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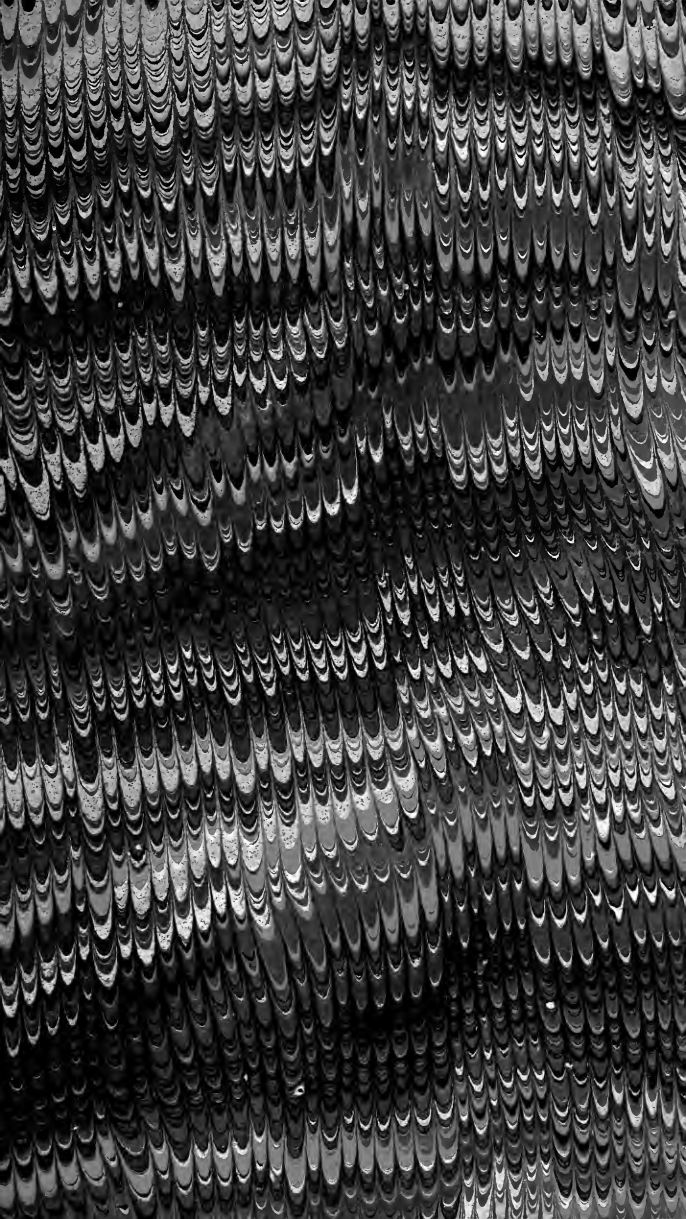
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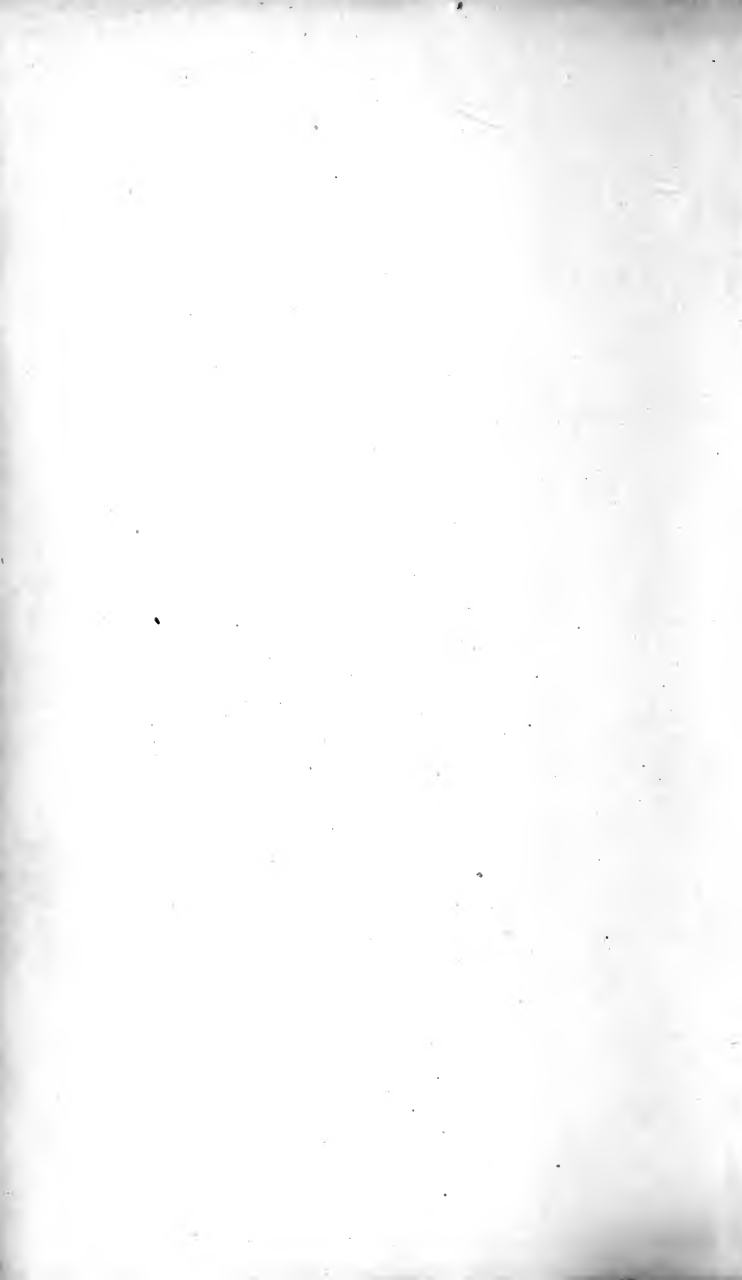
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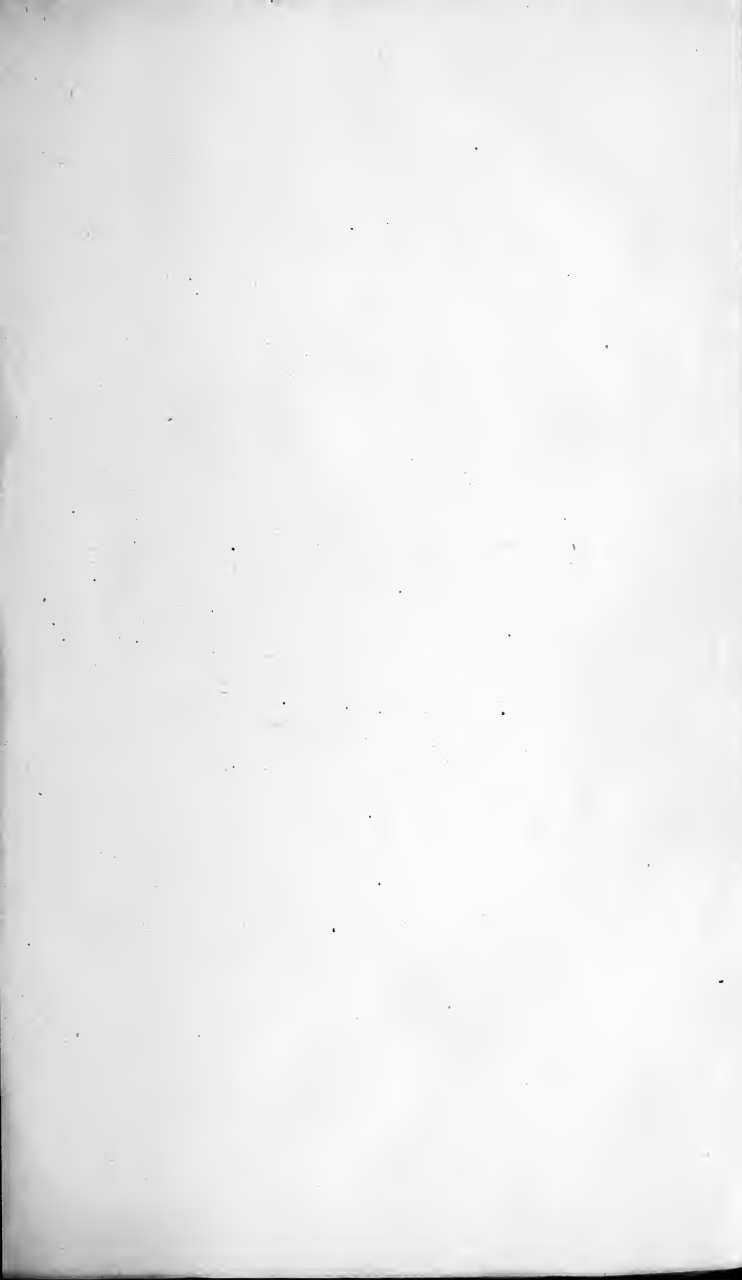
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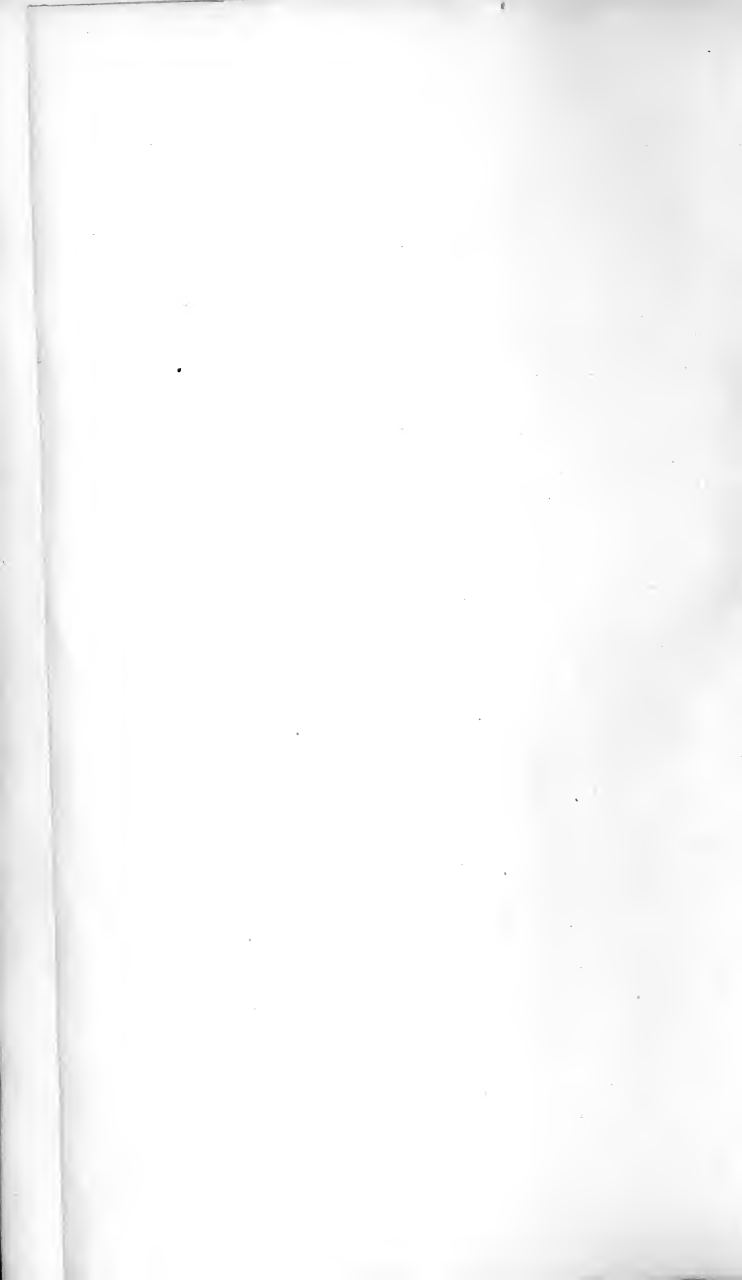
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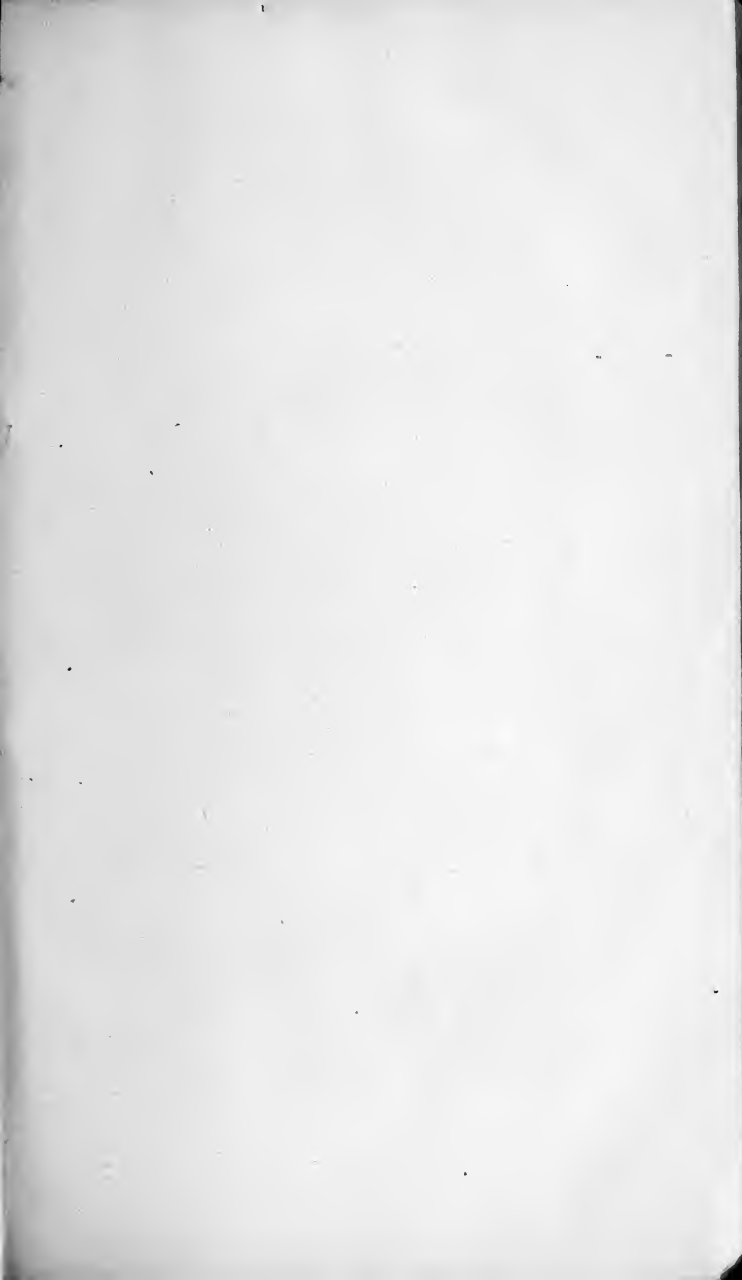
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.













THE
L A Y
OF THE
LAST MINSTREL,
A P O E M.

BY
WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Dum relego, scripsisse pudet, quia plurima cerno,
Me quoque, quia feci, iudice, digna limita.

Library of Congress
1867
City of Washington

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ELLIOT AND CRISSY,
AT THE TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE.
SOLD ALSO BY R. SCOTT, PEARL STREET.
AND A. DEVILLERS, CHARLESTON,

1811. F.

PR 5309

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1811

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES,

EARL OF DALKEITH,

THIS POEM

IS INSCRIBED BY

THE

AUTHOR.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

THE Poem now offered to the public is intended to illustrate the customs and manners which anciently prevailed on the Borders of England and Scotland. The inhabitants, living in a state partly pastoral and partly warlike, and combining habits of constant depredation with the influence of a rude spirit of chivalry, were often engaged in scenes highly susceptible of poetical ornament. As the description of scenery and manners was more the object of the Author than a combined and regular narrative, the plan of the ancient metrical romance was adopted, which allows greater latitude in this respect than would be consistent with the dignity of a regular poem. The same model offered other facilities, as it permits an occasional alteration of measure, which, in some degree, authorises the changes of rhythm in the text. The machinery also, adopted from popular belief, would have seemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeness of the old ballad, or metrical romance.

For these reasons the poem was put into the mouth of an ancient Minstrel, the last of the race, who, as he is supposed to have survived the Revolution, might have caught somewhat of the refinement of modern poetry, without losing the simplicity of his original model. The date of the tale itself is about the middle of the sixteenth century, when most of the personages actually flourished. The time occupied by the action is three nights and three days.

THE
L A Y

THE LAST MINSTREL.

INTRODUCTION.

THE way was long, the wind was cold,
The Minstrel was infirm and old ;
His withered cheek, and tresses gray,
Seemed to have known a better day,
The harp, his sole remaining joy
Was carried by an orphan boy.
The last of all the bards was he,
Who sung of Border chivalry ;
For, welladay ! their date was fled,
His tuneful brethren all were dead ;
And he, neglected and oppressed,
Wished to be with them, and at rest.
No more, on prancing palfrey borne,
He carolled, light as lark at morn ;
No longer, courted and caressed,
High placed in hall, a welcome guest,
He poured, to lord and lady gay,
The unpremeditated lay ;
Old times were changed, old manners gone,
A stranger filled the Stuarts' throne ;
The bigots of the iron time
Had called his harmless art a crime.
A wandering Harper, scorned and poor,
He begged his bread from door to door ;

B

And tuned, to please a peasant's ear,
 The harp, a king had loved to hear.
 He passed where Newark's stately tower
 Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower :
 The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye,
 No humbler resting place was nigh.
 With hesitating step, at last,
 The embattled portal arch he passed,
 Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar,
 Had oft rolled back the tide of war,
 But never closed the iron door
 Against the desolate and poor.
 The duchess *a* marked his weary pace,
 His timid mien, and reverend face,
 And bade her page the menials tell,
 That they should tend the old man well :
 For she had known adversity,
 Though born in such a high degree ;
 In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
 Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb
 When kindness had his wants supplied,
 And the old man was gratified,
 Began to rise his minstrel pride.
 And he began to talk, anon
 Of good earl Francis *b* dead and gone,
 And of earl Walter, *c* rest him God !
 A braver ne'er to battle rode :
 And how full many a tale he knew,
 Of the old warriors of Buccleuch ;

a Anne, duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, representative of the ancient lords of Buccleuch, and widow of the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in 1685.

b Francis Scott, earl of Buccleuch, father to the duchess

c Walter, earl of Buccleuch, grandfather of the duchess, and a celebrated warrior.

THE LAST MINSTREL.

3

And, would the noble duchess deign
 To listen to an old man's strain,
 Though stiff his hand, his voice though weak,
 He thought even yet, the sooth to speak,
 That, if she loved the harp to hear,
 He could make music to her ear.

The humble boon was soon obtained ;
 The aged Minstrel audience gained.
 But, when he reached the room of state,
 Where she, with all her ladies, sate,
 Perchance he wished his boon denied :
 For, when to tune his harp he tried,
 His trembling hand had lost the ease,
 Which marks security to please ;
 And scenes, long past, of joy and pain,
 Came wildering o'er his aged brain ;
 He tried to tune his harp in vain.
 The pitying duchess praised its chime,
 And gave him heart, and gave him time,
 Till every string's according glee
 Was blended into harmony.

And then, he said, he would full fain
 He could recal an ancient strain,
 He never thought to sing again.
 It was not framed for village churls,
 But for high dames and mighty earls ;
 He had played it to king Charles the Good,
 When he kept court at Holyrood ;
 And much he wished, yet feared to try
 The long forgotten melody

Amid the strings his fingers strayed,
 And an uncertain warbling made ;
 And oft he shook his hoary head.
 But when he caught the measure wild,
 The old man raised his face, and smiled,
 And lightened up his faded eye,
 With all a poet's ecstasy !

In varying cadence, soft or strong,
He swept the sounding chords along ;
The present scene, the future lot,
His toils, his wants, were all forgot ;
Cold diffidence, and age's frost,
In the full tide of song were lost ;
Each blank, in faithless memory void,
The poet's glowing thought supplied ;
And, while his harp responsive rung,
'Twas thus the "latest minstrel" sung :

THE
L A Y
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.

CANTO FIRST.

I.

THE feast was over in Branksome tower,
And the ladye had gone to her secret bower ;
Her bower, that was guarded by word and by
spell,

Deadly to hear, and deadly to tell—
Jesu Maria, shield us well !
No living wight, save the ladye alone,
Had dared to cross the threshold stone.

II.

The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all ;
Knight, and page, and household squire,
Loitered through the lofty hall,
Or crowded round the ample fire.
The stag hounds, weary with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor,
And urged, in dreams, the forest race,
From Teviotstone to Eskdalemoor.

III.

Nine and twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branksome hall ;
Nine and twenty squires of name
Brought them their steeds from bower to stall ;
Nine and twenty yeomen tall,
Waited, duteous, on them all :

They were all knights of mettle true,
Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch.

IV.

Ten of them were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword, and spur on heel:
They quitted not their harness bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night:
They lay down to rest
With corslet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the hel-
met barred.

V.

Ten squires, ten yeomen, mailclad men,
Waited the beck of the warders ten;
Thirty steeds, both fleet and wight,
Stood saddled in a stable day and night,
Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood axe at saddle bow;
A hundred more fed free in stall:
Such was the custom of Branksome hall.

VI.

Why do these steeds stand ready dight?
Why watch these warriors, armed, by night?
They watch, to hear the bloodhound baying;
They watch, to hear the warhorn braying;
To see Saint George's red cross streaming,
To see the midnight beacon gleaming;
They watch against Southern force and guile,
Lest Scroope, or Howard, or Percy's powers
Threaten Branksome's lordly towers,
From Warkworth, or Naworth, or merry Car-
lisle.

VII.

Such is the custom of Branksome hall.
Many a valiant knight is here;

THE LAST MINSTREL.

7

But he, the chieftain of them all,
His sword hangs rusting on the wall
Beside his broken spear.
Bards long shall tell,
How lord Walter fell!
When startled burghers fled, afar,
'The furies of the Border war ;
When the streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
And heard the slogan's *d* deadly yell—
'Then the chief of Branksome fell.

VIII.

Can piety the discord heal,
Or staunch the deathfeud's enmity ?
Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal,
Can love of blessed charity ?
No ! vainly to each holy shrine,
In mutual pilgrimage, they drew ;
Implored, in vain, the grace divine
For chiefs, their own red falchions slew.
While Cessford owns the rule of Car,
While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott,
The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,
'The havoc of the feudal war,
Shall never, never be forgot !

IX.

In sorrow, o'er lord Walter's bier
The warlike forresters had bent ;
And many a flower, and many a tear,
Old Tiviot's maids and matrons lent :
But o'er her warrior's bloody bier
'The ladye dropped nor flower nor tear :
Vengeance, deep brooding o'er the slain,
Had locked the source of softer wo ;
And burning pride, and high disdain,
Forbade the rising tear to flow ;
Until, amid his sorrowing clan,
d The war cry, or gathering word of a border clan.

Her son lisped from the nurse's knee—
 “ And, if I live to be a man,
 “ My father's death revenged shall be !”
 Then fast the mother's tears did seek
 'To dew the infant's kindling cheek.

X.

All loose her negligent attire,
 All loose her golden hair,
 Hung Margaret o'er her slaughtered sire,
 And wept in wild despair.
 But not alone the bitter tear
 Had filial grief supplied ;
 For hopeless love, and anxious fear,
 Had lent their mingled tide ;
 Nor in her mother's altered eye
 Dared she to look for sympathy.
 Her lover, 'gainst her father's clan,
 With Car in arms had stood,
 When Mathouse burn to Melrose ran
 All purple with their blood.
 And well she knew, her mother dread,
 Before lord Cranstoun she should wed,
 Would see her on her dying bed.

XI.

Of noble race the ladye came ;
 Her father was a clerk of fame,
 Of Bethune's line of Picardie :
 He learned the art, that none may name,
 In Padua, far beyond the sea.
 Men said he changed his mortal frame
 By feat of magic mystery ;
 For when, in studious mood, he paced
 Saint Andrew's cloistered hall,
 His form no darkening shadow traced
 Upon the sunny wall !

XII.

And of his skill, as bards avow,
 He taught that ladye fair,

THE LAST MINSTREL.

9

Till to her bidding she could bow
The viewless forms of air.
And now she sits in secret bower,
In old lord David's western tower,
And listens to a heavy sound,
That moans the mossy turrets round.
Is it the roar of Tiviot's tide,
That chafes against the scaur's e red side?
Is it the wind that swings the oaks?
Is it the echo from the rocks?
What may it be, the heavy sound,
That moans old Branksome's turrets round?

XIII.

At the sullen, moaning sound,
The bandogs bay and howl;
And, from the turrets round,
Loud whoops the startled owl.
In the hall, both squire and knight
Swore that a storm was near,
And looked forth to view the night;
But the night was still and clear!

XIV.

From the sound of Tiviot's tide,
Chafing with the mountain's side,
From the groan of the windswung oak,
From the sullen echo of the rock,
From the voice of the coming storm,
The ladye knew it well!
It was the Spirit of the Flood that spoke,
And he called on the Spirit of the Fell.

XV. (*River Spirit.*)

"Sleepest thou, brother?"

Mountain Spirit.

"Brother, nay—

On my hills the moonbeams play.
From Craikcross to Skelfhillpen,
By every rill, in every glen,

e Scaur, a precipitous bank of earth.

Merry elves their morrice pacing,
 To aerial minstrelsy,
 Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
 Tript it deft and merrily.
 Up, and mark their nimble feet!
 Up, and list their music sweet!"

XVI. (*River Spirit.*)

"Tears of an imprisoned maiden
 Mix with my polluted stream;
 Margaret of Branksome, sorrow laden,
 Mourns beneath the moon's pale beam.
 Tell me, thou, who viewest the stars,
 When shall cease these feudal jars?
 What shall be the maiden's fate?
 Who shall be the maiden's mate?"

XVII. (*Mountain Spirit.*)

"Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll,
 In utter darkness, round the pole;
 The Northern Bear lowers black and grim;
 Orion's studded belt is dim;
 Twinkling faint, and distant far,
 Shimmers through mist each planet star;
 Ill may I read their high decree:
 But no kind influence deign they shower
 On Tiviot's tide, and Branksome's tower,
 'Till pride be quelled, and love be free."

XVIII.

The unearthly voices ceast,
 And the heavy sound was still;
 It died on the river's breast,
 It died on the side of the hill.
 But round lord David's tower
 The sound still floated near;
 For it rung in the ladye's bower,
 And it rung in the ladye's ear.
 She raised her stately head,
 And her heart throbb'd high with pride:
 "Your mountains shall bend,

And your streams ascend,
Ere Margaret be our foeman's bride!"

XIX.

The ladye sought the lofty hall,
Where many a bold retainer lay,
And, with jocund din, among them all,
Her son pursued his infant play.
A fancied mosstrooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray *f* rode.
Even bearded knights, in arms grown old,
Share in his frolic gambols bore,
Albeit their hearts, of rugged mould,
Were stubborn as the steel they wore.
For the gray warriors prophesied,
How the brave boy, in future war,
Should tame the unicorn's pride,
Exalt the Crecents and the Star. *g*

XX.

The ladye forgot her purpose high,
One moment, and no more ;
One moment gazed with a mother's eye,
As she paused at the arched door.
Then, from amid the armed train,
She called to her William of Deloraine.

XXI.

A stark mosstrooping Scott was he,
As e'er couched Border lance by knee.
Through Solway sands, through Tarras moss,
Blindfold, he knew the paths to cross ;
By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best bloodhounds ;
In Eske, or Liddel, fords were none,
But he would ride them, one by one ;

f Foray, a predatory inroad.

g Alluding to the armorial bearings of the Scotts
and Cars.

Alike to him was time, or tide,
 December's snow, or July's pride ;
 Alike to him was tide, or time,
 Moonless midnight, or matin prime.
 Steady of heart, and stout of hand,
 As ever drove prey from Cumberland ;
 Five times outlawed had he been,
 By England's king and Scotland's queen.

XXII.

"Sir William of Deloraine, good at need,
 Mount thee on the wightest steed ;
 Spare not to spur, nor stint to ride,
 Until thou come to fair Tweed side ;
 And in Melrose's holy pile
 Seek thou the monk of St. Mary's aisle.
 Greet the father well from me ;
 Say, that the fated hour is come,
 And to night he shall watch with thee,
 To win the treasure of the tomb :
 For this will be Saint Michael's night,
 And, though stars be dim, the moon is bright ;
 And the cross, of bloody red,
 Will point to the grave of the mighty dead."

XXIII.

"What he gives to thee, see thou keep ;
 Stay not thou for food or sleep.
 Be it scroll, or be it book,
 Into it, knight, thou must not look ;
 If thou readest, thou art lorn !
 Better had'st thou ne'er been born !"

XXIV.

"O swiftly can speed my dapplegray steed,
 Which drinks of the Teviot clear ;
 Ere break of day," the warrior 'gan say,
 "Again will I be here :
 And safer by none may the errand be done,
 Than, noble dame, by me ;

Letter nor line know I never a one,
 Wer't my neckverse, at Hairibee." *h*

XXV.

Soon in his saddle sate he fast,
 And soon the steep descent he past;
 Soon crossed the sounding barbican, *i*
 And soon the Teviot side he won.
 Eastward the wooded path he rode;
 Green hazels o'er his basnet nod:
 He passed the Peel *k* of Goldiland,
 And crossed old Borthwick's roaring strand
 Dimly he viewed the Moathill's mound,
 Where Druid shades still flitted round:
 In Hawick twinkled many a light;
 Behind him soon they set in night;
 And soon he spurred his courser keen
 Beneath the tower of Hazeldean.

XXVI.

The clattering hoofs the watchmen mark;
 "Stand, ho! thou courier of the dark."
 "For Branksome, ho!" the knight rejoined,
 And left the friendly tower behind.
 He turned him now from Teviot side,
 And, guided by the twinkling rill,
 Northward the dark ascent did ride,
 And gained the moor at Horseliehill;
 Broad on the left before him lay,
 For many a mile, the Roman way. *l*

h *Hairibee*, the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The *neckverse* is the beginning of the fifty first psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c. anciently read by criminals, claiming the benefit of clergy.

i *Barbican*, the defence of the outer gate of a feudal castle.

k *Peel*, a Border tower.

l An ancient Roman road, crossing through part of Roxburghshire.

XXVII.

A moment now he slacked his speed,
 A moment breathed his panting steed ;
 Drew saddlegirth and corstleband,
 And loosened in the sheath his brand.
 On Mintocrags the moonbeams glint,
 Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint ;
 Who flung his outlawd limbs to rest,
 Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
 Mid cliffs, from whence his eagle eye,
 For many a league, his prey could spy ;
 Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne,
 The terrors of the robber's horn ;
 Cliffs, which, for many a later year,
 The warbling Doric reed shall hear,
 When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
 Ambition is no cure for love.

XXVIII.

Unchallenged, thence past Deloraine
 To ancient Riddell's fair domain,
 Where Aill from mountains freed,
 Down from the lakes did raving come ;
 Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
 Like the mane of a chesnut steed.
 In vain! no torrent, deep or broad,
 Might bar the bold mostrooper's road.

XXIX.

At the first plunge the horse sunk low,
 And the water broke o'er the saddlebow ;
 Above the foaming tide, I ween,
 Scarce half the charger's neck was seen ;
 For he was barded *m* from counter to tail,
 And the rider was armed complete in mail ;
 Never heavier man and horse
 Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
 The warrior's very plume, I say,

m *Barred*, or barbed, applied to a horse accoutred
 with defensive armour.

Was daggled by the dashing spray ;
 Yet, through good heart, and our ladye's grace,
 At length he gained the landing place.

XXX.

Now Bowden Moor the marchman won,
 And sternly shook his plumed head,
 As glanced his eye o'er Halidon ; *n*
 For on his soul the slaughter red
 Of that unhallowed morn arose,
 When first the Scott and Car were fees
 When royal James beheld the fray,
 Prize to the victor of the day ;
 When Home and Douglass, in the van,
 Bore down Buccleuch's retiring clan,
 'Till gallant Cessford's hearthblood dear
 Reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear.

XXXI.

In bitter mood he spurred fast,
 And soon the hated heath was past ;
 And far beneath, in lustre wan,
 Old Melrose rose, and fair Tweed ran :
 Like some tall rock, with lichens gray,
 Seemed, dimly huge, the dark Abbaye.
 When Hawick he passed, had curfew rung.
 Now midnight lauds *o* were in Melrose sung.
 The sound, upon the fitful gale,
 In solemn wise, did rise and fall,
 Like that wild harp, whose magic tone
 Is wakened by the winds alone.
 But when Melrose he reached, 'twas silence all ;
 He meetly stabled his steed in stall,
 And sought the convent's lonely wall.
 Here paused the harp ; and with its swell
 The master's fire and courage fell :

n Halidonhil on which the battle of Melrose was fought.
o Lauds, the midnight service of the Catholic church.

Dejectedly, and low, he bowed,
And, gazing timid on the crowd,
He seemed to seek, in every eye,
If they approved his minstrelsy;
And, diffident of present praise,
Somewhat he spoke of former days,
And how old age, and wandering long,
Had done his hand and harp some wrong.

The duchess, and her daughters fair,
And every gentle lady there,
Each after each, in due degree,
Gave praises to his melody;
His hand was true, his voice was clear,
And much they longed the rest to hear.
Encouraged thus, the Aged Man,
After meet rest, again began.

THE
L A Y
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.

CANTO SECOND.

I.

IF thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seemed framed of ebon and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's
grave,
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view Saint David's ruined pile;
And, home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!

II.

Short halt did Deloraine make there;
Little recked he of the scene so fair.
With dagger's hilt, on the wicket strong,
He struck full loud, and struck full long.

C

The porter hurried to the gate—
 “Who knocks so loud, and knocks so late?”
 “From Branksome I,” the warrior cried;
 And straight the wicket opened wide:
 For Branksome’s chiefs had in battle stood,
 To fence the rights of fair Melrose;
 And lands and livings, many a rood,
 Had gifted the shrine for their souls’ repose.

III.

Bold Deloraine his errant said;
 The porter bent his humble head;
 With torch in hand, and feet unshod,
 And noiseless step, the path he trod;
 The arched cloisters, far and wide,
 Rang to the warrior’s clanking stride;
 Till, stooping low his lofty crest,
 He entered the cell of the ancient priest,
 And lifted his barred aventayle, *a*
 To hail the monk of Saint Mary’s aisle.

IV.

“The ladye of Branksome greets thee by me;
 Says, that the fated hour is come,
 And that to-night I shall watch with thee,
 To win the treasure of the tomb.”
 From sackcloth couch the monk arose,
 With toil his stiffened limbs he reared;
 A hundred years had flung their snows
 On his thin locks and floating beard.

V.

And strangely on the knight looked he,
 And his blue eyes gleamed wild and wide!
 “And, dar’st thou, warrior! seek to see
 What heaven and hell alike would hide?
 My breast, in belt of iron pent,
 With shirt of hair and scourge of thorn;

a *Aventayle*, visor of the helmet.

For threescore years, in penance spent,
 My knees those flinty stones have worn;
 Yet all too little to atone
 For knowing what should ne'er be known.
 Would'st thou thy every future year
 In ceaseless prayer and penance drie,
 Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
 Then, daring warrior, follow me !”

VI.

“Penance, father, will I none ;
 Prayer know I hardly one ;
 For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
 Save to patter an Ave Mary,
 When I ride on a Border foray ;
 Other prayer can I none ;
 So speed me my errand, and let me begone.”

VII.

