and yf evir ſho did or attempted any thing quhilk ſemit, or apparit to the nobill men, utherwayis nor as ſho did than preſentlie declair, ſho affermit the ſamyn to haif bene rather for lacke of wiſdome and judgment nor for want of guid will; and gif God wold prolong hir daies, ſho wald amend the ſamyn; and gif it pleaſed him to call hir to his mercye, ſho prayit thame moſt hartlie to acknowledge thair duetie unto the Quene thair ſoverayne, and keip thair ancient frendſhipe with the King and realme of France thair confederattis, and to make ane guid concorde and appointment with the Frenche men in the toun of Leyth, quha wold accept the ſame gladlye, to the effect that thay and the Inglifmen boithe myght depart furth of Scotlande; for ſho feared grettumlie that, in caſe the French men war departit, the Inglifmen wald remane and ſubject the cuntrey to thair obediens; and thairfoir prayit all guid Scotiſmen, to haif reſpect to the libertie and weill of his cuntrey. Eftir ſho had ſpokin ane lang ſpace on this wayis to the lordis, with mony teares, ſho deſyred thame to forgif hir of any thing ſho had done to offend any of thame during hir remaning in Scotlande; quhilk thay glaidlie granted unto hir; and ſiclicke ſho remitted thame hartlie all offences quhilkis thay had done aganis hir; and ſo divers of thame and thay all tuike thair leiſ and returned to Edinburgh, and to thair camp.

During this ſege of Leith, thair was raiſed divers gret trubles in findre partis of the realme, and principallie betuix the Erle of Huntlie and the Erle of Atholl, quhair thair was takin of men and doun caſting of houſſes on ather fyd, and gret preparatione maid be ather of thame to invaide utheris, and armeis in redines to pas in ather of thair cuntreis to that effect. Bot the ſamin was ſtayed be the laboris of Maifter Alexander Gordoun than poſtulat of Galloway, Maifter Johne Leſlie officiall of Aberdene, and William Leſlie young laird of Balquhane,

quha appointed thame upoun all eliftis, wrangis and controverfeis, and caufed thame meit and pas to atheris houffes, and fo contenowed in guid freindfhip eftirwart. The lordis of the Congregatione all this tyme caufed findre in all parties of the realme medle with the kirkmennis houffes and thair guidis, and fpeciallie the bifhop of Roffes hous of the channonre of Ros, the bifchoppis of Glasgw, Dunkell, Dumblane; Dumfermeling, Melros, Kelfo and mony utheris; and factors was appointed to thair benefices, quha wold not adjone with thame, be the quhilk cullour thay tuike up the fruttes to thair awn ufe and commoditie.

Capitane Charlebus remaned all the tyme of the fege in Dumbar, and fcarmifhed the Inglifmen in thair jorney cuming frome Inglande to Leith and returning, be the concurrence of the Erle Bothuile, quha contenowalie maid privat incurfionis aganis the Inglifmen all that tyme.

At the fame tyme the Duike of Norfolke, quha was generall for the Quene of Inglande and remaned contenowalie in Berwik, come fecreitlie with ane few cumpanie and vifeit the camp at Leithe and the toun of Edinburgh, and returned agane or any knowlege was fpred of his being thair.

TheKinge of France being advertesed of the extremyte that his capitanis and fouldioris being in the toun of Leyth was into, through the contenowall and sharpe perfuit and fegeing of the Inglis and Scottifmen, and perceaving that he could not be abill to fende fic forces as fhuld be fufficient for thair relief, within fa fchorte tyme as thair neceffitie required; and confidering the new tumult begun within his awin cuntrey at Amboift, he thocht beft to travell to haif the effares in Scotlande componed and aggreit. And to that effect he fende twa ambaffadouris to the Quene of Inglande, quhilk was Monfieur Monluke bifchope of Valance and Druffe, and the Erle of Randen; quha cuming in Inglande, declared to the Quene, thay war fende to defyre hir to retire hir army furthe of Scotlande, upoun fic reaſonable treatis and

