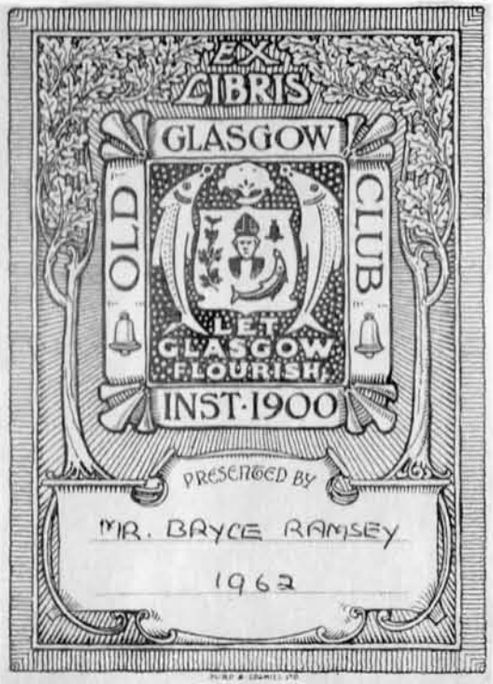
THE BATTLE OF LANGSIDE 1568 — SCOTT



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MDLXVIII

BY

ALEXANDER MALCOLM SCOTT

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PREFACE.

THE bulk of the following pages formed a paper entitled 'Notes on the Battle of 'Langside,' which was read to the Glasgow Archæological Society at their monthly meeting on 18th December last. The paper is now published in accordance with the desire of the meeting expressed through the chairman. In order the better to adapt it for publication, some verbal alterations have been made, and further notes added. There have also been added, besides the appendix, a summary of events up to the imprisonment in Lochleven, and a narrative of the escape from that celebrated fortress. The large sketch plan of the battle-field, with the roads leading to it, prepared, to illustrate some of the "Notes," by Mr. James Weddell, C.E., Glasgow, and a member of the Society, has been reduced in size for insertion in the present work. This little book is not, strictly speaking, a history of the Battle of Langside, and, consequently, there may be some

facts contained in the histories, with reference to the battle, that are here omitted. The object of the publication is simply to give as accurate a description as possible of the battle and the battlefield, combined with information as to roads, armour and weapons, relics, judicial proceedings, traditions, etc. While, therefore, the work will be interesting chiefly to local readers, yet, by the aid of the plan, those at a distance, who delight in historical matters, but are not familiar with the locality, should find it useful.

A. M. S.

KERLAND, CROSSHILL, 1885.

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THE BATTLE OF LANGSIDE.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS UP TO THE IMPRISONMENT IN LOCHLEVEN.

THE Battle of Langside cannot well be described without a sketch of the leading events in the life of the principal personage concerned in it, from the time she attained to womanhood up to the period of the battle. Mary, Queen of Scots, was young and beautiful, just completing her eighteenth year, when the death of Francis II., King of France, made her a widow. It was the month of August 1561, shortly after that event, when she arrived in Scotland. The gaiety, splendour, and affluence of the French court were exchanged for the roughness and poverty of her Scottish throne. She, a devoted adherent of the old church, had almost alone to encounter the unsympathetic

fervour of the reformed religion. Knox gave her his admonitions with the plain speaking and want of feeling which were characteristic of the time. All Europe was occupied with the consideration of a husband for her; and it ended in her union with her cousin, Henry Darnley, who turned out a fool, a profligate, and a murderer. Her marriage resulted in many of the nobles taking up arms against her. Rizzio was dragged from her presence to be slain, almost upon the threshold of her chamber. It was in the February of 1567 that the startling tragedy of the Kirk-of-Field occurred, which sent Darnley to his last account. Suspicion sternly pointed to Bothwell as the author of the crime, yet that nobleman almost immediately became the Queen's husband. This extraordinary and ill-fated union took place on the following fifteenth of May,[1] and very quickly it developed its natural consequences. The country became alarmed; there were the symptoms of a rising; and the Queen and Bothwell fled and took refuge in Dunbar. The result was the armed meeting at Carberry, where the army of the confederate lords and the royal forces stood opposed. Mary surrendered and Bothwell fled. The execration which marked her subsequent reception in Edinburgh

[1] The marriage-contract, which is written in Scotch, is printed in Labanoff's *Letters, etc.*, vol. ii. p. 23 *et seq.* The historical and legal student will find it an interesting and instructive document.

filled the cup of her despair, for she acted as if reason itself had forsaken her. A few days afterwards she was hurried out from Holyrood in the night-time, and confined in the island fortress of Lochleven. There followed immediately the discovery of the so-called casket letters, which were afterwards founded on in connection with her accusation as being a party to the murder of Darnley. In July there were got from her an abdication of the crown and an appointment of Murray to the regency during her child's minority. Then followed many months of imprisonment; to be succeeded, however, by the escape of the second of May 1568, the incidents of which combine to form quite a romantic tale.

THE ESCAPE FROM LOCHLEVEN.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, the younger brother of the Laird of Lochleven, was the chief actor in the escape from the grim lake fortress. Young Douglas, on his dismissal from the castle, communicated with Lord Seton and the Hamiltons, and carried on a secret correspondence with the Queen. He secured the services of a page, called little Douglas, who waited on his mother; and by his assistance the escape was at length effected. The details of the escape are eloquently narrated in Tytler's history; but the account in the recently published *Memoirs of Claude Nau*, the Queen's secretary, is probably more authentic. Nau's narrative is as follows:—

'As George Douglas was taking leave of his mother' (in the village), 'he sent to the Queen, by a maid of the 'household, who had accompanied his mother, a pearl 'in the shape of a pear, which Her Majesty was in the 'habit of wearing in one of her ears. This was under-

'stood as a signal that all was ready. Along with it he 'sent a message to the effect that a boatman, who had 'found the pearl, wished to sell it to him, but that he, 'having recognised it as her property, had sent it to 'her. At the same time he promised the Queen that 'without fail he would set out for Glasgow that very 'evening, and would never return. An hour before 'supper-time the Queen retired into her own chamber. 'She put on a red kirtle belonging to one of her women, 'and over it she covered herself with one of her own 'mantles. Then she went into the garden to talk with 'the old lady, whence she could see the people who were 'walking on the other side of the loch. Everything 'being now ready, the Queen, who, of set purpose, had 'caused the supper to be delayed until that time, now 'ordered it to be served. When the supper was finished, 'the laird (whose ordinary custom it was to wait upon 'her at table), went to sup along with his wife and the 'rest of his household, in a hall on the ground storey. 'A person called Draisdel, who had the chief charge in 'the establishment, and who generally remained in the 'Queen's room to keep her safe, went out along with 'the laird, and amused himself by playing at hand-ball.[1] 'In order to free herself from the two young girls who

[1] It will be remembered that this person figures as one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel of *The Abbot;* but he is described there as an old man.

'remained with her' (a daughter and a niece of the laird), 'Her Majesty in the meantime went into an upper 'room, above her own, occupied by her surgeon, on the 'plea that she wished to say her prayers; and, indeed, 'she did pray very devoutly, recommending herself to 'God, who then showed His pity and care for her. In 'this room she left her mantle; and having put on a 'hood, such as is worn by the countrywomen of the district, she made one of her domestics, who was to 'accompany her, dress herself in the same fashion. The 'other *femme-de-chambre* remained with the two young 'girls to amuse them, for they had become very inquisi-'tive as to the cause of the Queen's lengthened absence. 'While the laird was at supper, William Douglas, as he 'was handing him his drink, secretly removed the key 'of the great gate, which lay on the table before him. 'He promptly gave notice of this to the Queen, in order 'that she should come down stairs instantaneously; and 'immediately afterwards, as he came out of the door, he 'gave the sign to the young woman who was to accom-'pany Her Majesty, as she was looking towards the 'window. This being understood, the Queen came 'down forthwith; but as she was at the bottom of the 'steps she noticed that several of the servants of the 'household were passing backwards and forwards in the 'court, which induced her to stand for some time near

'the door of the stairs. At last, however, in the sight 'of the whole of them, she crossed the courtyard, and 'having gone out by the great gate, William Douglas 'locked it with the key and threw it into a cannon 'planted near at hand. The Queen and her *femme-de-'chambre* had stood for some time close to the wall, fear-'ing that they would be seen from the windows of the 'house; but at length they got into the vessel, and the 'Queen laid herself down under the boatman's seat. 'She had been advised to do this, partly to escape 'notice, partly to escape being hit if a cannon shot 'should be sent after her. Several washerwomen and 'other domestics were amusing themselves in a garden 'near the loch when Her Majesty got into the boat. 'One of the washerwomen even recognised her, and 'made a sign to William Douglas that she was aware of 'it, but William called out to her aloud, by name, telling 'her to hold her tongue. As the boat was nearing the 'other side, William saw one of George's servants, but 'failed to recognise him, as he was armed. Apprehend-'ing some fraud, he hesitated to come nearer the shore; 'at length, however, the servant having spoken, he 'landed, and then Her Majesty was met and welcomed 'by George Douglas and John Beton, who had broken 'into the laird's stables and seized his best horses. 'Being mounted as best she might, the Queen would

'not set off until she had seen William Douglas on 'horseback also—he who had hazarded so much for her 'release. She left her *femme-de-chambre* behind her, 'but with directions that she should follow her as soon 'as she could have an outfit. Two miles off she met 'Lord Seton and the Laird of Riccarton, with their 'followers, accompanied by whom she crossed an arm of 'the sea called Queensferry, where every arrangement 'for the purpose had been made by Lord Seton. About 'midnight she reached Niddry' (near Linlithgow) 'one 'of the houses belonging to the same Lord Seton, 'where she was very honourably received and feasted, 'as well as provided with dresses, and all other necessaries 'befitting her sex and dignity. Thence she took the 'road to Hamilton, where she remained until the thir-'teenth of May 1568, collecting all the forces she could 'muster.'[1]

[1] Nau's *Memoirs*, pp. 88 to 91. It is stated in the *Diurnal of Occurrents* that the escape took place 'Vpoun the secund day of Maij 1568, quhilk wes Sunday, betuix sevin and aucht houris at evin.'

THE GATHERING AT HAMILTON.

IN the manner thus narrated 'the Queen 'was restored to liberty to the astonish-'ment of every one.'[1] Mary once more reigned a Queen. She held court in the castle of Hamilton.[2] Many of the nobility, with their retainers, to the number of 6000, had flocked to her standard. There were with her 'the Earls 'of Argyll, Casselis, Eglinton and Rothes, Claud Hamil-'ton, son of the Duke of Chastelherault, who commanded 'the vanguard' (at Langside); 'the Lords Seton, Flem-'ing, Somerville, Yester, Borthwick, Levingston, Herries, 'Maxwell, Sanquhar, Boyd, and Ross; the Lairds of 'Lochinvar, Bas, Wartiton, Dalhousey, Roslin, Sir James 'Hamilton, and many others.'[3] The old square tower, situated in the centre of the earlier town of Hamilton, and the site of which is covered by a portion of the present

[1] Nau's *Memoirs*, p. 128.

[2] *Ibid.* Preface, cciii.; and pp. 167 and 170.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 92.

palace,[1] had been erected, in common with similar castles of the time, for purposes of defence. Now it was converted into a royal residence. Mary's forces crowded the town and neighbourhood;[2] and even old Cadzow, which was entire at this period,[3] doubtless echoed the noise of her troopers. Speedily the abdication, with all that had followed upon it, was revoked;[4] and following up a national practice, the Queen's supporters bound themselves to united action by a bond or band. The bond was signed on the eighth of May by nine titular bishops of the old church, by eighteen Lords of Parliament, and by a large body of minor barons and landowners. Soon after her arrival at Hamilton, Mary had informed her friends that she 'was not myndit to feicht nor hazard 'battaille, bot to pass vnto the castell of Dombertan, and 'draw hame again to hir obedience, be litle and litle the 'haill subjectis'; and so anxious was she that her wishes

[1] *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1st edition, vol. ii. p. 180; and 2d edition, vol. vi. p. 271. *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 107.

[2] In Buchanan's *History*, Aikman's edition, 1827, vol. ii. p. 535, it is stated that the Regent had heard 'that the enemy were collecting from the 'several places where they were quartered.'

[3] *Statistical Account*, 1st edition, vol. ii. p. 181.