Again on the knight looked the churchman old,
 And again he sighed heavily ;
 For he had himself been a warrior bold,
 And fought in Spain and Italy.
 And he thought on the days that were long
 since by,
 When his limbs were strong, and his courage
 was high ;
 Now, slow and faint, he led the way
 Where, cloistered round, the garden lay ;
 The pillared arches were over their head,
 And beneath their feet were the bones of the
 dead.

VIII.

Spreading herbs, and flow'rets bright,
 Glistened with the dew of night ;
 Nor herb, nor flow'ret, glistened there,
 But was carved in the cloister arches as fair.
 The monk gazed long on the lovely moon,
 Then into the night he looked forth ;
 And red and bright the streamers light

Were dancing in the glowing north.
 So had he seen, in fair Castile,
 The youth in glittering squadrons start;
 Sudden the flying jennet wheel,
 And hurl the unexpected dart.
 He knew, by the streamers that shot so bright,
 That spirits were riding the northern light.

IX.

By a steel clenched postern door,
 They entered now the chancel tall;
 The darkened roof rose high aloof
 On pillars, lofty, and light, and small;
 The keystone, that locked each ribbed aisle,
 Was a fleur delys, or a quatre feuille;
 The corbells *b* were carved grotesque and grim;
 And the pillars, with clustered shafts so trim,
 With plinth and with capital flourished around,
 Seemed bundles of lances which garlands had
 bound.

X.

Full many a scutcheon and banner, riven,
 Shook to the cold nightwind of heaven,
 Around the screened altar's pale;
 And there the dying lamps did burn,
 Before thy low and lonely urn,
 O gallant chief of Otterburne,
 And thine, dark knight of Liddesdale!
 O fading honours of the dead!
 O high ambition, lowly laid!

XI.

The moon on the east oriel shone,
 Through slender shafts of shapely stone,
 By foliated tracery combined;
 Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
 'Twixt poplars straight, the osier wand,

b Corbells. the projections from which the arches
 spring, usually cut into a fantastic face, or mask.

In many a freakish knot had twined :
 Then framed a spell when the work was done,
 And changed the willow wreaths to stone.
 The silver light so pale and faint,
 Showed many a prophet and many a saint,
 Whose image on the glass was dyed ;
 Full in the midst, his cross of red
 'Triumphant Michael brandished,
 And trampled the apostate's pride.
 The moonbeam kissed the holy pane,
 And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.

XII.

They sate them down on a marble stone
 (A Scottish monarch slept below ;)
 Thus spoke the monk, in solemn tone—
 "I was not always a man of wo ;
 For Paynim countries I have trod,
 And fought beneath the cross of God ;
 Now, strange to mine eyes thine arms appear,
 And their iron clang sounds strange in my ear.

XIII.

"In these far climes it was my lot
 To meet the wondrous Michael Scott ;
 A wizard of such dreaded fame,
 That when in Salamanca's cave,
 Him listed his magic wand to wave,
 The bells would ring in Notre Dame !
 Some of his skill he taught to me ;
 And, warrior, I could say to thee,
 'The words that cleft Eildon hills in three,
 And bridled the Tweed with a curb of stone ;
 But to speak them were a deadly sin ;
 And for having but thought them my heart
 within,
 A treble penance must be done.

XIV.

"When Michael lay on his dying bed,
 His conscience was awakened ;

He bethought him of his sinful deed,
 And he gave me a sign to come with speed :
 I was in Spain when the morning rose,
 But I stood by his bed ere evening close.
 The words may not again be said,
 That he spoke to me on deathbed laid ;
 They would rend this Abbaye's massy nave,
 And pile it in heaps above his grave.

XV.

" I swore to bury his mighty book,
 That never mortal might therein look ;
 And never to tell where it was hid,
 Save at his chief of Branksome's need ;
 And when that need was past and o'er,
 Again the volume to restore.
 I buried him on St. Michael's night,
 When the bell tolled one, and the moon was
 bright ;
 And I dug his chamber among the dead,
 Where the floor of the chancel was stained red,
 That his patron's cross might over him wave,
 And scare the fiends from the wizard's grave.

XVI.

" It was a night of wo and dread,
 When Michael in the tomb I laid !
 Strange sounds along the chancel past,
 The banners waved without a blast."
 Still spoke the monk, when the bell tolled one !
 I tell you that a braver man
 Than William of Deloraine, good at need,
 Against a foe ne'er spurred a steed ;
 Yet somewhat was he chilled with dread,
 And his hair did bristle upon his head.

XVII.

" Lo, warrior ! now the cross of red
 Points to the grave of the mighty dead ;
 Within it burns a wondrous light
 To chase the spirits that love the night :

That lamp shall burn unquenchably,
 Until the eternal doom shall be."
 Slow moved the monk to the broad flagstone,
 Which the bloody cross was traced upon:
 He pointed to a secret nook ;
 A bar from thence the warrior took ;
 And the monk made a sign, with his withered
 hand,
 The grave's huge portal to expand.

XVIII.

With beating heart to the task he went ;
 His sinewy frame o'er the gravestone bent ;
 With bar of iron heaved ' amain,
 'Till the toildrops fell from his brows like rain.
 It was by dint of passing strength,
 That he moved the massy stone at length.
 I would you had been there to see,
 How the light broke forth so gloriously ;
 Streamed upwards to the chancel roof,
 And through the galleries far aloof !
 No earthly flame blaz'd e'er so bright ;
 It shone like heaven's own blessed light ;
 And issuing from the tomb,
 Shewed the monk's cowl and visage pale,
 Danced on the darkbrow'd warrior's mail,
 And kissed his waving plume.

XIX.

Before their eyes the wizard lay,
 As if he had not been dead a day :
 His hoary head in silver rolled,
 He seemed some seventy winters old ;
 A palmer's amice wrapped him round,
 With a wrought Spanish baldrick bound,
 Like a pilgrim from beyond the sea :
 His lefthand held his book of might ;
 A silver cross was in his right :
 The lamp was placed beside his knee :

High and majestic was his look,
 At which the fellest fiends had shook ;
 And all unruffled was his face,
 They trusted his soul had gotten grace.

XX.

Often had William of Deloraine
 Rode through the battle's bloody plain,
 And trampled down the warriors slain,
 And neither known remorse or awe ;
 Yet now remorse and awe he own'd ;
 His breath came thick, his head swam round,
 When this strange scene of death he saw.
 Bewildered and unnerved he stood,
 And the priest prayed fervently, and loud,
 With eyes averted prayed he,
 He might not endure the sight to see,
 Of the man he had loved so brotherly.

XXI.

And when the priest his death prayer had
 prayed,
 Thus unto Deloraine he said—
 “ Now speed thee what thou hast to do,
 Or, warrior, we may dearly rue ;
 For those thou mayest not look upon
 Are gathering fast round the yawning stone ! ”
 Then Deloraine, in terror, took
 From the cold hand the mighty book,
 With iron clasped, and with iron bound
 He thought as he took it, the dead man frowned ;
 But the glare of the sepulchral light,
 Perchance had dazzled the warrior's sight.

XXII.

When the huge stone sunk o'er the tomb,
 The night returned in double gloom ;
 For the moon had gone down, and the stars were
 few ;
 And, as the knight and priest withdrew,

With wavering steps and dizzy brain,
They hardly might the postern gain.
'Tis said, as through the aisles they passed,
They heard strange noises on the blast;
And through the cloister galleries small,
Which at midheight thread the chancel wall,
Loud sobs, and laughter louder, ran,
And voices unlike the voice of man;
As if the fiends kept holiday,
Because these spells were brought to-day.
I cannot tell how the truth may be;
I say the tale as 'twas said to me.

XXIII.

"Now hie thee hence," the father said;
"And, when we are on deathbed laid,
O may our dear ladye, and sweet Saint John,
Forgive our souls for the deed we have done!"
The monk returned him to his cell,
And many a prayer and penance sped;
When the convent met at the noontide bell—
The monk of Saint Mary's aisle was dead!
Before the cross was the body laid,
With hands clasped fast, as if still he prayed.

XXIV.

The knight breathed free in the morning wind,
And strove his hardihood to find:
He was glad when he passed the tombstones
gray,
Which girdle round the fair Abbaye;
For the mystic book, to his bosom prest,
Felt like a load upon his breast;
And his joints, with nerves of iron twined,
Shook, like the aspen leaves in wind.
Full fain was he when the dawn of day,
Began to brighten Cheviot gray;
He joyed to see the cheerful light,
And he said Ave Mary, as well as he might.

XXV.

The sun had brightened Cheviot gray,
 The sun had brightened the Carter's^c side ;
 And soon beneath the rising day
 Smiled Branksome towers and Teviot's tide.
 The wild birds told their warbling tale,
 And wakened every flower that blows ;
 And peeped forth the violet pale,
 And spread her breast the mountain rose :
 And lovelier than the rose so red,
 Yet paler than the violet pale,
 She early left her sleepless bed,
 The fairest made of Teviotdale.

XXVI.

Why does fair Margaret so early awake,
 And don her kirtle so hastilie ;
 And the silken knots which in hurry she would
 make,
 Why tremble her slender fingers to tie ;
 Why does she stop, and look often around,
 As she glides down the secret stair ;
 And why does she pat the shaggy bloodhound,
 As he rouses him up from his lair ;
 And, though she passes the postern alone,
 Why is not the watchman's bugle blown ?

XXVII.

The ladye steps in doubt and dread,
 Lest her watchful mother hear her tread ;
 The ladye caresses the rough bloodhound,
 Lest his voice should waken the castle round ;
 The watchman's bugle is not blown,
 For he was her foster father's son ;
 And she glides through the greenwood at dawn
 of light,
 To meet Baron Henry, her own true knight.

^c A Mountain on the borders of England, above Jedburgh.

XXVIII.

The knight and ladye fair are met,
And under the hawthorn's boughs are set.
A fairer pair were never seen
To meet beneath the hawthorn green.
He was stately, and young, and tall ;
Dreaded in battle, and loved in hall :
And she, when love, scarce told, scarce hid,
Lent to her cheek a livelier red ;
When the half sigh her swelling breast
Against the silken ribband pressed ;
When her blue eyes their secret told,
'Though shaded by her locks of gold,—
Where would you find the peerless fair
With Margaret of Branksome might compare!

XXIX.

And, now, fair dames, methinks I see,
You listen to my minstrelsy ;
Your waving locks ye backward throw,
And sidelong bend your necks of snow—
Ye ween to hear a tender tale
Of two true lovers in a dale ;
And how the knight, with tender fire,
To paint his faithful passion strove ;
Swore, he might at her feet expire ;
But never, never cease to love ;
And how she blushed, and how she sighed,
And, half consenting, half denied,
And said that she would die a maid ;
Yet, might the bloody feud be stayed,
Henry of Cranstoun, and only he,
Margaret of Branksome's choice should be.

XXX.

Alas ! fair dames, your hopes are vain !
My harp has lost the enchanting strain ;
Its lightness would my age reprove :
My hairs are gray, my limbs are old,
My heart is dead, my veins are cold ;

XXXI.

I may not, must not, sing of love.
 Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
 The baron's dwarf his courser held,
 And held his crested helm and spear.
 That dwarf was scarceiy an earthly man,
 If the tales were true that of him ran
 Through all the Border, far and near.
 'Twas said, when the baron a hunting rode,
 Through Reedsdale's glens, but rarely trod,
 He heard a voice cry, "Lost! lost! lost!"
 And, like tennisball by raquet tost,
 A leap of thirty feet and three,
 Made from the gorse this elfin shape,
 Distorted like some dwarfish ape,
 And lighted at Lord Cranstoun's knee.
 Lord Cranstoun was some whit dismayed;
 'Tis said that five good miles he rade,
 To rid him of his company;
 But where he rode one mile, the dwarf ran four,
 And the dwarf was first at the castle door.

XXXII.

Use lessens marvel, it is said.
 This elfish dwarf with the baron staid;
 Little he eat, and less he spoke,
 Nor mingled with the menial flock;
 And oft apart his arms he tossed,
 And often muttered, "Lost! lost! lost!"
 He was waspish, arch, and litherlie,
 But well Lord Cranstoun served he:
 And he of his service was full fain;
 For once he had been ta'en or slain,
 An' it had not been his ministry.
 All, between Home and Hermitage,
 Talked of Lord Cranstoun's goblin page.

XXXIII.

For the baron went on pilgrimage,
 And took with him this elfish page,

To Mary's chapel of the Lowes :
 For there, beside our ladye's lake,
 And offering he had sworn to make,
 And he would pay his vows.
 But the ladye of Branksome gathered a band
 Of the best that would ride at her command ;
 The trysting place was Newark Lee.
 Wat of Harden came thither amain,
 And thither came John of Thirlestaine,
 And thither came William of Deloraine ;
 They were three hundred spears and three.
 Through Douglasburn, up Yarrow stream,
 Their horses prance, their lances gleam.
 They came to St. Mary's lake ere day ;
 But the chapel was void, and the baron away.
 They burned the chapel for very rage,
 And cursed lord Cranstoun's goblin page.

XXXIV.

And now, in Branksome's good green wood,
 As under the aged oak he stood ;
 The baron's courser pricks his ears,
 As if a distant noise he hears.
 The dwarf waves his long lean arm on high,
 And signs to the lovers to part and fly ;
 No time was then to vow or sigh.
 Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove,
 Flew like the startled cushat dove :
 The dwarf the stirrup held and rein ;
 Vaulted the knight on the steed amain,
 And, pondering deep that morning's scene,
 Rode eastward through the hawthorn's green.

While thus he poured the lengthened tale,
 The Minstrel's voice began to fail ;
 Full slyly smiled the observant page,
 And gave the withered hand of age

d Wood pigeon.

A goblet, crowned with mighty wine,
The blood of Velez' scorched vine.
He raised the silver cup on high,
And, while the big drop filled his eye,
Pray god to bless the duchess long,
And all who cheered a son of song.
'The attending maidens smiled to see,
How long, how deep, how zealously,
The precious juice the Minstrel quaffed ;
And he, emboldened by the draught,
Looked gaily back to them, and laughed.
The cordial nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheered his soul ;
A lighter, livelier prelude ran,
Ere thus his tale again began.

THE
LAY
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.

CANTO THIRD.

I.

AND said I that my limbs were old;
And said I that my blood was cold,
And that my kindly fire was fled,
And my poor withered heart was dead,
And that I might not sing of love?
How could I to the dearest theme,
That ever warmed a Minstrel's dream,
So foul, so false, a recreant prove!
How could I name love's very name,
Nor wake my harp to notes of flame!

II.

In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed;
In war he mounts the warrior's steed;
In halls, in gay attire is seen;
In hamlets, dances on the green,
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above:
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.

III.

So thought Lord Cranstoun, as I ween,
While, pondering deep the tender scene,
He rode through Branksome's hawthorn green.
But the page shouted wild and shrill,
And scarce his helmet could he don,
When downward from the shady hill

A stately knight came pricking on,
 That warrior's steed so dapple gray,
 Was dark with sweat, and splashed with clay ;
 His armour red with many a stain :
 He seemed in such a weary plight,
 As if he had ridden the livelong night :
 For it was William of Deloraine.

IV.

But no whit weary did he seem,
 When, dancing in the sunny beam,
 He marked the crane on the baron's crest ;
 For his ready spear was in his rest.
 Few were the words, and stern, and high,
 That marked the foeman's feudal hate ;
 For question fierce and proud reply,
 Gave signal soon of dire debate :
 Their very coursers seemed to know
 That each was other's mortal foe ;
 And snorted fire, when wheeled around,
 To give each knight his vantage ground.

V.

In rapid round the baron bent ;
 He sighed a sigh, and prayed a prayer ;
 The prayer was to his patron saint,
 The sigh was to his ladye fair.
 Stout Deloraine nor sighed, nor prayed,
 Nor saint, nor ladye, called to aid ;
 But he stooped his head, and couched his spear,
 And spurred his steed to full career.
 The meeting of these champions proud
 Seemed like the bursting thundercloud.

VI.

Stern was the dint the Borderer lent !
 The stately baron backwards bent ;
 Bent backwards to his horse's tail,
 And his plumes went scattered on the gale ;
 The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
 Into a thousand flinders flew.

But Cranstoun's lance of more avail,
 Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
 Through shield, and jack, and acton, past,
 Deep in his bosom, broke at last.
 Still sate the warrior saddle fast,
 Till, stumbling in a mortal shock,
 Down went the steed, the girthing broke,
 Hurl'd on a heap lay man and horse.
 The baron onward passed his course;
 Nor knew, so giddy roll'd his brain,
 His foe lay stretched upon the plain.

VII.

But when he reined his courser round,
 And saw his foeman on the ground
 Lie senseless as the bloody clay,
 He bade his page to staunch the wound,
 And there beside the warrior stay,
 And tend him in his doubtful state,
 And lead him to Branksome castle gate:
 His noble mind was inly moved
 For the kinsman of the maid he loved.
 "This shalt thou do without delay;
 No longer here myself may stay:
 Unless the swifter I speed away,
 Short shrift will be at my dying day."

VIII.

Away in speed Lord Cranstoun rode;
 The goblin page behind abode:
 His lord's command he ne'er withstood,
 Though small his pleasure to do good.
 As the corslet off he took,
 The dwarf espied the mighty book!
 Much he marvelled a knight of pride,
 Like a bookbosomed priest, should ride;
 He thought not to search or staunch the wound,
 Until the secret he had found.

IX.

The iron band, the iron clasp,
 Resisted long the elfin grasp ;
 For when the first he had undone,
 It closed as he the next begun.
 Those iron clasps, that iron band,
 Would not yield to unchristened hand,
 Till he smeared the cover o'er
 With the Borderer's curdled gore ;
 A moment then the volume spread,
 And one short spell therein he read.
 It had much of glamour *a* might,
 Could make a ladye seem a knight ;
 The cobwebs on a dungeon wall,
 Seem tapestry in lordly hall ;
 A nutshell seem a gilded barge,
 A sheeling *b* seem a palace large,
 And youth seem age, and age seem youth ;
 All was delusion, nought was truth.

X.

He had not read another spell,
 When on his cheek a buffet fell,
 So fierce, it stretched him on the plain,
 Beside the wounded Deloraine.
 From the ground he rose dismayed,
 And shook his huge and matted head ;
 One word he muttered, and no more :
 " Man of age, thou smitest sore !
 No more the elfin page durst try
 Into the wonderous book to pry ;
 The clasps, though smeared with Christian gore,
 Shut faster than they were before.
 He hid it underneath his cloak,
 Now, if you ask who gave the stroke,
 I cannot tell, so mot I thrive ;
 It was not given by man alive.

a Magical delusion.*b* A shepherd's hut.

XI.

Unwillingly himself he addressed,
 To do his master's high behest :
 He lifted up the living corse,
 And laid it on the weary horse ;
 He led him into Branksome hall,
 Before the beards of the warders all ;
 And each did after swear and say,
 There only passed a wain of hay.
 He took him to lord David's tower,
 Even to the lady's secret bower ;
 And, but that stronger spells were spread,
 And the door might not be opened,
 He had laid him on her very bed.
 Whate'er he did of gramarye, c
 Was always done maliciously ;
 He flung the warrior on the ground,
 And the blood welled freshly from the wound.

XII.

As he repassed the outer court,
 He spied the fair young child at sport :
 He thought to train him to the wood ;
 For, at a word, be it understood,
 He was always for ill, and never for good.
 Seemed to the boy, some comrade gay
 Led him forth to the woods to play ;
 On the drawbridge the warders stout
 Saw a terrier and lurcher passing out.

XIII.

He led the boy o'er bank and fell,
 Until they came to a woodland brook ;
 The running stream dissolved the spell,
 And his own elfish shape he took,
 Could he have had his pleasure vilde,
 He had crippled the joints of the noble child ;
 Or, with his fingers long and lean,
 Had strangled him, in fiendish spleen :

c. Magic.

But his awful mother he had in dread,
 And also his power was limited ;
 So he but scowled on the startled child,
 And darted through the forest wild ;
 The woodland brook he bounding crossed,
 And laughed, and shouted, " Lost ! lost ! lost ! "

XIV.

Full sore amazed at the wonderous change,
 And frightened, as a child might be,
 At the wild yell and visage strange,
 And the dark words of gramarye,
 The child, amid the forest bower,
 Stood rooted like a lilye flower ;
 And when at length, with trembling pace,
 He sought to find where Branksome lay,
 He feared to see that grisly face
 Glare from some thicket on his way.
 Thus, starting oft, he journeyed on,
 And deeper in the wood is gone ;
 For aye the more he sought his way,
 The farther still he went astray,
 Until he heard the mountains round
 Ring to the baying of a hound.

XV.

And hark ! and hark ! the deepmouthed bark
 Comes nigher still, and nigher ;
 Bursts on the path a dark blood hound,
 His tawny muzzle tracked the ground,
 And his red eye shot fire.
 Soon as the wildered child he saw,
 He flew at him right furiouslie.
 I ween you would have seen with joy
 The bearing of a gallant boy,
 When, worthy of his noble sire,
 His wet cheek glowed 'twixt fear and ire,
 He faced the bloodhound manfully,
 And held his little bat on high ;
 So fierce he struck, the dog, afraid,
 At cautious distance hoarsely bayed,

But still in act to spring;
 When dashed an archer through the glade,
 And when he saw the hound was stayed,
 He drew his tough bowstring;
 But a rough voice cried, "Shoot not, hoy!
 Ho! shoot not, Edward—'tis a boy!"

XVI.

The speaker issued from the wood,
 And checked his fellow's surly mood,
 And quelled the bandog's ire.
 He was an English yeoman good,
 And born in Lancashire;
 Well could he hit a fallow deer,
 Five hundred feet him fro,
 With hand more true, and eye more clear,
 No archer bended bow.
 His coalblack hair, shorn round and close,
 Set off his sun burned face;
 Old England's 'sign, Saint George's cross,
 His barretcap did grace;
 His bugle horn hung by his side,
 All in a wolfskin baldric tied;
 And his short faulchion, sharp and clear,
 Had pierced the throat of many a deer.

XVII.

His kirtle, made of forest green,
 Reached scanty to his knee;
 And, at his belt, of arrows keen
 A furbished sheaf bore he;
 His buckler scarce in breadth a span,
 No longer fence had he;
 He never counted him a man,
 Would strike below the knee;
 His slackened bow was in his hand,
 And the leash that was his bloodhound's band..

XVIII.

He would not do the fair child harm,

But held him with his powerful arm,
 That he might neither fight nor flee;
 For when the red cross spied he,
 The boy strove long and violently.
 "Now, by Saint George," the archer cries,
 "Edward, methinks, we have a prize!
 This boy's fair face, and courage free,
 Shews he is come of high degree."

XIX.

"Yes! I am come of high degree,
 For I am the heir of bold Buccleuch;
 And, if thou dost not set me free,
 False Southron thou shalt dearly rue!
 For Walter of Harden shall come with speed
 And William of Deloraine, good at need,
 And every Scott from Eske to Tweed;
 And, if thou dost not let me go,
 Despite thy arrows and thy bow,
 I'll have the hanged to feed the crow!"

XX.

"Gramercy, for thy good will, fair boy!
 My mind was never set so high;
 But if thou art chief of such a clan,
 And art the son of such a man,
 And ever comest to thy command,
 Our wardens had need to keep good order;
 My bow of yew to a hazel wand,
 Thou'lt make them work upon the Border.
 Meantime, be pleased to come with me,
 For good lord Dacre shalt thou see;
 I think our work is well begun,
 When we have taken thy father's son."

XXI.

Although the child was led away,
 In Branksome still he seemed to stay,
 For so the dwarf his part did play;
 And, in the shape of that young boy,
 He wrought the castle much annoy.

The comrades of the young Buccleuch
 He pinched, and beat, and overthrew;
 Nay, some of them he well nigh slew.
 He tore Dame Maudlin's silken tire;
 And as Sym Hall stood by the fire,
 He lighted the match of his bandlier,^d
 And wofully scorched the hackbutteer.^e
 It may hardly be thought, or said,
 The mischief that the urchin made,
 Till many of the castle guessed,
 That the young baron was possessed!
 Well I ween, the charm he held
 The noble lady had soon dispelled;
 But she was deeply busied then
 To tend the wounded Deloraine.

Much she wondered to find him lie,

On the stone threshold, stretched along:

She thought some spirit of the sky

Had done the bold mosstrooper wrong:

Because, despite her precept dread,

Perchance he in the book had read;

But the broken lance in his bosom stood,

And it was earthly steel and wood.

XXIII.

She drew the splinter from the wound,

And with a charm she staunched the blood;

She bade the gash be cleansed and bound;

No longer by his couch she stood;

But she has ta'en the broken lance,

And washed it from the clotted gore,

And salved the splinter o'er and o'er.

William of Deloraine, in trance,

When'er she turned it round and round,

Twisted as if she galled his wound.

^d *Bandelier*, belt for carrying ammunition.

^e *Hackbutteer*, musketeer.

Then to her maidens she did say,
 That he should be whole man and sound,
 Within the course of a night and day,
 Full long she toiled; for she did rue
 Mishap to friend so stout and true.

XXIV.

So passed the day, the evening fell,
 'Twas near the time of curfew bell;
 The air was mild, the wind was calm,
 The stream was smooth, the dew was balm;
 E'en the rude watchman, on the tower,
 Enjoyed and blessed the lovely hour.
 Far more fair Margaret loved and blessed
 The hour of silence and of rest.
 On the high turret, sitting lone,
 She waked at times the lute's soft tone;
 'Touched a wild note, and all between
 Thought of the bower of hawthorn's green;
 Her golden hair streamed free from band,
 Her fair cheek rested on her hand,
 Her blue eyes sought the west afar:
 For lovers love the western star.

XXV.

Is yon the star, o'er Penchryst Pen,
 That rises slowly to her ken,
 And, spreading broad its wavering light,
 Shakes its loose tresses on the night?
 Is yon red glare the western star?
 O, 'tis the beacon blaze of war!
 Scarce could she draw her tightened breath,
 For well she knew the fire of death!

XXVI.

The warder viewed it blazing strong,
 And blew his warnote loud and long,
 Till, at the high and haughty sound,
 Rock, wood, and river, rung around;
 The blast alarmed the festal hall,
 And startled forth the warriors all;

Far downward, in the castle yard,
 Full many a torch and cresset glared;
 And helms and plumes, confusedly tossed,
 Were in the blaze half seen, half lost;
 And spears in wild disorder shook,
 Like reeds beside a frozen brook.

XXVII.

The Seneschal, whose silver hair
 Was reddened by the torches' glare,
 Stood in the midst, with gesture proud,
 And issued forth his mandates loud.
 "On Penchryst glows a bale^f of fire,
 And three are kindling on Priestthaughswire;
 Ride out, ride out,
 The foe to scout!

Mount, mount for Branksome, ^g every man!
 Thou, Todrig, warn the Johnstone clan,

That ever are true and stout:

Ye need not send to Liddesdale;
 For, when they see the blazing bale,
 Elliots and Armstrongs never fail:
 Ride, Alton, ride, for death and life!
 And warn the warden of the strife:
 Young Gilbert, let our beacon blaze,
 Our kin, and clan and friends to raise.

XXVIII.

Fair Margaret, from the turret head,
 Heard, far below, the coursers' tread,

While loud the harness rung,

As to their seats, with clamour dread,

The ready horsemen sprung;

And trampling hoofs, and iron coats,

And leaders' voices, mingled notes,

And out! and out!

In hasty route,

f Bale, beacon faggot. *g* Mount for Branksome was
 the gathering word of the Scotts

The horsemen galloped forth,
 Dispersing to the south to scout,
 And east, and west, and north,
 To view their coming enemies,
 And warn their vassals and allies.

XXIX.

The ready page, with hurried hand,
 Awaked the needfire's *h* slumbering brand,
 And ruddy blushed the heaven :
 For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
 Waved like a bloodflag on the sky,
 All flaring and uneven ;
 And soon a score of fires, I ween,
 From height, and hill, and cliff, were seen ;
 Each with warlike tidings fraught :
 Each from each the signal caught ;
 Each after each they glanced to sight,
 As stars arise upon the night.
 They gleamed on many a dusky tarn, *i*
 Haunted by the lonely earn ; *k*
 On many a cairn's *l* gray pyramid,
 Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid ;
 Till high Dunedin the blazes saw,
 From Soltra and Dumpender Law ;
 And Lothian heard the regent's order,
 That all should bowne *m* them for the Border.

XXX.

The livelong night in Branksome rang
 The ceaseless sound of steel ;
 The castlebell, with backward clang,
 Sent forth the larum peal ;
 Was frequent heard the heavy jar,
 Where massy stone and iron bar
 Were piled on echoing keep and tower,
 To whelm the foe with deadly shower ;

h Needfire, bacon.

i Tarn, a mountain lake.

k Earn, a Scottish eagle. *m* Bowne, make ready.

l Gairn, a pile of stones,

Was frequent heard the changing guard,
 And watchword from the sleepless ward;
 While, wearied by the endless din,
 Bloodhound and bandog yelled within.

XXXI.

The noble dame, amid the broil,
 Shared the gray Seneschal's high toil,
 And spoke of danger with a smile;
 Cheered the young knights, and council sage
 Held with the chiefs of riper age.
 No tidings of the foe were brought,
 Nor of his numbers knew they aught,
 Nor in what time the truce he sought.

Some said that there were thousands ten;
 And others weened that it was nought

But Leven clans, or Tynedale men,
 Who came to gather in black mail;ⁿ
 And Liddesdale, with small avail,

Might drive them lightly back agen.
 So passed the anxious night away,
 And welcome was the peep of day.

Ceased the high sound; the listening throng
 Applaud the Master of the Song;
 And marvel much, in helpless age,
 So hard should be his pilgrimage.
 Had he no friend, no daughter dear,
 His wandering toil to share and cheer?
 No son, to be his father's stay,
 And guide him on the rugged way?
 "Aye! once he had—but he was dead!"
 Upon the harp he stooped his head,
 And busied himself the strings withal,
 To hide the tear that fain would fall.
 In solemn measure, soft and slow,
 Arose a father's notes of wo.

ⁿ Protection money exacted by freebooters.

THE
L A Y
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.
CANTO FOURTH.

I.

SWEET Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring balefires blaze no more ;
No longer steelclad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore ;
Where'er thou wind'st by dale or hill,
All, all is peaceful, all is still,
As if thy waves since Time was born,
Since first they rolled their way to Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor started at the buglehorn.

II.

Unlike the tide of human time,
Which though it change in ceaseless flow,
Retains each grief, retains each crime,
Its earliest course was doomed to know ;
And, darker as it downward bears,
Is stained with past and present tears.
Low as that tide has ebb'd with me,
It still reflects to memory's eye,
The hour my brave, my only boy,
Fell by the side of great Dundee.
Why, when the volleying musket played
Against the bloody highland blade,
Why was not I beside him laid !
Enough ; he died the death of fame ;
Enough ; he died with conquering Græme.

III.

Now over Border, dale, and fell,
 Full wide and far was terror spread ;
 For pathless marsh, and mountain cell,
 The peasant left his lowly shed.
 The frightened flocks and herds were pent
 Beneath the peel's rude battlement ;
 And maids and matrons dropped the tear,
 While ready warriors seized the spear.
 From Branksome's towers, the watchman's eye
 Dun wreaths of distant smoke can spy,
 Which, curling in the rising sun,
 Shewed southern ravage was begun.

IV.

Now loud the heedful gateward cried,
 " Prepare ye all for blows and blood !
 Watt Tinlinn, from the Liddle side,
 Comes wading through the flood.
 Full oft the Tynedale snatchers knock
 At his lone gate, and prove the lock ;
 It was but last Saint Barnabright,
 They sieged him a whole summer night,
 But fled at morning ; well they knew,
 In vain he never twanged the yew.
 Right sharp has been the evening shower,
 That drove him from his Liddle tower,
 And, by my faith," the gateward said,
 " I think 'twill prove a Wardenraid." *a*

V.

While thus he spoke, the bold yeoman
 Entered the echoing barbican.
 He led a small and shaggy nag,
 That through a bog, from hag to hag, *b*
 Could bound like any Bilhope stag :
 It bore his wife and children twain ;

a An inroad commanded by the warden in person.

b The broken ground in a bog. *c* Bondsman.

His wife, stout, ruddy, and darkbrowed,
 Of silver broach and bracelet proud,
 Laughed to her friends among the crowd.
 He was of stature passing tall,
 But sparely formed and lean withal :
 A battered morion on his brow ;
 A leathern jack as fence enow,
 On his broad shoulders loosely hung ;
 A borderaxe behind was slung ;
 His spear, six Scottish ells in length,
 Seemed newly dyed with gore ;
 His shafts and bow, of wondrous strength,
 His hardy partner bore.

VI.

Thus to the ladye did Tinlimm shew
 The tidings of the English foe :
 " Belted Will Howard is marching here,
 And hot Lord Dacre with many a spear,
 And all the German hagbutmen, *d*
 Who long have lain at Askerten :
 They crossed the Liddle at curfew hour,
 And burned my little lonely tower ;
 The fiends receive their souls therefor !
 It had not been burned this year and more.
 Barnyard and dwelling blazing bright,
 Served to guide me on my flight ;
 But I was chased the livelong night.
 Black John of Akeshaw, and Fergus Græme,
 Fast upon my traces came,
 Until I turned at Priesthaughscrogg,
 And shot their horses in the bog,
 Slew Fergus with my lance outright ;
 I had him long at high despite :
 He drove my cows last Fastern's night."
 Ahalfclothed serf *c* was all their train :

d Musketeers.

VII.

Now weary scouts from Liddesdale,
Fast currying in confirmed the tale ;
As far as they could judge by ken,
Three hours would bring to Teviot's strand
Three thousand armed Englishmen.
Meanwhile full many a warlike band,
From Teviot, Aill, and Ettrick's shade,
Came in their chief's defence to aid.

VIII.

From fair Saint Mary's silver wave,
From dreary Gamescleuch's dusky height,
His ready lances Thirlstane brave
Arrayed beneath a banner bright.
The tressured fleurdeluce he claims
To wreath his shield, since royal James,
Encamp'd by Fala's mossy wave,
The proud distinction grateful gave,
For faith, mid feudal jars ;
What time, save Thirlstane alone,
Of Scotland's stubborn barons, none
Would march to southern wars ;
And hence, in fair remembrance worn,
Yon sheaf of spears his crest has borne ;
Hence, his high motto shines revealed,
"Ready, aye, ready," for the field.

IX.

An aged knight, to danger steeled,
With many a mosstrooper, came on ;
And azure in a golden field,
The stars and crescent graced his shield,
Without the bend of Murdieston.
Wide lay his lands round Oakwood tower,
And wide round haunted Castleower ;
High over Borthwick's mountain flood,
His wood embosomed mountain stood ;
In the dark glen, so deep below,
The herds of plundered England low ;

His bold retainers' daily food,
 And bought with danger, blows, and blood.
 Marauding chief! his sole delight
 The moonlight raid, the morning fight;
 Not even the flower of Yarrow's charms,
 In youth might tame his rage for arms;
 And still in age he spurned at rest,
 And still his brows the helmet pressed;
 Albeit the blanched locks below
 Were white as Dinlay's spotless snow;
 Five stately warriors drew the sword
 Before their father's band;
 A braver knight than Harden's lord
 Ne'er belted on a brand.

X.

Whitesdale the Hawk, and Headshaw came,
 And warriors more than I may name;
 And better hearts o'er Border sod
 To siege or rescue never rode.
 The ladye marked the aids come in,
 And high her heart of pride arose;
 She bade her youthful son attend,
 That he might know his father's friend,
 And learn to face his father's foes.
 "The boy is ripe to look on war;
 I saw him draw a crossbow stiff,
 And his true arrow struck afar
 The raven's nest upon the cliff;
 The red cross, on a southern breast,
 Is broader than the raven's nest:
 Thou, Whitsdale, shall teach him his weapon
 to wield,
 And o'er him hold his father's shield."