conditionis as thay culd aggre apoun, quhilke thai offered to treat apoun with hir; for that thay affermed it was not decent that the Kinge of France should sende to his awine subiectis of Scotlande, as he affermed thame to be, through the lait mariage of the Quene thair Soverane, to treat for peace or contract with tham. The Quene of Inglande being glade of this office, send Sir William Cecill knyght, hir principall secretaire, and Doctor Wolton deane of Cantirberry and Yorke, with the Frenche ambaffadouris, into Scotlande, to treat, appoint, conclude and determine ane peace amangis Frenche, Inglis and Scottis; and being honorable and faulie convoyde, thay maid thair jornay quhill thay come to the town of Edinburgh in Scotlande.

Quhen thir ambaffadours was apoun thair jornay, beleaving to have found the Quene Regent leaving in the castell of Edinburgh, quhome thay thought fuld be ane guide instrument to further this concorde, at thair arrayving, thay did know that this honorable princes, pairtlie consumed with gret malancolie, thought and grevous displeasour, pairtlie with lang and incurable seiknes, was called be the pleasour of God to his mercy, and deceffed in the castell of Edinburgh the x day of Junij, in the yeir of God I^m V^clx yeris. Hir body thaireftir was careid to France in ane ship, to the abbay of Feckin in Normandie. Sho was ane nobill, wyse and honorable princeffe and chaift Ladie, ever weill and verteoullie exerced, keping hir vidowit with gret honor. During hir tyme, sho lerned als guid experience of the natour of Scotlande, and inclinatione of the nobilitie and peple, as evir ony Kinge of that realme had, and culd apply hir als weill to thair maners and conditiones; and in the tyme that sho was Regent, sho kepit guid justice, and was weill obeyit our all the partis of Scotlande, as also in Orknay and in the Ilis; and affuredlie gif sho had bene suffreid to haif reulit the realme be hir owin jugement and experience, with the counsell of the nobilitie and wyse men of the famin, (as of hir self sho was inclinit to do,) thair had

nevir bene controverſie nor debaite betuix hir or any Scottifmen. Bot becaus Monſieur Doſell, Rubie, and utheris Frenche men wer adjoned to hir, without the advyſe of the ſtatis of Scotlande, quha daylie preſſed hir be thair new inventionis to make alteratione of lawis, railing of impoſitionis, taxtis and uther ſic things as had nevir bene uſed in that realme; thairfoir the eſtatis and peple did murmour and grudge thair-at, and not for any evill contentment thay had at the ſaid noble princes; for ſho deceiſſed with gret regrait, in meane maid for hir throch the hoill realme. A litell befoir hir departing, ſho cauſed make ane buike, quhairin was written the names of all the principall men of any calling or eſtate quhatſumevir, ſpirituell or temporall, clark, barron or burges, within the dominionis of Scotlande, and of thair guide behaveour and evill, notinge thame quha was dewitifull ſubjectis from the uther that was ſeditious; and ſho cauſed ſend the ſame to the Quenis Majeſtie our Soverane, hir dochtir in France, that thairby ſho ſhould lerne and underſtande the ſtate of the cuntrey, and quhome to traift, and in quhat maner to behave hir ſelf in tymis cuming. The deith of the Quene Regent diſcouraged mekle the Frenche men within Leyth, and the French ambaffadoris alſo that was cum to treat concorde, and maid thame to aggre upoun far inferiour conditionis nor thay war of purpoſe of befoire.