[4] The formal Revocation was a very lengthy document. It is printed in *The Lennox*, by W. Fraser, vol. ii. pp. 437 to 447. It is a most plain-spoken record of the Queen's feelings towards Murray and the nobles who sided with him. They are individually described in very black colours. It would have proved a formidable State document if Mary had been victor at Langside.

should be given effect to, that she continued urging them 'to convoy her to Dombertan.'[1] Nau's *Memoirs*[2] record that during her 'stay at Hamilton many difficulties 'arose among the lords and the other leading men of her 'court. In the opinion of many it was inexpedient that 'she should remain in the hands of the Hamiltons. Not 'only was the personal safety of Her Majesty com-'promised hereby, but further, many persons who were 'at enmity with that house refused to join her. Here-'upon it was decided that she should retire to Dum-'barton' (which was held by Lord Fleming in her interest), 'where every one could have free access to her.' Accordingly, by the order of the Council of War, at Hamilton on twelfth May, at which Mary presided, it was 'thought expedient by the lords of our sovereign lady's 'council that our sovereign lady's most noble person be 'surely transported to Dumbarton, with (the) whole 'army, aye, and while her grace be placed therein. And 'that being done the (whole army) to return together to 'Hamilton.'[3] On the thirteenth, immediately before the march to Langside, Mary appointed the Earl of Argyll to be her Lieutenant of Scotland;[4] and, consequently, to the command of the army.

[1] Sir James Melville's *Memoirs*, p. 200. [2] *Memoirs*, p. 92.

[3] The whole order is quoted in Nau's *Memoirs*, Preface, ccii.

[4] This appointment is printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 436.

THE GATHERING AT GLASGOW.

BAD news travels fast. The Queen escaped on the evening of the second of May, and Murray heard of it the next day. He was in Glasgow at the time, with a merely personal suite, and the officers of the law, holding a session of justiciary for the trial of criminals. He occupied the castle of Glasgow.[1] The news caused sore amazement. With a less cool head than the Regent's, retreat would have been resolved on; but he was shrewd enough to perceive that such a course meant ruin to his party. Accordingly, proclamations and missives were at once issued on his side (as on

[1] The bishop's castle (or palace) of Glasgow was situated at the west end of the Cathedral. It was built prior to 1290. It was afterwards materially added to; and it had gardens and courts. The castle was inhabited in 1634. It is mentioned as having been 'a goodly building' and in good preservation in 1681; but it was in a ruinous state in 1689, although subsequently it was occasionally used as a prison. About 1760, when the Saracen's Head Inn was erected in the Gallowgate, the magistrates allowed the contractor to take stones for building it from the castle. Whatever remained of it was removed in 1789, when the Royal Infirmary was erected. There is a fine engraving of the castle in Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow*.

the Queen's) for the assembling of his friends. Glasgow he made his headquarters. Probably to prevent the possibility of a dash upon the city by the Queen's army, forced marches were made to his assistance chiefly by troops from Renfrewshire and the Lennox. In the meantime, till the whole of his forces should assemble, he made it his policy not to discountenance a negotiation which the French ambassador De Baumont had initiated for peace. Soon, however, he was joined by his friends from Merse and Lothian; and his whole force now numbered some 4000, quartered in the castle, and probably also in some or all of the three churches of the city.[1] There were with him 'the Earls of Morton, Mar, Glencarne, 'Monteith, the Master of Graham; the Lords of Hume, 'Lyndsay, Ruthven, Semple, Ochiltree, and Cathcart; 'the Lairds of Bargony, Blackquham, Drumlanrig, Ses-'ford, Lus, Buchanan, Tullibardin, Pitcur, Grange, 'Lochleven, Ledington, and Sir James Balfour.'[2] Mar had despatched cannon from Stirling. Edinburgh had furnished the hagbutters of his army, and the royal archers; and 600 of the citizens of Glasgow also joined his forces.[3] Murray being of opinion that delay would

[1] The Cathedral, the College kirk, and the Tron kirk.

[2] Nau's *Memoirs*, p. 93.

[3] The citizens were trained to the use of weapons: *vide* 'Glasgow Burgh Records' (Maitland Club), 1573 to 1581, quoted in *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 88 to 92.

be hurtful to his party, determined to march to Hamilton, and if possible immediately bring on an engagement. This course was, however, rendered unnecessary, as he had, early in the morning of the thirteenth, received certain information that the Queen's army was preparing to march to Dumbarton.

WHY THE REGENT'S TROOPS WERE DRAWN UP ON 'THE MOOR OF GLASGOW.'

IT will be instructive to consider the question—Why were the Regent's troops drawn up outside the Gallowgate Port on the morning of the thirteenth? as the editor of Nau's *Memoirs*,[1] following probably an anonymous narrative printed with Nau's *Memoirs*, and the Herries's *Memoirs*, assumes that the Regent had known that it was the Queen's intention to march along the south side of the Clyde to Dumbarton, and that, accordingly, he drew his troops directly out of the city to Langside. As soon as Murray knew of the intention of Mary's troops to march, he led his own, in the dawn of the morning of the thirteenth, 'into the open 'fields before the town.'[2] Glasgow, at this period, consisted only of the High Street, Rottenrow, Drygate, Gallowgate, Trongate, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, and

[1] Preface, cxc.

[2] Buchanan, vol. ii. p. 535.

Stockwell.[1] The population did not exceed 7000.[2] Gallowgate did not extend far eastward. The east or Gallowgate Port was situated between the present Saracen Street and St. Mungo Street. It was by this port that the Regent emerged into the open fields or 'Moor of Glasgow,' where he remained in battle array for some hours. The position commanded a view of Rutherglen; and it was no doubt at or near that part of the Queen's march where her forces were first seen by him. Earlier intelligence by scout of the march would have been useless to Murray, as Mary's army, as a matter of tactics, for the purpose of deceiving him, could have crossed and recrossed the Clyde several times.

Why did the Regent, instead of drawing up his army outside the Gallowgate Port, not advance directly on Langside? He had considerable information about the strength, composition, and movements of the forces of his opponents; and in all likelihood he was early aware that they would march to Dumbarton to place the Queen in safety there. In fact it is clear that he had this information, else why had his trusted general, Kirkaldy of Grange, according to Melville, 'alredy vewed' the ground between the Clyde and Langside?[3] There was always the possibility of the Queen's army selecting the

[1] *Old Glasgow*, p. 153. [2] Chapman's *History of Glasgow:* Preface.
[3] Melville, p. 200. See also Nau's *Memoirs:* Preface, cciii.

south side of the river for their march to Dumbarton; and it was therefore a prudent step on the part of Murray to examine beforehand, for military purposes, the features of the ground on that side. It is not probable that the line of march of Mary's troops had been actually settled, even if it had been the subject of deliberation, at the Council of War on the twelfth, otherwise the Regent would have been made aware of it in addition to the other information which he had got. Argyll was appointed to the command, as already mentioned, only on the morning of the thirteenth; and it was by him that the line of march would naturally have been determined. Knowledge of the road resolved on would have been of the greatest importance to Murray; but he was ignorant of it. He certainly expected his enemy to advance by the north side of the Clyde;[1] but in drawing up his army outside the Gallowgate Port he selected the best possible position with the knowledge at his command. He lay straight across his enemy's line of march if that march were on the north side of the river, while he had made his arrangements for intercepting it, if at all possible, should the south side be followed.

[1] Buchanan, vol. ii. p. 535. Also Calderwood's account, quoted in Keith.

THE ROADS
FROM HAMILTON TO DUMBARTON.

THERE are several points to be treated of before the battle can be described, and amongst others the roads to Langside from Hamilton and Glasgow.

In the sixteenth century, and for a long time afterwards, the country was unenclosed. The roads then were mere tracks; but they had to be followed for convenient crossing of streams, and in order to avoid rough muirland, wood, and marshy places. Generally speaking, it is not easy to determine the lines of the roads of three hundred years ago. The older historians, in recording the annals of the country, give little or no information about these; and accurate map-making is but a modern accomplishment. The earliest of our maps containing much detail is Blau's, published in 1654; but the Lanarkshire maps of that series show no road, and the Renfrewshire map only one—the road between Glasgow and Paisley, under the name of 'Way to 'Glasgow.' Even in John Adair's detailed map of the

Firth of Clyde, etc., published as late as 1731, there is not a road delineated. There are, however, local sources which can be looked to for ascertaining with tolerable accuracy existing roads at the time of the battle. A preliminary question is, Was the main road from Hamilton to Dumbarton on the north or the south side of the Clyde? It has been stated in a local account of the battle, that it either passed through Glasgow, crossing the Clyde at a ford near Dalmarnock, or, still keeping to the south of the river, it proceeded along the crest of the hill now named Mount Florida.[1] But there is a historical circumstance which points to the road having followed the north side of the river, in addition to the fact that by following that side fords were avoided—the road crossing Bothwell Bridge[2] after leaving Hamilton, and continuing by a pretty straight course to Glasgow, through Tollcross,[3] and on to Dumbarton. The Covenanters marched along this road from Hamilton, in 1679, in their attack on Glasgow; and by which, after their repulse,

[1] *Statistical Account*, 2d edition, vol. vii. p. 503. In Nau's *Memoirs* (p. 94), it is stated that the road from Hamilton to Dumbarton did not pass by the village of Langside.

[2] Cosmo Innes (*Origines Parochiales*, vol. i. p. 55) attributes the erection of this bridge to the fourteenth century. The old bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow was also a fourteenth century erection; and it is interesting to notice that both bridges were exactly of the same breadth—twelve feet. Possibly they had the same architect.

[3] Almost in the line of the great Roman road from Carlisle to the southern end of the Forth and Clyde wall.

they returned.[1] If Mary's troops had therefore followed the main road on their way to Dumbarton, they would have had to encounter Murray on the 'Moor of Glasgow.'

But the Queen's army kept to the south side of the river; and what then was the way followed? The present highway from Hamilton to Rutherglen on that side passes through Blantyre and Cambuslang. It is comparatively straight, and, as will be seen farther on, is most probably the route of the army. Prior to the first Act of Parliament (circa 1753) passed for the better upkeep of south-side roads, little or no repair was executed on these roads. They were always very much in a state of nature, and had consequently remained without material alteration for many generations. If, then, evidence can be obtained of the existence of a road before that year, it may be held that, in all likelihood, such a road is ancient. Now, in the possession of the Pollok family there is a frail old plan of their Pollokshields lands. It was prepared in 1741 by Robert Ogilvy, a local land surveyor. On that plan the Nithsdale road, running eastward through the village of Strathbungo, is named the 'Public Road to Paisley from Hamilton, 'Rutherglen, etc.' This road, as it passes eastward out of Strathbungo, and as modernised, bears the name of Allison Street. A short distance farther eastward,

[1] *Statistical Account*, 2d edition, vol. vi. pp. 265 and 266.

although not by a straight course, it reached the Mall's Mire Burn, which is the westmost burgh boundary of Rutherglen. The land between that burn and the town of Rutherglen was for centuries the west muir of Rutherglen, and till the end of last century belonged to that burgh. The earliest plan in the possession of the authorities of Rutherglen is one dated in 1773; and it is a plan of these west muir lands as let out in grass parks.[1] It gives an important corroboration of Ogilvy's plan. On it there are three fields on both sides of the road at the burn, delineated thus: '*Paisley* gate, No. 10th'; 'No. 11 *Paisley* gate'; 'No. 18th, Nixt *Paisley* gate.' The road which still exists, went onwards to Rutherglen.[2] The westward continuation of this public road of Ogilvy's plan easily led into the road from Glasgow to Renfrew; and even, comparatively recently, no difficulty was

[1] This plan was prepared by 'Neil Macvicar,' and it is authenticated on the back by the signatures of the magistrates and council of Rutherglen.

[2] Sad havoc has been made among the old south-side roads. Take for instance this old public road of Ogilvy's plan. The Ordnance Survey authorities, in making their survey in 1857, not knowing anything about the plans by which the public character of the road is proved, and trusting to information received from probably interested parties, have inserted in the Reference book, as a private road, this public road as it runs eastward from the Aikenhead Road. Thereafter a notice-board was put up to inform the lieges that the road was private. A watchman was put on to prevent people walking on the road, and where the branch to Mount Florida joins, a stout chain was thrown across. The chain was demolished and the watchman defied. The road is in a disgraceful state. It has been somewhat diverted too.

experienced in crossing the Clyde without bridge, for there were fords in the lower part of the parish of Govan, and at Renfrew; and there was also the well-known ford at Dumbuck farther down. This ford of Dumbuck caused the magistrates of Glasgow, as early as the year 1612, considerable trouble. The navigation for even the small craft of that time, was much interrupted by 'the grit lyand stanis' in the river 'at Dumbwk Furd.'[1] Dumbarton, it will thus be seen, could have been reached from Hamilton by a road on the south side of the river.