XI.

Well may you think the wily page
 Cared not to face the lady sage.
 He counterfeited childish fear,
 And shrieked, and shed full many a tear,

And moaned and plained in manner wild.

The attendants to the lady told,
Some fairy, sure, had changed the child,
That wont to be so free and bold.

Then wrathful was the noble dame ;
She blushed bloodred for very shame ;
“ Hence! ere the clan his faintness view ;
Hence with the weakling to Buccleuch !
Watt Tinlinn thou shalt be his guide
To Rangleburn’s lonely side.

Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line,
That coward should e’er be son of mine !”

XII.

A heavy task Watt Tinlinn had,
To guide the counterfeited lad.
Soon as his palfrey felt the weight
Of that ill-omened elfish freight,
He bolted, sprung, and reared amain,
Nor heeded bit, nor curb, nor rein.

It cost Watt Tinlinn mickle toil
To drive him but a Scottish mile ;
But, as a shallow brook they crossed,
The elf, amid the running stream,
His figure changed, like form in dream,

And fled, and shouted, “ Lost! lost! lost!”
Full fast the urchin ran and laughed,
But faster still a clothyard shaft
Whistled from startled Tinlinn’s yew,
And pierced his shoulder through and through.
Although the imp might not be slain,
And though the wound soon healed again,
Yet, as he ran, he yelled for pain ;
And Watt of Tinlinn, much aghast,
Rode back to Branksome fiery fast.

XIII.

Soon on the hill’s steep verge he stood,
That looks o’er Branksome’s towers and wood ;

And martial murmurs, from below,
 Proclaimed the approaching southern foe.
 Through the dark wood, in mingled tone,
 Were borderpipes and bugles blown ;
 The coursers' neighing he could ken,
 And measured tread of marching men ;
 While broke at times the solemn hum,
 The Almy'n's sullen kettle drum ;
 And banners tall, of crimson sheen,
 Above the copse appear ;
 And, glistening through the hawthorns green,
 Shine helm, and shield, and spear.

XIV.

Light forayers first, to view the ground,
 Spurred their fleet coursers loosely round ;
 Behind, in close array and fast,
 The Kendal archers, all in green,
 Obedient to the bugle blast,
 Advancing from the wood were seen.
 To back and guard the archer band,
 Lord Dacre's billmen were at hand ;
 A hardy race, on Irthing bred,
 With kirtles white, and crosses red,
 Arrayed beneath the banner tall,
 That streamed o'er Acre's conquered wall ;
 And minstrels, as they marched in order,
 Played " Noble lord Dacre, he dwells on the
 Border."

XV.

Behind the English bill and bow,
 The mercenaries, firm and slow,
 Moved on to fight, in dark array,
 By Conrad led of Wolfenstein,
 Who brought the band from distant Rhine,
 And sold their blood for foreign pay ;
 The camp their home, their law the sword,
 They knew no country, owned no lord :

They were not armed like England's sons,
 But bore the levin darting guns ;
 Buffcoats, all frounced and 'broidered o'er,
 And morsing horns *e* and scarfs they wore ;
 Each better knee was bared, to aid
 The warriors in the escalade ;
 All, as they marched, in rugged tongue,
 Songs of Teutonic feuds they sung.

XVI.

But louder still the clamour grew,
 And louder still the minstrels blew,
 When, from beneath the greenwood tree,
 Rode forth lord Howard's chivalry ;
 His men at arms, with glaive and spear,
 Brought up the battle's glittering rear.
 There many a youthful knight, full keen
 To gain his spurs, in arms was seen ;
 With favour in his crest, or glove,
 Memorial of his lady's love,
 So rode they forth in fair array,
 Till full their lengthened lines display ;
 Then called a halt, and made a stand,
 And cried, "Saint George, for merry England!"

XVII.

Now every English eye, intent
 On Branksome's armed towers was bent ;
 So near they were, that they might know
 The straining harsh of each crossbow ;
 On battlement and bartizan *f*
 Gleamed axe, and spear, and partizan ;
 Falcon and culver, *g* on each tower,
 Stood prompt, their deadly hail to shower ;
 And flashing armour frequent broke
 From eddy whirls of sable smoke,
 Where, upon tower and turret head,

e Powder-flasks. *f* Battlement.

g Ancient piece of artillery.

The seething pitch and molten lead
 Reeked, like a witch's cauldron red,
 While yet they gaze, the bridges fall,
 The wicket opes, and from the wall
 Rides forth the hoary Seneschal.

XVIII.

Armed he rode, all save the head ;
 His white beard o'er his breastplate spread ;
 Unbroke by age, erect his seat,
 He ruled his eager courser's gait ;
 Forced him, with chastened fire to prance,
 And, high curvetting, slow advance :
 In sign of truce, his better hand
 Displayed a peeled willow wand ;
 His squire, attending in the rear,
 Bore high a gauntlet on a spear.
 When they espied him riding out,
 Lord Howard and Lord Dacre stout
 Sped to the front of their array,
 'To hear what this old knight should say.

XIX.

" Ye English warden lords, of you
 Demands the ladye of Buccleuch,
 Why, 'gainst the truce of Bordertide,
 In hostile guise ye dare to ride,
 With Kendal bow, and Gilsland brand,
 And all yon mercenary band,
 Upon the bounds of fair Scotland?
 My ladye reads you swith return ;
 And, if but one poor straw you burn,
 Or do our towers so much molest,
 As scare one swallow from her nest,
 Saint Mary ! but we'll light a brand,
 Shall warm your hearths in Cumberland."

XX.

A wrathful man was Dacre's Lord,
 But calmer Howard took the word :

" May 't please thy dame, sir Seneschal,
 To seek the castle's outward wall ;
 Our pursuivant at arms shall shew,
 Both why we came, and when we go."
 The message sped, the noble dame
 To the wall's outward circle came ;
 Each chief around leaned on his spear,
 To see the pursuivant appear :
 All in lord Howard's livery dressed,
 The lion argent decked his breast ;
 He led a boy of blooming hue !
 O sight to meet a mother's view !
 It was the heir of great Buccleuch.
 Obeisance meet the herald made,
 And thus his master's will he said :

XXI.

" It irks, high dame, my noble lords,
 'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords ;
 But yet they may not tamely see,
 All through the western wardenry,
 Your law contemning kinsmen ride,
 And burn and spoil the Borderside ;
 And ill beseems your rank and birth
 To make your towers a flemen's firth. *h*
 We claim from thee William of Deloraine,
 That he may suffer march treason pain : *i*
 It was but last Saint Cuthbert's even
 He pricked to Stapleton on Leven,
 Harried *k* the lands of Richard Musgrave,
 And slew his brother by dint of glaive :
 'Then, since a lone and widowed dame
 'These restless riders may not tame,
 Either receive within thy towers,
 Two hundred of my master's powers,
 Or strait they sound their warrison, *l*
 And storm and spoil thy garrison ;

h An asylum for outlaws.*i* Border treason.*k* Plundered.*l* Note of assault.

And this fair boy, to London led,
Shall good king Edward's page be bred."

XXII.

He ceased ; and loud the boy did cry,
And stretched his little arms on high ;
Implored for aid each well known face,
And strove to seek the dame's embrace.
A moment changed that lady's cheer,
Gushed to her eye the unbidden tear ;
She gazed upon the leaders round,
And dark and sad each warrior frowned :
Then, deep within her sobbing breast,
She locked the struggling sigh to rest ;
Unaltered and collected stood,
And thus replied, in dauntless mood :

XXIII.

" Say to thy lords of high emprise,
Who war on women and on boys,
'That either William of Deloraine
Will cleanse him, by oath, of march treason-
stain,
Or else he will the combat take
'Gainst Musgrave, for his honor sake.
No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may count with him kin and blood :
Knighthood he took of Douglas' sword,
When English blood swelled Ancram ford :
And but that lord Dacre's steed was wight,
And bare him ably in the flight,
Himself had seen him dubbed a knight.
For the young heir of Branksome's line,
God be his aid, and God be mine !
Through me no friend shall meet his doom ;
Here, while I live, no foe finds room.
Then, if thy lords their purpose urge,
Take our defiance loud and high ;

Our slogan is their lykewake *m* dirge,
Our moat, the grave where they shall lie."

XXIV.

Proud she looked round, applause to claim ;
Then lightened Thirlestane's eye of flame ;
His bugle Wat of Harden blew ;
Pensils and pennons wide were flung,
To heaven the Border slogan rung,
" Saint Mary for the young Buccleuch !"
The English warcry answered wide,
And forward bent each southern spear ;
Each Kendal archer made a stride,
And drew the bowstring to his ear ;
Each minstrel's warnote loud was blown :
But, ere a gray goose shaft had flown,
A horsman galloped from the rear.

XXV.

" Ah ! noble lords !" he, breathless, said,
" What treason has your march betrayed ?
What make you here, from aid so far,
Before you, walls, around you, war ?
Your foemen triumph in the thought,
That in the toils the lion's caught.
Already on dark Ruberslaw
The Douglass holds his weaponschaw ;
The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the dun heath like autumn grain ;
And on the Liddle's northern strand,
To bar retreat to Cumberland,
Lord Maxwell ranks his merrymen good,
Beneath the eagle and the rood ;
And Jedwood, Esk, and Teviotdale,
Have to proud Angus come ;
And all the Merse and Lauderdale
Have risen with haughty Home.

m Lykewake, the watching a corpse previous to interment.

n Weaponschaw, the military array of a county.

An exile from Northumberland,
 In Liddesdale I've wandered long ;
 But still my heart was with merry England,
 And cannot brook my country's wrong ;
 And hard I've spurred all night to show
 The mustering of the coming foe."

XXVI.

" And let them come !" fierce Dacre cried ;
 " For soon yon crest, my father's pride,
 That swept the shores of Judah's sea,
 And waved in gales of Galilee,
 From Branksome's highest tower displayed,
 Shall mock the rescue's lingering aid !
 Level each harquebuss on row ;
 Draw, merry archers, draw the bow ;
 Up, billmen, to the walls, and cry,
 Dacre for England, win or die !"

XXVII.

" Yet hear," quoth Howard, " calmly hear,
 Nor deem my words the words of fear ;
 For who in field or foray slack
 Saw the blanche lion e'er fall back ?
 But thus to risk our Border flower
 In strife against a kingdom's power,
 Ten thousand Scots 'gainst thousands three,
 Certes, were desperate policy.
 Nay, take the terms the ladye made,
 Ere conscious of the advancing aid :
 Let Musgrave meet fierce Deloraine
 In single fight ; and if he gain,
 He gains for us ; but if he's crossed,
 'Tis but a single warrior lost :
 The rest, retreating as they came,
 Avoid defeat, death, and shame."

XXVIII.

Ill could the haughty Dacre brook
 His brother warden's sage rebuke ;
 And yet his forward step he stayed,

And slow and sullenly obeyed.
 But ne'er again the Borderside
 Did these two lords in friendship ride ;
 And this slight discontent, men say,
 Cost blood upon another day.

XXIX.

The pursuivant at arms again
 Before the castle took his stand ;
 His trumpet called, with parleying strain,
 The leaders of the Scottish band ;
 And he defied, in Musgrave's right,
 Stout Deloraine to single fight ;
 A gauntlet at their feet he laid,
 And thus the terms of fight he said :
 " If in the lists of good Musgrave's sword
 Vanquish the knight of Deloraine,
 Your youthful chieftain, Branksome's lord,
 Shall hostage for his clan remain :
 If Deloraine foil good Musgrave,
 The boy his liberty shall have.
 Howe'er it falls, the English band,
 Unharming Scots, by Scots unharmed,
 In peaceful march, like men unarmed,
 Shall straight retreat to Cumberland."

XXX.

Unconscious of the near relief,
 The proffer pleased each Scottish chief,
 Though much the ladye sage gainsayed :
 For though their hearts were brave and true,
 From Jedwood's recent sack they knew,
 How tardy was the regent's aid ;
 And you may guess the noble dame
 Durst not the secret prescience own,
 Sprung from the art she might not name,
 By which the coming help was known.
 Closed was the compact, and agreed
 That lists should be enclosed with speed
 Beneath the castle, on a lawn :

They fixed the morrow for the strife,
 On foot, with Scottish axe and knife
 At the fourth hour from peep of dawn ;
 When Deloraine, from sickness freed,
 Or else a champion in his stead,
 Should for himself and chieftain stand,
 Against stout Musgrave, hand to hand.

XXXI.

I know right well, that, in their lay,
 Full many minstrels sing and say,
 Such combat should be made on horse,
 On foaming steed, in full career,
 With brand to aid, when as the spear
 Should shiver in the course :
 But he, the jovial Harper taught
 Me, yet a youth, how it was fought,
 In guise which now I say ;
 He knew each ordinance and clause
 Of black lord Archibald's battle laws,
 In the old Douglass' day.
 He brooked not, he, that scoffing tongue
 Should tax his minstrelsy with wrong,
 Or call his song untrue :
 For this, when they the goblet plied,
 And such rude taunt had chafed his pride,
 The Bard of Reull he slew.
 On Teviot's side, in fight, they stood,
 And tuneful hands were stained with blood ;
 Where still the thorn's white branches wave,
 Memorial o'er his rival's grave.

XXXII.

Why should I tell the rigid doom,
 That dragged my master to his tomb ;
 How Ousenam's maidens tore their hair,
 Wept till their eyes were dead and dim,
 And wrung their hands for love of him,
 Who died at Jedwood Air ?
 He died ! His scholars, one by one,

To the cold silent grave are gone ;
And I, alas ! survive alone,
To muse o'er rivalries of yore,
And grieve that I shall hear no more
The strains which envy heard before ;
For, with my minstrel brethren fled,
My jealousy of song is dead.
He paused : the listening dames again
Applaud the hoary Minstrel's strain ;
With many a word of kindly cheer,
In pity half, and half sincere,
Marvelled the duchess how so well
His legendary song could tell,
Of ancient deeds, so long forgot ;
Of feuds, whose memory was not ;
Of forests, now laid waste and bare ;
Of towers, which harbour now the hare ;
Of manners, long since changed and gone ;
Of chiefs, who under their gray stone
So long had slept, that fickle Fame
Had blotted from her rolls their name,
And twined round some new minion's head
The fading wreath for which they bled :
In sooth, 'twas strange, this old man's verse
Could call them from their marble hearse.

The harper smiled, well pleased ; for ne'er
Was flattery lost on poet's ear :
A simple race ! they waste their toil
For the vain tribute of a smile ;
E'en when in age their flame expires,
Her dulcet breath can fan its fires ;
Their drooping fancy wakes at praise,
And strives to trim the shortlived blaze.

Smiled then, well pleased, the Aged Man,
And thus his tale, continued, ran.

THE
L A Y
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.

CANTO FIFTH.

I.

CALL it not vain : they do not err,
Who say, that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies ;
Who say, tall cliff, and cavern lone,
For the departed bard make moan ;
That mountains weep in chrystal rill ;
That flowers in tears of balm distil ;
Through his loved groves that breezes sigh,
And oaks, in deeper groan, reply ;
And rivers teach their rushing wave
To murmur dirges round his grave.

II.

Not that, in sooth, o'er mortal urn
Those things inanimate can mourn ;
But that the stream, the wood, the gale,
Is vocal with the plaintive wail
Of those, who, else, forgotten long,
Lived in the poet's faithful song,
And, with the poet's parting breath,
Whose memory feels a second death.
The maid's pale shade, who wails her lot,
That love, true love, should be forgot,

From rose and hawthorn shakes the tear
Upon the gentle Minstrel's bier :
The phantom knight, his glory fled,
Mourn's, o'er the field he heaped with dead ;
Mounts the wild blast that sweeps amain,
And shrieks along the battleplain :
The chief, whose antique crownlet long
Still sparkling in the feudal song,
Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in the thanedom once his own,
His ashes undistinguished lie,
His place, his power, his memory die :
His groans the lonely caverns fill,
His tears of rage impel the rill ;
All mourn the Minstrel's harp unstrung,
Their name unknown, their praise unsung.

III.

Scarcely the hot assault was staid,
The terms of truce were scarcely made,
When they could spy, from Branksome's towers,
The advancing march of martial powers ;
Thick clouds of dust afar appeared,
And trampling steeds were faintly heard ;
Spearheads, above the columns dun,
Glanced momentary to the sun ;
And feudal banners fair displayed
The bands that moved to Branksome's aid:

IV.

Vails not to tell each hardy clan,
From the fair Middlemarches came ;
The Bloody Heart blazed in the van,
Announcing Douglas, dreaded name !
Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battleorder set ;
And Swinton laid the lance in rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest

Of Clarence's Plantagenet,
 Nor list's I say, what hundreds more,
 From the rich Merse and Lammermore,
 And Tweed's fair borders, to the war,
 Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
 And Hepburn's mingled banners, come,
 Down the steep mountain, glittering far,
 And shouting still, "A Home! A Home!"

V.

Now squire and knight, from Branksome sent,
 On many a courteous message went;
 To every chief and lord they paid
 Meet thanks for prompt and powerful aid;
 And told them how a truce was made,
 And how a day of fight was ta'en
 'Twixt Musgrave and stout Deloraine;
 And how the ladye prayed them dear,
 That all would stay the fight to see,
 And deign in love and courtesy,
 To taste of Branksome cheer.
 Nor, while they bade to feast each Scot,
 Were England's noble lords forgot;
 Himself, the hoary Seneschal,
 Rode forth, in seemly terms to call
 Those gallant foes to Branksome Hall.
 Accepted Howard, than whom knight
 Was never dubbed, more bold in fight;
 Nor, when from war and armour free,
 More famed for stately courtesy:
 But angry Dacre rather chose
 In his pavilion to repose.

VI.

Now, noble dame, perchance you ask,
 How these two hostile armies met?
 Deeming it were no easy task
 To keep the truce which here was set;
 Where martial spirits, all on fire,
 Breathed only blood and mortal ire.

By mutual inroads, mutual blows,
By habit, and by nation, foes,
They met on Teviot's strand:
They met, and sate them mingled down,
Without a threat, without a frown,
As Brothers meet in foreign land.
The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasped,
Were interchanging in greeting dear ;
Visors were raised, and faces shewn,
And many a friend, to friend made known,
Partook of social cheer.
Some drove the jolly bowl about ;
With dice and draughts some chased the day ;
And some, with many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry, and rout,
Pursued the football play.

VII.

Yet, be it known, had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen ;
Those bands, so fair together ranged,
Those hands, so frankly interchanged,
Had dyed with gore the green :
The merry shout by Teviotside
Dad sunk in warcries wild and wide,
And in the groan of death ;
And whingers, *a* now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
'Twixt truce and war, such sudden change,
Was not unfrequent, nor held strange,
In the old Borderday ;
But yet on Branksome's towers and town,
In peaceful merriment sunk down
The sun's declining ray.

a A sort of knife, or poniard.

VIII.

The blithsome signs of wassel gay
 Decayed not with the dying day;
 Soon through the latticed windows tall,
 Of lofty Branksome's lordly hall,
 Divided square by shafts of stone,
 Huge flakes of ruddy lustre shone;
 Nor less the gilded rafters rang
 With merry harp and beakers' clang;
 And frequent, on the darkening plain,
 Loud hallo, whoop, or whistle ran,
 As bands, their straglers to regain,
 Give the shrill watchword of their clan;
 And revellers, o'er their bowels, proclaim
 Douglas or Dacre's conquering name.

IX.

Less frequent heard, and fainter still,
 At length the various clamours died;
 And you might hear, from Branksome hill,
 No sound but Teviot's rushing tide;
 Save, when the changing centinel
 The challenge of his watch could tell;
 And save, where, through the dark profound,
 The clanging axe and hammer's sound
 Rung from the nether lawn;
 For many a busy hand toiled there,
 Strong pales to shape, and beams to square,
 The lists' dread barriers to prepare,
 Against the morrow's dawn.

X.

Margaret from hall did soon retreat,
 Despite the dame's reproving eye;
 Nor marked she as she left her seat,
 Full many a stifled sigh:
 For many a noble warrior strove
 To win the flower of Teviot's love,
 And many a bold ally.

With throbbing head and anxious heart,
 All in her lonely bower apart,
 In broken sleep she lay;
 By times, from silken couch she rose;
 While yet the bannered hosts repose,
 She viewed the dawning day:
 Of all the hundreds sunk to rest,
 First woke the loveliest and the best.

XI.

She gazed upon the inner court,
 Which in the tower's tall shadow lay;
 Where coursers' clang, and stamp, and snort,
 Had rung the livelong yesterday.
 Now, still as death! till, stalking slow,
 The jingling spurs announce his tread;
 A stately warrior passed below;
 But when he raised his plumed head,
 Blessed Mary! can it be?
 Secure, as if in Ousenam bowers,
 He walks through Branksome's hostile towers,
 With fearless step, and free.
 She dare not sign, she dare not speak,
 Oh! if one page's slumbers break,
 His blood the price must pay!
 Not all the pearls queen Mary wears,
 Not Margaret's yet more precious tears
 Shall buy his life a day.

XII.

Yet was his hazard small, for well
 You may bethink you of the spell
 Of that sly urchin page;
 This to his lord he did impart,
 And made him seem, by glamour art,
 A knight from Hermitage.
 Unchallenged, thus, the warder's post,
 The court unchallenged, thus he crossed,
 For all the vassalage:
 But, O what magic's quaint disguise

Could blind fair Margaret's azure eyes!
 She started from her seat;
 While with surprise and fear she strove,
 And both could scarcely master love:
 Lord Henry's at her feet.

XIII.

Oft have I mused what purpose bad,
 That foul malicious urchin had
 To bring this meeting round;
 For happy Love's a heavenly sight,
 And by a vile malignant sprite
 In such no joy is found:
 And oft I've deemed, perchance he thought
 Their erring passion might have wrought
 Sorrow, and sin, and shame;
 And death to Cranstoun's gallant knight,
 And to the gentle ladye bright,
 Disgrace, and loss of fame.
 But earthly spirit could not tell
 The heart of them that loved so well;
 True love's the gift which God has given
 To man alone beneath the heaven.
 It is not Fantasy's hot fire,
 Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly;
 It liveth not in fierce desire,
 With dead desire it doth not die;
 It is the secret sympathy,
 The silver cord, the silken tie,
 Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
 In body and in soul can bind.
 Now leave we Margaret and her knight
 To tell you of the approaching fight.

XIV.

Their warning blast the bugles blew,
 The pipe's shrill port *b* aroused each clan;
 In haste the deadly strife to view,

b A martial piece of music, adapted to the bagpipes.

The trooping warriors eager ran,
 Thick round the lists their lances stood,
 Like blasted pines in Ettricke wood;
 To Branksome many a look they threw,
 The combatant's approach to view,
 And bandied many a word of boast
 About the knight each favoured most.

XV.

Meantime full anxious was the dame;
 For now arose disputed claim
 Of who should fight for Deloraine,
 'Twixt Harden and 'twixt Thirlestaine;
 They 'gan to reckon kin and rent,
 And frowning brow on brow was bent;
 But yet not long the strife; for lo!
 Himself, the knight of Deloraine,
 Strong, as it seemed, and free from pain,
 In armour sheathed from top to toe,
 Appeared, and craved the combat due,
 The dame her charm successful knew, c
 And the fierce chiefs their claims withdrew.

XVI.

When for the lists they sought the plain,
 The stately lady's silken rein
 Did noble Howard hold;
 Unarmed by her side he walked,
 And much, in courteous phrase they talked
 Of feats of arms of old.
 Costly his garb, his Flemish ruff
 Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
 With satin slashed and lined;
 Twany his boot, and gold his spur,
 His cloak was all of Poland fur,
 His hose with silver twined;
 His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
 Hung in a broad and studded belt;

c See p. 39, verse twenty third.

Hence, in rude phrase, the Borderers still
Call noble Howard, Belted Will.

XVII.

Behind Lord Howard and the dame,
Fair Margaret on her palfrey came,
Whose footcloth swept the ground ;
White was her whimple, and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound ;
The lordly Angus by her side,
In courtesy to cheer her tried ;
Without his aid, her hand in vain
Had strove to guide her broidered rein.
He deemed she shuddered at the sight
Of warriors met for mortal fight ;
But cause of terror all unguessed,
Was fluttering on her gentle breast,
When in their chairs of crimson placed,
The dame and he the barriers graced.

XVIII.

Prize of the field, the young Buccleuch,
An English knight led forth to view ;
Scarce rued the boy his present plight,
So much he longed to see the fight.
Within the lists, in knightly pride,
High Home and haughty Dacre ride ;
Their leading staffs of steel they wield,
As marshals of the mortal field ;
Then heralds hoarse did loud proclaim,
In king, and queen, and warden's name,
That none, while lasts the strife,
Should dare, by look, or sign, or word,
Aid to a champion to afford,
On peril of his life.
Then not a breath the silence broke,
Till thus the alternate hearlds spoke.

XIX.

ENGLISH HERALD.

Here standeth Richard of Musgrave,
 Good knight, and true, and freely born,
 Amends from Deloraine to crave,
 For foul despiteous scathe and scorn.
 He sayeth, that William of Deloraine
 Is traitor false by Border laws ;
 This with his sword he will maintain,
 So help him God, and his good cause !

XX.

SCOTTISH HEARLD.

Here standeth William of Deloraine,
 Good knight, and true, of noble strain,
 Who sayeth, that foul treason's stain,
 Since he bore arms ne'er soiled his coat,
 And that, so help him God above,
 He will on Musgrave's body prove,
 He lies most foully in his throat.

LORD DACRE.

Forward, brave champions, to the fight !
 Sound trumpets——

LORD HOME.

————— God defend the right !
 At the last word, with deadly blows,
 The ready warriors fiercely close.

XXI.

Ill would it suit your gentle ear,
 Ye lovely listeners, to hear
 How to the axe the helms did sound,
 And blood poured down from many a wound ;
 For desperate was the strife, and long,
 And either warrior fierce and strong.
 But were each dame a listening knight
 I well could tell how warriors fight ;
 For I have seen war's lightning flashing,
 Seen the claymore with bayonet clashing,
 Seen through red blood the warhorse dashing,

And scorn amid the reeling strife,
To yield a step for death or life.

XXII.

'Tis done, 'tis done! that fatal blow
Has stretched him on the bloody plain;
He strives to rise! Brave Musgrave, no!
Thence never shalt thou rise again!
He chokes in blood! some friendly hand
Undo the visors barred band;
Unfix the gorget's iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
In vain, in vain! haste, holy friar,
Haste, e'er the sinner shall expire!
Of all his guilt let him be shriven,
And smooth his path from earth to heaven.

XXIII.

In haste the holy friar sped,
His naked foot was dyed with red,
As through the lists he ran;
Unmindful of the shouts on high,
That hailed the conqueror's victory,
He raised the dying man;
Loose waved his silver beard and hair,
As o'er him he kneeled down in prayer;
And still the crucifix on high,
He holds before his darkening eye,
And still he bends an anxious ear,
His faltering penitence to hear;
Still props him from the bloody sod,
Still, even when soul and body part,
Pours ghostly comfort on his heart,
And bids him trust in Gód!
Unheard he prays; 'tis o'er, 'tis o'er!
Richard of Musgrave breathes no more.

XXIV.

As if exhausted in the fight,
Of musing o'er the piteous sight,
The silent victor stands;

His beaver did he not unclasp,
Marked not the shouts, felt not the grasp
Of gratulating hands.

When lo! strange cries of wild surprise,
Mingled with seeming terror, rise

Among the Scottish bands;
And all amid the thronged array,
In panic haste gave open way,
To a half naked ghastly man,
Who downward from the castle ran;
He crossed the barriers at a bound,
And wild and haggard looked around,

As dizzy, and in pain;
And all, upon the armed ground,
Knew William of Deloraine!

Each ladye sprung from seat with speed;
Vaulted each marshal from his steed;

"And who art thou," they cried,
"Who hast this battle fought and won?"
His plumed helm was soon undone;

"Cranstoun of Teviotside!
For his fair prize I've fought and won."
And to the ladye led her son.

XXV.

Full oft the rescued boy she kissed,
And often pressed him to her breast;
For, under all her dauntless show,
Her heart had throbb'd at every blow;
Yet not lord Cranstoun deign she greet,
Though low he kneeled at her feet.

Me lists not tell what words were made,
What Douglas, Home, and Howard said;

(For Howard was a generous foe)
And how the clan united prayed,
The ladye would the feud forego,
And deign to bless the nuptial hour
Of Cranstoun's Lord and Teviot's Flower.

XXVI.

She looked to river, looked to hill,
 Thought on the spirit's prophecy,
 Then broke her silence stern and still,
 "Not you, but fate, has vanquished me ;
 Their influence kindly stars may shower
 On Teviot's tide and Branksome's tower,
 For pride is quelled, and love is free."
 She took fair Margaret by the hand,
 Who, breathless, trembling, scarce might stand
 That hand to Cranstoun's lord gave she.
 "As I am true to thee and thine,
 Do thou be true to me and mine !
 This clasp of love our bond shall be ;
 For this is your betrothing day,
 And all these noble lords shall stay,
 To grace it with their company."

XXVII.

All as they left the listed plain,
 Much of the story she did gain,
 How Cranstoun fought with Deloraine,
 And of his page, and of the book,
 Which from the wounded knight he took ;
 And how he sought her castle high,
 That morn, by help of gramarye ;
 How, in Sir William's armour dight,
 Stolen by his page, while slept the knight,
 He took on him the single fight.
 But half his tale he left unsaid,
 And lingered till he joined the maid.
 Cared not the ladye to betray
 Her mystic arts in view of day ;
 But well she thought when midnight came,
 Of that strange page the pride to tame,
 From his foul hands the book to save,
 And send it back to Michael's grave.
 Needs not to tell each tender word
 'Twixt Margaret and 'twixt Cranstoun's lord ;

Nor how she told of former woes,
 And how her bosom fell and rose,
 While he and Musgrave bandied blows;
 Needs not these lover's joys to tell;
 One day, fair maids, you'll know them well.

XXVIII.

William of Deloraine, some chance,
 Had wakened from his deathlike trance;
 And taught that, in the listed plain,
 Another, in his arms and shield,
 Against fierce Musgrave axe did wield,
 Under the name of Deloraine.
 Hence, to the field, unarmed, he ran,
 And hence his presence scared the clan,
 Who held him for some fleeting wraith,^d
 And not a man of blood and breath.

Not much this new ally he loved,
 Yet, when he saw what hap had proved,
 He greeted him right heartilie.
 He would not waken old debate,
 For he was void of rancorous hate,
 Though rude, and scant of courtesy;
 In raids, he spilt but seldom blood,
 Unless when men at arms withstood,
 Or, as was meet, for deadly feud.
 He ne'er bore grudge for stalwart blow,
 Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe:
 And so 'twas seen of him; e'en now,
 When on dead Musgrave he looked down
 Grief darkened on his rugged brow,
 Though half disguised with a frown;
 And thus, while sorrow bent his head,
 His foeman's epitaph he made.

XXIX.

"Now, Richard Musgrave, liest thou here!
 I ween, my deadly enemy,

^d The spectral apparition of a living person.

For if I slew thy brother dear,
 Thou slewest a sister's son to me;
 And when I lay in dungeon dark,
 Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
 Till, ransomed for a thousand mark,
 Dark Musgrave, it was long of thee,
 And, Musgrave, could our fight be tried,
 And thou wert now alive, as I,
 No mortal man should us divide,
 Till one, or both of us, did die:
 Yet, rest thee God! for well I know,
 I ne'er shall find a nobler foe!
 In all the northern counties here,
 Whose words is, Snaffle, spur, and spear,^e
 Thou wert the best to follow gear;
 'Twas pleasure as we looked behind,
 To see how thou the chase couldst wind,
 Cheer the dark bloodhound on his way,
 And with the bugle rouse the fray!
 I'd give the lands of Deloraine,
 Dark Musgrave were alive again."

XXX.

So mourned he, till, lord Dacre's band
 Were bowing back to Cumberland.
 They raised brave Musgrave from the field,
 And laid him on his bloody shield;
 On levelled lances, four and four,
 By turns, the noble burden bore.
 Before, at times, upon the gale,
 Was heard the Minstrel's plaintive wail;
 Behind, four priests, in sable stole,
 Sung requiem for the warrior's soul;
 Around, the horsemen slowly rode;
 With trailing pikes the spearmen trod;

^e The lands, that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear,
 Have for their blazon had, the snaffle, spur, and spear.

And thus the gallant knight they bore,
Through Liddesdale to Leven's shore,
Thence to Holme Coltrame's lofty nave,
And laid him in his father's grave.
The harp's wild notes, though hushed the song,
The mimic march of death prolong,
Now seems it far, and now anear,
Now meets, and now eludes the ear ;
Now seems some mountain's side to sweep,
Now faintly dies in valley deep ;
Seems now as if the Minstrel's wail,
Now the sad requiem loads the gale ;
Last, o'er the warrior's closing grave,
Rung the full choir in choral stave.

After due pause they bade him tell,
Why he, who touched the harp so well,
Should thus, with ill rewarded toil,
Wander a poor and thankless soil,
When the more generous southern land
Would well requite his skilful hand.

The Aged Harper, howsoe'er
His only friend, his harp, was dear,
Liked not to hear it ranked so high
Above his flowing poesy ;
Less liked he still that scornful jeer
Misprized the land he loved so dear :
High was the sound, as thus again
The Bard resumed his minstrel strain.

THE
LAY
OF
THE LAST MINSTREL.

CANTO SIXTH.

I.

BREATHES there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,

From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair reknown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

II.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand!

Still, as I view each well known scene,
 Think what is now, and what hath been,
 Seem as, to me, of all bereft,
 Sole friends, thy woods and streams were left ;
 And thus I love them better still,
 Even in extremity of ill.

By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
 Though none should guide my feeble way ;
 Still feel the breeze down Ettricke break,
 Although it chill my withered cheek ;
 Still lay my head by Teviot stone,
 Though there forgotten and alone,
 The bard may draw his parting groan.

III.

Not scorned like me ! to Branksome Hall
 The minstrels came, at festive call ;
 Trooping they came, from near and far,
 The jovial priests of mirth and war ;
 Alike for feast and fight prepared,
 Battle and banquet both they shared.
 Of late, before each martial clan,
 They blew their deathnote in the van ;
 But now, for every merry mate,
 Rose the Portcullis' iron grate ;
 They sound the pipe, they strike the string,
 They dance, they revel, and they sing,
 Till the rude turrets shake and ring.

IV.

Me lists not at this tide declare
 The splendour of the spousal rite,
 How mustered in the chapel fair,
 Both maid and matron, squire and knight ;
 Me lists not tell of owches rare,
 Of mantles green, and braided hair,
 And kirtles furred with miniver ;
 What plumage waved the altar round,
 How spurs, and ringing chainlets, sound :

And hard it were for bard to speak
 The changeful hue of Margaret's cheek;
 That lovely hue, which comes and flies,
 As awe and shame alternate rise!

V.

Some bards have sung, the ladye high
 Chapel or altar came not nigh;
 Nor durst the rites of spousal grace,
 So much she feared each holy place.
 False slanders these: I trust right well,
 She wrought not by forbidden spell;
 For, mighty words and signs have power
 O'er sprites in planetary hour;
 Yet scarce I praise their venturous part,
 Who tamper with such dangerous art.

But this for faithful truth I say,
 The ladye by the altar stood,
 Of sable velvet her array,

And on her head a crimson hood,
 With pearls embroidered and entwined,
 Guarded with gold, with ermine lined;
 A merlin sat upon her wrist,
 Held by a leash of silken twist.

VI.