The four ambaffadoris and commiſſioners of France and Inglande, cuming to Edinburgh, entered in conference amangis thame ſelffis apoun mony and ſyndre articles, quhilks was proponed on all fydis, alſwell for the releif of Scottifmen as for the weill and ſuirtie of the Quene of Inglande; quhairupoun certane lordis of Scotlande conferred with tham, and eftir long treatie, thair was a peace concludit and contracted the ſaxt daie of Julij, in the yeir of God I^m V^c lx yeris, bearing divers heidis and articles to be done be Frenche, Scottiſe and Inglifmen, as is conteaned at lenth in the treatie and aggrement maid at that tyme, quhairof the ſoume and effect was as heir followis:

That the King of France and Quene of Scotlande his spous, sould not use the armes or tytle of Inglande or Irelande in tymes cuming; and that all lettres sealed with that armes sould be called in within six monethes, and maid null.

That the realme of Scotland sould be governit be xij counsalours of the nobilytie and lordis, and fevin of thame to be gevin be the Quene, and the rest be the lordis.

That all injuries and lait hurttis done in this yeire sould be foryet; and to that effect a parliament to be haldin in the nixt moneth of August, for conferminge ane acte of oblivione of all injuries done fra the xth daye of Marche 1558, to the first daye of August 1560 yeris; and that a commissioun should be send frome France to holde the same parliament.

That every man sould be restorit to sic offices as he had of befor, and that no Frenche man should bruik office in Scotland.

That the wallis of the toun of Leith should be cassin down to the ground, and siclyke the fort biggit befor Dumbar, gif the nobill men of Scotland thocht the same to be done.

That all the French capitanes and men of warr that were in Scotland, sould embark within xx^{vj} daies, and sould depairt furth of the realme, saving onlie ane hundreth and xx^{vj} soldiours, who should remane in Dumbar and Inchekeith, for keping of thame; and thay to be subject to the lawis of the realme as any uther Scottisemen.

Item, That the hoill Inglis army sould depairt furth of Scotland at the same tyme.

That it should not be lesum to any Frenche soldiours to cum in Scotland, or munitione to be send from France, bot by the consent of the nobilitie thair of.

And as to the state of religione, the same was deferrit to ane new treatie.

Heir is necessar to be rememberit, the caus quhy in this treatye their was nothing aggreit tueching religione; becaus the commissiouners of Ingland wald haif wished the Congregatione of Scotland to haif refflavit the discipline and ceremonies conforme to the order establisht laity befoir in thair parliament of Ingland, so that boith the realmes micht haif ben uniforme in religione and ceremonies; bot the ministers and congregatione of Scotland, thinking thair awin professioun eftir the order and discipline of Geneva, to be moir puir, as conteyning no uther ceremonies nor is expressely mentioned in the scriptour, thairfore wald not refflave or admitt any uther; and the commissiouners for France walde not appreve nane of the tua, and thairfoir that mater was delayit.

Eftir this appointment was endit, all the portis of the town of Leith was opinnit and maid patent; and becaus thair was no Frenche shippes thair to carye awaye thair armye, thairfoir the Quene of Inglandis shippis was conductit thairto, and the Frenchmen, the bischop of Glasgw, and Lord Setoun, embarquit about the xixth daye of Julye, and maid saill with prosperous winde and weddir to France. The Inglis armye departit likwyse, and be the waye caufit cast down the foirt before the castle of Dumbar, as it was appointit befoir.

In the beginning of August, thair was a parliament haldin in Edinburgh, conforme to the appointment, quhair the acte of oblivione was publisched, and a generall remitt of all offences bigane, as was aggreit in the treatye laity maid at Leith. It was thair also aggreit to send the Erlis of Mortoun, Glencarne, and the young laird of Lethingtoun, to the Quene of Ingland, to gif hir thankis for thair support, and to offre the best amangis thame, (quhome they esteemit to be the Erle of Arrane,) to be disposit in mariage at hir pleasour, meanyng to be maryet with hir self. And schortlie thaireftir they passit in Ingland with the said message, quhair thay refflavit guid wordis and intertenement, and no moir, and so returnit in Scotland.