But if Mary's forces followed the public road of Ogilvy's plan, how did they get to Langside? About the centre of the west muir a fork called the road from Rutherglen to Pollokshaws[2] branched off in a south-westerly direction. It still exists. It went through the lands of Hangingshaw, thence along the ridge of Mount Florida, and crossing, the highway from Glasgow to Ayr by Cathcart, continued to Langside. A westward continuation could have taken it over by Haggs till it joined the public road of Ogilvy's plan. It was no doubt the military instinct which induced Argyll to follow this branch road. It took him to high ground in the near neighbourhood of his adversary.

[1] Extracts from the records of the burgh of Glasgow relating to the River Clyde.

[2] From a property description engrossed in the Register of Sasines kept for the burgh of Rutherglen.

THE ROAD FROM GLASGOW TO LANGSIDE.

NOW that the road by which the Queen approached Langside has been ascertained, it will be necessary next to enquire by what way Murray got his forces to the battlefield. The southern exit from the city was by the old bridge over the Clyde,[1] and the ford on each side. These led by the hamlet of Brigend, or, as would now be said, by Main Street of Gorbals. The road, as the street still does, branched off into two great divisions. One of these went by Strathbungo and Pollokshaws to Irvine, and the other to Ayr by Cathcart. There must be many Gorbalonians who will remember the Langside Road before the introduction of railways on the south side. It branched off one of these divisions a few yards south from what is now Cumberland

[1] The old bridge of Glasgow was constructed by Bishop Rae in 1345 It remained in its original state till 1776, when the two northmost arches had been built up. About that time, also, it was widened. It was taken down in 1850. There are sketches of the bridge in *Old Glasgow*.

Street. The Langside Road has been partly shut up for some years; a considerable portion of it has been diverted, and the remainder modernised; but in its rustic days it was considered a delightful walk by south-side people. It had an almost direct course to the village of Langside, passing the farmhouse of Pathhead. Pathhead is the former name of Queen's Park, the south-side recreation ground of the citizens of Glasgow. The last farm-house has become incorporated in the park buildings. The road gave the name to the farm: head of the path. The name of Pathhead occurs among criminal trials in Renfrewshire, not much more than a hundred years after the battle; but it is traceable further back; and there can be no doubt that in 1568 the road between Glasgow and the village of Langside was this Langside Road. Now, as, according to Calderwood, carts were employed in the transport of Murray's cannon, and as the Regent had to exercise the greatest rapidity in leading his forces to Langside, it may be safely concluded that Langside Road was followed by him.

ASPECT OF THE BATTLEFIELD AT THE PERIOD OF THE BATTLE.

WHAT were the features of the ground on which the battle was fought? The battlefield comprised the southern portion of both divisions of Queen's Park, Clincart Hill, and the village of Langside. It is on Clincart Hill that the Deaf and Dumb Institution and Eildon Villas have been erected. There was perhaps no portion of the ground cultivated, except a few acres of corn and barley land surrounding Pathhead steading. The most of it was what, in old agricultural division, would have been termed outfield, and consisted of coarse grass and furze. The lower part of the eastern division of the park was marshy, and it gave a tributary to Mall's Mire Burn.[1] There does not appear to have been any wood upon the ground, unless perhaps on the

[1] The soil taken out of the trench for the drain through the lower levels of the eastern division of the park, formed some years ago, was very dark.

lower levels where there may have been some scattered trees in the neighbourhood of the marsh land. On the south of Clincart Hill and the village, stretching to the river Cart, there was a dangerous bog;[1] but on the sloping ground between the village and the Cart, to the west, there was a considerable natural wood.[2] Between Clincart Hill and the bog, the 'Bus'-an'-aik' (bush and oak) Road led from the Cathcart Road to that part of the field where Queen's Park board school has been erected; and it continued up to the village by the existing 'Lang 'Loan.'[3]

The village, as it still does, ran north and south on both sides of a narrow street, but at the northern end there was a small portion running east and west, that, as it were, covered the entrance.[4] The village never had a straggling appearance; on the contrary, it was compact; and its size was always small, as is proved by the tax rolls for Renfrewshire, made up in the end of the seven-

[1] The bog has been for many years good arable land; but subsoil ploughing will still turn up peaty soil.

[2] There is still a natural undergrowth in what remains of this wood.

[3] The Bus'-an'-aik Road at its eastern end is more to the south than it was last century.

[4] Burton, in his history (2d edit. vol. iv. p. 373), states that the village 'seems to have been then, as now, a cluster of houses on either side of the 'main road where it crosses a hill.' This statement implies either that the main road went through the village or that the village ran east and west. Neither opinion would be right.

teenth century. The houses were of the usual type in the lowlands at that time: low stone walls, coarsely put together without mortar, and with the roughest of thatched roofs. It goes without saying that the cottar of the period was a competent architect and builder of his own humble dwelling. Every house had a kailyard behind it; and these yards or gardens were enclosed by primitive fences—earthen or of stone—and a straggling thorn-hedge here and there. The road running south-west between the village and the villa of Overdale, and called by the villagers of old the Vennel, was not in existence in 1568. Within the past half century the village has been reduced in size, and the part running east and west has been entirely swept away. This east and west portion stood at the head of the Lang Loan, upon the bit of waste ground at the entrance to the village and bore the name of the 'cruicket raw' (crooked row). The Lang Loan ran up between the two parts of the village, and continued westwards. Another marked change upon the village in recent years is, that the gardens on the east side, which formed a conspicuous feature in the battle, are being covered with houses looking into the Vennel. The present road on the north side of the waste ground alluded to was formed only between thirty and forty years ago, when the cruicket raw was demolished. There is no existing house older than

a century and a half, but there were some lately taken down that had been in existence for over two hundred years. Such, then, was old Langside. The cottar and weaver inhabitants of it little dreamt that the horrors of war were to be felt and seen at their very door.

THE ARMOUR AND WEAPONS OF THE PERIOD.

WHAT were the armour and weapons in use at the battle? Burton, in his narrative of the battle, writes that 'the tactic 'that the game of war is gained by 'rendering the warrior impregnable in 'an iron case had reached the height of its completeness 'and absurdity, and was to give place to the reactionary 'theory that the first object of all the apparatus of war 'is the destruction of the enemy. Each line of spears 'finally stuck in the angles and joints of the mail of 'the opposite rank, and the battle was a mere trial of 'superior weight and pressure. Thus, across the path 'were two walls of iron, with human beings enclosed in 'each, striving in vain at motion and effective action.' There is here some exaggeration regarding the amount of armour worn by the combatants at Langside.

There were various enactments passed by Scottish

Parliaments regulating the military equipment of the different classes from the fourteenth century downwards ;[1] but it was only the very wealthy, and therefore the very few, that could indulge in a complete coat of plate armour. At the Langside period, however, the ancient armour was falling into disrepute. The nobles and knights who marched on foot with Murray from the city to Langside were lightly clad with armour. Lord Hume, who was in the van of the Regent's right wing at the battle, was wounded in the face and legs ; and these parts, therefore, had presumably not been protected by armour. The long buff leggings had probably been substituted for the armour of the leg. There was little wealth or manufacture in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and what complete armour there was in the country had been imported from abroad. The morion, or steel bonnet, was common. The jack, the origin of jacket, was also common. In the case of a knight it was of armour ; in some cases doubtless it was the breastplate, and in others the usual coat.[2] The jacks of retainers were of leather, or such other material as would be likely to resist the push of a pike.

[1] *Vide* Grose's *Ancient Armour*, and Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*. Acts of Parliament might be passed, but unless there was sufficient wealth in the country (and there was not) full effect could not have been given to them by the classes affected.

[2] As indicating that the neck was without protection, it may be mentioned that Lord Ochiltree was seriously wounded in that part by Lord Herries at the cavalry skirmish in the battle.

In the notices in the *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ* of thirteen of the parishes composing the old Deanery of Peebles,[1] there are interesting details of the weapon-shawing of Tweeddale, held by the sheriff of the county on the burgh muir of Peebles in the summer of 1627. There mustered from these parishes, of the trainbands of the shire, some 321 persons. Among them there were only 26 steel bonnets and 26 jacks. The footmen numbered 23, the remainder, 298, being horsemen. Except the lairds, all the horsemen were armed with lance, or pike, and sword. The laird was in some cases without the lance, and was armed instead with sword and pistols. The footmen had lance and sword, except in two cases, where the weapon was simply the lance. The armour was in some instances the steel bonnet without the jack, and in others the jack without the steel bonnet. In the case of the bailie of Lord Yester, the armour was steel bonnet, jack, and 'plait sleeves' ; and one laird was similarly equipped. Four lairds turned out with steel bonnet and buff (leather) coat ; one of them having, in addition, a collet. None of the footmen had armour of any kind. Among these 321 persons who came to the host or muster on Peebles Muir, there were no firearms. The absence of the hagbut, together with the paucity of armour, is worth noting. It points to want of money.

[1] Vol. i. pp. 177 to 241.

In the general order, issued in 1574, for weaponshawing for the whole kingdom, it is ordained that all persons under 300 merks of yearly rent must have 'brigantines, 'jakkis, steilbonettis, slevis of plate or mail, swerds, 'pikkis or speirs of sex elnis lang, culverings, halbertis 'or twa-handed swordis.'

Were the steel bonnet and jack confined, then, to a portion only of the two armies at Langside? There are two circumstances which point to their having been common equipment at the battle. The first is that the most of the combatants were composed of the tenants and retainers of the chief and therefore the comparatively wealthy of the nobility of the country; and the second is Melville's statement that, in the fighting between the vanguards of both armies, the spears or pikes became closely fixed in *the jacks* of the combatants.

We learn from the Privy Council Records that a Lanarkshire gentleman, in the February of 1585, while walking out, as he says, under God's peace and the King's, was suddenly beset by about forty people who had him at feud, 'all bodin in feir of weir' (arrayed in fear of war), namely, armed with jacks, steel bonnets, spears, lance staffs, bows, hagbuts, pistolets, and other invasive weapons forbidden by the laws. If this enumeration had embraced swords and daggers, the list of weapons used at the battle of Langside would have been

about complete. In the mode of attack and defence, taught by the fencing-masters of the sixteenth century, the sword and the dagger were used in conjunction; the dagger was chiefly used for defence, the sword to offend. The favourite weapon of the infantry or footmen, however, was the lance or pike; and it was as effectual for resisting cavalry by the formation of square as the modern bayonet. An old writer, quoted by Grose, says that it would have been as easy for a bare finger to pierce through the skin of an angry hedgehog as for cavalry to encounter the front of the pikes. But the Scottish horse were always a very undisciplined body. There was too much poverty to indulge in horse armour. The horse were always naked, in the sense of being without armour.

In the sixteenth century firearms had become general; and at the battle of Langside there was a considerable number of hand-guns in use: hagbuts, they were commonly called, but sometimes harquebusses, culverins, and calivers. The merchants, when they went to the continent, were commanded to bring home two or more hagbuts each voyage, or metal to make them. There was a larger hand-gun in existence—the musquet; but it required a rest to support it when presented in order to fire, and it was not so convenient a weapon to handle in action as the hagbut. The hagbut was fired with a match; the balls were carried in a bag or purse, the

powder in a horn or flask, and the priming, which was of a finer sort of powder, in a touch-box.[1] Grose, in his *Ancient Armour*, mentions that an archer might shoot six arrows in the time of charging and discharging one musket. The Macfarlane Highlanders at the battle were most likely armed with target and broadsword.[2]

[1] The author of the *Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange* falls into the mistake of supposing that it was the musket with rest that was used at the battle.

[2] There is a curious detailed 'Sketch in the Paper Office' of the armed meeting at Carberry, contained in Chalmers's *Life of the Queen;* but it is somewhat fanciful.

THE MARCH OF BOTH ARMIES.