The spousal rites were ended soon;
 'Twas now the merry hour of noon,
 And in the lofty arched hall
 Was spread the gorgeous festival:
 Steward and squire, with heedful haste,
 Marshalled the rank of every guest;
 Pages, with ready blade, were there,
 The mighty meal to carve and share.
 O'er capon, heronshew, and crane,
 And princely peacock's gilded train,
 And o'er the boarhead, garnished brave,
 And cygent from Saint Mary's wave;
 O'er ptarmigan and venison,
 The priest had spoke his benison.

Then rose the riot and the din,
 Above, beneath, without, within!
 For, from the lofty balcony,
 Rung trumpet, shalm, and psaltery;
 Their clanging bowls old warriors quaffed,
 Loudly they spoke, and loudly laughed;
 Whispered young knights, in tone more mild,
 To ladies fair, and ladies smiled.
 The hooded hawks, high perched on beam.
 The clamour joined with whistling scream,
 And flapped their wings, and shook their bells,
 In concert with the staghounds' yells.
 Round go the flasks of ruddy wine,
 From Bordeaux, Orleans, or the Rhine;
 Their tasks the busy sewers ply,
 And all is mirth and revelry.

VII.

The goblin page, omitting still
 No opportunity of ill,
 Strove now, while blood ran hot and high,
 To rouse debate and jealousy;
 Till Conrade, lord of Wolfenstein,
 By nature fierce, and warm with wine,
 And now in humour highly crossed,
 About some steeds his band had lost,
 High words to words succeeding still,
 Smote, with his gauntlet, Stout Hunthill;
 A hot and hardy Rutherford,
 Whom men call Dickon Drawthesword.
 He took it on the page's saye,
 Hunthill had driven these steeds away.
 Then Howard, Home, and Douglas rose,
 The kindling discord to compose.
 Stern Rutherford right little said,
 But bit his glove, and shook his head:
 A fortnight thence, in Inglewood,
 Stout Conrade, cold, and drenched in blood
 His bosom gored with many a wound,

Was by a woodman's lymedog found ;
 Unknown the manner of his death,
 Gone was his brand, both sword and sheath ;
 But ever from that time 'twas said,
 That Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

VIII.

The dwarf, who feared his master's eye ;
 Might his foul treachery espie,
 Now sought the castle buttery,
 Where many a yeoman, bold and free,
 Revelled as merrily and well,
 As those that state in lordly selle.
 Wat Tinlinn, there, did frankly raise
 The pledge to Arthur Firethebraes ;
 And he, as by his breeding bound,
 To Howard's merry men sent it round.
 To quit them on the English side,
 Red Roland Forster loudly cried,
 " A deep carouse to yon fair bride !"
 At every pledge, from vat and pail,
 Foamed forth, in floods, the nutbrown ale ;
 While shout the riders every one,
 Such day of mirth ne'er cheered their clan,
 Since old Buccleuch the name did gain,
 When in the cleuch the buck was ta'en.

IX.

The wily page, with vengeful thought,
 Remembered him of Tinlinn's yew,
 And swore, it should be dearly bought,
 That ever he the arrow drew.
 First, he the yeomen did molest,
 With bitter gibe, and taunting jest ;
 Told how he fled at Solway strife,
 And how Hob Armstrong cheered his wife,
 Then, shunning still his powerful arm,
 At unawares he wrought his harm ;
 From trencher stole his choicest cheer,
 Dashed from his lips his can of beer,

Then, to his knee sly creeping on,
 With bodkin pierced him to the bone :
 The venom'd wound, and festering joint :
 Long after rued that bodkin's point.
 The startled yeoman swore and spurned,
 And board and flaggons overturned ;
 Riot and clamour wild began ;
 Back to the hall the urchin ran ;
 Took, in a darkling nook, his post,
 And grinned and muttered, " Lost ! lost ! lost ! "

X.

By this, the dame, lest further fray
 Should mar the concord of the day,
 Had bid the Minstrels tune their lay.
 And first stept forth old Albert Græme,
 The Minstrel of that ancient name :
 Was none who struck the harp so well,
 Within the Land Debateable ;
 Well friended too, his hardy kin,
 Whoever lost, were sure to win ;
 They sought the beeves that made their broth,
 In Scotland and in England both.
 In homely guise, as nature bade,
 His simple song the Borderer said.

XI.

ALBERT GRÆME.

It was an English ladye bright,
 The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
 And she would marry a Scottish knight,
 For love will still be lord of all !

Blithly they saw the rising sun,
 When he shone fair on Carlisle wall,
 But they were sad ere day was done,
 Though Love was still the lord of all !

Her sire gave brooch and jewel fine,
 Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall ;
 Her brother gave but a flask of wine,
 For ire that Love was lord of all !

G

For she had lands, both meadow and lea,
 Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
 And he swore her death ere he would see
 A Scottish knight the lord of all !

XII.

That wine she had not tasted well,
 The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall :
 When dead, in her true lover's arms, she fell,
 For Love was still the lord of all !

He pierced her brother to the heart,
 Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall ;
 So perish all would true love part,
 That Love may still be lord of all !

And then he took the cross divine,
 Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
 And died for her sake in Palestine,
 So love was still the lord of all !

Now all ye lovers that faithful prove,
 The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
 Pray for their souls who died for love,
 For love shall still be lord of all !

XIII.

As ended Albert's simple lay,
 Arose a bard of loftier port ;
 For sonnet, rhyme, and roundelay,
 Renowned in haughty Henry's court ;
 There rung thy harp, unrivalled long,
 Fitztraver of the silver song.

The gentle Surrey loved his lyre,
 Who has not heard of Surrey's fame ?
 His was the hero's soul of fire,
 And his the bard's immortal name ;
 And his was love exalted high,
 By all the glow of chivalry.

XIV.

They sought, together, climes afar,
 And oft, within some olive grove,

When evening came, with twinkling star,
 They sung of Surrey's absent love.
 His step the Italian peasant staid,
 And deemed, that spirits from on high,
 Round where some hermit saint was laid,
 Were breathing heavenly melody ;
 So sweet did harp and voice combine,
 To praise the name of Geraldine.

XV.

Fitztraver ! O what tongue may say,
 The pangs thy faithful bosom knew,
 When Surrey, of the deathless lay,
 Ungrateful Tudor's sentence slew ?
 Regardless of the tyrant's frown,
 His harp called wrath and vengeance down ;
 He left, for Naworth's iron towers,
 Windsor's green glades, and courtly bowers ;
 And, faithful to his patron's name,
 With Howard, still, Fitztraver came ;
 Lord William's foremost favourite he,
 And chief of all his minstrelsy.

XVI.

FITZTRAVER.

'Twas All souls' eve, and Surrey's heart beat
 high !
 He heard the midnight bell with anxious start
 Which told the mystic hour, approaching nigh,
 When wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
 To shew to him the lady of his heart,
 Albeit, betwixt them roared the ocean grim ;
 Yet so the sage had hight to play his part,
 That he should see her form in life and limb,
 And mark, if still she loved, and still she
 thought of him.

XVII.

Dark was the vaulted room of gramarye,
 To which the wizard led the gallant knight,
 Save that before a mirror, huge and high,

A hallowed taper shed a glimmering light
 On mystic implements of magic might,
 On cross, and character, and talisman,
 And almagest, and altar, nothing bright :
 For fitful was the lustre, pale and wan,
 As watchlight, by the bed of some departing man.

XVIII.

But soon within that mirror, huge and high,
 Was seen a selfemitted light to gleam ;
 And forms upon its breast, the earl 'gan spy,
 Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish dream ;
 Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem
 To form a lordly and a lofty room,
 Part lighted by a lamp, with silver beam,
 Placed by a couch of Agra's silken loom,
 And part by moonshine pale, and part was
 hid in gloom.

XIX.

Fair all the pageant ; but how passing fair
 The slender form which lay on couch of Ind !
 O'er her white bosom strayed her hazel hair,
 Pale her dear cheek, as if for love she pined ;
 All in her nightrobe loose, she lay reclined,
 And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine,
 Some strain, that seemed her inmost soul to
 find :
 That favoured strain was Surrey's raptured
 line,
 That fair and lovely form, the lady Geraldine.

XX.

Slow rolled the clouds upon the lovely form,
 And swept the goodly vision all away :
 So royal envy rolled the murky storm
 O'er my beloved master's glorious day.
 Thou jealous, ruthless tyrant ! Heaven repay
 On thee, and on thy children's latest line,
 The wild caprice of thy despotic sway.

The gory bridal bed, the plundered shrine,
The murdered Surrey's blood, the tears of
Geraldine!

XXI.

Both Scots, and southern chiefs, prolong
Applauses of Fitztraver's song ;
These hated Henry's name as death,
And those still held the ancient faith.
Then, from his seat, with lofty air,
Rose Harold, bard of brave St. Clair ;
Saint Clair, who, feasting high at home,
Had with that lord to battle come.
Harold was born where restless seas
Howl round the stormswept Orcades ;
Where erst Saint Clairs held princely sway,
O'er isle and islet, strait and bay ;
Still nods their palace to its fall,
Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall !
Thence oft he marked fierce Pentland rave,
As if grim Odin rode her wave ;
And watched, the whilst, with visage pale,
And throbbing heart, the struggling sail ;
For all of wonderful and wild
Had rapture for the lonely child.

XXII.

And much of wild and wonderful,
In these rude isles, might fancy cull ;
For thither came, in times afar,
Stern Lochlin's sons of roving war,
The Norsemen, trained to spoil and blood,
Skilled to prepare the raven's food ;
Kings of the main, their leaders brave,
Their barks, the dragons of the wave ;
And there, in many a stormy vale,
The Scald had told his wond'rous tale ;
And many a Runic column high
Had witnessed grim idolatry.

And thus had Harold in his youth,
 Learned many a Saga's rhyme uncouth,
 Of that seasnake, tremendous curled,
 Whose monstrous circle girds the world ;
 Of those dread maids, whose hideous yell
 Maddens the battle's bloody swell ;
 Of chiefs, who, guided through the gloom
 By the pale deathlights of the tomb,
 Ransacked the graves of warriors old,
 Their faulchions wrenched from corpse's hold,
 Waked the deaf tomb with war's alarms,
 And bade the dead arise to arms !
 With war and wonder all on flame,
 To Roslin's bowers young Harold came,
 Where, by sweet glen and greenwood tree,
 He learned a milder minstrelsy ;
 Yet something of the northern spell
 Mixed with the softer numbers well.

XXIII.

HAROLD.

O listen, listen, ladies gay !
 No haughty feat of arms I tell :
 Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
 That mourns the lovely Rosabelle.

“ Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew !
 And, gentle ladye, deign to stay !
 Rest thee in Castle Ravensheuch,
 Nor tempt the stormy firth to day.

“ The blackening wave is edged with white ;
 To Inch *b* and rock the seamews fly ;
 The fishers have heard the Watersprite,
 Whose screams forbode that wreck is nigh.

“ Last night the gifted seer did view
 A wet shroud rolled round ladye gay ;

b Inch, isl.

Then stay thee, Fair, in Ravensheuch :
Why cross the gloomy firth to day ?”

“ ’Tis not because Lord Lindesay’s heir
To night at Roslin leads the ball,
But that my ladye mother there
Sits lonely in her castlehall.

“ ’Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will chide,
If ’tis not filled by Rosabelle.”

O’er Roslin all that dreary night
A wonderous blaze was seen to gleam ;
’Twas broader than the watchfire light,
And brighter than the bright moonbeam.

It glared on Roslin’s castled rock,
It reddened all the copsewood glen ;
’Twas seem from Dryden’s groves of oak,
And seen from caverned Hawthornden.

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin’s chiefs uncoffined lie ;
Each Baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seemed all on fire within, around,
Both vaulted crypt and altar’s pale ;
Shone every pillar-foliage bound,
And glimmered all the dead men’s mail.

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rosecarved buttress fair :
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high Saint Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin’s barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle ;
Each one the holy vault doth hold,
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle !

And each Saint Clair was buried there,
 With candle, with book, and with knell ;
 But the Kelpy *c* rung, and the Mermaid sung,
 The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.

XXV.

So sweet was Harold's piteous lay,
 Scarce marked the guests the darkened hall,
 Though, long before the sinking day,
 A wonderous shade involved them all:
 It was not eddying mist or fog,
 Drained by the sun from fen or bog ;
 Of no eclipse had sages told ;
 And yet, as it came on apace,
 Each one could scarce his neighbour's face,
 Could scarce his own stretched hand, behold,
 A secret horror checked the feast,
 And chilled the soul of every guest ;
 Even the high dame stood half aghast,
 She knew some evil on the blast ;
 The elfish page fell to the ground,
 And, shuddering, muttered, " Found ! found !
 found !"

XXVI.

Then sudden through the darkened air
 A flash of lightening came ;
 So broad, so bright, so red the glare,
 The castle seemed on flame ;
 Glanced every rafter of the hall,
 Glanced every shield upon the wall ;
 Each trophied beam, each sculptured stone,
 Were instant seen, and instant gone ;
 Full through the guests' bedazzled band
 Resistless flashed the levinbrand,
 And filled the hall with smouldering smoke,
 As on the elvish page it broke.
 It broke with thunder long and loud,
 Dismayed the brave, appalled the proud,

c Kelpy, the Water Demon.

From sea to sea the larum rung ;
 On Berwick wall, and at Carlisle withal,
 To arms the startled warders sprung.
 When ended was the dreadful roar,
 The elvish dwarf was seen no more !

XXVII.

Some heard a voice in Branksome hall,
 Some saw a sight, not seen by all ;
 That dreadful voice was heard by some,
 Cry, with loud summons, " Gylbin, come !"
 And on the spot where burst the brand,
 Just where the page had flung him down,
 Some saw an arm, and some a hand,
 And some the waving of a gown.
 The guests in silence prayed and shook,
 And terror dim'd each lofty look :
 But none of all the astonished train
 Was so dismayed as Deloraine ;
 His blood did freeze, his brain did burn,
 'Twas feared his mind would ne'er return ;
 For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
 Like him of whom the story ran,
 Who spoke the spectre bound in Man.
 At length, by fits, he darkly told,
 With broken hint, and shuddering cold—
 That he had seen, right certainly,
 A shape with amice wrapped around,
 With a wrought Spanish baldric bound,
 Like a pilgrim from beyond the sea ;
 And knew—but how it mattered not---
 It was the wizard, Michael Scott.

XXVIII.

The anxious crowd, with horror pale,
 All trembling, heard the wonderous tale ;
 No sound was made, no word was spoke,
 Till noble Angus silence broke ;
 And he a solemn sacred plight

Did to Saint Bryde of Douglas make,
 That he a pilgrimage would take
 To Melrose Abbey, for the sake
 Of Michael's restless sprite.

Then each, to ease his troubled breast,
 To some blessed saint his prayers addressed :
 Some to Saint Modan made their vows,
 Some to Saint Mary of the Lowes,
 Some to the Holy Rood of Lisle,
 Some to our ladye of the Isle ;
 Each did his patron witness make,
 That he such pilgrimage would take,
 And monks should sing, and bells should toll,
 All for the weal of Michael's soul.
 While vows were ta'en, and prayers were
 prayed,

'Tis said the noble dame, dismayed,
 Renounced, for aye, dark magic's aid.

XXIX.

Nought of the bridal will I tell,
 Which after in short space befel ;
 Nor how brave sons and daughters fair
 Blessed Teviot's Flower, and Cranstoun's heir ;
 After such dreadful scene, 'twere vain
 To wake the note of mirth again ;
 More meet it were to mark the day
 Of penitence and prayer divine,
 When pilgrim chiefs, in sad array,
 Sought Melrose' holy shrine.

XXX.

With naked foot, and sackcloth vest,
 And arms enfolded on his breast,
 Did every pilgrim go ;
 The standersby might hear uneth,
 Footstep, or voice, or highdrawn breath,
 Through all the lengthened row ;

No lordly look, no martial stride,
 Gone was their glory, sunk their pride,
 Forgotten their renown ;
 Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
 To the high altar's hallowed side,
 And there they kneeled them down :
 Above the suppliant chieftains wave
 The banners of departed brave ;
 Beneath the lettered stones were laid
 The ashes of their fathers dead ;
 From many a garnished nich around,
 Stern saints, and tortured martyrs, frowned.

XXXI.

And slow up the dim aisle afar,
 With sable cowl and scapular,
 And snowwhite stoles, in order due,
 The holy fathers, two and two,
 In long procession came ;
 Taper, and host, and book, they bare,
 And holy banner, flourished fair
 With the Redeemer's name ;
 Above the prostrate pilgrim band
 The mitred abbot stretched his hand,
 And blessed them as they kneeled ;
 With holy cross he signed them all,
 And prayed they might be sage in hall,
 And fortunate in field.
 Then mass was sung, and prayers were said,
 And solemn requiem for the dead ;
 And bells tolled out their mighty peal,
 For the departed spirit's weal ;
 And ever in the office close
 The hymn of intercession rose ;
 And far the echoing aisles prolong
 The awful burthen of the song,
 DIES IRAE, DIES ILLA,
 SOLVET SAECLUM IN FAVILLA ;

While the pealing organ rung ;
 Were it meet with sacred strain
 To close my lay, so light and vain,
 Thus the holy fathers sung.

HYMN FOR THE DEAD.

That day of wrath, that dreadful day,
 When heaven and earth shall pass away,
 What power shall be the sinner's stay ?
 How shall he meet that dreadful day ?

When, shrivelling like a parched scroll,
 The flaming heavens together roll ;
 When louder yet, and yet more dread,
 Swells the high trump that wakes the dead ;

O ! on that day, that wrathful day,
 When man to judgment wakes from clay,
 Be thou the trembling sinner's stay,
 Though heaven and earth shall pass away !

Hushed is the harp—the Minstrel gone.
 And did he wander forth alone ?
 Alone, in indigence and age,
 To linger out his pilgrimage ?
 No---close beneath proud Newark's tower,
 Arose the Minstrel's lowly bower ;
 A simple hut ; but there was seen
 The little garden hedged with green,
 The cheerful hearth and lattice clean.
 There sheltered wanderers, by the blaze,
 Oft heard the tale of other days ;
 For much he loved to ope his door,
 And give the aid he begged before.
 So passed the winter's day ; but still,
 When summer smiled on sweet Bowhill,
 And July's eve, with balmy breath,
 Waved the blue bells on Newark heath ;
 When throstles sung on Harehead shaw,
 And grain waved green on Carterhaugh,

And flourished, broad, Blackandro's oak,
The aged harper's soul awoke !
Then would he sing achievements high,
And circumstance of chivalry,
Till the rapt traveller would stay,
Forgetful of the closing day ;
And noble youths, the strain to hear,
Forsook the hunting of the deer ;
And Yarrow, as he rolled along,
Bore burden to the Minsrel's song.

NOTES ON CANTO FIRST.



*The feast was over in Branksome tower
Verse first, p. 5.*

IN the reign of James I. Sir William Scott, of Buccleuch, chief of the clan bearing that name, exchanged with Sir Thomas Inglis of Manor, the estate of Murdiestone, in Lanarkshire, for one half of the barony of Branksome, or Branxholm, *a* lying upon the Teviot, about three miles above Hawick. He was probably induced to this transaction from the vicinity of Branksome to the extensive domain which he possessed in Ettricke forest and in Teviotdale. In the former district he held by occupancy the estate of Buccleuch, *b* and much of the for-

a Branxholm is the proper name of the barony ; but Branksome has been adopted, as suitable to the pronunciation, and more proper for poetry.

b There are no vestiges of any building at Buccleuch except the site of a chapel, where, according to a tradition current in the time of Scott of Satchells, many of the ancient barons of Buccleuch lie buried. There is also said to have been a mill near this solitary spot ; an extraordinary circumstance, as little or no corn grows within several miles of Buccleuch. Satchells says it was used to grind corn for the hounds of the chieftain.

est land on the river Ettricke. In Teviotdale he held the barony of Eckford, by a grant from Robert II. to his ancestor, Walter Scott of Kirkurd, for the apprehending of Gilbert Ridderford, confirmed by Robert III. May 3d, 1424. Tradition imputes the exchange betwixt Scott and Inglis to a conversation, in which the latter, a man it would appear, of a mild and forbearing nature, complained much of the injuries which he was exposed to from the English borderers, who frequently plundered his lands of Branksome. Sir William Scott instantly offered him the estate of Murdiestone, in exchange for that which was subject to such egregious inconvenience. When the bargain was completed, he drily remarked, that the cattle in Cumberland were as good as those of Teviotdale, and proceeded to commence a system of reprisals upon the English, which was regularly pursued by his successors. In the next reign, James II. granted to Sir Walter Scott of Branksome, and to Sir David, his son, the remaining half of the barony of Branksome, to be held in blanch for the payment of a red rose. The cause assigned for the grant is, their brave and faithful exertions in favour of the king against the house of Douglas, with whom James had been recently tugging for the throne of Scotland. This charter is dated the 2d February, 1443; and in the same month, part of the barony of Langholm, and many lands in Lanarkshire, were conferred upon Sir Walter and his son by the same monarch.

After the period of exchange with Sir Thomas Inglis, Branksome became the principal seat of the Buccleuch family. The castle was enlarged and strengthened by Sir David Scott, the grandson of Sir William, its first possessor.

But, in 1570---1, the vengeance of Elizabeth, provoked the inroads of Buccleuch, and his attachment to the cause of Queen Mary, destroyed the castle, and laid waste the lands of Branksome. In the same year the castle was repaired and enlarged by Sir Walter Scott, its brave possessor; but the work was not completed until after his death, in 1574, when his widow finished the building. This appears from the following inscriptions. Around a stone, bearing the arms of Scott of Buccleuch, appears the following legend: "SIR W. SCOTT, OF BRANXHEIM KNYT YOE OF SIR WILLIAM SCOTT OF KIRKURD KNYT BEGAN YE WORK UPON YE 24 OF MARCHE 1574." On a similar compartment are sculptured the arms of Douglas, with this inscription; "DAME MARGARET DOUGLAS HIS SPOUS COMPLETIT THE FORSAID WORK IN OCTOBER 1576." Over an arched door is inscribed the following moral verse:

IN. VARLD. IS. NOGHT. NATURE. HES.
 VROUGHT. VAT. SAL. LEST. AY.
 THARFORE. SERNE. GOD. KEIP. VEIL. YE.
 ROD. THY. FAME. SAL. NOUGHT, DEKAY.
 SIR VALTER SCOT OF BRANXHOLME
 KNIGHT. MARGARET DOUGLAS 1571.

Branksome Castle continued to be the principal seat of the Buccleuch family, while security was any object in their choice of a mansion. It has been since the residence of the commissioners or chamberlains of the family. From the various alterations which the building has undergone, it is not only greatly restricted in its dimensions, but retains little of the castellated form, if we expect one square tower of massy thickness, being the only part of the original building which now remains. The

whole forms a handsome modern residence and is now inhabited by my respected friend Adam Ogilvy, Esq. of Hartwoodmyres, commissioner of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch

The extent of the ancient edifice can still be traced by some vestiges of its foundation, and its strength is obvious from the situation on a steep bank surrounded by the Tevoit, and flanked by a deep ravine, formed by a precipitous brook. It was anciently surrounded by wood, as appears from the survey of Roxburghshire, made for Pont's Atlas, and preserved in the Advocates' Library. This wood was cut about fifty years ago, but is now replaced by the thriving plantations which have been formed by the noble proprietor, for miles around the ancient mansion of his forefathers.

*Nine and twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branksome hall.*

III. p. 5.

The ancient barons of Buccleuch, both from feudal splendour, and from their frontier situation, retained in their household, at Branksome, a number of gentlemen of their own name, who held lands from their chief for the military service of watching and warding his castle. Satchells tells us, in his doggrel poetry,

No baron was better served in Britain ;
The barons of Buckleugh they kept at their
call,

Four and twenty gentlemen in their hall,
All being of his name and kin ;
Each two had a servant to wait upon them ;
Before supper and dinner, most renowned,
The bells rung and the trumpets sowned ;

H

And more than that, I do confess,
 They kept four and twenty pensioners.
 Think not I lie, nor do me blame,
 For the pensioners I can all name:
 There's men alive elder than I,
 They know if I speak truth or lie;
 Every pensioner a room *a* did gain,
 For service done and to be done;
 This I'll let the reader understand,
 The name both of the men and land,
 Which they possessed, it is of truth,
 Both from the lairds and lords of Buckleugh.

Accordingly, dismounting from his Pegasus, Satchells give us, in prose, the names of twenty four gentlemen, younger brothers of ancient families, who were pensioners to the house of Buccleuch, and describes the lands which each possessed for his Border service. In time of war with England, the garrison was doubtless augmented. Satchells adds, "These twenty three pensioners, all of his own name of Scot, and Walter Gladstones of Whitelaw, a near cousin of my Lord's, as aforesaid, were ready on all occasions when his honour pleased cause to advertise them. It is known to many of the country better than it is to me, that the rent of these lands, which the lairds and lords of Buccleuch did freely bestow upon their friends, will amount to above twelve or fourteen thousand merks a year." *History of the name of Scot*, p. 45. An immense sum in those times.

And with Jedwood axe at the saddlebow.
 VII. p. 6

"Of a truth," says Froissart, "the Scottish cannot boast great skill with the bow, but

a Rorm, portion of land.

rather bear axes, with which, in time of need, they give heavy strokes." The Jedwood axe was a sort of partizan, used by horsemen, as appears from the arms of Jedburg, which bear a cavalier mounted, and armed with this weapon. It is also called a Jedwood or Jed staff.

*They watch against southern force and
guile,*

*Lest Scroope, or Howard, or Percy's
powers,*

Threaten Branksome's lordly towers,

*From Warkworth, or Naworth, or merry
Carlisle.*

VII. p. 6.

Branksome castle was continually exposed to the attacks of the English, both from its situation and the restless military disposition of its inhabitants, who were seldom on good terms with their neighbours. The following letter from the earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII. in 1533, gives an account of a successful inroad of the English, in which the country was plundered up to the gates of the castle. It occurs in the cotton MS. *Calig. B. VIII. f. 222.*

"Pleasith yt your most gracious highnes to be aduertised that my comptroller with Raynald Carnaby desyred licence of me to invade the realme of Scotland, for the annoysaunce of your highnes enemys, where they thought best exploit by theyme might be done, and to haue to concur withe theyme the inhabitants of Northumberland, suche as woas towards me according to theyre assembly, and as by theyre discrecions vppone the same they shulde thinke most convenient; and soo they dyd mete vp-

pon Monday, before nyght, being the iii day of this instant monethe, at Wawhop, vppon northe Tyne water, above Tyndaill, where they were to the nombre of xv c men, and soo invadet Scotland, at the howre of viii of the clok at nyght, at a place called Whele Causay; and before xi of the clok dyd send forth a forray of Tyndaill and Ryddisdaill, and layde all the resydewe in a bushment, and actyvely dyd set vppon a towne called Branhom, where the lord of Buclough dwellythe, and purposed theymselves with a trayne for hym lyke to his accustomed maner, in rysyngs, to all frayes; albeít, that night he was not at home, and soo they brynt the said Branhom, and other townes, as to say Whichestre, Whichestrehelm, and Whelley, and haid ordered theymsel self soo, that sundry of the said lord Buclough servants whoo dyd issue fourthe of his gates, was takyn prisoners. They dyd not leve one house, one stak of corne; nor one sheyf, without the gate of the said lord Buclough vnbrynt; and thus scrymaged and frayed, supposing the lord of Buclough to be within iii or iiii myles to have trayned hym to the bushment; and soo in the breyking of the day dyd the forrey and the bushment mete, and reculed homeward, making theyr way westward frome theyre invasion to be over Lyddersdaill, as intending yf the fraye frome theyre furst entry by the Scotts waiches, or otherwyse by warnyng shulde hauc bene gyven to Gedworth and the countrey of Scotland theyreabouts of theyre invasion; which Gedworthe is from the Wheles Causay, vi myles, that thereby the Scotts shulde have comen further vnto theyme, and more owte of ordre; and soo vppon sundry good consideracons, be-

fore they entred Lyddersdail, as well accompting the inhabitants of the same to be towards your highnes, and to enforce theyme the more therby, as also to put an occasion of suspect to the kinge of Scotts and his counsaill, to be takyn anenst theyme amongst theymeselves, maid proclamacions commaunding vpon payne of dethe, assurance to be for the said inhabitants of Lyddersdail, without any prejudice or hurt to be done by any Inglyssman vnto theyme and soo in good ordre abowte the howre of ten of the klok before none, vpon Tewsday, did pas through the said Lyddersdail, when dyd come diverse of the said inhabitants there to my seruautes, under the said assurance, effering theymesefs with any service they couthe make; and thus, thanks be to Godd, your highness subjects abowte the xii of the klok at none of the same day, came into this your highness realme, brynging wt theyme above xl Scottsmen prisioners, one of them named Scot, of the surname aud kyn of of the said Lord of Buclough, and of his howsehold; they brought alsoo ccc nowte, and above lx horse and mares, keping in saftie frome losse or hurte all your said highnes subjects. There was alsoo a towne called Newbyggins, by diverse fotmen of Tyndaill and Ryddersdail takyn vp of the nyght, and spoiled, when was slayn ii Scottsmen of the said towne, and many Scotts there hurte: your highnes subjects was xiiii miles within the grounde of Scotland, and is frome my house at Werkworthe, above lx miles of the most evil passage, where great snaws dothe lye; heretofore the same townes now brint haith not at any tyme in the mynd of man in any warrs been enterprised vnto nowe; your subjects were thereto more

encouraged for the better advancement of your highnes service, the said lord of Buclough beying always a mortall enemy to this your graces realme, and he dyd say within xiiii dayes before, he wolde see who durst lye near hym, wt many other cruell words, the knowlledge whereof was certaynly haid to my servaunts, before theye enterprice maid vppon him; most humbly beseeching your majesty that your highnes thanks may concur vnto theyme, whose names be here enclosed, and to have in your most gracious memory, the paynful and diligent service of my pore servaunte Wharton, and thus, as I am most bounden, shall dispose wt them that be vnder me f..... annoyance of your highnes enemys."

*Bards long shall tell
How Lord Walter fell.*

VII. p. 7.

Sir Walter Scot, of Buccleuch, succeeded to his grand father, Sir David, in 1492. He was a brave and powerful baron, and warden to the west marches of Scotland. His death was the consequence of a feud betwixt the Scots and Kerrs, the history of which is necessary to explain repeated allusions in the romance.

In the year 1526, in the words of Pitscottie, "The earl of Angus, and the rest of the Douglasses, ruled all which they liked, and no man durst say the contrary: wherefore the king (James V. then a minor) was heavily displeased, and would fain have been out of their hands, if he might by any way. And to that effect wrote a quiet and secret letter with his own hand, and sent it to the laird of Buccleuch, beseeching him that he would come with his kin and friends, and all the force that he might be, and meet him at Melross, at his

home passing, and there to take him out of the Douglasses hands, and to put him to liberty, to use himself among the lave (*rest*) of his lords, as he thinks expedient.

“ This letter was quietly directed, and sent by one of the king’s own secret servants, which was received very thankfully by the laird of Buccleuch, who was very glad thereof, to be put to such charges and familiarity with his prince, and did great diligence to perform the king’s writing, and to bring the matter to pass as the king desired ; and to that effect convened all his kin and friends, and all that would do for him, to ride with him to Melross, when he knew of the king’s home coming. And so he brought with him his six hundred spears of Liddesdale, and Annandale, and countrymen, and clans thereabout, and held themselves quiet while that the king returned out of Jedburgh, and came to Melross, to remain there all that night.

“ But when the lord Hume, Cessfoord, and Fernyhirst (the chiefs of the clan of Kerr) took their leave of the king, and returned home, then appeared the lord of Buccleuch in sight, and his company with him, in an arrayed battle, intended to have fulfilled the king’s petition, and therefore came stoutly forward on the back side of Halidenhill. By that the earl of Angus, with George Douglas, his brother, and sundry other of his friends. seeing this army coming, they marvelled what the matter meant ; while at the last they knew the laird of Buccleuch, with a certain company of the thieves of Annandale. With him they were less affeared, and made them manfully to the field contrary them, and said to the king in this manner, “ Sir, yon is Buccleuch, and thieves of An-

nandale with him, to unbeset your grace from the gate (*i. e.* interrupt your passage.) I vow to God they shall either fight or flee; and ye shall tarry here on this know, and my brother George with you, with any other company you please; and I shall pass, and put yon thieves off the ground, and rid the gate unto your grace, or else die for it." The king tarried still, as was devised; and George Douglas with him, and sundry other lords, such as the earl of Lennox and the Lord Erskine, and some of the king's own servants; but all the lave (*rest*) past with the earl of Angus to the field against the laird of Buccleuch, who joined and countered cruelly both the said parties in the field of Darnelinvera either against other, with uncertain victory. But at the last, the lord Hume, hearing word of the matter how it stood, returned again to the king with all possible haste, with him the lairds of Cessfoord and Fainyhurst, to the number of fourscore spears, and set freshly on the lap and wing of the laird of Buccleuch's field, and shortly bare them backward to the ground; which caused the laird of Buccleuch, and the rest of his friends, to go back and flee, whom they followed and chased; and especially the lairds of Cessfoord and Fairnyhurst followed furiouslie, till at the foot path the liard of Cessfoord was slain by the stroke of a spear by an Elliot, who was then servant to the laird of Buccleuch. But when the laird of Cessfoord was slain, the chase ceased. The earl of Angus returned again with great merriness and victory, and thanked God that he saved him from

↳ Darnwick; near Melrose. The place of conflict is still called Skinner's Field, from a corruption of Skirmish field.

that chance, and passed with the king to Melross, where they remained all that night. On the morn they passed to Edinburgh with the king, who was very sad and dolorous of the slaughter of the laird of Cessford, and many other gentlemen and yeomen slain by the laird of Buccleuch, containing the number of four score and fifteen, which died in defence of the king, and at the command of his writing.

In consequence of this battle, there ensued a deadly feud betwixt the names of Scott and Kerr, which, in spite of all means used to bring about an agreement, raged for many years upon the Borders. One of the acts of violence to which this quarrel gave rise, was, the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who was slain by the Kerrs, in the streets of Edenburg, in 1552. This is the event alluded to in verse seven; and the poem is supposed to open shortly after it had taken place.

*No! vainly to each holy shrine,
In mutual pilgrimage, they drew.*

VII. p. 17.

Among other expediments resorted to for staunching the feud betwixt the Scotts and the Kerrs, there was a bond executed, in 1529, between the heads of each clan, binding themselves to perform reciprocally the four principal pilgrimages of Scotland, for the benefit of the souls of those of the opposite name who had fallen in the quarrel. This indenture is printed in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. i. But either it never took effect, or else the feud was renewed shortly afterward.

Such actions were not uncommon in feudal times; and, as might be expected, they were often, as in the present case, void of the effect

desired. When Sir Walter Mauny, the renowned follower of Edward III. had taken the town of Ryoll, in Gascony, he remembered to have heard that his father lay there buried, and offered a hundred crowns to any who could shew his grave. A very old man appeared before Sir Walter, and informed him of the manner of his father's death, and the place of his sepulture. It seems the lord of Mauny had, at a great tournament, unhorsed, and wounded to the death, a Gascon knight of the house of Mirepoix, whose kinsman was bishop of Cambray. For this deed he was held at feud by the relations of the knight, until he agreed to undertake a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. But as he returned through the town of Ryoll, after accomplishment of his vow, he was beset, and treacherously slain, by the kindred of the knight whom he had killed. Sir Walter, guided by the old man, visited the lowly tomb of his father: and, having read the inscription, which was in Latin, he caused the body to be raised and transported to his native city of Valenciennes, where masses were, in the days of Froissart, duly said for the soul of the unfortunate pilgrim.—*Cronycle of Froissart. Vol. 1. p. 123.*

While Cessford owns the rule of Car.