Attour the Quenes hienes fornitour, hingingis and appareill, quhilk wes schippit at Newheavin and careit in Scotland, was also in hir awin cumpanye transportit with hir Majestie in Scotland ; mony costlye jewells and goldin wark, precious stanis, orient pearle, maist excellent of any that was in Europe, and mony coistly abilyementis for hir body, with meikill filver wark of coistlye cupbordis, cowpis, plaite.

Eftir hir Majestie and hir uncles, with their hoill cumpanye, was reposed certane dayes at Halierruidhouse, with guid entertainment and bancquetting maid also be the toun of Edinburgh, as be the lordis of the nobilitie, the Duik Domell and the grand Prior departit in the galleyis to France ; Monsieur Danvele tareit three moneths thaireftir, and past throw Ingland into France. And Monsieur Merques, hir hienes uncle, remanit in Scotlande all the next wynter, and in the begynnyng of the moneth of Marche, takand his jornay throuch Ingland, he returnit into France.

In the meine tyme, quhowfone all the principalls of the nobilite was convenit, thair was ane act maid be the lordis, to the quhilk thay procurit the Quenes hienes to consent, that becaus thair had bene greit tumult and difordour within the realme of Scotland for the controversie of religione, thairfore to remove all occasions of truble in tymes cummyng, it was ordanit, that no alteratione should be maid of the estate of religeoun publicktlie professit at the Quenis arryvall within the realme, quhill forder ordour should be tane thairintill ; and that nothing sould be attemptit publicktly nor privatlie contrar the same onder gret panis ; quhilk wes schortlie proclamit and publischet throw all partis. And with the same, ordour was taikin that the Quenes hienes fuld be governit be ane counsell in tymes cuming ; and to that effect thair was chosin ten temporall Lordis and two spirituall, to be of hir Majesties secreit counsell, be quhais adwyse sho fuld doo all thingis ; and sax of thame to remane contenowallye in cumpanye with hir hienes, belyde

hir ordiner officers, sic as thesaurer, secretar, comptroller, lord privye feill and utheris. The lordis chofin to be of the privey counfall was thir folowing ; the Duik of Shatiliro, the Erle of Huntley Chancellor, the Erle of Argile, the Erle of Atholl, the Erle Merschell, the Erle of Glencarne, the Erle of Mortoun, the Erle of Montroyse, the Erle of Erroll, the Lord Erkyne, the bischop of Ros and Lord James prior of St Andros. Bot notwithstanding of the publicke choosfing of this counfall, becaus hir Majestie was of young and tendir aige, nurisshet and brocht up in France, quhairby culd not haif learnit knowledge or experience of hir awin natyve cuntrey, nor of the maners of the nobilitie, peple and subjeētis, nor yit of the lawis and customes of hir awin realme ; thairfore sho did cheis the said Lord James, apoun quhome as hir brodir (albeit unlauchfull) sho did repose hir self holelie, putting hir most fuir trust and confidence in him, befoir all utheris of hir nobilytie and subjeētis ; and he acceptit the hoill charge and gouvernement of the realme apoun him, and caufit appoint sic like personis to everie office about the Prince, sic as thesaurar, secretar, comptroller, and utheris as he thocht best to nominat, quhairwith all the lordis of the nobilitie did murmour and grudge ; yit nevertheles, he buir the matier so fordwart aganis thame all, be the contenance and fortificatione of the Quenes auēthorytye, that he caufit within short space thaireftir the wisest and maist principallis of the nobilytie, thair howfis and freindis, to be put to gret wrak and utter ruyne ; the Erles of Arrane, Bothwell and utheris put in preafone, the Erle of Huntley slayne and his sone heidit, the Erle of Sutherland and Lord Gordoun forfaltit, the ane baneift the realme, and the uther put in perpetuall preafon, and the most part of thair kinn rewined, as in the particuler storie will efterwart appeir more at large.