SOON after the morning of the thirteenth of May had been ushered in, the Queen's forces began to gather to her standard at the castle of Hamilton. After the lapse of some hours the whole army of spearmen, hagbutters, the soldiery in charge of the heavy ordnance, and the cavalry, were in motion. The Queen was placed in the centre of the army, and the Hamiltons had the honour of leading the van. It was not expected that Murray would dare to give battle, as the Queen's army outnumbered her opponents. Keith states that it was determined to carry Mary 'in a sort of parade, in 'the very view of her enemies, to Dunbarton;' but there can be no doubt that, having regard for her safety, the arrangements for the march were made as secretively as possible.[1] It would have better suited the temper of the Hamiltons if they had been led as it were straight to the throat of their enemy Murray; but the great purpose of

[1] See also Nau's *Memoirs*, p. 171.

having the Queen safely lodged in the fortress of Dumbarton was acted on; although if Murray had attempted to intercept the march, then the army was prepared to give him battle. Nothing of moment happened on the march; but when the head of the long line of the Queen's forces was approaching to, or emerging out of Rutherglen, the wary enemy, who occupied the elevated ground of the Calton of Glasgow, got sight of them. The immediate question for Murray was, Will they keep to the south side or cross for Glasgow at the ford of Dalmarnock? But it was soon answered, for the vanguard proceeded westwards. Whenever Murray saw that he was free from any flank movement on the city, on the part of the enemy, his course was at once determined on. It was to seize upon Langside Hill[1] before his enemy could do so; for that high ground not only commanded the road from Hamilton to Dumbarton, which lay between it and the Clyde, but the possession of it by Murray would compel his opponents, under much disadvantage, either to fight him or make a long detour to the south in order to avoid a conflict. Accordingly, Grange mounted a hagbutter behind each of the two hundred of Murray's cavalry, forded the Clyde by the ford on the east side of the old bridge, and rode with all speed to the village of Langside, in the eastward gardens of which the marks-

[1] The western division of Queen's Park.

men were placed. Unfortunately for Mary's army Argyll, who was an old confederate of Murray's, took ill when the Regent was making a race to secure the vantage ground of Langside; and the confusion which resulted hindered the march.[1] Then precious moments, doubtless, had been lost in having unexpectedly to provide for the Queen leaving the army, with an escort of cavalry, to proceed to Cathcart by the eastern end of the bog, so as to be out of harm's reach. There was also a want of military capacity in the handling of Mary's forces.

Murray hastened after his cavalry. He crossed the old bridge with all his foot, and got his forces to Langside before the enemy could occupy the ground. His left wing stretched westwards behind Pathhead steading,[2] but within sight of his opponents. It was under the Regent's immediate command; and there were with him

[1] Keith.

[2] It may be asked, Why place the Regent's left wing or main body to the west of the Park buildings? The answer is, that there was no other position for it. To the north of the farmsteading, it would have been on the northern slope without having a sufficient view of the enemy. To the east, it would have been too far down the hill. To the south, it would have been too far away from the public road from Hamilton. And to the west, if on the brow of the hill, part would have been on the western slope without any view eastwards. Then, where the wing has been placed, the meaning of Grange riding to the Regent to get fresh troops is apparent: the left wing could not, from the position assigned to it, have observed the right wing, and could not have known the state of affairs at the village until informed by Grange.

the Earls of Mar and Glencairn, Lord Cathcart, the barons and gentlemen of Lennox, and the six hundred citizens of Glasgow. The right wing, not visible to the other, held the village, at the head of the Lang Loan. It was conducted by the Earl of Morton and Lords Hume, Lindsay, and Semple. Between the farmsteading and the village Murray's cavalry were placed in order to support either wing. His few pieces of ordnance were also placed between these two points. To Grange was assigned the duty of riding to each wing and to 'encour-' age and make help where greatest need was.'[1] Being disappointed of Langside Hill, the Queen's army occupied Clincart Hill. In the language of Calderwood it 'stood ' upon another little mount.'[2]

[1] Melville.

[2] Murray had a longer distance to overtake than his opponents after the latter had got out of Rutherglen; but his cavalry, by a rush, could have got to Langside in not much more than twenty minutes. The remainder of the army could not have done it under forty minutes. If the Queen's forces had been well handled they would have been the first at Langside.

THE BATTLE.

THE battle began with the artillery. The tactic of the Queen's army was to seize the village and turn Murray's flank. The ordnance on Clincart Hill therefore directed its fire on the village in order to dislodge the Regent's right wing. The fire of the Regent's artillery, on the other hand, was directed towards Clincart Hill. The Queen's artillery was soon silenced; but the cause became quickly apparent. During the discharge of artillery the Queen's vanguard, which was 2000 strong, and composed mostly of Hamiltons, defiled behind Clincart Hill and proceeded along the Bus'-an'-aik Road, so as to storm the village. Simultaneously with this movement the Queen's cavalry, which outnumbered the horse of the other side, deployed into line under Lord Herries on the north side of Clincart Hill in order to support the vanguard. As soon as this combined movement was comprehended by Kirkaldy and

the Regent, the Regent's artillery ceased firing. His horse, under Douglas of Drumlanrig, advanced to encounter Lord Herries, while some forty of the Regent's hagbutters left the village and went down the Lang Loan and over the Overdale ground to harass and hinder the march of the vanguard. The vanguard was also supported by hagbutters, but they were of little use. Three or four of the vanguard were struck down by the Regent's hagbutters; but the impetuosity of the Hamiltons could not be withstood. They rushed up the Lang Loan, the skirmishing hagbutters at same time falling back upon the village. The impetuous Hamiltons encountered the Regent's right wing at the head of the Lang Loan, while the hagbutters, planted behind the fences of the village gardens, continued their fire. During the rush of the vanguard along the Bus'-an'-aik Road and up the Lang Loan, the cavalry of both sides encountered. The Regent's horse had to retreat; and Lord Herries, thinking that he might be able by an immediate movement to throw the Regent's left wing into confusion, rapidly advanced to the attack. Thereupon the Regent ordered the bowmen to advance from his left wing; and his horse having rallied in their flight, Lord Herries was again encountered, with the result that he in turn had to fall back. The Queen's vanguard having thus been deprived of the support of the cavalry, was left alone to force the village.

The fight which now ensued at the village was characteristic of the warfare of the time. The head of each of the opposing lines pressed on the other with their long pikes, striving, 'like contending bulls, which should bear 'the other down.' The pikes, too, became so closely crossed and interlaced that when the soldiers behind discharged their pistols, and threw them and their daggers, and the staves of their shattered weapons, in the faces of their enemies, they never reached the ground, but remained lying on the crossed weapons. During this encounter the Hamiltons were exposed to the galling fire of the Regent's hagbutters. The rear of the Regent's right wing stood upon the slope of the road on the west side of the village, and, imagining from the unsteady motion of the wing that they were being defeated, were about to retreat. Grange, perceiving this, told them, no doubt on the principle that all is fair in love and war, that it was the enemy who were already falling back, and commanded them to maintain their positions till he brought fresh troops. He then rode alone to the Regent's left wing, which had not moved from its original position, being occupied in watching the rearguard of the Queen's army on Clincart Hill, who were engaged in making a movement, as if they intended to turn Murray's northern flank. Grange immediately returned to the village with additional troops, and charged by a flank

movement the head of the Queen's vanguard. These fresh troops with their loose weapons, as described by Melville, struck their enemy in their 'flankis and faces,' which forced them incontinent to give place and turn back, after long fighting and pushing others to and fro with their spears. The precipitate retreat of the vanguard upon the main body of the Queen's army at once resulted in the headlong flight of the entire army. The Regent's forces, including two hundred Macfarlane Highlanders that had come late on to the field, pursued the demoralised troops; but the Regent cried to save and not slay, and not many in consequence were killed in the pursuit. Three hundred have been set down on the Queen's side as slain. The only slaughter on the field was during the fighting between the Queen's vanguard and the Regent's right wing. It did not exceed 140, and was from the shot of the hagbutters. The number killed in the pursuit, and those who died of their wounds, had therefore exceeded the number slain on the field. It has been stated that only a single soldier on the Regent's side fell; but, as will be seen further on, this is incorrect. All the Queen's cannon were taken, and many prisoners of note. Amongst the rest the Lords Seton and Ross, the Masters or eldest sons of the Earls of Eglinton and Cassellis, the Sheriff of Ayr, the Sheriff of Linlithgow, a Hamilton who bore their standard in

the vanguard, many lairds, two sons of the Bishop of St. Andrews, and a son of the Abbot of Kilwinning. It was reported that Argyll was made prisoner but purposely suffered to escape. On the Regent's side Hume, Ochiltree, and Andrew Car of Faudonside, were severely wounded. The battle began probably about nine o'clock in the morning,[1] and lasted but three-quarters of an hour.[2]

[1] Nine o'clock is arrived at in this way. The messenger for the Regent could not have left Hamilton sooner than one o'clock. Murray could not have got the news much before three o'clock, and on the receipt of the news he would have had to hold a council of war. The time occupied in that, and in drawing up his troops on the Calton, would have taken to five o'clock—'the dawn of the morning.' Then he remained 'some hours' on the Calton, bringing the time down to about eight o'clock. And another hour would have passed in getting to Langside, and in the necessary preparation for the commencement of the battle.

[2] The foregoing narrative of the battle has been compiled from a comparison and sifting of many accounts, conjoined with a familiar knowledge of the ground. On account of their interest an appendix is added, containing extracts from some of the older narratives of the conflict.

Of all the more modern inaccurate narratives of the battle, James Anthony Froude's, in his *History of England* (vol. iii. p. 221 *et seq.*), is surely the worst. A dissection of it will be instructive. The author says:

1. 'Proclamations, calling such Scots as were loyal to their King to 'come to him (Murray), were sent round and were swiftly answered. A 'few minutes'—at most a few hours'—notice was all that then was wanted. 'There was a stack of arms in every house in the Lothians; and the 'farmer and his men had but to buckle their sword-belts, put on their 'steel caps and breastplates, and strap a wallet with some cold meat and 'bread behind their saddles, to be equipped for a week's campaign.'

It is doubtful if a farmer in Scotland had a breastplate. No mention

is made of the pike, the favourite weapon. Cold meat was rather a rarity with Scotch farmers at home. Few of them were on horseback at the battle.

2. 'While the chivalry of Scotland were with the Queen, the Regent 'found himself before many days at the head of a force better armed, 'better appointed, and outnumbering hers.'

Both armies were equally armed and appointed. There is no doubt about the superiority in numbers of the Queen's forces.

3. 'From the ridge of Langside Hill a long straggling village descended 'in the direction in which the Queen was approaching. The Regent had 'occupied the cottages and farm buildings on each side of the street as 'far as it reached.'

The direction of the village is here turned about. It is represented as running east and west, or rather south-east and north-west, instead of north and south. The author also gives the village a considerable length, as if it had commenced about the flagstaff of the Park. It is obvious that he had never visited the battlefield.

4. 'His main body spread out on the brow at the higher end, and 'there he waited to be attacked.'

The brow of the hill was most probably occupied by no part of the Regent's forces.

5. 'Up the lane they came, horse and foot together, a mere huddling 'crowd, till they were between the houses, when the harquebus-men at 'close quarters poured in their fire from behind the walls. Still they 'struggled forward. The leading companies, though desperately cut up, 'forced their way at last through the village to the open ground above, 'where they were faced by Murray's solid lines; and there for three-'quarters of an hour they stood and fought. Their spears crossed and 'locked so thickly that the smoking pistols, which those behind flung over 'the heads of their comrades in their enemies' faces, were caught as they 'fell upon the level shafts.'

The Queen's vanguard would have lost their senses if horse and foot, in a 'huddling crowd,' had come up a narrow confined lane, exposed

to the fire of the Regent's hagbutters. The vanguard, which was on foot, never got beyond the head of the Lang Loan. The author quite misconceives the reason of pikes having been so closely crossed. That could not very well have been the case on open ground. It was in consequence of both vanguards having to fight in the narrow passage at the head of the Lang Loan.

6. 'The Hamiltons' artillery—some field-pieces which were following 'in the rear—began to open; but after the first round, a shot from a gun 'of the Regent's killed the officer in command; an artilleryman dropped 'his linstock in the confusion, which blew up the powder waggon.'

The artillery encounter was at the beginning of the battle. According to the account here given, the Hamiltons would have been between their own artillery and the Regent's troops.

7. 'Lord Herries, with a squadron of horse, at first had better fortune. 'Sweeping round up the hill to the left, he fell on the rear of the Regent's 'right wing, sent Ochiltree half dead to the ground with a sword stroke, 'badly wounded Hume, and was driving all before him when Grange, 'Lindsay, and Douglas of Lochleven, came to the rescue, checked his 'short success, and hurled him back by the way that he came.'

Herries's horse never went by the left of the village. The cavalry encounter was towards the hollow on the north side of, and not far from, the Lang Loan. Hume was not wounded by the cavalry. The cavalry encounter was over when Lindsay, Lochleven, and others, at Grange's request, made their flank attack on the Queen's vanguard.

8. 'All was lost then. The Hamiltons had stood so long as there was 'hope of help coming to them; but, when they saw Herries fly, they too 'broke, scattered, and ran.'

It was Grange's flank attack that made them fly.

9. 'And whither had the Queen of Scots gone? Rumour, as usual, 'had strayed far from the mark. She had meant, even after the defeat, 'to reach Dumbarton, if possible; but she had left the field too late. 'The country had risen, and all the roads were beset. Peasants, as she

struggled along the by-lanes, cut at her with their reaping-hooks. The highway was occupied by Murray's horse.'