VIII. p. 7.

The family of Ker, Kerr, or Car, *c* was very powerful on the Border. Fynes Morrison remarks, in his travels, that their influence extended from the village of Preston Grange, in

c The name is spelled differently by the various families who bear it. Car is selected, not as the most correct, but as the most poetical reading

Lothian, to the limits of England. Cressford Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the family, is situated near the village of Morebattle, within two or three miles of the Cheviot Hills. It has been a place of great strength and consequence, but is now ruinous. Tradition affirms, that it was founded by Halbert, or Habby Kerr, a gigantic warrior, concerning whom many stories are current at Roxburghshire.—The duke of Roxburghe represents Ker of Cressford. A distinct and powerful branch of the same name own the marquis of Lothian as their chief: hence the distinction betwixt Kerrs of Cressford and Fairnihurst.

Before lord Cranstoun she should wed.

X. p. 8.

The Cranstouns, lord Cranstoun, are an ancient Border family, whose chief seat was at Crailing in Teviotdale. They were at this time at feud with the clan of Scott; for it appears that the ladye of Buccleuch, in 1557, beset the laird of Cranstoun, seeking his life. Nevertheless, the same Cranstoun, or perhaps his son, was married to a daughter of the same lady.

Of Bethune's line of Picardie.—XI. p. 8.

The Bethunes were of French origin, and derived their name from a small town in Artois. There were several distinguished families of the Bethunes in the neighbouring province of Picardie; they numbered among their descendants the celebrated Duc de Sully; and the name was accounted among the most noble in France, while aught noble remained in that country. The family of Bethune, or Beatoun, in Fife, produced three learned and dignified

prelates; namely, cardinal Bethune, or Beatoun, and two successive archbishops of Glasgow, all of whom flourished about the date of the romance. Of this family was descended Dame Janet Beatoun, lady Buccleuch, widow of Sir Walter Scott of Branksome. She was a woman of a masculine spirit, as appeared from her riding at the head of a son's clan after her husband's murder. She also possessed the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree, that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge. With this was mingled, by faction, the foul accusation of her having influenced queen Mary to the murder of her husband. One of the placards preserved in Buchanan's Detection, accuses her of Darnley's murder "the erle Bothwell, Mr. James Belfour, the persoun of Fliske Mr. David Chalmers, blak Mr. John Spens, wha was principal deviser of the murder; and the quene assenting thairto, throw the pursuasion of the erle Bothwell, and the witchcraft of the lady Buccleuch."

*He learned the art that none may name,
In Padua, far beyond the sea.*

XI. p. 8.

Padua was long supposed by the Scottish peasants to be the principal school of necromancy. The earl of Gowrie, slain at Perth in 1600, pretended, during his studies in Italy, to have acquired some knowledge of the cabals, by which he said he could charm snakes, and work other miracles; and, in particular, could produce children without the intercourse of the sexes. See the examination of Wemyss of Bogie before the Privy Council, concerning Gowrie's conspiracy.

*His form no drakening shadow traced
Upon the sunny wall!—XI. p. 8.*

The shadow of a necromancer is independent of the sun. Glyeas informs us, that Simon Magus caused his shadow to go before him, making people believe it was an attendant spirit.—Haywood's Hierarchie, p. 475. The vulgar conceive, that when a class of students have made a certain progress in their mystic studies, they are obliged to run through a subterraneous hall, where the Devil literally catches the hindmost in the race, unless he crosses the hall so speedily, that the archenemy can only apprehend his shadow. In the latter case, the person of the sage never after throws any shade; and those, who have thus lost their shadow, always prove the best magicians.

The viewless forms of air.—XII. p. 9.

The Scottish vulgar, without having any very defined notion of their attributes, believe in the existence of an intermediate class of spirits residing in the air, or in the waters; to whose agency they ascribe floods, storms, and all such phenomena as their own philosophy cannot readily explain. They are supposed to interfere in the affairs of mortals, sometimes with a malevolent purpose, and sometimes with milder views. It is said for example, that a gallant baron, having returned from the Holy Land to his castle of Drummelziar, found his fair lady nursing a healthy child, whose birth did not, by any means correspond to the date of his departure. Such an occurrence, to the credit of the dames of the crusaders be it spoken, was so rare, as to require a miraculous solution. The lady therefore was believed, when she averred confidently, that the Spirit

of the Tweed had issued from the river while she was walking upon its bank, and had compelled her to submit to his embraces; and the name of Tweedie was bestowed upon the child, who afterwards became baron of Drummelzar, and chief of a powerful clan. To those spirits were also ascribed, in Scotland, the

—“Airy tongues, that syllable men’s names

On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.”

When the workmen were engaged in erecting the ancient church of Old Deer, in Aberdeenshire, upon a hill called Bissau, they were surprised to find that the work was impeded by supernatural obstacles. At length the Spirit of the River was heard to say,

It is not here, it is not here,
That ye shall build the kirk of Deer;
But on the Taptillery,
Where many a corpse shall lie.

The scite of the edifice was accordingly transferred to Taptillery, an eminence at some distance from the place where the building had been commenced. Macfarlain’s MSS—1 mention these popular fables, because the introduction of the River and Mountain Spirits may not, at first sight, seem to accord with the general tone of the romance, and the superstitions of the country where the scene is laid.

A fancied mosstrooper, &c.—XIX. p. 11.

This was the usual appellation of the marauders upon the Border; a profession diligently pursued by the inhabitants on both sides, and by none more actively and successfully than

by Buccleuch's clan. Long after the union of the crowns, the mosstroopers, although sunk in reputation, and no longer enjoying the pretext of national hostility, continued to pursue their calling.

Fuller includes, among the wonders of Cumberland, "The mosstroopers; so strange is the condition of their living, if considered in their Original, Increase, Height, Decay, and Ruine.

1. "Original. I conceive them the same called Borderers in Mr. Cambden; and characterised by him to be, a wild and warlike people. They are called Mosstroopers, because dwelling in the mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of the two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to churches as seldom as the twenty ninth of February comes into the kalendar.

2. "Increase. When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by hostile incursions, betook themselves to the robbing of the neighbours. Their sons are free of the trade by their fathers' copy. They are like to Job, not in piety and patience, but in suddain plenty and poverty; sometimes having flocks and herbs in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again the next day. They may give for their mottoe, *vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest neighbours what they sometimes require. They are a nest of hornets; strike one, and stir all of them about your ears. Indeed, if they promise safely to conduct a traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish Janizary; otherwise, wo be to him that falleth into their quarters!

3. "Height. Amounting forty years since to some thousands. These compelled the vicin-

age to purchase their security, by paying a constant rent to them. When in their greatest height, they had two great enemies, the law of the land, and the lord William Howard of Northworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place, where the officer always doth his work by daylight. Yet these Mosstroopers, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their company, would advance great sums out of their common stock, who, in such a case, cast in their lots among themselves, and all have one purse.

4. "Decay. Caused by the wisdom, valour, and diligence, of the Right Honourable Charles Lord Howard, earl of Carlisle, who routed these English Tories with his regiment. His severity unto them will not only be excused, but commended, by the judicious, who consider how our great lawyer doth describe such persons who are solemnly outlawed. Bragton, lib. 3, tract, 2, cap. 11. *'Ex tunc gerunt caput lupinum, ita quod sine judiciali inquisitione rite pereant, et secum suum judicium fiorent; et merito sine lege pereunt, qui secundum legem vivere recusarunt.'* Thenceforth (after that they are outlawed) they wear a wolf's head, so that they lawfully may be destroyed, without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own condemnation about them, and deservedly die without law, because they refuse to live according to law."

5. "Ruine. Such was the success of this worthy lord's severity, that he made a thorough reformation amongst them: and the ringleaders being destroyed, the rest are reduced to legal obedience, and so I trust will continue." Fuller's Worthies of England, p. 216.

*How the brave boy, in future war,
Should tame the Unicorn's pride,
Exalt the Crescents and the Star.*

XIX. p. 11.

The arms of the Kerrs of Cessford were, *Vert* on a Cheveron, betwixt three Unicorns' heads erased *argent*, three mollets *sable*. Crest, an unicorn's head erased *proper*. The The Scotts of Buccleuch bore, *Or* on a bend *azure*; a star of six points betwixt two crescents of the first.

William of Deloraine.

XX. p. 11.

The lands of Deloraine are adjoining to those of Buccleuch, in Ettricke Forest. They were immemorially possessed by the Buccleuch family under the strong title of occupancy, although no charter was obtained from the crown until 1545. Like other possessions, the lands of Deloraine were occasionally granted by them to vassals, or kinsmen, for Border service. Satchells mentions among the twenty-four gentlemen pensioners of the family, "William Scott, commonly called *Cut at the Black*, who had the lands of Nether Deloraine for his service." And again, "This William of Deloraine, commonly called *Cut at the Black*, was a brother of the ancient house of Haining, which house of Haining is descended from the ancient house of Hassandean." The lands of Deloraine now give an earl's title to the descendant of Henry the second, surviving son of the duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. I have endeavoured to give William of Deloraine the attributes which characterised the Borderers of his day; for which I can only plead Froissart's apology, that "it behoveth,

in a lynage, some to be folyshe and outrageous, to maynteyne and susteyne the peasable." As a contrast to my Marchman, I beg leave to transcribe, from the same author, the speech of Amergot Marcell, a captain of the adventurous companions, a robber, and a pillager of the country of Auvergne, who had been bribed to sell his strong holds; and to assume a more honourable military life under the banners of the earl of Armagnac. But "when he remembered alle this, he was sorrowfull; his tresour he thought he wolde not mynysshe; he was wonte dayly to serche for newe pyllages wherbye encreased his profyte, and then he sawe that alle was closed fro' hym. Than he sayde and imagyned, that to pyll and to robbe (all thyng considered) was a good lyfe, and so repented hym of his good doing. On a tyme, he said to his old companyons, 'Sirs, there is no sporte nor glory in this worlde amonge men of warre, but to use suche lyfe as we have done in tyme past. What a joy was it to us when we rode forthe at adventure, and sometyme found by the way a ryche priour or merchaunt, or a route of mulettes of Mountpellyer, of Narbonne, of Lymens, of Fongans, of Besyres, of Tholous, or of Carcassone, laden with cloth of Brusselles, or peltre ware comynge fro the fayres, or laden with spycery fro Bruges, fro Damos, or fro Alysaundre: whatsoever we met, alle was ours, or else raunsomed at our pleasures: dayly we gate newe money, and the vyllaynes of Auvergne and of Lymosyn dayly provyded and brought to our castell whete mele, good wynes, beffes, and fatte muttuns, pullayne and wylde foule: We were ever furnyshed as tho we had ben kyngs. When we rode forthe, alle the country tymbled for

ferre : alle was ours goynge or comynge. Howe toke we Carlast, I and the Bourge of Compayne, and I and Perot of Bernoys tooke Caluset: howe dyde we scale, with lytell ayde, the strong castel of Marquell, pertayning to the earl Dolphyn ; I kept it nat past fyve days, but I receyved for it, on a feyre table, fyve thousand frankes, and forgave one thousande for love to the earl of Dolphyn's children. By my fayth, this was a fayre and a good lyfe ; wherefore I repute myselve sore desceyved, in that I have rendred up the fortress of Aloys ; for it wold have ben kept fro alle the worlde, and the daye that I gave it up, it was fournyshed with vytaylles to have ben kepte seven yere without any revytaylynge. This erl of Armynake hath disceyved me : Olyve Barbe, and Perot le Bernoys shewed to me howe I shulde repente myselve ; certayne I sore repente myself of that I have done.—FROIS-SART, vol. ii. p. 195.

*By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best bloodhounds.*

XXI. p. 11.

The kings and heroes of Scotland, as well as the Border-riders, were sometimes obliged to study how to evade the pursuit of bloodhounds. Barbour informs us, that Robert Bruce was repeatedly tracked by sleuth dogs. On one occasion, he escaped by wading a bow-shot down a brook, and thus baffled the scent. The pursuers came up :

Ryght to the burn thai passyt ware,
Bot the sleuthhund made stinting thar,
And waueryt lang tyme ta and fra,
That he ne certane gate couth ga ;

Till at the last that Jhon of Lorn,
Perseuivit the hund the sleuth had lorne.

The Bruce, Buke VII.

A sure way of stopping the dog was to spill blood upon the track, which destroyed the discriminating fineness of his scent. A captive was sometimes sacrificed on such occasions. Henry the minstrel tells a romantic story of Wallace, founded on this circumstance. The hero's little band had been joined by an Irishman, named Fawdoun, or Fadzean, a dark, savage, and suspicious character. After a sharp skirmish at Black Earnside, Wallace was forced to retreat with only sixteen followers. The English pursued with a Border *sleuth-bratch*, or bloodhound.

In Gelderland there was that bratchel bred,
Siker of scent, to follow them that fled;
So was she used in Eske and Liddisdail,
While (*i. e.* till) she gat blood no fleeing might
avail.

In the retreat, Fawdoun tired, or affecting to be so, would go no farther, Wallace, having in vain argued with him, in hasty anger, struck off his head, and continued his retreat. When the English came up, their hound stayed upon the dead body.

The sleuth stopped at Fawdoun, still she stood,
Nor farther would fra time she fund the blood.

The story concludes with a fine scene of Gothic terror. Wallace took refuge in the solitary tower of Gask. Here he was disturbed at midnight by the blast of a horn; he sent out some of his attendants by two and two, but no one returned with tidings. At length, when

he was left alone, the sound was heard still louder. The champion descended, sword in hand; and at the gate of the tower was encountered by the headless spectre of Fawdoun, whom he had slain so rashly. Wallace, in great terror, fled up into the tower, tore open the boards of a window, leapt down fifteen feet in height, and continued his flight up the river. Looking back to Gask, he discovered the tower on fire, and the form of Fawdoun upon the battlements, dilated to immense size, and holding in his hand a blazing rafter. The minstrel concludes,

Trust ryght wele, that all this be sooth indeed,
Supposing it be no point of the creed.

The Wallace, Book V.

Mr. Ellis has extracted this tale as a sample of Henry's poetry. *Specimens of English Poetry*, vol. i, p. 351.

Dimly he viewed the moathill's mound.

XXV. p. 13.

This is a round artificial mount near Hawick, which, from its name (*MOT. Ang. Sax. Concilium Conventus*), was probably anciently used as a place for assembling a national council of the adjacent tribes. There are many such mounds in Scotland, and they are sometimes, but rarely, of a square form.

Beneath the tower of Hazledean.

XXV. p. 13.

The estate of Hazledean, corruptly Hassen-dean, belonged formerly to a family of Scotts thus commemorated by Satchells:

“Hassendeau came without a call,
The ancientest house among them all.”

On Mintocrag's the moonbeams glint.

XXVII. p. 14.

A romantic assemblage of cliffs, which rise suddenly above the vale of Teviot, in the immediate vicinity of the family seat, from which lord Minto takes his title. A small platform, on a projecting crag, commanding a most beautiful prospect, is termed *Barnhills'* Bed. This Barnhills is said to have been a robber or outlaw. There are remains of a strong tower beneath the rocks, where he is supposed to have dwelt, and from which he derived his name. On the summit of the crags there are the fragments of another ancient tower, in a very picturesque situation. Among the houses cast down by the earl of Hertforde, in 1545, occur the towers of Easter Barnhills, and of Mintocrag, with Minto town and place. Sir Gilbert Elliot, father to the present lord Minto, was the author of a beautiful pastoral song, of which the following is a more correct copy than is usually published. The poetical mantle of Sir Gilbert Elliot has descended to his family.

My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheephook,
 And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook;
 No more for Amynta fresh garlands I wove;
 Ambition, I said, would soon cure me of love.
 But what had my youth with ambition to do?
 Why left I Amynta? Why broke I my vow?

Through regions remote in vain do I rove,
 And bid the wide world secure me from love.
 Ah, fool, to imagine, that aught could subdue
 A love so well founded, a passion so true!
 Ah, give me my sheep, and my sheephook re-
 store,
 And I'll wander from love and Amynta no more!

Alas! 'tis too late at thy fate to repine!
 Poor shepherd, Amynta no more can be thine!
 Thy tears are all fruitless, thy wishes are vain,
 The moments neglected return not again.
 Ah! what had my youth with ambition to do?
 Why left I Amynta? Why broke I my vow?

Ancient Riddel's fair domain.

XXVIII. p. 14.

The family of Riddell have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell, or Reydale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote; and is in some degree sanctioned by the discovery of two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A. D. 727; the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were found in the foundations of what was, but has long ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell; and as it was argued, with plausibility, that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family, they were deposited in the more modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110. But the following curious and authentic documents warrant most conclusively the epithet of ancient Riddel. 1st, A charter by David I. to Walter Rydale, sheriff of Roxburg, confirming all the estates of Liliesclive, &c. of which his father, Gervasius de Rydale, died possessed. 2ndly, A bull of Pope Adrian IV. confirming the will of Walter de Ridale, knight, in favour of his brother Anschittel de Ridale, dated 8th April, 1155. 3dly, A bull of Pope Alexander III. confirming the said will of Walter de Ridale, be-

queathing to his brother Anschittil the lands of Liliesclive, Whettunes, &c. and ratifying the bargain betwixt Anschittil, and Huctredus, concerning the church of Liliesclive, in consequence of the mediation of Malcolm II. and confirmed by a charter from that monarch. This bull is dated 17th June, 1160. 4thly, A bull of the same Pope, confirming the will of Sir Anschittil de Ridale, in favour of his Son Walter, conveying the said lands of Liliesclive and others, dated 10th March, 1120. It is remarkable, that Liliesclive, otherwise Rydale, or Riddel, and the Whettunes, have descended, through a long train of ancestors, without ever passing into a collateral line, to the person of Sir John Buchanan Riddel, bart. of Riddell, the lineal descendent and representative of Sir Anschittil. These circumstances appeared worthy of notice in a Border work.

As glanced his eye o'er Halidon.

XXX. p. 15.

Halidon was an ancient seat of the Kerrs of Cessford, now demolished. About a quarter of a mile to the northward lay the field of battle betwixt Buccleuch and Angus, which is called to this day the Skirmish Field. See the fourth note on this Canto.

Old Melros' rose, and fair Tweed ran.

XXXI. p. 15.

The ancient and beautiful monastery of Melrose was founded by king David I. Its ruins afford the finest specimens of Gothic architecture, and Gothic sculpture, which Scotland can boast. The stone, of which it is built, though it has resisted the weather for so many ages, retains perfect sharpness, so that even

the most minute ornaments seem as entire as when newly wrought. In some of the cloisters, as is hinted in the next Canto, there are representations of flowers, vegetables, &c. carved in stone, with accuracy and precision so delicate, that we almost distrust our senses, when we consider the difficulty of subjecting so hard a substance to such intricate and exquisite modulation. This superb convent was dedicated to St. Mary, and the monks of the Cistercian order. At the time of the reformation, they shared in the general reproach of sensuality and irregularity thrown upon the Roman churchmen. The old words of *Galashields*, a favourite Scottish air, ran thus:

O the monks of Melrose made gude kale *a*
 On Fridays when they fasted ;
 They never wanted beef nor ale
 As long as their neighbour's lasted.

a Kail, broth.

NOTES ON CANTO SECOND.

*When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die.*
I. p. 17.

The buttresses ranged along the sides of the ruins of Melrose, are, according to the Gothic style, richly carved and fretted, containing niches for the statues of saints, and labelled with scrolls, bearing appropriate texts of scripture. Most of these statues have been demolished.

Saint David's ruined file. I. p. 11.

David the first of Scotland purchased the reputation of sanctity, by founding, and liberally endowing, not only the monastery of Melrose, but those of Kelso, Jedburg, and many others, which led to the well known observation of his successor, that he was *a sore saint for the crown.*

*.....Lands and livings, many a rood,
Had gifted the shrine for their souls' repose.*
II. p. 18.

The Buccleuch family were great benefactors to the abbey of Melrose. As early as the reign of Robert II. Robert Scott, baron of Murdieston and Rankleburn (now Buccleuch,) gave

to the monks the lands of Hinkery, in Ettricke forest, *pro salute animæ suæ.*—*Chartulary of Melrose*, 28 May, 1415.

Prayer know I hardly one ;

* * * * *

Save to patten an Ave Mary.

When I ride on a Border foray.

VI. p. 19.

The Borderers were, as may be supposed, very ignorant about religious matters. Colville, in his Parenesis, or Admonition, states, that the reformed divines were so far from undertaking distant journies to convert the Heathen, "as I wold wis at God that ye wold only go to the Hielands and Borders of our own realm, to gain our awin countrymen, who for lack of preching and ministration of the sacraments, must, with tyme, becum either infidells, or atheists." But we learn from Lesley, that, however deficient in real religion, they regularly told their beads, and never with more zeal than when going on a plundering expedition.

Beneath their feet were the bones of the dead.

VII. p. 87.

The cloisters were frequently used as places of sepulchre. An instance occurs in Dryburgh abbey, where the cloister has an inscription bearing, *Hic jacet frater Archibaldus.*

So had he seen, in fair Castile,

The youth in glittering squadrons start :

Sudden the flying jennet wheel,

And hurl the unexpected dart.

VII. p. 20.

"By my fayth," sayd the duke of Lancaster (to a Portuguese squire,) "of all the feates of

armes that the Castellyans and they of your country doth use, the castynge of their dartes best pleaseth me, and gladly I wolde see it; for as I here say, if they strike one aryght, without he be well armed, the dart will perce him thrughe." "By my fayth, sir," sayd the squire, "yeu say trouth; for I have seen many a grete stroke given with them, which at one tyme cost us derely, and was to us great displeasure; for at the said skyrmishe, Sir John Laurence of Coygne was striken with a dart in such wise, that the head perced all the plates of his cote of mayle, and a sacke stopped with sylke, and passed throughe his body, so that he fell down dead." Froissart, vol. ii. ch. 44. This mode of fighting with darts was imitated in the military game called Juego de las Canas, which the Spaniards borrowed from their Moorish invaders. A Saracen champion is thus described by Froissart; "Among the Sarazyns, there was a younge knyghte called Agadinger Dolyferne; he was always wel mounted on a redy and lyght horse; it seemed whan the horse ranne, that he dyd flye in the ayre. The knyghte seemed to be a good man of armes by his dedes, he bare always of usage three fethered darts, and rychte well he coulde handle them; and, according to their custome, he was clene armed with a long white towel aboute his heed. His apparel was blacke, and his own colour browne, and a good horseman. The Crysten men saye, they thoughte he dyd such dedes of armes for the love of some yonge ladye of his countrey. And true it was, that he loved entirely the king of Thunes' daughter, named the lady Azala; she was inherytour to the realme of Thunes, after the dis-

cease of the kynge her father. This Agadinger was sone to the duke of Dolyferne. I can nat telle if they were married together after or nat; but it was shewed me that this knyghte, for love of the sayd ladye, during the siege, did many feats of armes. The knyghtes of Fraunce wolde fayne have taken hym; but they colde never attrape nor inclose him, his horse was so swyft, and so ready to his hand, that alwaies he scaped." Vol. ii. ch. 71.

*Thy low and lonely urn,
O gallant chief of Otterburne.*—X. p. 20.

The famous and desperate battle of Otterburne was fought 15th August, 1388, betwixt Henry Percy, called Hotspur, and James earl of Douglas. Both these champions were at the head of a chosen body of troops, and they were rivals in military fame; so that Froissart affirms, "Of all the bataylles and encounterings that I have made mencion of here before in all this hystory, great and smalle, this batayle that I treat of nowe was one of the sorest and best foughten, without cowardes or faynte hertes; for there were neyther knyghte nor squyer but that dyde his devoyre, and fought hande to hande. This batayle was lyke the batayle of Becherell, the which was valiauntlye foughte and endured." The issue of the conflict is well known: Percy was made prisoner, and the Scots won the day, dearly purchased by the death of their gallant general, the earl of Douglas, who was slain in the action. He was buried at Melrose beneath the high altar. "His obsequye was done reverently, and on his body layde a tombe of stone, and his banner hangyng over hym." Froissart, vol. ii. p. 161.

—*Dark knight of Liddesdale* X. p. 20.

William Douglas, called the knight of Liddesdale, flourished during the reign of David II. and was so distinguished by his valour, that he was called the Flower of Chivalry. Nevertheless he tarnished his renown by the cruel murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, originally his friend and brother in arms. The king had conferred upon Ramsay the sheriffdom of Teviotdale, to which Douglas pretended some claim. In revenge of this preference, the knight of Liddesdale came down upon Ramsay, while he was administering justice at Hawick, seized, and carried him off to his remote and inaccessible castle of Hermitage, where he threw his unfortunate prisoner, horse and man, into a dungeon, and left him to perish of hunger. It is said, the miserable captive prolonged his existence for several days by the corn which fell from a granery above the vault in which he was confined.^f So weak

^f There is something affecting in the manner in which the old Prior of Lochlevin turns from describing the death of the gallant Ramsay, to the general sorrow which it excited :

To tell you thare of the manere,
It is bot sorrow for til here ;
He wes the grettast menyd man
That ony cowth have thowcht of than,
Of his state, or of mare be fare ;
All menyt him, hath bettyr and war ;
The ryche and pure him mer yde bath,
For of his dede was mekil skath.

Some years ago, a person digging for stone, about the old castle of Hermitage, broke into a vault, containing a quantity of chaff, some bones, and pieces of iron ; amongst others, the curb of an ancient bridle, which the

was the royal authority, that David, although highly incensed at this atrocious murder, found himself obliged to appoint the knight of Liddesdale successor to his victim, as sheriff of Teviotdale. But he was soon after slain, while hunting in Ettricke Forest, by his own godson and chieftain, William earl of Douglas, in revenge, according to some authors, of Ramsay's murder; although a popular tradition, preserved in a ballad quoted by Godscroft, and some parts of which are still preserved, ascribes the resentment of the earl to jealousy. The place where the knight of Liddesdale was killed, is called, from his name, William's Cross, upon the ridge of a hill called William Hope, betwixt Tweed and Yarrow. His body, according to Godscroft, was carried to Lindean Church the first night after his death, and thence to Melrose, where he was interred with great pomp, and where his tomb is still shewn.

The moon on the east oriel shone—XI. p. 20.

It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of the lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture, when in its purity, than the eastern window of Melrose abbey. Sir James Hall of Dunglas, bart. has, with great ingenuity and plausibility, traced the Gothic order through its various forms, and seemingly eccentric ornaments, to an architectural imitation of wickerwork; of which, as we learn from some of the legends, the earliest Christian churches were constructed. In such an edifice author has since given to the earl of Dalhousie, under the impression, that it possibly may be a relique of his brave ancestor. The worthy clergymen of the parish has mentioned this discovery, in his statistical account of the parish of Castleton.

the origin of the clustered pillars is traced to a set of round posts, begirt with slender rods of willow, whose loose summits were brought to meet from all quarters, and bound together artificially, so as to produce the framework of the roof; and the tracery of our Gothic windows is displayed in the meeting and interlacing of rods and hoops, affording an inexhaustible variety of beautiful forms of open work.--- This ingenious system is alluded to in the romance. Sir James Hall's Essay on Gothic architecture is published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions.

*They sat them down on a marble stone,
A Scottish monarch slept below.*

XII. p. 21.

A large marble stone, in the chancel of Melrose, is pointed out as the monument of Alexander II. one of the greatest of our early kings; other say, it is the resting place of Waldeve, one of the early abbots, who died in the odour of sanctity.

The wondrous Michael Scott. XIII. p. 21.

Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie flourished during the thirteenth century; and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland upon the death of Alexander III. By a poetical anachronism, he is here placed in a later era. He was a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astrology, alchymy, physiogomy, and chiromancy. Hence he passed among his con-

temporaries for a skilful magician. Dempster informs us, that he remembers to have heard in his youth, that the magic books of Michael Scott were still in existence, but could not be opened without danger, on account of the fiends who were thereby invoked. *Dempsteri Historia Ecclesiastica*, 1627, lib. xii. p. 495. Lesley characterises Michael Scott as "*Singulari philosophiæ, astronomiæ ac medicinæ laude prestans; dicebatur penitissimos magiæ recessus indagasse.*" A person, thus spoken of by biographers and historians, loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed, either to the agency of Auld Michael, of Sir William Wallace, or of the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial, some contend for Holme Coltrame, in Cumberland; others for Melrose abbey. But all agree, that his books of Magic were interred in his grave, or preserved in the convent where he died. Satchells, wishing to give some authority for his account of the origin of the name of Scott, pretends, that, in 1629, he chanced to be at Burgh, under Bowness, in Cumberland, where a person, named Lancelot Scott, shewed him an extract from Michael Scott's works, containing that story.

" He said the book which he gave me,
 Was of Sir Michael Scott's historie;
 Which historie was never yet read through,
 Nor never will, for no man dare it do.
 Young scholars have pick'd out something
 From the contents, that dare not read within.
 He carried me along into the castle then,
 And shew'd his writing book hanging on an iron pi
 His writing pen did seem to me to be

Of hayden'd metal, like steel, or accumie ;
 The volume of it did seem so large to me,
 As the book of martyrs and Turks historie.
 Then in the church he let me see
 A stone where Mr. Michael Scott did lie ;
 I asked at him how that could appear,
 Mr. Michael had been dead above five hundred year ;
 * * * * *

He shewen me none durst bury under that stone,
 More than he had been dead a few years ago ;
 For Mr. Michael's name does terryfy each one.

History of the Right hon. Name of Scott.

— *Salamanca's cave.* XIII. p. 21.

Spain from the reliques, doubtless, of Arabian learning and superstition, was accounted a favourite residence of magicians. Pope Sylvester, who actually imported from Spain the use of the Arabian numerals, was supposed to have learned there the magic for which he was stigmatised by the ignorance of his age.--- William of Malmesbury, lib. ii. cap. 10. There were public schools, where magic, or rather the sciences supposed to involve its mysteries, were regularly taught, at Toledo, Seville, and Salamanca. In the latter city, they were held in a deep cavern ; the mouth of which was walled up by queen Isabella, wife of king Ferdinand. D'Autum on learned Incredulity, p. 45. The celebrated magicians Maugis, cousin to Rinaldo of Montalban, called by Ariosto, Malagigi, studied the black art at Toledo, as we learn from L'Histoire de Maugis D'Agremont. He even held a professor's chair in the necromantic university ; for so I interpret the passage, "*qu'en tous let sept ars d'enchantement, des charmes et conjurations il n'y avoit mailleur maistre que lui ; et en tel renom qu'on le lassoit en chais, et l'appelloit en mastre Maugis.*" This Salamancan Domdaniel is

said to have been founded by Hercules. If the classic reader inquires where Hercules himself learned magic, he may consult, "Les faicts et processes du noble et vaillant Hercules," where he will learn, that the fable of his aiding Atlas to support the heavens, arose from the said Atlas having taught Hercules, the noble knight errant, the seven liberal sciences, and, in particular, that of judicial astrology.—Such, according to the idea of the middle ages were the studies, "maximus quæ docuit Atlas." In a romantic history of Roderic, the last Gothic king of Spain, he is said to have entered one of those enchanted caverns: It was situated beneath an ancient tower near Toledo; and, when the iron gates, which secured the entrance, were unfolded, there rushed forth so dreadful a whirlwind, that hitherto no one had dared to penetrate into its recesses. But Roderic, threatened with an invasion of the Moors, resolved to enter the cavern, where he expected to find some prophetic intimation of the event of the war. Accordingly, his train being furnished with torches so artificially composed, that the tempest could not extinguish them, the king with great difficulty penetrated into a square hall, inscribed all over with Arabian characters. In the midst stood a colossal statue of brass, representing a Saracen wielding a Moorish mace, with which it discharged furious blows on all sides, and seemed thus to excite the tempest which raged around. Being conjured by Roderic, it ceased from striking until he read, inscribed on its right hand, "Wretched monarch, for thy evil hast thou come hither;" on the left hand, "Thou shalt be dispossessed by a strange people;" on one shoulder, "I invoke the sons of

Hagar ;" on the other, " I do mine office."— When the king had decyphered these ominous inscriptions, the statue returned to its exercise, the tempest commenced anew, and Roderic retired, to mourn over the predicted evils which approached his throne. He caused the gates of the cavern to be locked and barricaded ; but, in the course of the night, the tower fell with a tremendous noise, and under its ruins concealed forever the entrance to the mystic cavern. The conquest of Spain by the Saracens, and the death of the unfortunate Don Roderic, fulfilled the prophecy of the brazen statute. *Histora verdadera del Rey Don Rodrigo por el sabio Alcayde Abulcacim, traduzeda de la lengua Arabiga por Miquel de Luna, 1654, cap. vi.*

The bells would ring in Notre Dame.

XIII. p. 21.

" *Tantamne rem tam negligenter ?*" Says Tyrwhit, of his predecessor Speight ; who, in his commentary on Chaucer had omitted as trivial and fabulous, the story of Wade and his boat Guingelot, to the great prejudice of posterity ; the memory of the hero, and the boat, being now entirely lost. That future antiquarians may lay no such omission to my charge, I have noted one or two of the most current traditions concerning Michael Scott. He was chosen, it is said, to go upon an embassy, to obtain from the king of France satisfaction for certain piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, the ambassador retreated to his study, opened his book, and evoked a fiend in the shape of a huge black horse, mounted upon

his back, and forced him to fly through the air towards France. As they crossed the sea, the devil insidiously asked his rider, What it was that the old women of Scotland muttered at bedtime? A less experienced wizzard might have answered, that it was the Pater Noster, which would have licensed the devil to precipitated him from his back. But Michael sternly replied, "What is that to thee? Mount Diabolus, and fly!" When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, entered, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador, with so little of the pomp and circumstances of diplomacy, was not received with much respect; and the king was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen his horse stamp three times. The first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three of the towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted his hoof to give the third stamp, when the king rather chose to dismiss Michael with the most ample concessions, than to stand to the probable consequences. Upon another occasion, the magician, having studied so long in the mountains that he became faint for want of food, sent his servant to procure some from the nearest farmhouse. The attendant received a churlish denial from the farmer. Michael commanded him to return to this rustic Nabal, and lay before him his cap, or bonnet, repeating these words,

Maister Michael Scott's man

Sought meat, and gat nane.

When this was done and said, the enchanted bonnet became suddenly inflated, and be-

gan to run round the house with great speed, pursued by the farmer, his wife, his servants, and the reapers, who were on the neighbouring *har'st rigg*. No one had the power to resist the fascination, or refrain from joining in pursuit of the bonnet, until they were totally exhausted with their ludicrous exercise. A similar charm occurs in *Huon de Bourdeaux*, and in his ingenious Oriental tale, called the *Caliph Vathek*.

Michael, like his predecessor Merlin, fell at last a victim to female art. His wife, or concubine, elicited out of him the secret, that his art could ward off any danger except the poisonous qualities of broth, made of the flesh of a *breme* sow. Such a mess she accordingly administered to the wizard, who died in consequence of eating it.

*The words that cleft Eildon hills in three,
And bridled the Tweed with a curb of stone.*
XXX. p. 21.

Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrassed by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or damhead, across the Tweed at Kelso: it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect. Michael next ordered, that Eildon hill, which was then a uniform cone, should be divided into three. Another night was sufficient to part its summit into three picturesque peaks which it now bears. At length the enchanter conquered this indefatigable demon, by employing him in the hopeless and endless task of making ropes out of sea sand.

That lamp shall burn unquenchably.