Sindrie guid reffonis hes movit me to ende and conclude this my ruid and onlearnit wark, not worthye in name of ane cronicle, in this place ; and not to pas at this tyme furthe with the declaratione of the hystorye of the yeires following, in that maner as I have done with the utheris of befoir. Amangis the quhilkis, ane cause micht be alledged for my excuse, that it ys the custome and use allmoft of all nations, nocht to wreit the hystorye of the gouvernement of any prince during thair awin tyme, for advoiding of the vice of flatterie, or ellis the perill of difdane and displeafour of that prince ; for that micht be weill ineuch avoydit in this case, becaus that (as I tueched of befoir) this most gracious lady and verteous Princeffe Quene Mary, did not governe the realme be hir selfe, during the most part of hir refidence in Scotland, bot only be the faid Lord James ; and quhen yt happenit him apon his desertis to be absent, quhilk was bot for verry short fpace, utheris did taik the gouvernement apon thame ; fwa that these actis done at that tyme, of the quhilkis (with greit regrait and heavye hart I doo report the fame) findrye of thame are knowin to haif ben vicketlie attemptit and done, are thairfore to be impute to the governours and aucthoris thair of, and not to hir hienes. Bot I am principally movit to staye heir, confidering the douptfull reportis that are fpred, throwch the ondewtifull doingis of the subjectis aganis thair foverayne Princeffe, utterit be findrie plattis and interprices attemptit aganis hir procedingis, rather of ambitious myndes tendinge to ufurpe the gouvernement, nor of any juft caus thay culd pretend aganis hir hienes, quha wes at all tymes fo liberall and beneficiall to the principallis of thame that fchew thame selfis maift ingrait and onthankfull eftirwart, that fho promovit findrie of thame to Erledomes and lordshippes, with uther gret benefices ; besides that fic was hir clemencye, that fho pardonit and remittit thame often tymes,

quhen thay had justly deservit be the lawys both deith, forfaltour and perpetuall infamye; yit hir Majestie never desirrit revengement of hir enemye, not to be satiffyet with the bluid of traitouris, bot in all thes cases hes preferrit mercy befoir justice. Quhairfore, confidering with my self that this and the like proceedingis in this governement, being of so gret wecht requires ane large discourse, in the quhilk all the circumstances of those thingis quhilkis did occur ar to be declarit, and with discret adwyse to be pondered and weyt, quhairby the treuth may be discerned from falseit, the trew historye may appere frome the false reportis, and that innocent lady our soverayne princeffe, may be deliverit from the sclaunderis and calumnies quhairwith sum hes gone about to stane and blott hir honour without any just desert, quhilkis cannot be at sic lenth weill comprehendit in this treatye as ys necessarlie requirit; for it is cum allreadye to ane full and greiter volume nor I intendit that the matier fuld haif careyt me at the beginning; the same being also of so gret importance, requiris to be handelit in ane hiecher maner of style than I am abill to wreit, and bettir ys littell or nothing to be said be me in these princely affaires then for laick of learning and eloquence in expressing, to darkin or rather deface the excellencye of the same. And forder, I am certefeit that thair ys findrie men of excellent knowledge, and of diverse nationis, that purposis to sett forth the historye of Scotland, frome the tyme of the arriving of hir hienes thair furth of France, in the 1561 yeire of God to thir dayes; so that dewtye bindis me heir to conclude and staye, referring the desirous reder that wald onderstand trewely the particular thingis quhilkis hes past in that tyme, unto sum breve nottis as are already, or to be shortlie set furth of the same tyme. Quhairfore I beseik the, gentill reader, to judge favorablye and correct freindlie, so as thy correccionne may rather be ane instruction than ane condemning of me, for I will not invy any quha will preifs to doo bettir; and so to the closing and ending of this buik, latt all guid

native trew Scottis hartis praye to Almichtye God to deliver the Quenis Majestie our Soverane, as he hes done oftymes heirtofair, furth of all perrills and daungiers, and preserve hir hienes in most prosperous and honorabill estait, long to leve and raigne with honour, comfort and all happines ; and thus I finishe and maik ane end, the xxvth day of Marche 1570 yeires.