There does not seem to be any authority for affirming that the Queen meant to reach Dumbarton, even after the defeat. The evidence is against it. There is also no authority for the remainder of the author's statements, except the Dins-dykes tradition, afterwards to be mentioned.

THE SPOT FROM WHICH THE QUEEN VIEWED THE BATTLE.

IT has been already mentioned that before the battle began Mary left her army in order to proceed to Cathcart. Buchanan states that she 'stood a spectator of the 'action about a mile distant from the 'field;'[1] and the spot which local tradition has for a long time back pointed out is just that distance. The bog lay between her and the Regent's troops; and while her safety was thereby assured, her position had the advantage of giving her a sufficient view of the battle. Till nearly the end of last century the spot had been marked by a thorn-tree—significant emblem of the Queen's life; but it decayed, and a Glasgow solicitor, who had purchased Cathcart Castle, replaced it about 1790 by another. About the beginning of the present century the picturesque timber presently growing around the castle had

[1] Vol. ii. p. 537.

been planted; and although the author of the *Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange* states that the place where the Queen stood was, at the time, surrounded by bosky woodland, the probability is that it was quite bare. Trees were not considered by a baron in these old days a desirable feature in the neighbourhood of his castle. The thorn planted by Mr. James Hill, writer, was many years afterwards replaced by the late General Cathcart by a field gate stone, on which there were roughly carved a crown, the letters M R, and the year 1568. The general's descendant, with better taste, has erected a small ornamental granite stone in the same place, with the crown, initials in the form of a monogram, and day, month, and year of the fight.[1]

Cathcart Castle, at the period of the battle, was between two and three centuries old. Its position was about a hundred yards to the west of the Court Hill where the Queen was reported to have stood. Allan, third Lord Cathcart, had parted with it about the year 1546 to a Semple, one of the family of old Lord Semple, who was at the head of his Renfrewshire friends and retainers in the Regent's right wing at Langside. Allan,

[1] The General Cathcart above mentioned was General Sir George Cathcart who fell at Inkerman. It was he who, with his own hand, carved upon the stone the crown, initials, and year. The stone was a rough block of freestone brought from Giffnock quarry. The General's descendant is his nephew, the present Earl Cathcart.

fourth Lord Cathcart, who was related to the Semples, was also with his retainers in the Regent's left wing. There was, therefore, an obvious risk in approaching so closely to a hostile house; and a doubt is thereby thrown upon the genuineness of the tradition which assigns the 'Court Knowe' as the historical spot. On the other hand it must be said that away from the near neighbourhood of the knowe there is no other elevated ground near enough from which the battle could have been well seen; and then the Queen's escort was strong enough for her protection in any likely emergency. On the whole, therefore, there is no reason for depriving the Court Knowe of its famous tradition.

THE ROUTE OF THE QUEEN'S FLIGHT FROM CATHCART.

WHAT way went the Queen in her hurried flight from Cathcart? and on this point Burton may be quoted. 'The Queen, 'when she saw the fate of the day, 'galloped off frantically. . . . She fled 'from her friends as well as her enemies so heedlessly, 'leaving all behind, that it is impossible to identify the 'course she took; and there are doubts about the place 'where she first found refuge. She is generally said to 'have ridden straight to Dundrennan Abbey; but that 'is upwards of a hundred miles from Langside. The 'author of the *Memoirs of Lord Herries* says she was 'accompanied by himself, his son, Lord Livingston, 'Lord Fleming, George Douglas, and Willy, the hero of 'the escape, and that she "rode all night and did not '"rest until she came to the Sanquhar. From thence '"she went to Terregles, the Lord Herries's house,

'"where she rested some few days." She said in her 'appeal to Queen Elizabeth that she rode sixty miles 'on the first day of her flight; and, allowing for indirect 'roads, it is easy to suppose the journey from Glasgow 'to Sanquhar prolonged to that distance according to 'modern measurement. The journey onwards to Ter-'regles would add other thirty miles at least.'[1]

In the statistical account of Scotland it is stated that she 'galloped off by a lane which joins the road to 'Rutherglen at the Hagginshaw,[2] and which, from the 'difficulty she experienced in bringing her horse through 'its muddy avenue, is still known by the name of Mall's 'mire.'[3] The Mall's Mire Burn runs along a portion of this lane or road; and it may be doubted whether the name, which is ancient, was derived from the circumstance stated. In Blau's map of 1654, a considerable mire at Polmadie in the neighbourhood, if not in the line of the burn, is delineated under the name of 'Mauld's Myre'; and it may rather have a Celtic derivation. At all events Ure in his history of Rutherglen assigns the etymology to that source.[4] On the other hand, it may be said that 'Mall' used to be a familiar Scotch synonym for Mary;[5] and the people living about Hermitage

[1] Vol. iv. pp. 374, 375. [2] The old name of Hangingshaw.
[3] Second edition, vol. vii. p. 504. [4] Pp. 133, 134.
[5] 'My father was an auld man and ane hoar
And was of age four score (of) years or more

Castle, twenty miles from Jedburgh, say that when the Queen visited Bothwell when he was residing there wounded in a border fray, the marsh in the neighbourhood, in which her horse floundered, was, from that circumstance, afterwards known by the name of Mall's Mire.

As Melville states that after the conflict was over the Queen lost courage, which she did never before, and took so great fear that she never rested until she was in England,[1] it is not probable that she took the advice of any of her escort, if it had been offered, but that, as it were by instinct she rode off in the Hamilton direction, where she knew she would not meet with any opposition in her flight. Assuming that this was the route followed, she would have left the Court Knowe of Cathcart in order to join the road to Rutherglen by which she had come with her forces. Traditions have come down of her flight by Rutherglen and Cambuslang, whatever value may be attached to these. In Ure's history it is mentioned that at Dins-dykes, a lane about one hundred and fifty yards to the south of the Main Street of Rutherglen, 'two rustics, who were at that instant cutting grass hard

> And Mald, my mother, was four score and fifteen,
> And with my labour, I did them baith sustene.'
>
> SIR DAVID LYNDSAY.

'Mall, Mally. Abbreviation of *Mary*.'

Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*.

[1] Page 202.

'by, seeing Her Majesty fleeing in haste, rudely attempted 'to intercept her, and threatened to cut her in pieces 'with their scythes if she presumed to proceed a step 'further. . . . Relief, however, was at hand, and Her 'Majesty proceeded in her flight.'[1] If the tradition could be relied on, it is seen that the Queen was in advance of her escort; and this gives corroboration to the idea that, without taking counsel with those about her, she had gone frantically off in the Hamilton direction. But the tradition is open to criticism. In the present day, artificial grasses, which are 'hained' in the winter time, may be cut by the thirteenth of May; but in 1568, when these grasses were unknown, it is, to say the least, improbable that cutting could have taken place at that early part of the season. Whether the tradition is based on fact or not, we at all events lose almost all sight of the Queen's flight until she arrived at Dundrennan Abbey, from which she went to England, trusting to the tender mercies of her royal sister. Her long captivity in that country, ending with the tragedy at Fotheringay, is familiar history.

[1] Pp. 75, 76.

THE REGENT IN GLASGOW AFTER THE BATTLE.

THE pursuit of the Queen's army lasted a couple of hours; but, excepting a small number of horse who continued the pursuit, the whole of the Regent's army returned to Glasgow as soon as victory was assured. The march of the victorious troops up the High Street to the castle, with many prisoners, must have been a sight thoroughly congenial to the hearts of the citizens. Murray at once went to the cathedral, surrounded by his friends and the citizens, and engaged in a solemn thanksgiving service for the great victory he had won. Then followed congratulations; and thereafter, in the language of Buchanan, they all separated and went to dinner; the Regent spending the remainder of the day in inspecting the prisoners. We learn from the same authority that some he freely discharged; others he dismissed on getting surety for their peaceable behaviour; but the chiefs he detained, specially those

of the Hamilton family, and distributed them in various prisons.[1] The historians of the city inform us that the Regent, after the thanksgiving service, was entertained by the Magistrates and a great many of the Town Council very splendidly, suitable to his quality; at which time he expressed himself very affectionately towards the city.[2] And well he might, for the city had supported the army; the bakers specially distinguishing themselves by supplying all the bread required. The 'baxters' did not lose anything by their generosity; on the contrary, they, by Matthew Fauside, the deacon of their Incorporation, 'a very judicious projecting man,' obtained from the Regent a gift of the archbishop's mill on the Kelvin, with the land attached to it.[3] Others of the Incorporations were also benefited. The city's zeal in the Regent's cause turned out a very good investment. The day after the battle Murray left the city with a body of horse for Clydesdale, and took the castles of Hamilton and Draffan.

[1] Buchanan, vol. ii. pp. 537, 538.

[2] See amongst others M'Ure's *History of Glasgow*, 2d edition, p. 218.

[3] Napier's *Notes and Reminiscences of Partick*, pp. 48 to 54. *Glasgow Past and Present*, new edition, vol. i. pp. 72, 73.

The following two lines are part of an unpublished song written and sung on the occasion of one of the old festive gatherings of the Incorporation:—

'The Regent broke the power of Mary; and wha now disna' ken,
That this was mainly 'cause our Trade wi' baps supplied his men.'

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AFTER THE BATTLE.

WHEN Parliament met after the battle many persons implicated—a considerable number of them bearing the name of Hamilton—were arraigned for trial. Pitcairn in his *Criminal Trials* remarks that many of the public records during the minority of James VI. are imperfect; and he conjectures that portions of them were in some instances purposely suppressed by one or other of the prevailing factions. The Langside cases which he has been able to record are therefore few in number. The following are given:—

1. 'Slaughter: Battle of Langside.

'May 13, 1569. Johnne Sibbald in Kirklandhill, 'John Girdwod in Newbigging. Delatit' (accused) 'for 'the slauchter of vmq^le' ('deceased) James Barclay at the 'Langsyde, etc. Prelocutouris for this pannell: Alex-

'ander King, Mr. Richert Strang, Hew Cokburne 'brother to Scraling. The assise sworn in this case '(amongst whom is Robert Tynto of Crympcramp) 'consists of only eleven who "acquit" the pannells.'

2. 'Slaughter: Battle of Langside.

'May 21. Johnne Wilsoun in Bordland, Johnne 'Armour there, and eleven others. Delatit for the 'slaughter of James Ballanye in Prestoune, James 'Douglas soldier (militis stipendiarii) and William 'Purwes servant of Alexander Home of Maunderstoun, 'at Langsyde in the county of Renfrew XIII May '1568. Hugh Erle of Eglintoune as surety for these 'pannells is amerciated for their non-appearance in the 'sum of iii ^cxx lib.; and the persons of pannels ordained 'to be denounced rebels and all their goods escheated' (forfeited), 'etc.'

3. 'Fine of Court: High Treason: 'Battle of Langside.

'July 5. Alexander Kingragge in Auld Lundoris.' Joannes Arnot in Wodmylne his cautioner, fined for non-compearance; and the panel himself declared a rebel and all his goods forfeited in connection with the slaughter of Ballanye, Douglas and Purves.

4. 'Treason: Convocation of the Lieges: 'Battle of Langsyde.

'Dec. 6, 1570. John Broune of Carsleuch. Dilated 'of art and part of convocation of the lieges, bodin in 'feir of weir, and coming to the lands of Langsyde, etc., 'and for the cruel slaughter of James Ballanye in Pres- 'toune, etc. Came in the King's and his Regent's will 'for these crimes; and found Thomas Maclellane of 'Bombye cautioner, etc.'

5. 'Abiding from Raids of Langsyde, Biggar, etc.

'Jan. 4, 1570-1. James Spens in Glendukye, Williame 'Russale in Glaslie, and Johnne Dick elder in Eister 'Cartmoir. Delatit for remaining fra the Raids of 'Langsyde, Beger, Struieling, Lynlythqu, Brechin, and 'vtheris, in the auld and new Regentis tymes; contenit 'in the lettres maid thairupoune. Thir thre, at com- 'mand and desyre of James Lyndsay, donatour (to their 'escheit) wes dischargeit and the Court desert. The 'Justice ordained them to find caution to appear and 'underly the law on xv Feb. next, John Wardlaw in 'Leyth being cautioner.'

6. 'Treason: Abiding from the Raid of Langside.

'Feb. 12. Dauid Ramsay of Jordanstoune. Delatit 'for remaining fra the Raid of Langsyde, treasonabill

'assistance maid and gevin to the Erle of Huntlie and 'diuerse vtheris crymes at lenth contenit in the Lettres 'direct thairupoune: Quhairof he wes acquit be assyise.'

These two last cases show the serious pains and penalties that were held over the heads of doubtful adherents.