VII. p. 42.

Baptisa Porta, and other authors who treat upon natural magic, talk much of eternal lamps, pretended to have been found burning in ancient sepulchres. Fortunius Licetus investigates the subject in a treatise, *De Lucernis antiquorum reconditis*, published at Venice, 1621. One of these perpetual lamps is said to have been discovered in the tomb of Tulliola, the daughter of Cicero. The wick was supposed to be composed of abestos. Kircher enumerates three different receipts for constructing such lamps; and wisely concludes that the thing nevertheless is impossible. *Mundus Subterraneus*, p. 72. Delrio imputes the fabrication of such lights to magical skill. *Disquisitiones Magicæ*, p. 58. In a very rare romance which "treateth of the lyfe of Virgilius, and of his deth, and many marvayles that he dyd in his lyfetime, by whyche crafte and nygramancye, through the helpe of the devyls of hell," mention is made of a very extraordinary process, in which one of these mystical lamps was employed. It seems, that Virgil, as he advanced in years, became desirous of renovating his youth by his magical art. For this purpose, he construed a solitary tower, having only one narrow portal, in which he placed twentyfour copper figures, armed with iron flails, twelve on each side of the porch. These enchanted statues struck with their flails incessantly, and rendered all entrance impossible, unless when Virgil touched the spring, which stopped their motion. To this tower he repaired privately, attended only by one trusty servant, to whom he communicated the secret of the entrance, and hither they

conveyed all the magician's treasure. "Then sayde Virgilius, my dere beloved frende, and he that I above alle men truste and knowe mooste of my secret;" and then he led the man into the cellar, where he had made a *fayer lampe at all seasons burnynge*. And then sayed Virgilius to the man, "Se you the barrell that standeth here?" and he sayd, yea: "therein must thou put me: fyrste ye must sleepe me, and hewe me smalle to peces, and cut my heed in iiii peces, and salte the heed under in the bottum, and then the peces there after, and my herte in the myddel, and then set the barrell under the lampe, that nyghte and daye the fat therein may droppe and leake; and ye shall, ix dayes longe, ones in the daye, fyll the lamp and fayle nat. And when this is alle done, then shall I be renued, and made yonge agen." At this extraordinary proposal, the confidant was sore abashed, and made some scruple of obeying his master's commands. At length, however, he complied, and Virgil was slain, pickled, and barrelled up, in all respects according to his own directon. The servant then left the tower, taking care to put the copper threshers in motion at his departure. He continued daily to visit the tower with the same precaution. Meanwhile, the emperor, with whom Virgil was a great favourite, missed him from the court, and demanded of his servant where he was. The domestic pretended ignorance, till the emperor threatened him with death, when at length he conveyed him to the enchanted tower. The same threat extorted a discovery of the mode of stopping the statues from wielding their flails. "And then the emperor entered into the castle with all his folke, and soughte

all aboute in every corner after Virgilius; and at last they soughte a longe, that they came into the seller, where they sawe the lampe hanging over the barell, where Virgilius lay indeed. Then asked the emperor the man, who had made hym so herdey to put his mayster Virgilius to dethe? and the man answered no worde to the emperor. And then the emperor, with great anger, drew oute his sworde, and slewe he there Virgilius' man. And when all this was done, than saw the emperor, and all his folke, a naked chlyde iii tymes rennyngē about the barell, sayenge these wordes, 'cursed be the tyme that ever ye came here!' And with those wordes vanysshed the chylde awaye, and was never sene ageyn; and thus abyd Virgilius in the barell deed." Virgilius, bl. let. printed at Antwerpe by John Doesboncke. This curious volume is in the valuable library of Mr. Douce; and is supposed to be a translation from the French, printed in Flanders for the English market. See Goujet Biblioth. Franc. ix. 225. Catalouge de la Bibliothèque Nationale, tom. ii. p. 5. De Bure, No.

He thought, as he took it, the dead man frowned. XXI. p. 24.

William of Deloraine might be strenghted in this belief by the well known story of the Cid Rur Diaz. When the body of that famous Christian champion was sitting in state, a certain malicious Jew stole into the chamber to pull him by the beard; but had no sooner touched the formidable whiskers, than the corpse started up, and half unsheathed his sword. The Israelite fled; and so permanent was the effect of his terror, that he became

Christian. *Heywood's Hiarchie*, p. 480, quoted from Sebastian Cobaruvias Crozce.

The barons' dwarf his courser held.

XXXI. p. 28.

The idea of lord Cranstoun's goblin page is taken from a being called Gilpin Horner, who appeared, and made some stay, at a farmhouse among the Border mountains. A gentleman of that country has noted down the following particulars concerning his appearance.

"The only certain, at least most probable, account, that ever I heard of Gilpin Horner, was from an old man of the name of Anderson, who was born, and lived all his life at Todshawhill, in Eskdalemuir, the place where Gilpin appeared and staid for some time. He said there were two men, late in the evening, when it was growing dark, employed in fastening the horses upon the uttermost part of their ground (that is, tying their forefeet together, to hinder them from travelling far in the night), when they heard a voice, at some distance, crying, *tint ! tint ! tint !*"^a One of the men named Moffat, called out, 'What d'eil has tint you? Come here.' Immediately a creature of something like a human form appeared. It was surprisingly little, distorted in features, and mishapen in limbs. As soon as the two men could see it plainly, they run home in a great fright, imagining they had met with some goblin. By the way Moffat fell, and it run over him, and was home at the house as soon as any of them, and staid there a long time: but I cannot say how long. It was real flesh and blood, and ate and drank, was fond of cream, and when it could get at it, would

^a Tint signifies lost.

destroy a great deal. It seemed a mischievous creature; and any of the children whom it could master, it would beat and scratch without mercy. It was once abusing a child belonging to the said Moffat, who had been so frightened by its first appearance; and he, in a passion, struck it so violent a blow upon the side of the head, that it tumbled upon the ground: but it was not stunned; for it set up its head and exclaimed, 'Ah hah, Will o' Moffat, you strike sair!' (viz. *sore*.) After it had staid there long, one evening, when the women were milking the cows in the loan, it was playing among the children near by them, when suddenly they heard a loud shrill voice cry, three times, 'Gilpin Horner!' it started, and said, 'That is me, I must away;' and instantly disappeared and was never heard of more. Old Anderson did not remember it, but said, he had often heard his father, and other old men of that place, who were there at the time, speak about it; and in my younger years, I have often heard it mentioned, and never met with any who had the remotest doubt as to the truth of the story; although, I must own, I cannot help thinking there must be some misrepresentation in it." To this account I have to add the following particulars, from the most respectable authority. Besides constantly repeating the words *tint! tint!* Gilpin Horner was often heard to call upon Peter Bertram, or Be-te-ram, as he pronounced the word; and when the shrill voice called Gilpin Horner, he immediately acknowledged it was the summons of the said Peter Bertram, who seems, therefore, to have been the devil, who had tint, or lost, the little imp.

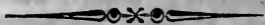
*But the ladye of Branksome gathered a band
of the best that would ride at her command.*

XXXIII. p. 14.

“Upon 25th June, 1557, Dame Janet Beat-
cune, ladye Buccleuch, and a great number of
the name of Scott, delaitit (accused) for com-
ing to the kirk of St. Mary of the Lowes, to
the number of two hundred persons, bodin in
feir of weire (arranged in armour,) and break-
ing open the doors of the said kirk, in order to
apprehend the laird of Cranstoun for his de-
struction.” On the 20th of July, a warrant
from the queen is presented, discharging the
justice to proceed against the ladye Buccleuch
while new calling. *Abridgment of Books of
Adjournal in Advocates' Library.* The fol-
lowing proceedings upon this case appear on
the record of the court of Justiciary: On the
25th of June, 1557, Robert Scott, in Bowhill
parish, priest of the kirk of St. Mary's, accus-
ed of the convocation of the queen's lieges, to
the number of 200 persons, in warlike array,
with jacks, helmets, and other weapons, and
marching to the chapel of St. Mary of the
Lowes, for the slaughter of Sir Peter Crans-
toun, out of ancient fued and malice prepen-
ce, and of breaking the doors of the said kirk, is
repledged by the archbishop of Glasgow. The
bail given by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, Ad-
am Scott of Burnefute, Robert Scott in How-
furde, Walter Scott in Todshawhaugh, Wal-
ter Scott younger of Synton, Thomas Scott of
Haynyng, Robert Scott, William Scott, and
James Scott, brothers of the said Walter
Scott, Walter Scott in the Woll, and Walter
Scott, son of William Scott of Harden, and
James Wymes in Eckford, all accused of the
same crime, is declared to be forfeited. Of

the same day, Walter Scott of Synton, and Walter Chisholme of Chisholme, and William Scott of Harden, became bound, jointly and severally, that Sir Peter Cranstoun, and his kindred and servants, should receive no injury from them in future. At the same time, Patrick Murray of Fallochill, Alexander Stuart, uncle to the laird of Trackwhare, John Murray of Newhall, John Fairlye, residing in Selkirk, George Tait younger of Pirn, John Pennycuke of Pennycuke, James Ramsay of Cokpen, the laird of Fessyde, and the laird of Henderstone, were all severally fined for not attending as jurors. Upon the 20th of July following; Scott of Synton, Chisholme, Scott of Harden, Scott of Howpaslie, Scott of Burnfute, with many others, are ordered to appear at next calling, under the pains of treason. But no farther procedure seems to have taken place. It is said, that, upon this rising, the kirk of St. Mary was burned by the Scotts.

NOTES ON CANTO THIRD.



*When, dancing in the sunny beam,
He marked the crane on the baron's crest.*

IV. p. 23.

The crest of the Cranstouns, in allusion to their name, is crane dormant, holding a stone in his foot, with an emphatic Border motto, 'Thou shalt want ere I want.'

*Much he marvelled a knight of pride,
Like a bookbosomed priest should ride.*

VIII. p. 33.

"At Unthank, two miles N. E. from the church (of Ewes,) there are the ruins of a chapel for divine service, in time of popery. There is a tradition, that friars were wont to come over from Melrose, or Jedburg, to baptise and marry in this parish; and, from being in use to carry the massbook in their bosoms, they were called by the inhabitants Book-a-bosoms. There is a man yet alive, who knew old men who had been baptised by these Book-a-bosoms, and who says one of them, called Hair, used this parish for a long time." *Account of the Parish of Ewes, apud Macfarlane's MSS.*

It had much of glamour might---V. 9, p. 34.

Glamour, in the legends of Scottish superstition, means the magic power of imposing on the eyesight of spectators, so that the appearance of an object shall be totally different from

the reality. To such a charm the ballad of Johnie Fa' imputes the facination of that lovely countess, who eloped with that gypsy leader:

Sae soon as they saw her weel fa'rd face
They cast the glamour ower her.

It was formerly used even in war. In 1381, when the duke of Anjou lay before a strong castle, upon the coast of Naples, a necromancer offered to "make the ayre so thicke that they within shall thynke that there is a great bridge on the see [by which the castle was surrounded], for ten men to go afront; and when they within the castell se this bridge, they will be so afrayde, that they shall yelde them to your mercy." The duke demanded, "Fayre Mayster, on this bridge that ye speke of, may our people assuredly go thereon to the castell to assayle it?" "Syr," quod the enchantour, "I dare not assure you that: for if any that passeth on the bridge, make the signe of the crosse on hym, all shall go to noughte; and they that be on the bridge shall fall into the see." Then the duke began to laugh; and a certayn of yong knyghtes, that were therepresent, said, "Syr, for godsake, let the mayster assay his cunning; we shall leve making of any signe of the crosse on us for that tyme." The earl of Savoy, shortly after, entered the tent, and recognized in the enchanter, the same person who had put the castle into the power of Syr Charles de la Payx, who then held it, by persuading the garrison of the queen of Naples, through magical deception, that the sea was coming over the walls. The sage avowed himself to be the same person, and added that he was the man in the world most dreaded by Sir Charles de la Payx. "By my fayth, quod the erl of Savoy, ye say well; and I will that

Syr Charles de la Payx shall know that he hath grete wronge to fear you. But I shall assure hym of you; for ye shall never do enchauntment to deceyve him, nor yet none other. I wolde nat that in tyme to come we shoulde be reproached that in so hygh an enterprise as we be in, wherein there be so many noble knyghtes and squyers assembled, that we shulde do any thyng be enchauntment, nor that we shulde wyn our enemyes by suche crafte." Then he called to hym a servaunt, and sayd, go and get a hangman, and let hym stryke off this maysters heed without delay: and as soon as the erle had commanded it, incontynent it was done, for his heed was stryken off before the erl's tent." FROISSART, vol. i. ch. 391, 392.

The art of glamour, or ocular fascination, was anciently a principal part of the skill of the *jongleur*, or juggler, whose tricks formed much of the amusement of a Gothic castle. Some instances of this art may be found in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. iii. p. 119. In a strange allegorical poem called the *Houlat*, written by a dependant of the house of Douglas about 1452-3, the jay, in an assembly of birds, plays the part of the juggler. His feats of glamour are thus described.

He gart theme see, as it semyt, in samin houre,
 Hunting at herdis in holtis so hair;
 Soune sailand on the see schippis of toure,
 Bernis batalland on burd brim as a bare;
 He could carye the coup of the kingis des,
 Syne leve in the stede,
 Bot a blak bunwede;
 He could of a henis hede,
 Mak a man mes.
 He gart the emprouretrow, and trewlye behald,
 That the *corncraik*, the pundare at hand,

Had poyndit all his pris hors in a poynd fald'
 Because thai eite of the corn in the kirkland.
 He could wirk windaries, quhat way that he wald;
 Make a gray gus a gold garland,
 A lang spere of a bittile for a berne bald,
 Nobbillis of nutschelles, and silver of sand.
 Thus joukit with juxters the janglane ja,
 Fair ladyes in ringis,
 Kynchtis in caralyngis,
 Bayth dansis and singis,
 It seemyt as sa.

*Now, if you ask who gave the stroke,
 I cannot tell, so mot I thrive;*

It was not given by man alive.—X. p. 34.

Some writer, upon Dæmonology, tells us of a person, who was very desirous to establish a connection with the invisible world; and failing in all his conjurations, began to entertain doubts of the existence of spirits. While this thought was passing through his mind, he received from an unseen hand, a very violent blow. He had immediately recourse to his magical arts; but was unsuccessful in evoking the spirit, who had made his existence so sensibly felt. A learned priest told him, long after, that the being who had so chastised his incredulity, would be the first whom he should see after his death.

The running stream dissolved the spell—

XIII. p. 35

It is a firm article of popular faith, that no enchantment can subsist in a living stream. -- Nay, if you can interpose a brook betwixt you, and witches, spectres, or even fiends, you are in perfect safety. Burn's inimitable Tam o' Shanter turns entirely upon such a circumstance. The belief seems to be of antiquity. Brompt-

ton informs us, that certain Irish wizards could, by spells, convert earthen clods, or stones into fat pigs, which they sold in the market; but which always reassumed their proper form, when driven by the deceived purchaser, across a running stream. But Brompton is severe on the Irish, for a very good reason: "Gens ista spurcissima non solvunt decimas." *Chronicon Johannis Brompton apud decem Scriptorum*, p. 1076.

His buckler scarce in breadth a span,

No longer fence had he;

He never counted him a man.

Would strike below the knee—XVII. p. 37.

Imitated from Drayton's account of Robin Hood and his followers.

A hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bowmen were right good;

All clad in Lincoln green, with caps of red and blue,
His fellows wined horn not of them but knew.

When setting to their lips their little bugles shrill,
The warbling echoes waked from every dale and hill;
Their bauldries set with studs athwart their shoulders
cast,

To which under their arms their sheafs were buckled
fast.

A short sword at their belt, a buckler scarce a span,
Who struck below the knee not counted then a man.

All made of Spanish yew, their bows were wondrous
strong,

They not an arrow drew but was a clothyard long;
Of archery they had the very perfect craft,

With broad arrow, or but, or prick, or roving shaft.

Poly Olbion, Song 26.

To wound an antagonist in the thigh, or leg, was reckoned contrary to the law of arms. In a tilt betwixt Gawain Michael, an English squire, and Joachim Cathore, a Frenchman,

“they met at the speare poyntes rudely; the French squyer justed right pleasantly; the Englishman ran too lowe, for he strake the Frenchman depe into the thygh. Wherewith the earl of Buckingham was ryght sore displeased, and so were all the other lordes, and sayde how it were shamefully done.” Froissart, vol. i. ch. 366. Upon a similar occasion, “the two knights came a foot ech agaynst other rudely, with their speares lowe couched, to stryke eche other within the foure quarters.—Johan of Castell Morante strake the Englysh squyer on the brest in such wyse that Sir Willyam Fermeton stombled and bowed, for his fote a lytell fayled him. He helde his speare lowe with both his handes, and coude nat amende it, and strake Sir Johan of Castle Morante in the thyghe, so that the speare went cleane throughe, that the heed was sene a handful on the other syde. And Syre Johan with the stroke reled, but he fell nat. Than the English knyghtes and squyers were ryghte sore displeased, and sayde how it was a foul stroke. Syr Willyam Fermyton excused himselfe, and sayde how he was sorie of that adventure, and howe that yf he had knowen that it shulde have bene so, he wolde never have begon it; sayenge howe he coude nat amende it, by cause of glaunsing of his fote by constraynt of the great stroke that Syr John of the Castell Morante had given him.” Ibid. ch. 373.

And with a charm she stanchd the blood.

XXII. p. 39.

See several charms for this purpose in Reginald Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, p. 273.

Tom Pots was but a serving man,
But yet he was a doctor good;

He bound his handkerchief on the wound,
And with some kinds of words he staunch'd
the blood.

Pieces of ancient popular Poetry. London,
1791, p. 131.

*But she has ta'en the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And salv'd the splinter o'er and o'er—*

XXIII. p. 39.

Sir Kenelm Digby, in a discourse upon the cure by sympathy pronounced at Montpellier, before an assembly of nobles and learned men, translated into English by R. White, gentleman, and published in 1658, gives us the following curious surgical case.

“Mr. James Howel (well known in France for his public works, and particularly for his *Dendrologie*, translated into French by Mons. Baudouin) coming by chance, as two of his best friends were fighting in duel, he did his endeavour to part them; and putting himselfe between them, seized with his left hand upon the hilt of the sword of one of the combatants, while, with his right hand, he laid hold of the blade of the other. They, being transported with fury one against the other, struggled to rid themselves of the hindrance their friend made that they should not kill one another; and one of them roughly drawing the blade of his sword, cuts to the very bone the nerves and muscles of Mr. Howel's hand; and then the other disengaged his hilts and gave a crosse blow on his adversarie's head, which glanced towards his friend, who heaving up his sore hand to save the blow, he was wounded on the back of his hand as he had been before within. It seems some strange constellation reigned then against him, that he should lose so much

blood by parting two such dear friends, who, had they been themselves, would have hazarded both their lives to have preserved his: but this involuntary effusion of blood by them, prevented that which they shoulde have drawn one from the other. For they, seeing Mr Howel's face besmeared with blood, by heaving up his wounded hand, they both run to embrace him, and having searched his hurts, they bound up his hand, with one of his garters, to close the veins which were cut and bled abundantly. They brought him home, and sent for a surgeon. But this being heard at court, the king sent one of his own surgeons; for his majesty much affected the said Mr. Howel.

“It was my chance to be lodged hard by him; and four or five days after, as I was making myself ready, he came to my house, and prayed me to view his wounds; ‘for I understand,’ said he, ‘that you have extraordinary remedies on such occasions, and my surgeons apprehend some fear that it may grow to a gangrene, and so the hand must be cut off.’ In effect, his countenance discovered that he was in much pain, which he said was insupportable, in regard of the extreme inflammation. I told him I would willingly serve him; but if haply he knew the manner how I would cure him, without touching or seeing him, it may be he would not expose himself to my manner of curing, because he would think it, peradventure, either ineffectual or superstitious. He replied, ‘The wonderful things which many have related unto me of your way of medicinement, makes me nothing doubt at all of its efficacy: and all that I have to say unto you is comprehended in the Spanish proverb, *Hagase el milagro y hagalo Me-*

homa, let the miracle be done, though Mahomet do it.'

"I asked him then for any thing that had the blood upon it; so he presently sent for his garter, wherewith his hand was first bound; and as I called for a bason of water, as if I would wash my hands, I took a handful of powder of vitriol, which I had in my study and presently dissolved it. As soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put it within the bason, observing in the interim, what Mr. Howel did, who stood talking with a gentleman in a corner of my chamber, not regarding at all what I was doing; but he started suddenly, as if he had found some strange alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed? I know not what ails me! but I finde that I feel no more pain. Methinks that a pleasing kinde of freshnesse, as it were a wet cold napkin, did spread over my hand, which hath taken away the inflammation that tormented me before.' I replied, 'Since then that you feel already so good effect of my medication, I advise you, to cast away all your playsters; only keep the wound clean, and in a moderate temper, betwixt heat and cold.' This was presently reported to the duke of Buckingham, and a little after to the king, who were both very curious to know the circumstance of the business, which was, that after dinner I took the garter out of the water, and put it to dry before a great fire. It was scarce dry, but Mr. Howel's servant came running, that his master felt as much burning as ever he had done, if not more; for the heat was such as if his hand were twixt coals of fire. I answered, although that had happened at present, yet he should find ease in a short time; for I knew the reason of this new accident, and would provide according-

y ; for his master should be free from that inflammation, it may be before he could possibly return to him ; but in case he found no ease, I wished him to come presently back again ; if not, he might forbear coming. Thereupon he went ; and at the instant I did put the garter into the water, thereupon he found his master without any pain at all. To be brief there was no sense of pain afterward ; but within five or six dayes the woundes were cicatrized, and entirely healed." p. 6.

The king (James VI.) obtained from Sir Kenelm the discovery of his secret, which he pretended had been taught him by a Carmelite friar, who had learned it in Armenia or Persia. Let not the age of animal magnetism and metallic tractors smile at the sympathetic powder of Sir Kenelm Digby. Reginald Scot mentions the same mode of cure in these terms ; " And that which is more strange, they can remedie anie stranger with that verie sword wherewith they are wounded. Yea, and that which is beyond all admiration, if they stroke the sword upwards with their fingers, the partie shall feele no pain, whereas, if they draw their fingers downwards, thereupon the partie wounded shall feele intolerable pain." I presume that the success ascribed to the sympathetic mode of treatment might arise from the pains bestowed in washing the wound, and excluding the air thus bringing on a cure by the first intention." It is introduced by Dryden, in the *Enchanted Island*, a very unnecessary alteration of the *Tempest*.

Ariel. Anoint the sword which pierced him with this Weaponsalve, and wrap it close from air,
Till I have time to visit him again. *Act v. sc. 2.*

Again, in scene 4th, Miranda enters with Hippolito's sword wrapt up.

Hip. O my wound pains me. *(She unwraps the sword.)*

Mir. I am come to ease you.

Hip. Alas, I feel the cold air come to me;
my wound shoots worse than ever. *(the sword.)*

Mir. Does it still grieve you? *(she wipes and anoints)*

Hip. Now, methinks, there's something laid just upon
(it.)

Mir. Do you find no ease?.

Hip. Yes, yes; upon the sudden all this pain
is leaving me. Sweet heaven, how I am eased!

*On Penchryst glows a bale of fire,
And three are kindling on Prieststhaughswire*
XXVII. p. 41.

The border beacons, from their number and position, formed a sort of telegraphic communication with Edinburgh. The act of parliament 1455, c. 48, directs that one bale or faggot shall be warning of the approach of the English in any manner; two bales that they are *coming indeed*; four bales, blazing beside each other, that the enemy are in great force. "The same taikenings to be watched and maid at Eggerhope Castell, fra they see the fire of Hume, that they fire richt swa. And in like manner on Sowtra edge, sall se the fire of Eggerhope Castell, and mak taikening in like manner: and then may all Louthiane be warned, and in special the Castell of Edenburgh; and their four fires to be maid in like maner, that they in Fife and fra Strivling east, and the east part of Louthiane, and to Dunbar, all may se them, and come to the defense of the relame." These beacons (at least in later times) were "a long and strong tree set up, with a long iron pole across the head of it, and an iron brander fixed on a

stalk in the middle of it, for holding a tar barrel.

STEVENSON'S *History*, vol. ii. p. 701.

Our kin and clan and friends to raise---

XXVII. p. 41.

The speed with which the Borderers collected great bodies of horse, may be judged of from the following extract, when the subject of the rising was much less important than that supposed in the Romance. It is taken from Carey's Memoirs.

“ Upon the death of the old lord Scroope, the queen gave the west wardenry to his son, that had married my sister. He, having received that office, came to me with great earnestness, and desired me to be his deputy, offering me that I should live with him in his house; that he would allow me half a dozen men, and as many horses, to be kept at his charge; and his fee being one thousand marks yearly, he would part it with me, and I should have the half. This his noble offer I accepted of, and went with him to Carlisle; where I was no sooner come, but I entered into my office. We had a stirring time of it, and few days past over my head but I was on horseback, either to prevent mischief, or to take malefactors, and to bring the Border in better quiet than it had been in times past. One memorable thing of God's mercy shewed unto me was such, as I have good cause still to remember it.

“ I had private intelligence given me, that there was two Scottish men, that had killed a churchman in Scotland, and were by one of the Grames relieved. This Grame dwelt within five miles of Carlisle. He had a pretty house, and close by it a strong tower, for his

own defence in time of need. About two clock in the morning, I took horse in Carlisle, and not above twenty-five in my company, thinking to surprise the house on a sudden. Before I could surround the house, the two Scotts were gotten into the strong tower, and I could see a boy riding from the house as fast as his horse could carry him; I little suspecting what it meant. But Thomas Carleton came to me presently, and told me, that if I did not presently prevent it, both myself and all my company would either be slain, or taken prisoners. It was strange to me to hear this language. He then said to me, 'Do you see that boy that rideth away so fast? He will be in Scotland within this half hour; and he is gone to let them know, that you are here, and to what end you are come, and the small number you have with you; and that if they make haste, on a sudden, they may surprise us, and do with us what they please.' Hereupon he took advice what was best to be done. We sent notice presently to all parts to raise the country, and to come to us with all the speed they could; and withal we sent to Carlisle to raise the townsmen; for without foot we could do no good against the tower. There we staid some hours, expecting more company; and within short time after the country came in on all sides, so that we were quickly between three and four hundred horse; and after some longer stay, the foot of Carlisle came to us, to the number of three or four hundred men; whom we set presently at work, to get up to the top of the tower, and to uncover the roof; and then some twenty of them to fall down together, and by that means to win the tower. The Scotts, seeing their present danger, offer-

ed to parley, and yielded themselves to my mercy. They had no sooner opened the iron gate, and yielded themselves my prisoners, but we might see four hundred horse within a quarter of a mile coming to their rescue, and to surprise me and my small company; but of a sudden they stayed, and stood at gaze. Then had I more to do than ever; for all our Borderers came crying with full mouths, 'Sir, give us leave to set upon them; for these are they that have killed our fathers, our brothers, and uncles, and our cousins; and they are come thinking to surprise you, upon weak grass nags, such as they could get on a sudden; and God hath put them in your hands, that we may take revenge of them for much blood that they have spilt of ours.' I desired they would be patient a while, and bethought myself, if I should give them their will, there would be few or none of the Scotts that would escape unkill'd (there were so many deadly feuds among them;) and therefore I resolved with myself to give them a fair answer but not to give them their desire. So I told them, that if I were not there myself, they might then do what pleased themselves; but being present, if I should give them leave, the blood that should be spilt that day would lie very hard upon my conscience. And therefore, I desired them, for my sake, to forbear; and if the Scotts did not presently make away with all the speed they could, upon my sending to them, they should then have their wills to do what they pleased. They were ill satisfied with my answer, but durst not disobey. I sent with speed to the Scots, and bade them pack away with all the speed they could; for if they stayed the messenger's return, they

should few of them return to their own home. They made no stay; but they were turned homewards before the messenger had made an end of his message. Thus, by God's mercy, I escaped a great danger; and, by my means, there were a great many men's lives saved that day."

*On many a cairn's gray pyramid,
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid.*

XXIX. p. 42.

The cairns, or piles of loose stone, which crown the summit of most of our Scottish hills, and are found in other remarkable situations, seem usually, though not universally, to have been sepulchral monuments. Six flat stones are commonly found in the centre, forming a cavity of greater or smaller dimensions, in which an urn is often placed. The author is possessed of one discovered beneath an immense cairne at Roughlee, in Liddesdale. It is of the most barbarous construction; the middle of the substance alone having been subjected to the fire, over which, when hardened, the artist had laid an inner and outer coat of unbaked clay, etched with some very rude ornaments: his skill apparently being inadequate to baking the vase when completely finished. The contents were bones and ashes, and a quantity of beads made of coal. This seems to have been a barbarous imitation of the Roman fashion of sepulture.

NOTES ON CANTO FOURTH.



Great Dundee.

II. p. 44.

The viscount of Dundee, slain in the battle of Killycrankie.

For pathless marsh and caverned cell,

The peasant leaves his lowly shed.

III. p. 45.

The morasses were the usual refuge of the Border herdsmen, on the approach of an English army. (Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, vol. i. p. 49.) Caves, hewed in the most dangerous and inaccessible places, also afforded an occasional retreat. Such caverns may be seen in the precipitous banks of the Teviot, at Sunlaws and Ancram, upon the Jed at Hundalee, and in many other places upon the Border. The banks of the Eske, at Gorton and Hawthawden, are hollowed into similar recesses. But even these dreary dens were not always secure places of concealment. "In the way as we came, not far from this place, (Long Niddy) George Ferres, a gentleman of my lord Protector's—happened upon a cave in the ground, the mouth whereof was so worne with the fresh printe of steps, that he seemed to be certayne, thear were sum folke within; and gone doune to try, he was readily recyved with a hakebut or two. He left them not yet, till he had knowen whyther thei wolde be content

to yelde and come out, whiche they fondly refusing, he went to my lorde's grace, and upon utterance of the thyng, gat licence to deale with them as he could; and so returned to them, with a skore or two of pioners. Three ventes had their cave, that we ware of, whereof he first stopt up one; anoother he fil'd ful of strawe, and set it a feyer, whereat they withincast waterapace; but it was so wel mayntayned without, that the feyer prevayled, and thei within fayn to get them belyke into anoother parler. Then devised we (for I hapt to be with hym) to stop the same up, whereby we should eyther smother them, or fynd out their ventes, if thei hadde any moe: as this was doon at another issue, about a xii score of we moughte see the fume of their smoke to come out; the which continued with so great a force, and so long a while, that we could not but thinke they must needs get them out, or smother within; and forasmuch as we found not that they dyd the tone, we thought it for certain thei were sure of the toother. Patten's Account of Somerset's expedition into Scotland, apud Dalzel's Fragments.

Southern ravage. III. p. 45.

From the following fragment of a letter from the earl of Northumberland to king Henry VIII. preserved among the Cotton MSS. Calig. B. vii. 179, the reader may estimate the nature of the dreadful war which was occasionally waged upon the Borders, sharpened by mutual cruelties, and the personal hatred of the wardens or leaders.

Some Scottish barons, says the earl, had threatened to come within "thre miles of my pore house of Workworthe, wher I lye, and

gif me light to put on my clothes at mydnyght ; and alsoo thesaid Marke Carr said there opynly, that seyng they had a governor on the marches of Scotland, as well as they haid in Ingland, he shulde kepe your highnes instructions, gyffyn unto your garyson, for making of any dayforrey ; for he and his friends wolde burne enough on the nyght, lettyn your counsaill here defyne a notable acte at theyre pleasures. Upon whiche, in your highnes' name, I comaunded dewe watche to be kepte on your marchies, for comyng in of any Scots. Neutheless, upon Thursday at nyght last, came thyrty light horsemen into a litill village of myne, called Whitell, having not past sex howses, lying toward Ryddisdaill, upon Shilbotell more, and ther wold have fyred the said howes, but ther was noo fyre to get ther, and they forgate to brynge any withe they me ; and tok a wyf, being great withe chylde, in the said toowne, and said to hyr, Wher we can not gyve the lard light, yet we shall doo this in spyte of hym ; and gave hyr iii mortall wounds upon the heid, and another in the right side, with a dagger ; whereupon the said wyf is dede, and the chylde in hyr belly is loste. Beseeching your most gracious highness to reduce unto your gracious memory this wylfull and shamefull murder, done within this your highnes' realme, notwithstanding all the inhabitants thereabout rose unto the said fray, and gave warnynge by becons unto the contrey afore theyme, and yet the Scottsmendyde escape ; and upon certeyne knowledge to my brother Clyfforthe and me, had by credable persons of Scotland, this abomynable act not only to be done by dyverse of the Mershe, but also the afore named persons of Tyvidaill, and consented to, as by aparaunce,

by the erle of Murey, upon Friday at nyght last, let slip of the best horsemen of Glendaill, with a part of your highnes' subjects of Berwyke, together with George Dowglas, whoo came into Ingland agayne, in the dawning of the day; but afore theyre retorne, they dyd mar the erle of Murey's provisions at Coldingham; but they dyd not only burne the said towne of Coldingham, with all the corne thereunto belonging, which is estemed wurthe cii marke sterling; but alsoo burned twa townes nye adioning thereunto called Branerdergets and the Black Hill, and toke xxiiii persons, lx horse, with cc hied of cataill, whiche nowe, as I am informed, hath not only bene a staye of the said erle of Murey's not comyng to the bordur as yet, but also, that none inlande man will adventure theyre selfs upon the marches. And as for the tax that shulde have bene grauntyd for finding of the said iii hundred men, is utterly denied. Upon whiche the king of Scotland departed from Edynburgh to Stirling, and as yet ther doth remain. And alsoo I, by the advice of my brother Clyfforthe, have devysed that within this iiii nyghts, Godde wylling, Kelsey, in lyke case, shal be burnet, with all the corne in the said town; and then they shall have noo place to lye any garyson in, nygh unto the borders. And as I shall atteigne further knowledge, I shall not fail to satisfye your highness, according to my most bounden dutie. And for this burnyng of Kelsey is devysed to be done secretly, by Tyndaill and Ryddisdale. And thus the holy Trynite and * * * your most royal estate, with long lyf and as muche increase of honour as your most noble heart can desire. *At Werkworth, the xxiith day of October.*" (1522.)

*Wat Tinlinn....*Verse IV. p. 45.

This person was, in my younger days, the theme of many a fireside tale. He was retain-er of the Buccleuch family, and held for his borderservice a small tower on the frontiers of Liddesdale. Wat was by profession a *sutor*, but, by inclination and practice, an archer and warrior. Upon one occasion, the captain of Bewcastle, military governor of that wild district of Cumberland, is said to have made an incursion into Scotland, in which he was de-feated, and forced to fly. Wat Tinlinn pursu-ed him closely through a dangerous morass: the captain, however, gained the firm ground; and seeing Tinlinn dismounted, and flounder-ing in the bog, used these words of insult, "Su-tor Wat ye cannot sew your boots; the heels *risp*, and the seams *rive*." *a* "If I cannot sew, retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft which nailed the captain's thigh to his saddle, "If I cannot sew, I can *yerk*." *b*

*Bilhope Stag...*Verse v. 45.

There is an old rhyme which thus celebrates the places in Liddesdale, remarkable for game.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes;

And Carit haughs for swine,

And Tarras for the good bulltrout,

If he be ta'en in time.

The bucks and roes, as well as the wild swine, are now extinct; but the good bulltrout is still famous.

Of silver broach and bracelet proud. V. 5, p 46

As the Borderers were indifferent about the furniture of their habitations, so much expo-sed to be burned and plundered, they were

a Risp—Creak. Rive—tear.

b Yerk—to twitch, as shoemakers do, in securing the stitches of their work.

proportionally anxious to display splendor in decorating and ornamenting their females. See *Lesley de Moribus Limitaneorum*.

Belted Will Howard. V. vi, p. 46.

Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, succeeded to Naworth Castle, and a large domain annexed to it, in right of his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Lord Dacre, who died without heirs male, in the 11th of queen Elizabeth. By a poetical anachronism, he is introduced into the romance a few years earlier than he actually flourished. He was warden of the western marches; and, from the rigor with which he repressed the Border excesses, the name of Belted Will Howard is still famous in our traditions. In the castle of Naworth, his apartments, containing a bedroom, oratory, and library, are still shewn. They impress us with an unpleasing idea of the life of a lord warden of the marches. Three or four strong doors, separating these rooms from the rest of the castle, indicate apprehensions of treachery from his garrison; and the secret winding passages, through which he could privately descend into the guardroom, or even into the dungeons, imply the necessity of no small degree of secret superindendance on the part of the governor. As the ancient books and furniture have remained undisturbed, the venerable appearance of these apartments, and the armour scattered around the chamber, almost lead us to expect the arrival of the warden in person. Naworth castle is situated near Brampton, in Cumberland. Lord William Howard is ancestor of the earls of Carlisle.

Lord Dacre....Verse VI. p. 46.

The well known name of Dacre is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at

the siege of Acre or Ptolemais, under Richard Cœur de Lion. There were two powerful branches of that name. The first family called lord Dacres of the south, held the castle of the same name, and are ancestors to the present lord Dacre. The other family, descended from the same stock, were called lord Dacres of the north, and were barons of Gilsland and Graystock. A cheftian of the latter branch was warden of the west marches during the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of a hot and obstinate character, as appears from some particulars of lord Surrev's letter to Henry VIII. giving an account of his behaviour at the seige and storm of Jedburgh. It is printed in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, Appendix to the Introduction.

The German hagbutmen....VI. p. 46.

In the wars with Scotland Henry VIII. and his successors employed numerous bands of mercenary troops. At the battle of Pinky, there were in the English army six hundred hackbutteers on foot, and two hundred on horseback, composed chiefly of foreigners. On the 27th September, 1549, the duke of Somerset, lord Protector, writes to the lord Dacre, warden of the west marches: "The Almans, in number two thousand, very valiant soldiers, shall be sent to you shortly from Newcastle, together with Sir Thomas Holcroft, and with a force of your wardenry (which we would were advanced to the most strength of horseinen that might be), shall make the attempt to Loughmaben, being of no such strength but that it may be skailed with ladders, whereof, beforehand, we would you caused secretly some number to be provided; or or else undermined with the pykeaxe, and so

taken: either to be kept for the king's majesty, or otherwise to be defaced, and taken from the profits of the enemy. And in like manner the house of Carlaverok to be used." Repeated mention occurs of the Almain, in the subsequent correspondence; and the enterprise seems finally to have been abandoned from the difficulty of providing these strangers with the necessary "victuals and carriages" in so poor a country as Dumfriesshire. *History of Cumberland*, vol. i. Introd. p. 61. From the battle-pieces of the ancient Flemish painters, we learn that the Low Country and German soldiers marched to an assault with their right knees bared. And we may also observe, in such pictures, the extravagance to which they carried the fashion of ornamenting their dress with knots of ribband. This custom of the Germans is alluded to in the *Mirroure for Magistrates*, p. 121.

Their pleited garments therewith well accord,
All jagde and frounst, with divers colours dect.

*His ready lances Thirlestane brave
Arrayed beneath a banner bright...*VIII. p. 47.

Sir John Scott of Thirlestane flourished in the reign of James V. and possessed the estates of Thirlestane, Gamescleugh, &c. lying upon the river of Ettricke, and extending to St. Mary's Loch, at the head of Yarrow. It appears that when James had assembled his nobility, and their feudal followers, at Fala, with the purpose of invading England, and was as is well known, disappointed by the obstinate refusal of his peers, this baron alone declared himself ready to follow the king wherever he should lead. In memory to his fidelity, James granted to his family a charter of arms,

entitling them to bear a border of fleursdeluce similar to the treasure in the royal arms, with a bundle of spears for the crest; motto, *Ready, aye Ready*. The charter itself is printed by Nisbit; but his work being scarce, I insert the following accurate transcript from the original, in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Napier, the representative of John of Thirlestane.

“JAMES REX.

“ We James, be the grace of God king of Scottis, consider and the ffaith and guid servis of of of c right traist friend John Scott of Thirlestane, quha command to our hoste at Soutra Edge, with three score and ten launciers on horseback of his friends and followers, and beand willing to gang with ws into England, when all our nobles and others refused, he was reddy to stake all at our bidding; ffor the quhilk cause, it is our will, and wedoe straitlie command and charg our lion herauld, and his deputis for the time beand, to give and to graunt to the said John Scott, ane Border of fleure de lises aboute his coat of armes, sik as is on our royal banner, and alsua ane bundell of launces above his helmet, with thir words, *Reddy, ay Reddy*, that he and all his aftercummers may bruik the samine, as a pledge and taike, of our guid will and kyndnes for his treue worthiness; and thir our letters seen, ye nae wayes failzie to doe. Given at Ffalla Muire, under our hand and privy cashet, the xxvii day of Jully, me and xxxii zeires. By the king's graces speciall ordinance. Jo. Arskine.

On the back of the charter is written,

“ Edin. 14 January, 1713. Registred, conform to the act of parliament made anent pro-

c Sic in orig.

bative writs, per M'Kaile, pror. and produced by Alexander Bothwick, servant to Sir William Scott of Thirlestane. M. L. J."

*An aged knight to danger steeled,
With many a mosstrooper, came on ;
And azure in a golden field,
The stars and crescent graced his shield,
Without the bend of Murdieston.* IX. p. 47.

The family of Harden are descended from a younger son of the laird of Buccleuch, who flourished before the estate of Murdieston was acquired by the marriage of one of those chieftains with the heiress in 1296. Hence they bear the cognizance of the Scotts upon the field; whereas those of the Buccleuch are disposed upon a bend dexter, assumed in consequence of that marriage. See GLANDSTAINÉ of *White-law's MSS.* and SCOTT of *Stokoes Pedigree*, Newcastle, 1783.

Walter Scott of Harden, who flourished during the reign of queen Mary, was a renowned Border freebooter, concerning whom tradition has preserved a variety of anecdotes, some of which have been published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, and others in LEYDEN'S *Scenes of Infancy*. The buglehorn, said to have been used by this formidable leader, is preserved by his descendant, the present Mr. Scott of Harden. His castle was situated upon the very brink of a dark and precipitous dell, through which a scanty rivulet steals to meet the Bothwick. In the recess of this glen he is said to have kept his spoil, which served for the daily maintenance of his retainers, until the production of a pair of clean spurs, in a covered dish, announced to the hungry band, that they must ride for a supply of provisions. He was married to Mary Scott, daughter of Philip

Scott of Dryhope, and called in song the Flower of Yarrow. He possessed a very extensive estate, which was divided among his five sons. There are numerous descendants of this old marauding baron. The following beautiful passage of Leyden's Scenes of Infancy is founded on a tradition respecting an infant captive, whom Walter of Harden carried off in a predatory incursion, and who is said to have become the author of some of our most beautiful pastoral songs.

Where Bortha horse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through slatly hills, whose sides are shagged with thorn,
Where springs, in scattered tufts, the dark green corn,
'Towers woodgirt Hardened far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turret sail;
A hardy race, who never shrunk from war,
The Scott, to rival realms a mighty bar,
Here fixed his mountainhome; a wide domain,
And rich the soil, had purple heath been grain;
But, what the niggard ground of wealth denied,
From fields more blessed his fearless arm supplied.

The waning harvestmoon shone cold and bright;
The warder's horn was heard at dead of night,
And, as the massy portals wide were flung,
With stamping hoofs the rocky pavement rung.
What fair, halfveiled, leans from her latticed hall,
Where red the wavering gleams of torchlight fall?
'Tis Yarrow's fairest Flower, who, through the gloom,
Looks, wistful, for her lover's dancing plume.
Amid the pites of spoil, that strewed the ground,
Her ear, all anxious, caught a wailing sound;
With trembling haste the youthful matron flew
And from the hurried heaps an infant drew:

Scared at the light his little hands he flung,
Around her neck, and to her bosom clung;
While beauteous Mary soothed, in accents mild,

His fluttering soul, and clasped her foster child,
 Of milder mood the gentle captive grew,
 Nor loved the scenes that scared his infant view
 In vales remote, from camps and castles far,
 He shunned the fearful shuddering joy of war;
 Content the love of simple swains to sing,
 Or wake to fame the harp's heroic string.

His are the strains, whose wandering echoes thrill
 The shepherd, lingering on the twilight hill,
 When evening brings the merry folding hours,
 And suneyed daisies close their winking flowers.
 He lived, o'er Yarrow's Flower to shed the tear,
 To strew the holly's leaves o'er Harden's bier;
 But none was found above the Minstrel's tomb,
 Emblem of peace, to bid the daisy bloom:
 He, nameless as the race from which he sprung,
 Saved other names, and left his own unsung.

*The camp their home, their law the sword,
 They knew no country, owned no lord.*

XV. p. 50.

The mercenary adventurers, whom in 1380, the earl of Cambridge carried to the assistance of the king of Portugal against the Spaniards, mutinied for want of regular pay. At an assembly of their leaders, Sir John Soltier, a natural son of Edward the Black Prince, thus addressed them: "I counsaile, let us be alle of one alliaunce, and of one accorde, and let us among ourselves reyse up the banner of Saint George, and let us be friends to God, and enemyes to all the worlde; for without we make ourselves to be feared, we gette nothyng."—"By my fayth," quod Sir William Helmon, "ye saye ryght well, and so lette us do."—They alle agreed with one voyce, and so regarded among them who shulde be their capitayne. Then they advysed in the case how they conde nat have a better capitayne than

Sir John Soltier. For they sulde than have good leysur to do yvell, and they thought he was more metelyer thereto than any other.— Then they reysed up the penon of St. George, and cried, “A Soltier! A Soltier! the valyaunt bastarde! frendes to God, and enemies to alle the worlde!” Froissart, vol. i. ch. 393.

A gauntlet on a spear. XVIII. p. 52.

A glove upon a lance was the emblem of faith among the ancient Borderers, who were wont, when any one broke his word, to expose this emblem, and proclaim him a faithless villain at the first Border meeting. This ceremony was much dreaded. See Lesley.

*We claim from thee William of Deloraine,
That he may suffer march treason pain.*

XXI. p. 53.

Several species of offences, peculiar to the Border, constituted what was called march-treason. Among others was the crime of riding, or causing to ride, against the opposite country during the time of truce. Thus, in an indenture made at the water of Eske, beside Salom, the 25th day of March, 1384, betwixt noble lords and mighty, Sirs Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and archibald of Douglas, lord of Galoway, a truce is agreed upon until the 1st day of July; and it is expressly accorded, “Gif ony stellis authir on the ta part, or on the tothyr, that he shall be henget or heofdit; and gif ony cumpany stellis on gudes wythin the trieux before sayde, ane of that cumpany sall be henget or heofdit, and the remnant sall restore the gudes stollen in the double. History of Westmoreland and Cumber-land, Introd. p. xxxix.

—*William of Deloraine*

Will cleanse him, by oath, of marchtreason stain. XXIII. p. 54.

In dubious cases, the innocence of Border criminals was occasionally referred to their own oath. The form of excusing bills or indictments, by Borderoath, ran thus: "You shall swear by heaven above you, hell beneath you, by your part of Paradise, by all that God made in six days and seven nights, and by God himself, you are whart out sackless of art, part, way, witting, ridd, kenning, having, or recetting of any of the goods and cattells named in this bill. So help you God." History of Cumberland, Introd. p. xxv.

Knighthood he took of Douglas sword—

XXIII. p. 54.

The dignity of knighthood, according to the original institution, had this peculiarity, that it did not flow from the monarch, but could be conferred by one who himself possessed it, upon any squire who, after due probation, was found to merit the honour of chivalry. Latterly, this power was confined to generals, who were wont to create knights bannerets after or before an engagement. Even so late as the reign of queen Elizabeth, Essex highly offended his jealous sovereign by the indiscriminate exertion of this privilege. Amongst others, he knighted the witty Sir John Harrington, whose favour at court was by no means enhanced by his new honours. See the *Nugæ Antiquæ*, edited by Mr. Park. But probably the latest instance of knighthood, conferred by a subject, was in the case of Thomas Ker, knighted by the earl of Huntley, after the defeat of the earl of Argyle in the battle of Belrinnes. The fact

is attested, both by a poetical and prose account of the engagement, contained in a MS. in the Advocates Library, and lately edited by Dalzell, in *Godly Sangs and Ballets*, Edin. 1802.

When English blood swelled Ancramford—
XXIII. p. 54.

The battle of Ancram Moor, or Penielheuch, was fought A. D. 1545. The English, commanded by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoune were totally routed, and both their leaders slain in the action. The Scottish army was commanded by Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, assisted by the laird of Buccleuch and Norman Lesley.

The blanch lion.—XXVII. p. 58.

This was the cognizance of the noble house of Howard in all its branches. The crest, or bearing, of a warrior was often used as a *nomme de guerre*. Thus Richard III. acquired his well known epithet, the Boar of York. In the violent satire on Cardinal Wolsey, commonly, but erroneously, imputed to Dr. Bull, the duke of Buckingham is called the Beautiful Swan, and the duke of Norfolk, or earl of Surrey, the White Lion. As the book is extremely rare, and the whole passage relates to the emblematical interpretation of heraldry, it shall be here given at length.

The description of the armes.

Of the proud Cardinall this is the shelde,
Borne up betwene two angels of Sathan;
The sixe blouddy axes in a bare felde,
Sheweth the cruelte of the red man,
Which hath devoured the beautiful swan,

Mortall enemy unto the whyte lion,
Carter of Yorcke, the vyle butcher's sonne.

The sixe bulles heddes in a felde blacke,
Betokeneth his stordy furiousnes,
Whereof the godly lyght to put abacke,
He bryngeth in his dyvylishe darcnes ;
The bandog in the middes doth expresse
The mastif curre bred in Ypswitch towne,
Gnawynne with his teth a kinges crowne.

The cloubbe signifieth playne hys tyranny,
Covered over with a Cardinal's hatt,
Wherein shal be fulfilled the prophecy,
Aryse up Jacke, and put on thy salatt.
For the tyme is come of bagge and walatt,
The temporall chevalry thus throwne doune,
Wherefor prest take hede, and beware thy
croune.

There are two copies of this very scarce satire in the library of the late duke of Roxburghe.

*Let Musgrave meet fierce Deloraine,
In single fight—XXVII. p.*

It may easily be supposed, that trial by single combat, so peculiar to the feudal system, was common on the Borders. The following indenture will show at how late a period it was there resorted to, as a proof of guilt or innocence.

“ It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried, by way of combat, before God and the face of the world, to try it in Canonbyholme, before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter-week, being the eight day of April next ensuing, A. D. 1602, betwixt nine

of the clock, and one of the same day, to fight on foot, to be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite sockes, two baslaerd swords, the blades to be one yard and a half a quarter of length, two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles, and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves, according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed on the field to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and being so viewed by the gentlemen, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them but two boys viewed by the gentlemen, to be under 16 years of age. to hold their horses. In testimony of this our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture, of intent all matters shall be made so plain, as there shall be no question to stick upon that day. Which indenture, as a witness, shall be delivered to two gentlemen. And for that it is convenient the world should be privy to every particular of the grounds of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that knowing the quarrel, their eyes may be witness of the trial.

The Grounds of the Quarrel.

"1. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave before the lords of her majesty's privy council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the king of Scots; and to witness the same, Laucelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

“ 2. He chargeth him, that, whereas her majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him, as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her majesty’s subjects therein ; Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty, for that her majesty’s castle of Bewcastle was by him made a den of thieves, and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanors. The precedent was Quinten Whitehead and Runion Blackburne.

“ 3. He chargeth him, that his office of Bewcastle is open for the Scotch to ride in and through, and small resistance made by him to the contrary.

“ Thomas Musgrave doth deny all this charge ; and saith, that he will prove that Lancelot Carleton doth falsely bely him, and will prove the same by way of combat, according to this indenture. Lancelot Carleton hath entertained the challenge ; and so, by God’s permission, will prove it true as before, and hath set his hand to the same.

(Signed) THOMAS MUSGRAVE.
 LANCELOT CARLETON.”

He, the jovial Harper—XXXI. p. 58.

The person, here alluded to, is one of our ancient Border-minstrels, called Rattling Roaring Willie. This soudriquet was probably derived from his bullying disposition ; being, it would seem, such a roaring boy as is frequently mentioned in old plays. While drinking at Newmill, upon Teviot, about five miles from Hawick, Willie chanced to quarrel with one of his own profession, who was usually distinguished by the odd name of Sweet Milk, from a place on Rulewater so called. They retired to a meadow on the opposite side of the Teviot,

to decide the contest with their swords, and Sweet Milke was killed on the spot. A thorn tree marks the scene of the murder, which is still called Sweet Milk thorn. Willie was taken and executed at Jedburgh, bequeathing his name to the beautiful Scottish air, called "Rattling Roaring Willie." Ramsay, who set no value on traditionary lore, published a few verses of this song in the Tea Table Miscellany, carefully suppressing all which had any connection with the history of the author, and origin of the piece. In this case, however, honest Allan is in some degree justified, by the extreme worthlessness of the poetry. A verse or two may be taken as illustrative of the history of Roaring Willie, alluded to in the text.

Now Willie's gane to Jeddart,
 And he is for the rude day; *a*
 But Stobs and young Falnash, *b*
 They followed him a' the way;
 They followed him a' the way,
 They sought him up and down,
 In the links of Ousenam water
 They fand him sleeping sound.

Stobs lighted aff his horse,
 And never a word he spak,
 Till he tied Willie's hands
 Fu' fast behind his back,
 Fu' fast behind his back:
 And down beneath his knee,
 And drink will be dear to Willie,
 When Sweet Milk *c* gars him die.

Ah wae light on ye, Sobs!
 An ill death mot ye die!

a The day of the Rood fair at Jedburgh.

b Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, and Scott of Falnash.

c A wretched pun on his antagonist's name.

Ye're the first and foremost man
 That e'er laid hands on me,
 That e'er laid hands on me,
 And took my mare me frae ;
 Wae to ye, Sir Gilbert Elliott,
 Ye are my mortal fae !

The lasses of Ousenam water
 Are rugging and riving their hair,
 And a' for the sake of Willie,
 His beauty was so fair ;
 His beauty was so fair,
 And comely for to see,
 And drink will be dear to Willie,
 When sweet milk gars him die.

*Black lord Archibald's battle laws,
 In the old Douglas' day—XXXI. p. 58.*

The title to the most ancient collection of Border regulations run thus:

“ Be it remembered, that on the 18th day of December, 1468, earl William Douglas assembled the whole lords, free-holders, and eldest Borderers, that best knowledge had, at the college of Lincluden ; and there he caused those lords and Borderers bodily to be sworn, the Holy Gospel touched, that they justly and truly, after their cunning, should decree, discern, deliver, and put in order and writing, the statutes, ordinances, and uses of marche, that were ordained in Black Archibald of Douglas's days, and Archibald his son's days, in time of warfare ; and they came again to him advisedly with these statutes and ordinances, which were in time of warfare before. The said earl William, seeing the statutes in writing decreed and delivered by the said lords and Borderers, thought them right speedful and profitable to the Borderers ; the which statutes, or-

dinances, and points of warfare, he took, and the whole lords and Borderers he caused bodily to be sworn, that they should maintain and supply him, at their goodly power, to do the law upon those that should break the statutes underwritten. Also the said earl William, and lords, and eldest Borderers, made certain points to be treason in time of warfare to be used, which were no treason before his time, but to be treason in his time, and in all time coming."

NOTES ON CANTO FIFTH.

*The Bloody Heart blazed in the van,
Announcing Douglas, dreaded name!*

IV. p. 61.

The chief of this potent race of heroes, about the date of the poem, was Archibald Douglas, seventh earl of Angus, a man of great courage and activity. The bloody heart was the well known cognizance of the house of Douglas, assumed from the time of Good Lord James, to whose care Robert Bruce committed his heart, to be carried to the Holy Land.

*Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
And Hepburn's mingled banners, come,
Down the steep mountain glittering far,
And shouting still, "A Home! A Home!"*

IV. p. 62.

The earls of Home, as descendants of the Dunbars, ancient earls of March, carried a lion rampant, argent; but, as a difference, changed the colour of the shield from gules to vert, in allusion to Greenlaw, their ancient possession. The slogan, or warcry of this powerful family, was, "A Home! A Home!" It was anciently placed in an escrol above the crest. The helmet is armed with a lion's head erased gules, with a cap of state gules, turned up ermine.

The Hepburns, a powerful family in east Lothian, were usually in close alliance with the Homes. The chief of this clan was Hepburn,

lord of Hailes; a family which terminated in the too famous earl of Bothwell.

Pursued the football play--VI. p. 63

The football was anciently a very favourite sport all through Scotland, but especially upon the Borders. Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael, warden of the middle marches, was killed in 1600, by a band of the Armstrongs, returning from a football match. Sir Robert Carey, in his Memoirs, mentions a great meeting appointed by the Scottish Riders, to be held at Kelso, for the purpose of playing at football, but which terminated in an incursion upon England. At present the football is often played by the inhabitants of adjacent parishes, or of the opposite banks of a stream. The victory is contested with the utmost fury, and very serious accidents have sometimes taken place in the struggle.

*' Twixt truce and war, such sudden change
Was not unfrequent, nor held strange,
In the old Borderday*--VII. p. 64.

Notwithstanding the constant wars upon the Borders, and the occasional cruelties which marked the mutual inroads, the inhabitants on either side do not appear to have regarded each other with that violent and personal animosity which might have been expected. On the contrary, like the outposts of hostile armies, they often carried on something resembling friendly intercourse, even in the middle of hostilities; and it is evident, from various ordinances against trade and intermarriages between English and Scottish Borderers, that the governments of both countries were jealous of their cherishing too intimate a connection. Froissart says of both nations, that "Englyshemen on

the one party, and Scottes on the other party, are good men of warre ; for when they meet, there is a harde fight without sparynge. There is no hoo [*truce*] between them as long as spears, swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but lay on eche upon other, and whan they be well beaten, and that the one partye hath obtayned the victory, they than gloryfye so in theyre dedes of armes, and are so joyfull, that such as be taken they shall be ransomed, or that they go out of the felde, so that shortly eche of them is so content with other, that at their departynge, curtyslye they will say, God thank you."—Berner's Froissart, vol. ii. 153. The Border meetings of *truce*, which, although places of merchandise and merriment, often witnessed the most bloody scenes, may serve to illustrate the description in the text. They are vividly pourtrayed in the old ballad of the Reidsquair. Both parties came armed to a meeting of the wardens, yet they intermixed fearlessly and peaceably with each other in mutual sports and familiar intercourse, until a casual fray arose :

Then was there nought but bow and spear,
And every man pulled out a brand.

In the 29th verse of this canto, there is an attempt to express some of the mixed feelings, with which the Borderers on each side were led to regard their neighbours.

*And frequent, on the darkening plain,
Loud hollo, whoop, and whistle ran ;
As bands, their stragglers to regain,
Gave the shrill watchword of their clan.*

VIII. p. 68.

Patten remarks, with bitter censure, the disorderly conduct of the English Borderers, who

attended the Protector Somerset on his expedition against Scotland. "As we wear then a setting, and the tents a setting up, among all things els commendable in oure hole jorney, one thing seemed to me an intollerable disorder and abuse; that whereas allweys, both in all tounes of war, and in all campes of armies, quietnes and stilnes, without noise, is principally in the night, after the watch is set, observed (I need not reason why,) our northern prikkers, the Borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie (as thought me,) and not unlike (to be playn) unto a masterles hounde howlyng in a hie wey when he hath lost him he waited upon, sum hoopynge, sum whistling, and most with crying, a Berwyke, a Berwyke! a Fenwyke, a Fenwyke! a Bulmer, a Bulmer! or so otherwise as theyr captains names wear, never lin'de these troublous and dangerous noyses all the nyghte longe. They said they did it to finde their captain and fellows; but if the souldiours of our other countreys and sheres had used the same manner, in that case we shoold have oft tymes had the state of our camp more like the outrage of a dissolute huntyng, than the quiet of a well ordered armie. It is a feat of war, in mine opinion, that might right well be left. I could rehearse causes (but yf I take it, they ar better unspoken than uttred, unless the faut wear sure to be amended) that might shew thei move alweis more peral to our armie, but in their one night's so doynge, than thei shew good service (as sum sey) in a hoole vyage." Apud Dalzell's Fragments, p. 75.

*Cheer the dark bloodhound on his way,
And with the bugle rouse the fray.*

XXIX, p. 68

The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with bloodhounds and buglehorn, and was called the hottrod. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom; a privilege which often occasioned bloodshed. In addition to what has been said of the bloodhound, I may add, that the breed was kept up by the Buccleuch family on their Border estates till within the 18th century. A person was alive in the memory of man, who remembered a blood hound being kept at Eldinhope, in Ettricke Forest, for whose maintenance the tenant had an allowance of meal. At that time the sheep were always watched at night. Upon one occasion, when the duty had fallen on the narrator, then a lad, he became exhausted with fatigue, and fell asleep upon a bank near sunrising. Suddenly he was awakened by the tread of horses, and saw five men well mounted and armed, ride briskly over the edge of the hill. They stopped and looked at the flock; but the day was too far broken to admit the chance of their carrying any of them off. One of them, in spite, leaped from his horse, and coming to the shepherd, seized him by the belt he wore round his waist; and setting his foot upon his body, pulled till it broke and carried it away with him. They rode off at the gallop; and the shepherd giving the alarm, the bloodhound was turned loose, and the people in the neighbourhood alarmed. The marauders, however, escaped, notwithstanding a sharp pursuit. This circumstance serves to shew, how very long the license of the Borderers continued in some degree to manifest itself.

NOTES ON CANTO SIXTH.

She wrought not by forbidden spell.

V. p. 78.

POPULAR belief, though contrary to the doctrines of the church, made a favourable distinction betwixt magicians, and necromancers, or wizards: the former were supposed to command the evil spirits, and the latter to serve, or at least to be in league and compact with those enemies of mankind. The arts of subjecting the demons were manifold; sometimes the fiends were actually swindled by the magicians, as in the case of the bargain betwixt one of their number and the poet Virgil. The classic reader will doubtless be curious to peruse this anecdote.

“Virgilius was at scole at Tolenton, where he stodyed dyligently, for he was of great understanding. Upon a tyme the scolers had lycense to go to play and sporte them in the fylde, after the usuance of the holde tyme. And there was also Virgilius therebye, also walkynge amonge the hylles alle about. It fortun-ed he spyed a great hole in the syde of a great hyll, wherein he went so depe, that he culde not see no more lyght; and than he went a lytlell farther therein, and than he saw some lyght agayne, and than he went fourth streyght, and within a lytyll wyle after he harde a voyce that called ‘Virgilius! Virgilius!’ and loked about, and he colde nat see nobody. Then

sayd (i. e. the voice,) ‘ Virgilius, see ye not the lytyll borde lyinge byside you there marked with that word?’ Than answered Virgilius, ‘ I see that borde well enough?’ The voyce sayd, ‘ doo awaye that borde, and let me out there atte.’ Then answered Virgilius to the voyce that was under the lytell borde, and sayd, ‘ Who art thou that calls me so?’ Then answered the Devyll, “ I am a devyll conjured out of the body of a certeyne man, and banysshed here tyll the day of judgemend, without that I be delyvered by the hands of men. Thus, Virgilius, I pray the, delyvere me out of this payn, and I shall shew unto the many bokes of nyromancye, and how thou shalt come by it lyghtly, and know the practise therein, that no man in the scyence of nygromancy shall passe the. And moreover, I shall shew and informe the so, that thou shalt have alle thy desyre, whereby mythyinke it is a great gyfte for so lytyll a doynge. For ye may also thus all your power frendys helpe, and make ryche your enemyes.’ Through that great promyse was Virgilius tempted; he bade the fynd show the bokes to hym, that he might have and occupy them at his wyll, and so the fyend shewed hym. And than Virgilius pulled open a bourde and there was a lytell hole, and thereat wrang the devyll out lyke a yell, and cam and stood before Virgilius lyke a bygge man; wherof Virgilius was astonished and marveyled greatly thereof, that so greate a man might come out at so lytell a hole. Than sayd Virgilius, ‘ Shulde ye well passe into the hole that ye cam out of?’ ‘ Yea, I shall well,’ said the devil. ‘ I holde the best plegge that I have that ye shall not do it.’ ‘ Well,’ sayd the devyll, ‘ therto I consent.’ And than the devyll wrange himself

into the lytell hole ageyn ; and as he was there in, Virgilius kyvered the hole ageyn with the bourde close, and so was the devyll begyled, and myght nat there come out ageyn, but abydeth shytted stille therein. Than called the devyll dredefully to Virgilius, and sayd, 'What have ye done, Virgilius?' Virgilius answered, 'Abyde there styll to your day apoynted ;' and fro thensforth abydeth he there. And so Virgilius became very cunning in the practyse of the blacke scyence.'

This story may remind the reader of the Arabian tale of the fisherman and the imprisoned Genii ; and it is more than probable that many of the marvels narrated in the life of Virgil are of oriental extraction. Among such I am disposed to reckon the following whimsical account of the foundation of Naples, containing a curious theory concerning the origin of the earthquakes with which it is afflicted. Virgil, who was a person of gallantry, had, it seems, carried off the daughter of a certain Soldan, and was anxious to secure his prize.

"Than he thought in his minde how he myghte mareye hyr, and thoughte in his mynde to founde in the middes of the see a fayer towne, with great landes belongyng to it, and so he dyd by his cunnynge, and called it Napells. And the fandacyon of it was egges, and in that towne of Napells he made a tower with iiii corners, and in the toppe he set an apell upon an yrn yarde, and no man coulde pulle away that apell without he brake it ; and thoroughe that yrn set he a bolte, and in that bolte set he a egge. And he henge the apell by the stauke upon a cheynge, and so hangeth it styll. And when the egge styrreth, so shulde the towne of Napells quake ; and

when the egge brake, and then shulde the towne sinke. When he had made an ende, he lette call it Napells." Montfaugon, vol. ii. p. 329.

A merlin sat upon her wrist. V. p. 78.

A merlin, or sparrowhawk, was usually carried by ladies of rank, as a falcon was, in the time of peace, the constant attendant of a knight or baron. See Latham on Falconry.—Godscroft relates, that when Mary of Loraine was regent, she pressed the earl of Angus to admit a royal garrison into his castle of Tantallon. To this he returned no direct answer, but, as if apostrophising a goshawk, which sat on his wrist, and which he was feeding during the queen's speech, he exclaimed, "The devil's in this greedy glade, she will never be full," Hume's History of the house of Douglas, 1743, vol. ii. p. 131. Barclay complains of the common and indecent practice of bringing hawks and hounds into churches.

*A princely peacock's gilded train....*VI. p. 129.

The peacock, it is well known, was considered, during the times of chivalry, not merely as an exquisite delicacy, but as a dish of peculiar solemnity. After being roasted, it was again decorated with its plumage, and a sponge dipt in lighted spirits of wine, was placed in its bill. When it was introduced on days of grand festival, it was the signal for the adventurous knights to take upon them vows to do some deed of chivalry "before the peacock and the ladies."

And o'er the boarhead, garnished brave.

VI. p. 78.

The boar's head was also a usual dish of feudal splendor. In Scotland it was sometimes,

surrounded with little banners, displaying the colours and achievements of the baron, at whose board it was served. *Pinkerton's History*, vol. i. p. 432.

And cygnet from St. Mary's wave.

VI. p. 78.

There are often flights of wild swans upon St. Mary's Lake, at the head of the river Yar-row.

Smote, with his gauntlet, stout Hunthill.

VII. p. 79

The Rutherfords of Hunthill, were an ancient race of Border lairds, whose names occur in history, sometimes as defending the frontier against the English, sometimes as disturbing the peace of the country. Dickon Drawthesword, was son to the ancient warrior, called in tradition the Ceck of Hunthill.

But bit his glove, and shook his head.

VII. p. 79.

To bite the thumb, or the glove, seems not to have been considered, upon the Border, as a gesture of contempt, though so used by Shakespeare, but as a pledge of mortal revenge. It is yet remembered, that a young gentleman of Teviotdale, on the morning after a hard drinkingbout, observed, that he had bitten his glove. He instantly demanded of his companion, with whom he had quarrelled? and learning that he had had words with one of the party, insisted on instant satisfaction, asserting, that though he remembered nothing of the dispute, yet he never would have bit his glove unless he had received some unpar-donable insult. He fell in the duel, which was fought near Selkirk, in 1721.

Arthur Firethebraes. VIII. p. 131.

The person bearing this redoubtable *nomme de guerre* was an Elliot, and resided at Thorleshope, in Liddesdale. He occurs in the list of Border riders, in 1597.

*Since old Buccleuch the name did gain,
When in the cleuch the buck was ta'en.*

VIII. p. 131.

A tradition preserved by Scott of Satchells, who published, in 1688, *A true History of the Right Honourable name of Scott*, gives the following romantic origin of that name. Two brethren, natives of Galloway, having been banished from that country for a riot, or insurrection, came to Rankelburn, in Ettricke Forest, where the keeper, whose name was Brydone, received them joyfully, on account of their skill in winding the horn, and in the other mysteries of the chase. Kenneth Mac Alpin, then king of Scotland, came soon after to hunt in the royal forest, and pursued a buck from Ettrickeheuch to the glen now called Buccleuch, about two miles above the junction of Rankelburn with the river Ettricke. Here the stag stood at bay; and the king and his attendants, who followed on horseback, were thrown out by the steepness of the hill and the morass. John, one of the brethren from Galloway, had followed the chase on foot; and now coming in, seized the buck by the horns, and, being a man of great strength and activity, threw him on his back, and run with this burthen about a mile up the steep hill, to a place

called Cracra Cross, where Kenneth had halted, and laid the buck at the sovereign's feet.^c

The deer being cure'd in that place,

At his majesty's demand,

Then John of Galloway ran apace,

And fetched water to his hand.

The king did wash into a dish,

And Galloway John he wot ;

He said, " thy name now after this

Shall ever be called John Scot.

The forest, and the deer therein,

We commit to thy hand ;

For thou shalt sure the ranger be,

If thou obey command.

And for the buck thou stoutly brought

To us up that steep heuch,

Thy designation ever shall

Be John Scot in Bucksleuch."

* * * * *

In Scotland no Buckcleuch was then,

Before the buck in the cleuch was slain ;

Nightsmen ^c at first they did appear,

Because moon and stars to their arm they bear.

^c Froissart relates, that a knight of the household of the Comte de Foix exhibited a similar feat of strength. The hall fire had waxed low, and wood was wanted to mend it. This knight went down to the courtyard, where stood an ass laden with faggots, seized on the animal and his burden, and, carrying him up to the hall on his shoulders, tumbled him into the chimney with his heels uppermost; a humane pleasantry, much applauded by the count and all the spectators.

^d "minions of the moon," as Falstaff would have said. The vocation pursued by our ancient Borderers may be justified on the authority of the most polished of the ancient nations. "For the Grecians in old time, and such barbarians as in the continent, lived neere unto the sea, or else inhabited the islands, after once they began to

Their crest, supporters, and hunting horn,
Shows their beginning from hunting came ;
Their name and style, the book doth say,
John gained them both into one day.