7. 'Slaughter: Field of Langside.

'Feb. 27, 1573. Thomas Baillie in Sanct Johnis Kirk. 'Delatit of the slauchter of vmq^{le} James Ballanye and 'vtheris committit at the Langsyde the xiii of May 'anno lxviii (1568). Plegio Alex. Home to the 'morne. Postea dischargeit and the Court desert with 'consent of Carmichaell donatour;' that is the person who had got a gift of Baillie's property.

8. 'Field of Langside: Slaughter.

'Nov. 26, 1576. George Mowtray of Markinche. 'Delatit of the treasonable cuming to the field of Lang- 'side aganis our souerane lord and his hienes auctoritie 'royale, and vmquhile his darrest vncle James Erle of 'Murray Lord Abirnethie, etc., Regent to his hienes, 'and of this realme, and liegis for the tyme, of gude 'memorie, the xiii day of Maii the zeir of God 1568 'zeiris, and slauchteris committit thairat, etc. Absence 'of an assisor Domini de Markinche.'

9. 'TREASON: FIELD OF LANGSIDE.

'Dec. 18, 1576. George Multray of Markinche. 'Dilaitit of the treasonable cuming to the field of Lang-'syde aganis our souerane lord and his auctoritie royall, 'etc. . . . Absence of an assisor. The quhilk day the 'said mater continewit agane at command of the Regent 'be the Lard of Cleisch, to the xv day of Januar in 'respect of the absence of the Lard of Kynkell; and 'thairfoir the said persounes of assyis, except the said 'Laird of Kynkell, become souerteis for vtheris as in 'the court preceding, vnder the samin panis; and the 'Lard of Anstruthir becom sourte for the said Lard of 'Kynkell to compeir at the said day.'

These are all the cases from Pitcairn, from which it is seen that there were at least four of the Regent's men killed in the battle, viz. Barclay, Ballonye, Douglas, and Purves.

From the *Memoirs of Maxwells of Pollok* we learn the interesting proceedings that were taken against the Laird of Pollok and his tenants. Sir John Maxwell was knighted by the Queen prior to 14th April 1567; and when he received Mary's missive of the 5th of May to attend at Hamilton he obeyed with alacrity, and with a good following. The missive is not in the Queen's

handwriting, as is sometimes locally supposed. When she wrote letters it was in French, and her first letter in Scotch or English was not written till 1st September 1568, when she wrote from Bolton to Sir Francis Knollys, who, to beguile her captivity, had been teaching her to write in her own language.[1] The missive to Sir John is as follows:—

'Traist freind, we greit yow weill. We dowt not 'bot ye knaw that God of his gudenes hes put ws at 'libertie, quhome we thank maist hartlie: Quharefore 'desyres yow, with all possible diligence, faill not to 'be heir at us in Hammyltoun with all your folkis 'freindis and serwandis bodin in feir of weir; as ye 'will do ws acceptable seruice and plessouris: Becaws 'we knaw your constance, we neid not at this present 'to mak langar lettre, bot will byd yow fair weill.

'Off Hammyltoun, the v of Maij 1568.

MARIE R.

'To our Traist freind the
Lard of Nethir Pollok.'

Sir John, who seems to have escaped from the field, was outlawed for the part he played at the battle; and his property was escheated or forfeited to the crown.

[1] See Labanoff's *Letters*, etc. The Queen wrote a fine bold hand. In *The Lennox* (vol. ii. p. 414) will be found a facsimile of her handwriting.

The story of how he got it back affords a unique illustration of 'a new way to pay old debts.' The Earl of Glencairn, a Renfrewshire nobleman, in great favour with the Regent, had been, prior to the battle, very friendly with Maxwell, and in fact had been indebted to the Knight of Pollok in a considerable sum of money which he had got in loan.[1] Glencairn's plan was to get from the Regent a gift of the Pollok estate and thereafter hand it over to Sir John in return for at least a discharge of his bond. Professing friendship for Maxwell, he wrote a letter, thirteen days after the battle, to John Maxwell, younger, of Pollok, informing him that the Regent had charged the house of Pollok to be delivered to him; that he had been ordained to have all the weapons of the tenants of Mearns and Pollok laid in it; that the bearer would take an inventory of everything found in it; and that he would occupy the tower (or castle on the eminence), while the young laird and his mother remained in the 'laighe plaice,' or the original castle, as restored on the low grounds, on the banks of the Cart. Glencairn having got a gift of the estate, Letters under the King's Signet, as they were called, were issued for the purpose of enforcing it. The 'Letters' narrate that they are

[1] The Revocation contains the following passage about Lord Glencairn: 'whom we pardoned divers crimes and offences: not only that, but pitying 'his decay and intelligence, advanced with great pensions.'

granted 'be reasoun of eschete throw being of the said 'Johnne denunceit oure rebell and put to our horne 'in default of finding of souerte to vnderly oure lawis 'for arte and part of the crewale slauchteris of vmquhile 'James Balanye in Prestoun, James Dowglus suddart' (soldier), 'and William Purwes seruitour to Alexander 'Home of Manderstoun committit at the Langsyde 'within oure Shirefdome of Renfrow, vpoun the XIIJ day 'of Maij last bipast.' Glencairn's right to the Pollok estate being now secured, he wrote a letter to Sir John informing him that he had his good in view in taking a gift of the estate; for, if he had refused, some other would have got it who would not have been so friendly. Sir John now obtained a remission from the King for appearing in arms at the battle, and, after much negotiation with Glencairn, a bargain was struck and he got back his estate.

The proceedings against Sir John's tenants are narrated in a precept by James VI., subscribed by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, Regent, dated 24th January 1570, to stay proceedings against them. The narrative is as follows:—'That as the King and Regent are 'informit that Johne Stewart of Mynto Knycht as 'Justice Depute to ws of the cietie and baronie of 'Glasgw hes direct furth his precept and thairwith 'hes causit charge Andro Scheillis in Titwood, Johne

'Scheillis thair, Robert Craig thair, Dauid Philp eldar 'in Pollok Scheillis, John Scheillis thair, Williame 'Scheillis thair, Andro Wallace thair, and Andro 'Wallace in Haggis, tennentis to oure louitt Johne 'Maxwell of Pollok, to find souirtie that thai sall com-'peir befoir the said Justice Depute the secund day of 'Februar nixt to cum, to vnderly the law in ane Court 'to be halden be him in the castell of Glasgw for thair 'cuming in cumpany with Archibald Erle of Argile, 'Claude Hammyltoun and vtheris thair complices, 'aganis ws and our autoritie at the feild of Langsyde 'vpoun ye XIIJ day of Maij in the zeir of God 'MVcLXVIIJ zeirs, and than intendis to proced aganis 'thame for the samyn.'[1]

An interesting chapter might be written on the fortunes, or rather the misfortunes, of the Queen's friends who attended her at Langside; but it does not fall within the scope of the present work. Two incidents, however, may be mentioned. The Earl of Eglinton escaped capture in the pursuit after the battle by covering himself up with straw in an outhouse till nightfall. Lord Seton, when banished the country, was reduced to the necessity of driving a waggon in Flanders, for two years, for his subsistence.

[1] *Memoirs of Maxwells of Pollok*, by W. Fraser, pp. 4, 31, 302, 306.

THE DEIL'S KIRKYARD.

WHERE were the Langside dead buried? There is an old tradition in the parish to the effect that they, being papists, were not allowed burial in the parish kirkyard, but were unceremoniously interred in marsh ground on the north-west side of the battlefield. This marsh ground became known afterwards in the parish as the Deil's Kirkyard. The ground is easily identified. It forms the lower part, nearest the city, of the Camphill lands, and fronts Pollokshaws Road. The Camphill Avenue intersects it. Prior to 1830 the 'kirkyard' formed a portion of the Pathhead or Queen's Park lands, and the continuation of the old thorn hedge that ran along what is now the terrace of the Park still exists on the high part of the 'kirkyard.' In that year Maxwell of Pollok, whose ancestor became owner of most of the battlefield about the middle of last century, disposed of the 'kirkyard' to the proprietor of Camphill in exchange for some acres at Moss-side, be-

hind the village of Crossmyloof. The old inhabitants of Strathbungo commonly referred to the spot by the name of the Kirkyard Park. Renewed interest was awakened in this haunted ground, amongst a few persons in the parish, in consequence of the following incident:—In or about 1831, just after the new Camphill Lodge had been built, the wife of the lodgekeeper paid a visit to the manse in a very agitated frame of mind. She had failed to get sleep for several nights, and her health was being seriously affected. Lying restlessly awake in bed one moonlight night, and occasionally looking out from her window about the hour 'when churchyards yawn,' she had observed with horror the interred dead of Langside leave their silent abodes in the old marsh ground. In the garb of battle, and equipped with their weapons, headed by that awful personage the deil himself, they marched down the avenue in the direction of the Lodge. The poor woman became speechless and paralysed with terror as her gaze was rivetted upon that weird and silent midnight march. For a moment she was sensible that they had invaded the Lodge, but quickly losing consciousness she knew nothing till what seemed to be the exit of these spectral troopers, for there was a sound resembling the rumble of distant thunder accompanied by a thin bluish flame of sulphurous origin that had momentarily lit up her chamber. It was a serious case

for the young minister, but the 'ghostly counsel and 'advice' which he was able to tender, put a stop to the eerie midnight visitation to the Lodge. At all events there is no record of any further rising. Possibly the interred warriors had shifted their 'camp.'

Such is the latest story about the Deil's Kirkyard. It is impossible to say whether the tradition of the 'kirkyard' rests on fact or not. At any rate, when the ground was drained in the formation of that portion of the Camphill policies, as far as has been ascertained no human remains were found. The dead, who were mostly all Hamiltons, might have been removed by their own friends. There is no record or tradition of their having been buried in the parish kirkyard.

RELICS OF THE BATTLE.

A FEW years ago, when a trench was being dug for the foundation of new buildings in the residential district called Battle-field, a local Monkbarns got hold of what seemed to be an old and curious buckle that had been excavated in the digging. He believed that it was the buckle of a bridle that had been in use at the battle. In the midst of his antiquarian delight he was joined by an agricultural Edie Ochiltree of the district, who, to his disgust, informed him that the buckle was not at all old, and that it had formed part of the contents of a Glasgow ashpit, carted some years previously to the lands for manure. Our local Edie's explanation serves as a warning when relic-hunting in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

Very little indeed exists in the shape of relic. In the city museums there is nothing, unless it be a dagger in the Hunterian, which was found many years ago in digging in Camphill garden. If it had any connection with the battle it must have travelled.

About half a century ago a large trench on the battle-field was dug by way of open drain. It led from near the village, at a point between the farm-steading and it, down to the low ground where the Board School is. In this trench a sword was found. It is in the possession of Lord Cathcart. There were also found pieces of broken spear-heads, but these were not preserved, for, in the language of the farmer who formed the drain, there was not as much iron among them as would have made a respectable horse-shoe.

For many years two small cannon ornamented the avenue entrance of one of the oldest of the Hangingshaw Villas, and a belief somehow or another gained ground in the parish that these were relics of the battle. But they were of iron, were not of ancient construction, and they had no satisfactory story to tell of their history. They were certainly not relics.

More than a score of years ago an old lea-field on the south-west side of Millbrae, on the farm of Newlands, was tilled, it is said, almost for the first time, and within a few years thereafter about half a dozen of supposed cannon-balls were found, each being about two pounds in weight. It must be said that the shooting had been very bad if these balls were really shot from the battle-field to the Newlands field. One of them is in possession of a gentleman residing in Cathcart.[1]

[1] The exact weight is 1 lb. 10¼ oz.

In the line of the cutting of the Cathcart District Railway, two iron balls were quite recently found; one of them, which was similar to those found at Newlands Farm, was discovered in the cutting at the eastern end of Queen Mary Avenue, Crosshill, a foot under the surface. The other, fifteen and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighing fifteen and three-quarter lbs., was got in the cutting at the eastern end of Queen's Drive, Crosshill, two feet under the surface, among the roots of an old tree. The shooting must have been equally bad if these balls had been shot from the field to the spot where each of them was found.[1]

There is a very obvious explanation why so few relics have been found. The battlefield was in the neighbourhood of a city and village communities. Iron then was too valuable a commodity to be allowed to lie any time on the ground.

[1] Query: Was there ordnance at Langside large enough for the bigger of these two balls?

LANGSIDE MYTHS.

ORAL tradition about an old historical event such as the battle of Langside, unless carefully sifted, is very unreliable. The parish is full of Langside tradition, but the greater part of it is pure myth. It is still being honestly manufactured. A few years ago, when making investigation as to the source of the now extinct Kinninghouse Burn, in the Shawmoss behind Crossmyloof, several conversations were held with aged inhabitants of the district, some of which may be narrated as a specimen of honest manufacture of myth.