WATT'S *Bellanden*.

The Buccleuch arms have been altered, and now allude less pointedly to this hunting, whether real or fabulous. The family now bear Or upon a bend azure, a mullet betwixt two crescents of the field ; in addition to which they formerly bore in the field a hunting horn. The supporters, now two ladies, were formerly a hound and buck, or according to the old terms, a *hart of leash*, and a *hart of greece*. The family of Scott of Howpasley and Thirlestane long retained the buglehorn : they also carried a bent bow and arrow in the sinister cantle, perhaps as a difference. It is said the old motto *cross* over one to another in ships, became theeves, and went abroad under the conduct of their more puissant men, both to enrich themselves, and to fetch in-maintenance for the weak : and falling upon towns unfortified, or scatteringly inhabited, rifled them, and made this the best means of their living ; being a matter at that time no where in disgrace, but rather carrying with it something of glory. This is manifest by some that dwell upon the continent, amongst whom, so it be performed nobly, it is still esteemed as an ornament. The same also is proved by some of the ancient poets, who introduce men questioning of such as sail by, on all coasts alike, whether they bee theeves or not ; as a thying neyther scorned by such as were asked, nor upbraided by those that were desirous to know. They also robbed one another within the main land ; and much of Greece useth that old custome, as the Locrians, the Acarnanians, and those of the continent in that quarter unto this day. Moreover, the fashion of wearing iron remaineth yet with the people of that continent, from their old trade of theeving.' Hobbes' *Thucydides*, p. 4. Lond. 1629.

was *Best riding by moonlight*, in allusion to the crescents on the shield, and perhaps to the habits of those who bore it. The motto now given is *Amo*, applying to the female supporters.

....*Old Albert Graeme,*

The Minstrel of that ancient name. V. x p. 81.

“John Grahme, second son of *Malice* earl of *Monteith*, commonly surnamed *John with the Bright Sword*, upon some displeasure risen against him at court, retired with many of his clan and kindred into the English borders in the reign of king Henry the fourth, where they seated themselves; and many of their posterity have continued there ever since. Mr. Sanford, speaking of them, says, (which indeed was applicable to most of the Borderers on both sides) “They were all stark mosstroopers, and arrant thieves: both to England and Scotland outlawed; yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would raise four hundred horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is now become proverbial), *Ride, Rowley, hough’s i’ the pot*: that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more.” *Introduction to the History of Cumberland*

The residence of the Grames being chiefly in Debateable Land, so called because it was claimed by both kingdoms, their depredations extended both to England and Scotland, with impunity; for as both wardens accounted them the proper subjects of their own prince, neither inclined to demand reparation for their excesses from the opposite officer; which would have been an acknowledgment of his jurisdiction over them. See a long correspondence on this

subject betwixt lord Dacre and the English privy council, in Introduction to the History of Cumberland. The Debateable Land was finally divided betwixt England and Scotland by commissioners appointed by both nations.

The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall.

XI. p. 85.

This burden is adopted with some alteration from an old Scottish song, beginning thus :

She leaned her back against a thorn,
 'The sun shines fair on Carlisle wa' ;
 And there she has her young babe born,
 And the lyon shall be lord of a'.

Who has not heard of Surrey's fame.

XIII. p. 86.

The gallant and unfortunate Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, was unquestionably the most accomplished cavalier of his time ; and his sonnets display beauties which would do honour to a more polished age. He was beheaded on Towerhill in 1546 ; a victim to the mean jealousy of Henry VIII. who could not bear so brilliant a character near his throne.

The song of the supposed bard is founded on an incident said to have happened to the earl in his travels. Cornelius Agrippa, the celebrated alchemist, shewed him, in a looking glass, the lovely Geraldine, to whose service he had devoted his pen and his sword. The vision represented her as indisposed, and reclined upon a couch, reading her lover's verses by the light of a waxen taper.

*The stormswept Orcades ;
Where erst Saint Clairs held princely sway,
O'er isle and islet, strait and bay.*

XXI. p. 85.

The St. Clairs are of Norman extraction, being descended from William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne comte de St. Clair, and Margaret, daughter of Richard Duke of Normandy. He was called, for his fair deportment, the Seemly St. Clair, and settled in Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Ceanmore, obtained large grants of land in Midlothian. These domains were increased by the liberality of succeeding monarchs, to the descendants of the family, and comprehended the baronies of Rosline, Pentland, Cowsland, Cardrine, and several others. It is said a large addition was obtained from Robert Bruce, on the following occasion. The king, in following the chase upon Pentland hills, had often started a "white fauch deer," which had always escaped from his hounds; and he asked the nobles, who were assembled round him, whether any of them had dogs which they thought might be more successful? No courtier would affirm that his hounds were fleetier than those of the king, until Sir William St. Clair of Rosline unceremoniously said, he would wager his head, that his two favourite dogs, "Help and Hold," would kill the deer before she could cross the Marchburn. The king instantly caught at his unwary offer, and betted the forest of Pentlandmoor against the life of Sir William St. Clair. All the hounds were tied up, except a few ratclies, or slow hounds to put up the deer; while Sir William St. Clair posting himself into the best situation for slipping his dogs, prayed devoutly to Christ,

the blessed Virgin, and St. Katharine. The deer was shortly roused, and the hounds slipped; Sir William following on a gallant steed, to cheer his dogs. The hind, however, reached the middle of the brook, upon which the hunter threw himself from his horse in despair. At this critical moment, however, Hold stopped her in the brook; and Help coming up, turned her back, and killed her on Sir William's side. The king descended from the hill, embraced Sir William, and bestowed upon him the lands of Kirkton, Loganhouse, Earncraig, &c. in free forestrie. Sir William, in acknowledgment of St. Katherine's intercession, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes, the churchyard of which is still to be seen. The hill, from which Robert Bruce beheld this memorable chase, is still called the King's Hill, and the place where Sir William hunted, is called the Knight's Field. *a* MS. History of the family of St. Clair, by Richard Augustin Hay, Canon of St. Genevieve.

a The tomb of Sir William St. Clair, on which he appears sculptured in armour, with a grey hound at his feet, is still to be seen in Rosline chapel. The person who shews it, always tells the story of his hunting match, with some addition to Mr. Hay's account, as that the knight of Rosline's fright made him poetical, and that in the last emergency, he shouted,

Help, hand, an' ye may,

Or Ro-line will lose his head this day.

If this couplet does him no great honour as a poet, the conclusion of the story does him still less credit. He set his foot on the dog, says the narrator, and killed him on the spot, saying, he would never again put his neck in such a risk. As Mr. Hay does not mention this circumstance, I hope it is only founded on the couchant posture of the hound on the monument.

This adventurous huntsman married Elizabeth, daughter of Malice Spar, earl of Orkney and Stratherne, in whose right their son Henry was, in 1379, created earl of Orkney, by Haco, king of Norway. His title was recognized by the kings of Scotland, and remained with his successors until it was annexed to the crown, 1471, by act of Parliament. In exchange for this earldom, the castle and domains of Ravenscraig, or Ravensheuch, were conferred on Sir William St. Clair, earl of Cathness.

*Still nods the palace to its fall,
Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall!*

XXI. p. 85.

The castle of Kirkwall was built by the St. Clairs, while earls of Orkney. It was dismantled by the earl of Cathness, about 1615, having been garrisoned against the government by Robert Stewart, natural son to the earl of Orkney.

Its ruins afforded a sad subject of contemplation to John, master of St. Clair, who, flying from his native country, on account of his share in the insurrection 1715, made some stay at Kirkwall.

"I had occasion to entertain myself at Kirkwall, with the melancholy prospect of the ruins of an old castle, the seat of the old earls of Orkney, my ancestors; and of a more melancholy reflection, of so great and noble an estate as the Orkney and Scotland isles being taken from one of them by James the third for faultrie, after his brother Alexander, duke to Albany, had married a daughter of my family, and for protecting and defending the said Alexander against the king, who wished to

kill him as he had done his youngest brother, the earl of Mar ; and for which, after the forfaitie, he gratefully divorced my forfeited ancestor's sister. Though I cannot persuade myself that he had any misalliance to plead against a familie in whose veins the blood of Robert Bruce run as fresh as in his own ; for their title to the crowne, was by a daughter of David Bruce son to Robert ; and our alliance was by marrying a grandchild of the same Robert Bruce, and daughter to the sister of the same David, out of the familie of Douglas, which at that time did not much sullie the blood, more than my ancestors, having not long before had the honour of marrying a daughter of the king of Denmark's, who was named Florentine, and has left in the town of Kirkwall a noble monument of the grandeur of the times, the finest church ever I saw entire in Scotland. I then had no small reason to think, in that unhappy state, on the many not inconsiderable services rendered since to the royal familie, for these many years by gone, on all occasions, when they stood most in need of friends, which they have thought themselves very often obliged to acknowledge by letters yet extant, and in a style more like friends than souveraigns ; our attachment to them, without anie other thanks, having brought upon us considerable losses, and, among others, that of our all in Cromwell's time ; and left in that condition, without the least relief except what we found in our own virtue. My father was the onlie man of the Scots nation who had courage enough to protest in parliament against king William's title to the throne, which was lost, God knows how : and this at a time when the losses in the cause of the roy-

all familie, and their usual gratitude, had scarce left him bread to maintain a numerous familie of eleven children, who had soon after sprung upon him, in spite of all which, he had honourably persisted in his principle. I say, these things considered, and after being treated as I was, and in that unluckie state, when objects appear to men in their true light, as at the hour of death, could I be blamed for making some bitter reflections to myself, and laughing at the extravagance and unaccountable humour of men, and the singularitie of my own case (an exile for the cause of the Stewart family,) when I ought to have known, that the greatest, crime I, or my family, could have committed, was persevering to my own destruction, in serving the royal familie faithfully, though obstinately, after so great a share of depression, and after they had been pleased to doom me and my familie to starve." *MS. Memoires of John master of St. Clare.*

*Kings of the main, their leaders brave,
Their barks, the dragons of the wave.*

XXII. p. 85.

The chiefs of the Vikingr, or Scandinavian pirates, assumed the title of *Sakonungr*, or Sea kings. Ships, in the inflated language of the Scalds are often termed the serpents of the ocean.

*Of that seasnake, tremendous curled,
Whose monstrous circle girds the world.*

XXII. p. 86.

The *Jormungardr*, or snake of the ocean, whose folds surround the earth, is one of the wildest fictions of the Edda. It was very nearly caught by the god Thor, who went to fish for it with a hook baited with a bull's head.

In the battle betwixt the evil demons and the divinities of Odin, which is to precede the *Ragnarockr*, or Twilight of the Gods, this snake is to act a conspicuous part.

*Of those dread maids, whose hideous yell
Maddens the battle's bloody swell.*

XXII. p. 86.

These were the Valkyruir, or Selectors of the slain, dispatched by Odin from Valhallao to choose those who were to die, and to distribute the contest. They are well known to the English reader as Gray's Fatal Sisters.

*Ransacked the graves of warriors old,
Their faulchions wrenched from corpse's hold.*

XXII. p. 86.

The northern warriors were usually entombed with their arms and their other treasures. Thus Angantyr, before commencing the duel in which he was slain, stipulated, that if he fell, his sword Tyrfin'g should be buried with him. His daughter, Hervor, afterwards took it from his tomb. The dialogue which passed betwixt her and Angantyr's spirit on this occasion has been often translated. The whole history may be found in the *Hervarar Saga*. Indeed the ghosts of the northern warriors were not wont tamely to suffer their tombs to be plundered; and hence the mortal heroes had an additional temptation to attempt such adventures; for they held nothing more worthy of their valour than to encounter supernatural beings. Bartholinus *De causis contemptæ a Danis mortis*, lib. i. cap. 2, 9, 10, 13.

Rosabelle.

XXIII. p. 86.

This was a family name in the house of St. Clair. Henry St. Clair, the second of the line,

married Rosabelle, fourth daughter to the earl of Stratherne.

Castle Ravensheuch. XXIII. p. 86.

A large and strong castle, now ruinous, situated betwixt Kirkaldy and Dysart, on a steep crag, washed by the Firth of Forth. It was conferred on Sir William St. Clair, as a slight compensation for the earldom of Orkney, by a charter of king James III. dated in 1471, and is now the property of Sir James St. Clair Erskine, representative of the family. It was long a principal residence of the Barons of Roslin.

*Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs unconfined lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.*

XXIII. p. 87.

The beautiful chapel of Roslin is still in tolerable preservation. It was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, prince of Orkney, duke of Oldenburgh, earl of Cathness and Stratherne, lord St. Clair, lord Niddesdale, lord admiral of the Scottish seas, lord chief justice of Scotland, lord warden of the three marches, baron of Roslin, Pentland, Pentlandmoor, &c. knight of the cockle and of the garter (as is affirmed,) high chancellor, chamberlain, and lieutenant of Scotland. This lofty person, whose titles, says Godscroft, might weary a Spaniard, built the castle of Roslin, where he resided in princely splendour, and founded the chapel, which is in the most rich and florid style of Gothic architecture. Among the profuse carving on the pillars and buttresses, the rose is frequently introduced in allusion to the name, with which, however, the flower has no

connection; the etymology being *Rosslinne*, the promontory of the lin, or waterfall. The chapel is said to appear on fire previous to the death of any of his descendents. This superstition noticed by Slezzer in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*, and alluded to in the text, is probably of Norwegian derivation and may have been imported by the earls of Orkney into their Lothian domains. The tombfires of the north are mentioned in most of the Sagas.

The barons of Roslin were buried in a vault beneath the chapel floor. The manner of their interment is thus described by father Hay, in the MS. history already quoted.

“ Sir William Sinclair, the father, was a lewd man. He kept a miller’s daughter, with whom it is alledged he went to Ireland; yet I think the cause of his retreat was rather occasioned by the Presbyterians, who vexed him sadly, because of his religion being Roman Catholic. His son, Sir William, died during the troubles, and was interred in the chapel of Roslin the very same day that the battle of Dunbar was fought. When my good father was buried, his (*i. e.* Sir William’s) corpse seemed to be entire at the opening of the cave; but when they came to touch his body, it fell into dust. He was lying in his armour, with a red velvet cap on his head, on a flat stone: nothing was spoiled except a small piece of the white furring, that went round the cap, and answered to the hinder part of the head. All his predecessors were buried after the same manner, in their armour: late Rosline, my good father was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of king James the seventh, who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in

antiquity, to whom my mother would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expenses she was at in burying her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments."

" *Gilbyn, come !*"

XXVII.

See the story of Gilpin Horner, p. 89.

*For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
Like him of whom the story ran,
Who spoke the spectrehound in Man.*

XXVII. p. 89.

The ancient castle of Peeltown, in the Isle of Man, is surrounded by four churches, now ruinous. Through one of these chapels there was formerly a passage from the guardroom of the garrison. This was closed, it is said, upon the following occasion: "They say that an apparition, called, in the Mankish language, the Mauthe Doog, in the shape of a large black spaniel, with curled shaggy hair, was used to haunt Peelcastle; and has been frequently seen in every room, but particularly in the guardchamber, where, as soon as candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire, in presence of all the soldiers, who at length, by being much accustomed to the sight of it, lost great part of the terror they were seized with at its first appearance. They still, however, retained a certain awe, as believing it was an evil spirit, which only waited permission to do them hurt; and for that reason forbore swearing, and all profane discourse, while in its company. But though they endured the shock of a such a guest when altogether in a body, none cared to be left alone with it: it being the custom, there-

fore, for one of the soldiers to lock the gates of the castle at a certain hour, and carry the keys to the captain, to whose apartment, as I said before, the way led through the church, they agreed among themselves, that whoever was to succeed the ensuing night his fellow in this errand, should accompany him that went first, and by this means no man would be exposed singly to the danger; for I forgot to mention, that the Mauthe Doog was always seen to come out from that passage at the close of day, and return to it again as soon as the morning dawned; which made them look on this place as its peculiar residence.

“One night, a fellow being drunk, and by the strength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinarily, laughed at the simplicity of his companions; and though it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him, to testify his courage. All the soldiers endeavoured to dissuade him; but the more they said, the more resolute he seemed, and swore that he desired nothing more than that the Mauthe Doog would follow him, as it had done the others; for he would try if it were dog or devil. After having talked in a very reprobate manner for some time, he snatched up the keys, and went out of the guardroom: in sometime after his departure, a great noise was heard, but nobody had the boldness to see what occasioned it, till the adventurer returning, they demanded the knowledge of him; but as loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become sober and silent enough; for he was never heard to speak more: and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was intreated by all who came near him,

either to speak, or, if he could not do that, to make some signs, by which they might understand what had happened to him, yet nothing intelligible could be got from him; only that, by the distortion of his limbs and features, it might be guessed that he died in agonies, more than is common in a natural death.

The Mauthe Doog was, however, never after seen in the castle, nor would any one attempt to go through that passage; for which reason it was closed up, and another way made. This accident happened about three score years since: and I heard it attested by several, but especially by an old soldier, who assured me he had seen it oftener than he had then hairs in his head." Waldron's Description of the Isle of Man, p. 107.

*And he a solemn, sacred plight
Did to St. Bride of Douglas make.*

XXVIII. p. 11.

This was a favourite saint of the house of Douglas, and of the earl of Angus in particular, as we learn from the following passage: the queen regent had proposed to raise a rival noble to the ducal dignity; and discoursing of her purpose with Angus, he answered, "Why not, madam! we are happy that have such a princess, that can know and will acknowledge men's service, and is willing to recompense it; But, by the might of God (this was his oath, when he was serious and in anger, at other times, it was by St. Bride of Douglas,) if he be a duke, I will be a drake." Godscroft, vol. ii. p. 131.

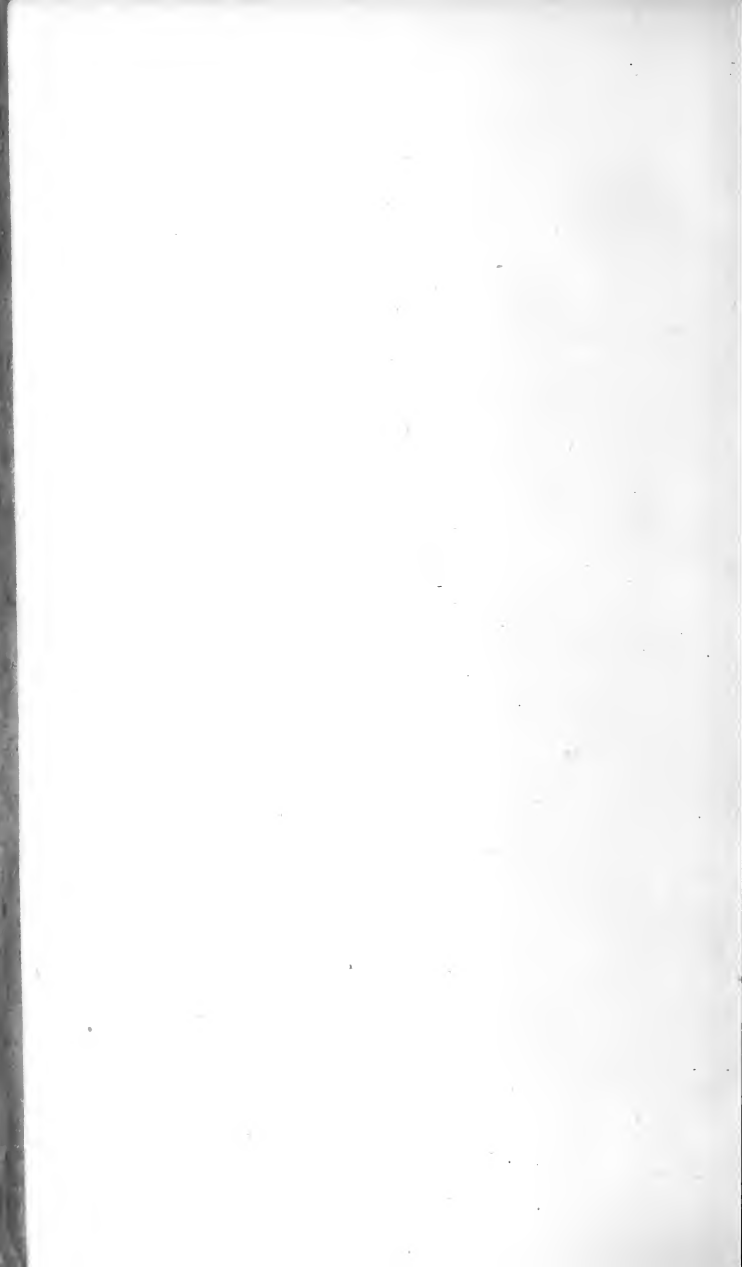
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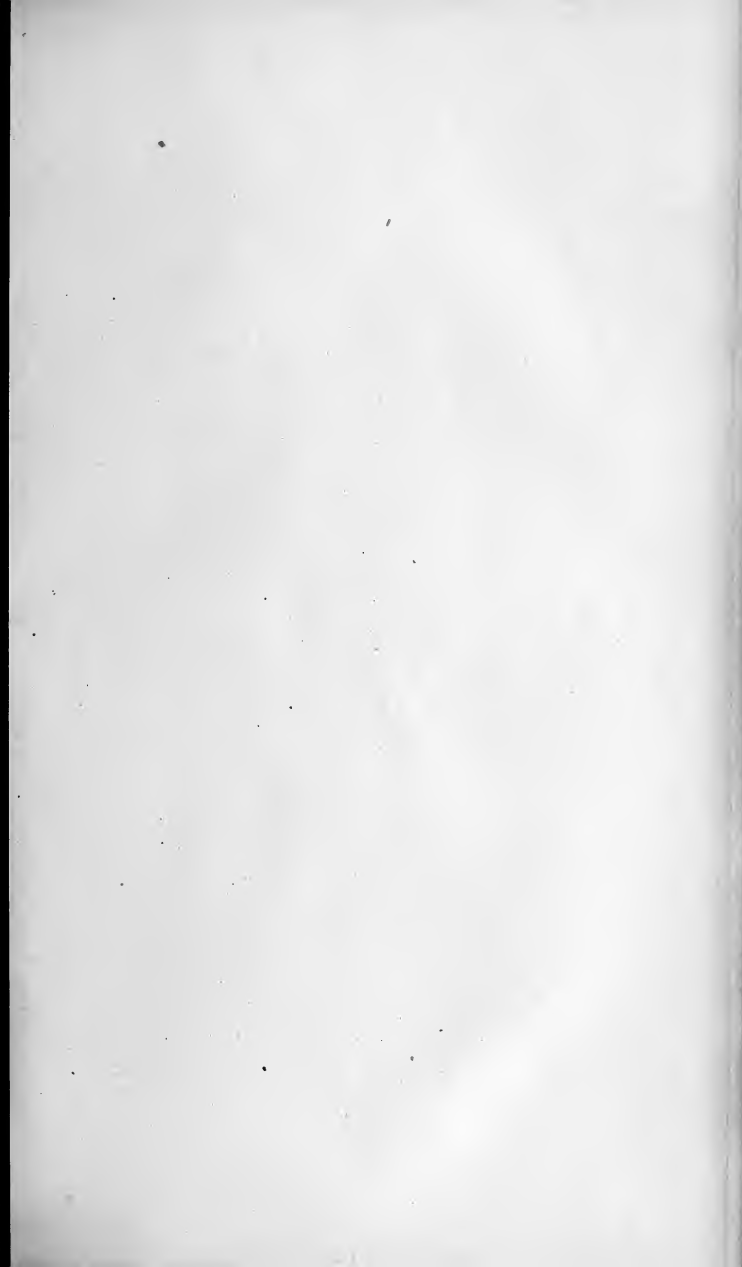
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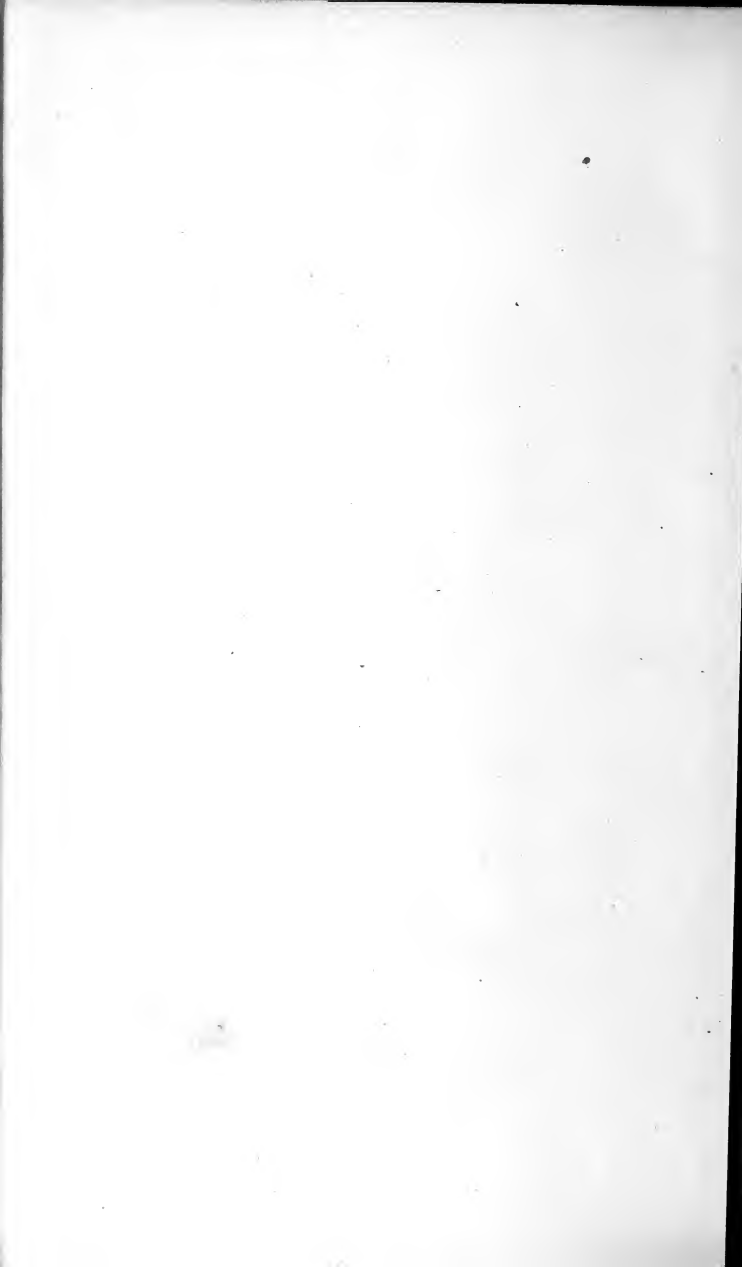
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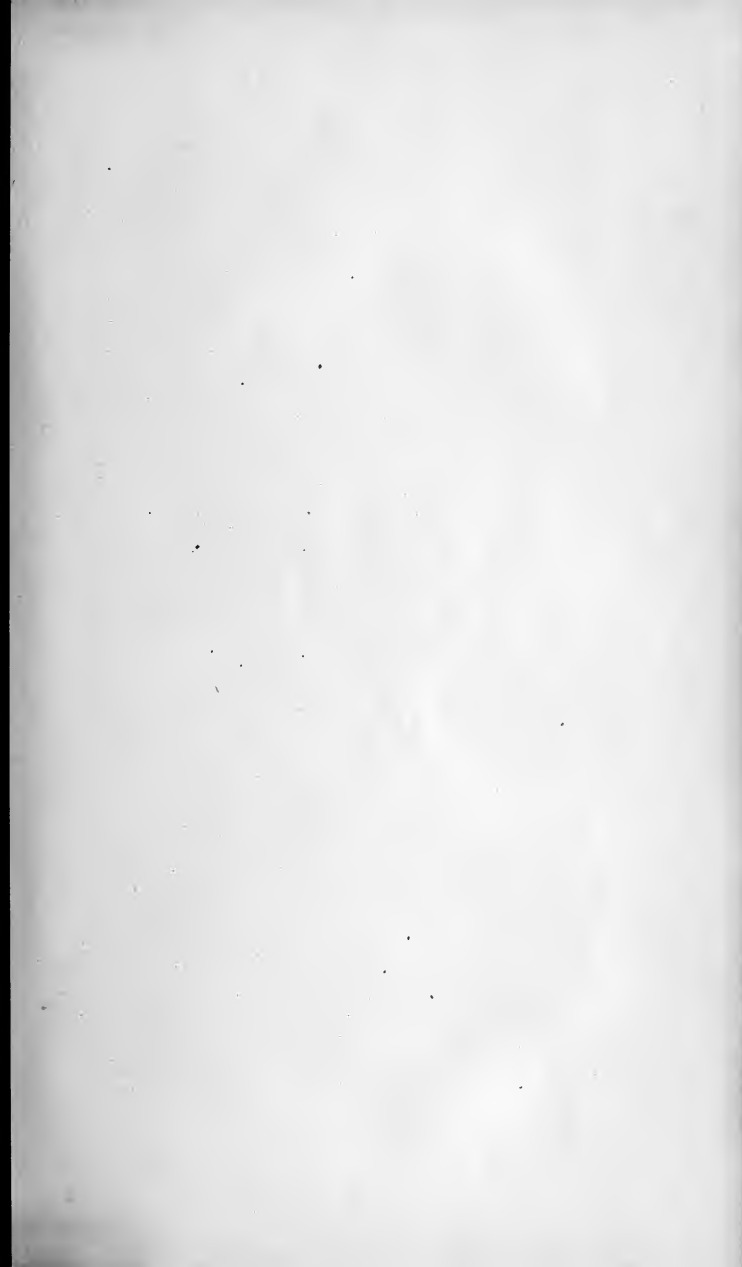
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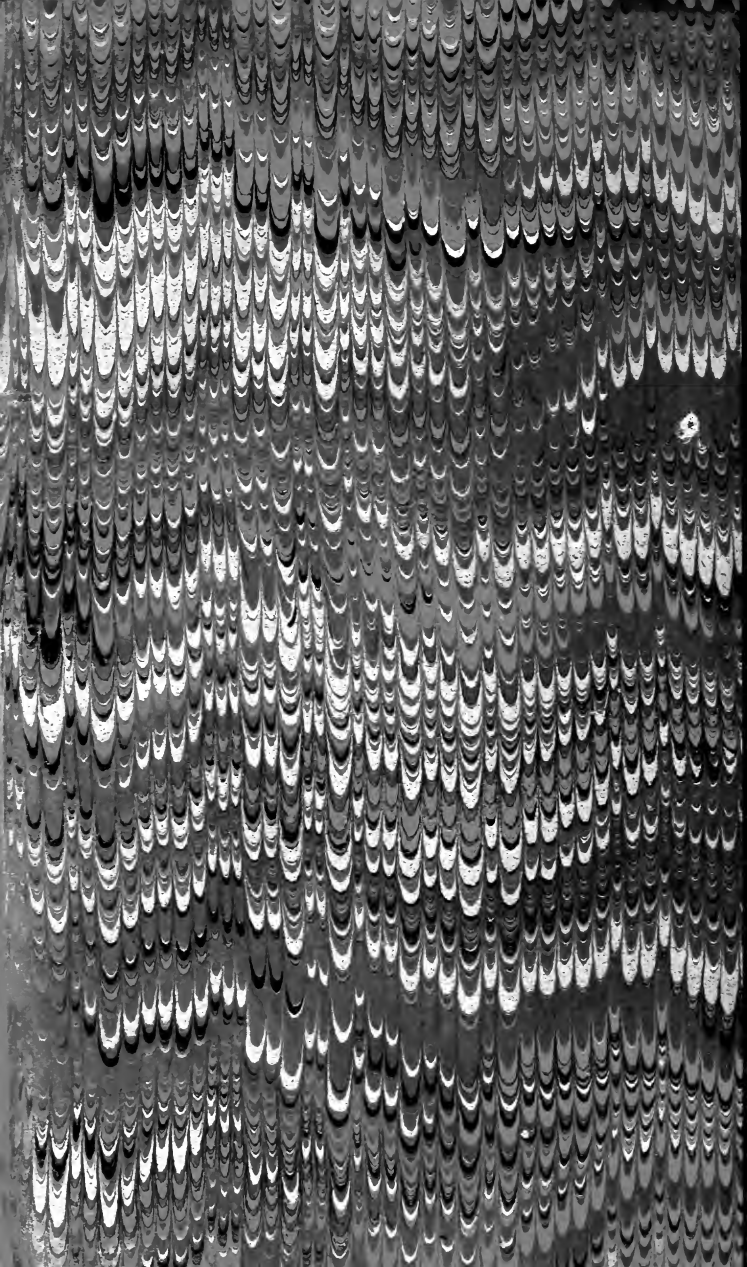
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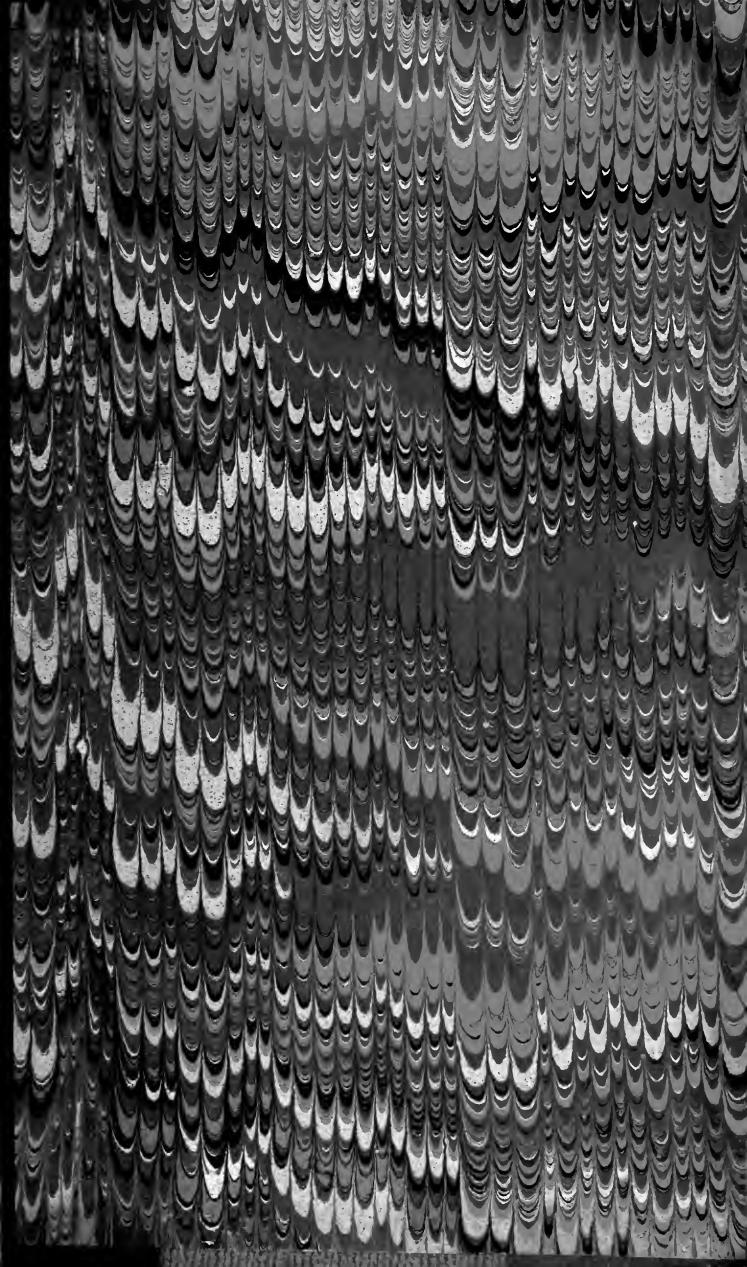












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