First aged inhabitant.—'I mind fine o' the Moss. 'Wi' ither callants I used to gae up to the Honeymugs, 'doon there where the Moss-side brickwork is.'

'What are the Honeymugs?'

First aged inhabitant.—'Oh! it was juist the place 'where there was heather, and there were bees. We 'used to find bullets there. We all believed that the 'Battle of Langside was fought here, and that these were 'the bullets from the sodgers' guns.'

To second aged inhabitant.—'Did you ever hear of 'bullets having been found at the Honeymugs?'

Second aged inhabitant.—'Oh, ay!'

'Have you any idea where they came from?'

Second aged inhabitant.—'I've heard that the Battle 'of Langside was fought here, but I dinna' believe that. 'The sodgers frae the cavalry barracks in Eglinton 'Street cam' out to practise here, and thae bullets were 'frae their guns.'

To third aged inhabitant.—'Do you know anything 'about bullets having been found at the Honeymugs?'

Third aged inhabitant.—'Yes, the old Glasgow volun-'teers practised shooting there.'[1]

[1] There is an amusing illustration of the manufacture of myth contained in one of the original notes to the novel of *The Abbot*, and which, being written to justify an error in the novelist's description of the Battle of Langside, may here be reproduced. It is as follows:—'In the celebrated field of 'battle at Killiecrankie, the traveller is struck with one of those rugged pillars 'of rough stone, which indicate the scenes of ancient conflict. A friend 'of the author, well acquainted with the circumstances of the battle, was 'standing near this large stone, and looking on the scene around, when a 'Highland shepherd hurried down from the hill to offer his services as 'cicerone, and proceeded to inform him that Dundee was slain at that 'stone, which was raised to his memory. "Fie, Donald!" answered my 'friend, "how can you tell such a story to a stranger? I am sure you '"know well enough that Dundee was killed at a considerable distance from '"this place, near the house of Fascally, and that this stone was here long '"before the battle in 1688." "Oich! oich!" said Donald, no way abashed, '"and your honour's in the right, and I see you ken a' about it. And he '"wasna killed on the spot neither, but lived till the next morning; but a' '"the Saxon gentlemen like best to hear he was killed at the great stane."'

The old inhabitants of the village of Langside would have it that George Douglas of Lochleven was killed where the solitary old tree grows on the bit of waste ground at the entrance to the village. The myth is probably founded on Sir Walter's description of the battle in *The Abbot*. Douglas lived many years after that event. There are several letters printed in Labanoff's collections from Mary in her captivity in England to him.

Making mention of the novel reminds one that Sir Walter himself perpetrated a great myth when he placed the Queen to view the battle at Crookston Castle, about four miles west of the battlefield, and at any rate in the wrong direction. The late Rev. Dr. Leishman of Govan, in writing the account of his parish for the second statistical account of Scotland, endorses the mistaken statement in Balfour's *Annals* that the battle was fought at 'Gouen-'Mure' (that is Gorbals Muir) 'neire to a hill called 'Langside.' The people of Rutherglen gave the name of Queen Mary's Ford to the public road of Ogilvy's plan where it crossed the Mall's Mire Burn, but the Queen's army diverged from the road somewhat to the east of the ford, and were therefore never there. The author of the *Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange* repeats a tradition that Mary held a council of war on the Court Knowe of the castle of Cathcart, and goes on to say that it was

probably there that all efforts at an accommodation, between Kirkaldy on the one hand and the French Ambassador on the other, utterly failed; but the actual circumstances of the battle and the Queen's position at Cathcart could not possibly have permitted any such council or effort at negotiation.

Within the compass of three pages in Miss Strickland's *Life of the Queen*,[1] there is quite a crop of myths. It will be interesting to dispose of them in detail, as such a course will render unnecessary any separate criticism of local myths as one hears these. Miss Strickland writes as follows:—

1. 'The night before the disastrous conflict that anni-
'hilated her last hopes the Queen slept at Castlemilk.
'. . . The chamber she occupied is still known by
'the name of Queen Mary's room.'

That Mary could not have slept there the night before the battle is sufficiently evidenced by two facts. She presided at the council of war *at Hamilton* on the 12th; and it was in the early morning of the 13th that *at Hamilton* she signed the commission to Argyll.

2. The quarters the Queen had previously occupied

[1] Vol. ii. pp. 77 to 79.

were 'Hamilton Castle *and the ancient fortress of 'Draffan.*'[1]

In addition to probability, there is the positive statement of her secretary Nau that she remained all the time at Hamilton.

3. 'It was from the battlements of Castlemilk that
'Mary is supposed to have first beheld the rebel troops
'advancing with the rival royal banner they had unfurled
'against her in the name of her infant boy.'

It is sufficient to say of this, even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Queen had been at Castlemilk, that the physical configuration of the district would have prevented the Regent's army from being seen. The high ground of Aikenhead intervened.

4. 'On the morning of that fatal day, May 13th,
'Maxwell, the loyal Laird of Nether Polloc, brought
'up' (to Castlemilk) 'his vassals, tenants, and domestic
'servants to her assistance.'

Maxwell's summons was dated the 5th, and, being a neighbouring laird, it is in the highest degree improbable that he took eight days to collect his retainers. Indeed, we know that Mary left

[1] Draffan is the old name of Craignethan Castle—the Tillietudlem of the novel of *Old Mortality*.

Hamilton with all the forces she had at the battle. There is here an indirect allusion to the march of the Queen's army from Hamilton to Langside having been by Castlemilk; but such a route is so obviously improbable that it need not be discussed.

5. 'As a token of her gratitude, she knighted him' (Maxwell) 'under the royal standard; and this was the 'last chivalric honour she ever had in her power to 'bestow.'

As has been already mentioned, Maxwell was knighted prior to 14th April 1567.

6. 'One of the traitors, who had openly joined her 'muster at Hamilton, the more effectually to act the part 'of a spy, betrayed her plan for surrounding the rebel 'army to Moray, and advised him to advance and take 'possession of the height above the village of Langside.'

Murray believed the Queen's army would advance along the north side of the Clyde.

7. The height above the village was 'called in 'memory of that circumstance Battlehill.'

This name is quite unknown in the locality; and it may be assumed that the authoress has confounded

it with Camphill, the lands of which are adjacent to the battlefield on the west side, and take their name from a British, and probably also Roman, camp on the highest part of the lands. Much myth has been crowded around this camp. Semple, in his edition of Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, mentions that an opinion was entertained by some that the *vallum* of the camp was breastworks thrown up by Murray; and, in the first statistical account of the parish, it is stated that by the common people the place was called Queen Mary's camp. In a modern note to the novel of *The Abbot* (which contains other errors) it is stated that on 'the west of this park' (Queen's Park) 'the site of the Regent Murray's camp is 'commemorated by the Camp Hill.' In the Glasgow Post-office Directory map the camp is delineated as the Regent's camp. Even fairly well-informed people in the parish of the present day believe that the Regent came to the camp the night before the battle and threw up 'the breast-'works.' Now this camp forms no part of the battlefield, and it may be unhesitatingly said that Murray's forces were never on it. *The camp has no view of the battlefield.* It may be also mentioned that the author of Mackie's *Castles, Palaces,*

and Prisons of Mary of Scotland makes the battle to be fought on the Roman camp itself.

8. 'On another height, called Hagbushhill, in the 'Parish of Govan, tradition points to the remains of a 'stately thorn, now in the last stage of decay, by the 'name of the King's Thorn, beneath which, it is asserted, 'under the guard of a strong body of reserved horsemen, 'commanded by the Earl of Mar, and overshadowed 'by the royal banner, stood the cradle of Mary's infant 'boy, whom they ventured not to leave at Stirling for 'fear of a surprise in the absence of the garrison. There 'is no documentary confirmation of this, but the circum-'stance is implicitly believed by every one in that neigh-'bourhood, from the laird to the shepherd boy.' And in the *Memoirs of Maxwells of Pollok* it is stated that 'there is a tradition that King James VI. was brought 'to a hill having a view of Langside, to animate the 'troops of the Regent Murray. The hill is on the 'Pollok estate, and a solitary hawthorn is said to mark 'the spot.'[1]

The hill referred to is the eminence on which the farmhouse of Haggbowse is situated. It may be safely set down as a myth that a mere infant, for James was nothing else then, was

[1] *Memoirs*, note to p. 31.

brought from Stirling, and in his cradle, in order to encourage the Regent's troops. *The battlefield could not have been seen from Haggbowse.* The Earl of Mar, as already mentioned, was on the battlefield. The circumstance is not implicitly believed by every one, from the laird to the shepherd boy. The tenant of Haggbowse, who went there in 1846, and who was in the farm for thirty years—a well-informed, kindly, and shrewd woman, of the older type now fast dying out—with the people about, believed, on the contrary, that it was the Queen herself who viewed the battle from under the thorn. That belief, of course, is also a myth.

9. 'Half-way up the green hill behind Castlemilk, 'is the venerable hawthorn called "The Queen's '"Thorn," beneath the spreading boughs of which, then 'white with budding blossoms, the anxious Sovereign is 'affirmed to have stood with her faithful ladies and a little 'knot of devoted friends watching the fortunes of the 'fight, one of her equerries holding her horse bridled 'and saddled ready for her to mount in the event of the 'day going against her. During that pause of agonis-'ing excitement, becoming intensely thirsty, the Queen 'is said to have cooled her fevered lips by drinking of

'the gushing waters that trickled from the green brae 'above her. It still purls from its slender urn, and is 'called Queen Mary's Spring.'

The whole of this is myth. In Ure's *History of Rutherglen*,[1] a cairn on the Cathkin Braes is mentioned as the place from which the Queen viewed the battle; and on the Ordnance survey map two places are figured in the same locality as 'Queen Mary's Well' and 'Queen Mary's Seat.' The Castlemilk traditions have no doubt given rise to these.

10. 'The little village of Crossmyloof, on the domain 'of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Polloc, adjoining Lang-'side, is said by oral chroniclers to have gained its 'name from the following incident:—Queen Mary, on 'being assured by the gentlemen about her, "that in '"consequence of the position occupied by the rebel force '"it would be impossible for her to get to Dumbarton," 'placed her crucifix in the palm of her hand and pas-'sionately exclaimed, "By the cross in my *loof* I will '"be there to-night in spite of yon traitors."'

The authoress makes light of space. She places the Queen first of all at Castlemilk, considerably to the south-east of the battlefield; and now we have

[1] Ure's history, p. 215 *et seq.*

her at Crossmyloof, to the west of the battlefield, and in the rear of Murray's army. But she never could have been there; and alas! for the origin of the village, the place is comparatively modern. In the middle of last century the only buildings, where the village stands now, were three cotter houses and a croft. The lands there of old bore the name of Crossmyloof. They formed the extreme western boundary of the parish of Cathcart; and the name is probably compounded of Latin and Celtic, signifying the cross (of elm wood) put up, as was the practice in Catholic times, to mark the boundary of the parish. Crosshill, in the northern extremity of the parish, is said to have derived its origin in a similar manner.[1]

11. 'Well acquainted with the ground, however' (that is when she is stated to have been at Crossmyloof), 'she determined to make an effort to cross the stream' (the Clyde) 'higher up from the south bank, by means 'of a boat. And this, it is said, she might well have 'done, could she only have reached the river side, to 'which there was a short cut through a narrow lane. 'Unfortunately it was on the Earl of Lennox's estate,

[1] *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 2d edition, Cathcart Parish.

'and two men who were mowing in a field came out 'and opposed her path by raising their scythes against 'her and Lord Herries, who rode by her side. Terrified 'at the sight of such formidable weapons, and the 'menacing attitude of her unexpected foes, Mary turned 'her horse's head precipitately and fled in an opposite 'direction with her little party.'

It is clear that the authoress was not well acquainted with the ground else she would never have penned such a jumble of a sentence. An attempt to cross the river 'higher up' would have taken the Queen into the city, while the Earl of Lennox's estate was some miles to the west. The Dins-dykes tradition, narrated in Ure's history, is out of place here.

CONCLUSION.

LITTLE more remains to be said about the Battle of Langside, a battle which, in the language of our latest national historian, 'settled the fate of Scotland, 'affected the future of England, and 'had its influence over all Europe.'[1] It was the grave of the high hopes of one whose figure stands out with marvellous prominency upon the historical canvas.

'Here, when the moon rides dimly through the sky,
The peasant sees broad dancing standards fly;
And one bright female form, with sword and crown,
Still grieves to view her banners beaten down.'

But the scene is no longer pastoral. Within the past thirty years the adjacent residential districts of Crosshill, Mount-Florida, Battlefield, Langside, Shawlands, and Regent's Park, have all been built; and Glasgow itself has formed a portion of the battlefield into the beautiful

[1] Burton, 2d edition, vol. iv. p. 374.

landscape garden of the Queen's Park, for the recreation of her citizens, reminding us that

'Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war.'

And yet of the thousands that crowd the park on summer evenings how few there are that know, as they stroll through the bandstand park, that they are going over the ground on which a portion of the Regent's left wing was stationed; or, as they take their way from the park buildings to the southern gate, that they are passing over the positions occupied by his cavalry and artillery; or again, as they enter the village, that *there* was decided a contest which settled the fate of a nation. One sometimes hears it said that our battlefields cannot be identified from the historian's description, and this is certainly true of Langside, notwithstanding the innumerable narratives that have been given of the conflict. People from far and near come to view this historic field, but a sense of disappointment remains, for there is no stone or other memorial to mark the ground. They are at the mercy of every casual informant; and how unsatisfactory that is, may be judged from the case of a party of Americans who were gravely told by their city driver that it was at Grange Terrace where the Queen stood during the battle, and that, therefore, no one could claim the ground until some builders came from the city and built on it.

Of late years the great event has been having its effect on the place-names of the district; and in Crosshill there are Queen Mary Avenue and Queen Mary Terrace. In Battlefield, in addition to that name itself, there are Battlefield Crescent and Regent Crescent. In Langside, at the village, there is Queen Mary Cottage, one of the oldest of the modern houses. In Shawlands there is Regent Place. In Regent's Park there are Moray Place, Regent Park Square, Queen Square, Prince's Square, and Regent Park Terrace. These names, of 1568 origin, are to be found side by side, as it were, with those of modern royalty, such as Victoria Road, the Park itself, Albert Drive, Albert Road, Prince of Wales Terrace, Royal Crescent, Royal Terrace, Queen's Drive, and others. Now that the city owns the most of the battlefield, and as the historic ground is almost within the municipality, an account of the battle may be looked upon as a chapter of Glasgow history.

APPENDIX

BEING EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE OLDER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

1. Memoirs of Sir James Melville of Hallhill (who was a spectator of the battle), p. 200 *et seq.*

THE Regent went out vpon his fut, and all his ‘ company, saving the lard of Grange, Alex- ‘ ander Hum of Manderstoun, and some ‘ borderers to the nomber of tua hundreth. ‘ The lard of Grange had alredy vewed the ‘ ground, and with all possible diligence ‘ caused euery horsman tak on a futman of the Regentis gard ‘ behind them, and raid with speid to the head of the Langsyd ‘ hill, and set down the said futmen with ther culueringis at a ‘ strait lon head,[1] wher ther wer some coit housses and zardis ‘ of gret aduantage; quhilkis soldiours, with ther continuell ‘ schot, dropped down dyuers in the vangard led be the Hamil- ‘ tons, wha for ther curage and fearcenes ascending wp the stay ‘ bra, wer alredy out of wind when the Regentis vangard junit ‘ with them; wher the worthy L. Hume facht vpon fut, with

[1] That is, the head of the Lang Loan.

'his pik in his hand, very manfully, weill assisted be the lard 'of Sesford his gud brother, wha helpit him vp again, when he 'was striken to the ground aff his feit, with many straikis vpon 'his faice, with the castyng of tume pistoles efter they wer 'schot, also with staues and flacons, and many straikis with 'spaires throw his leggis. For he and Grange cryed, at the 'juning, to let ther aduersaries lay down first ther spaires, to 'bear vp thers; quhilk spaires wer sa thik fixit in vthers jackis, 'that some of the flacons, pistollis, and gret staues that wer 'thrawen be them that wer behind, mycht be sean lyand vpon 'the spaires.

'Vpon the Quenis syd the Erle of Argyll commandit the 'battaill, and the lord of Arbroith the vantgaird. On the vther 'part, the Regent led the battaill,[1] and the Erle of Mortoun the 'vantgaird;[2] bot the Regent committed vnto the lard of 'Grange the speciall cair, as ane experimented capten, to ouerse 'euery danger, and to ryd to euery wing, and encourage and 'mak help wher gretest neid was. He persauit at the first 'junyng, the rycht wing of the Regentis vantgard put bak and 'sattill lyk to fle, whereof the maist part wer commons of the 'barronnye of Ranthrow. He cam to them, and tald them 'that ther ennemys wer alredy turnyng bakis, that wer behind 'the rest, and requested them to stay and debait vntill he had 'fetched them fresche men fourthe of the battaill; wher he raid 'in diligence his allain, and tald the Regent, or allegit that the 'ennemys wer skailen and fleing away behind the litle vilage, 'and desyred a few nomber of fresche men till com with him; 'wher he fand anew willing, as the Lord Lindsay, the Lard of 'Lochleuen, Sir James Balfour, and all the Regentis saruandis 'that folowed him with deligence, and renforced that wing

[1] His left wing. [2] His right wing.

'quhilk was beginnen to fle. Quhilk fresche men with ther 'lowse weapons, straik ther ennemys in ther flankis and faces, 'quhilk forced them incontinent to geue place and turn bakis, 'efter lang fechting and poussing vthers tu and fra with ther 'spaires. Ther wer not many horsmen till persew efter them, 'and the Regent cryed to saif and not sla, and Grange was 'never crewell; sa that ther wer bot a few slane and tane, and 'the only slauchter was at the first renconter, be the schot of 'the soldiours that Grange had planted at the lon head behind 'some dykis.'

2. GEORGE BUCHANAN'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND (a contemporary); Aikman's edition, 1827; vol. ii. p. 536 *et seq.*

'Both armies being thus arranged, the Queen's artillery 'were attacked and driven from their ground by the King's 'troops. The King's cavalry, on the other hand, being greatly 'inferior, were dispersed by their opponents, who, after having 'performed this service, in order to throw the foot likewise into 'confusion, advanced to attack the line drawn up on the hill,[1] 'but were driven back by the royal archers and a part of the 'horse who had rallied in the flight and returned to the charge. 'In the meantime, the enemy's left wing[2] advanced along the 'highway, which was a declivity lower down the valley, and, 'although annoyed on their march by the musqueteers, yet, on 'emerging from the glen, formed regularly into line. Here 'they were opposed by two battalions of spearmen,[3] each pre-'senting a dense rampart; and the struggle was fiercely and 'obstinately contested for upwards of half an hour, those of 'them whose spears were broken drawing their daggers, throw-

[1] Regent's left wing. [2] Queen's vanguard.
[3] Head of Regent's right wing.

'ing stones, fragments of lances, or whatever missile they could 'lay their hands on, in the faces of their enemy. At this crisis 'some of the rear rank of the King's party, whether through 'cowardice or treachery is uncertain, took to flight, and would 'undoubtedly have disordered the combatants had not the 'depth of their array prevented those in front from knowing 'what was occurring in rear. The second division,[1] observing 'the danger,[2] and being themselves disengaged, threw forward 'some entire regiments to the right, and reinforced the first 'line. Their adversaries, incapable of withstanding the united 'attack, were thrown into irretrievable confusion and universally 'fled. Urged by hatred and private revenge, the slaughter of 'the fugitives would have been terrible, had not the Regent 'sent horsemen in every direction to stop the carnage. That 'division of the second line of the King's army[3] which had 'till now remained entire, when they observed the enemy 'routed and flying in disorder, likewise broke their ranks and 'pursued.'

3. Hollinshead Chronicle (a contemporary), 1805 edition; vol. ii. p. 347.

'. . . At the first joining there was a verie sharp en-'counter; for after they had bestowed their shot of harque-'buzes and arrows, they fell to it with spears and swords. 'But at length, after three quarters of an houre's fight, the 'Queen's part was put to flight.'

[1] Regent's left wing.

[2] Melville (who was a spectator) states that Grange rode to the left wing to make known the state of matters.

[3] Regent's left wing.

4. A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurents in Scotland from Death of James IV. till 1575 (contemporary).

'. . . And at thair cuming thairto, thaj stellit[1] thair 'artailzerie and schot everie ane at vther; and sua the 'Hamiltounis and thair assistaris beand on the wangaird on 'the quenis syid, all being on fute except Johne lord Herreis 'and his men horssmen being on thair wing, set vpoun James 'erle of Mortoun and Alexander lord Home, being of my 'lord regentis wangaird,[2] quhome betuix it wes cruellie fochtin 'be the space of ane hour, quhill at the last the Hamiltounis 'being inclusit with ane narrow passage in fauld dykkis,[3] and 'my lord Herreis being ane pairt of thair wing maid thame 'na support, all oversett with thair adversaries, gaif bakis and 'fled. The haill staill seeing the samyn fled in lykwyiss; 'quhair thairefter wes nathing hard bot crying of deid pepill; 'and sua the chaise lasted be the space of tua houris or 'thairby.'

5. Advertisements of the Conflict in Scotland, from an original in the State-paper Office; and printed as No. VIII. of Appendix to vol. vii. of Tytler's *History of Scotland.*

'16th May 1568.

'. . . The Hamiltons had the vauntgarde of the Queen's 'part, assisted with others, to the number of two thousand. 'Both companies did strive for a hill nigh adjoining where 'they met. Their meeting together was in a strait passage

[1] Planted, or fixed. [2] Regent's right wing. [3] Lang Loan.

'through a village.[1] The Lord Hume, the Lord Semple, and 'the Lord Morton had the vauntgarde on that side.[2] The 'fight endured, at the least, three quarters of an hour, without 'giving back. The Queen's party first gave way and then 'pursued, at the beginning of which chase Th' Earl of Moray 'willed and required all his to spare for shedding of more 'blood. Otherwise as many as were on foot, which were the 'greatest number, had been in their enemy's will, for the 'h . . [3] whereof the Lord Haris was general, fled and . . . [4] 'within the horses of them that were lighted of the company.

'The Queen beheld this conflict within half a mile distant, 'standing upon a hill, accompanied with Lord Boyd, the Lord 'Fleming, and the Lord Harris' son, with thirty others, who 'seeing the company overthrown, took the way to . . . The 'estimation of the number that was slain in the place where 'they fought, by the view of them that have skill, is judged to 'be six or seven score, besides those have died since being 'brought into the town and other places, which daily die. 'And taken prisoners of that side to the number of 300 and 'more, whereof the Lord Seton, the Lord Ross, Sir James 'Hamilton, the Mr. Montgomery, the Mr. Cassillis, the Sheriff 'of Ayr, the Sheriff of Lithgow who bore the Hamilton's 'standard in the vantgarde, himself being a Hamilton, the 'young Laird of Preston, the Laird of Innerwick, the Laird of 'Pitmilly, and the Laird of Baweirg, Andro Melvin, the Laird 'of Boyne, and Robert Melvin, Captain Anstruther, the Laird 'of Trabrowne, two sons to the Bishop of St. Andrews, if one 'of them not slain, a son to the Abbot of Kylwinnon. The 'rest of the number that is taken of the three hundred is all

[1] Head of Lang Loan.
[2] Regent's right wing.
[3] *Sic* in original.
[4] *Sic* in original.

'of the surname of the Hamiltons and their allya. Alexr. 'Stewart a captain of footmen slain.

'John Hamilton of Millbourne, Mr of the household to the 'Duke, also slain. John Hamilton of Ormiston slain.

'The prisoners for the most part are all put in the castle of 'Glasgow. Of the Lords' side, never a man of name slain. 'Divers sore hurt. The Lord Hume hurt in the leg and face, 'and overthrown and relieved by his own men. The Lord 'Ochiltree sore hurt and in danger of his life, at the skirmish 'on horseback in the morning, receiving his chief wound with 'a sword in his neck, given by the Lord Harris, whose son, in 'the revenge of his father's hurt, had slain the Lord Seton, had 'not the Earl of Moray saved him after his being yielded. 'Andro Kar of Fawdonside likewise hurt in danger of his life, 'with divers others gentlemen sore hurt.

'The Earl of Argyle, even as they were joining, as it is 'reported, for fault of courage and spirit, swooned. There 'were divers of the Queen's part taken and not brought in, for 'there was the father against the son, and brother against 'brother, as namely, three of the Melvyns of the Lords' side, 'and two of the Queen's which was Robert and Andro. After 'the fight had long continued, a gentleman of the highland, 'called Macfarlane, who not xx days before for his misbehaviour, 'was condemned to die, and yet at the suit of the Countess of 'Moray, had his pardon, and now accompanied with two hun-'dred of his countrymen was a wing to the vauntgarde of th' 'east side, and came in and executed great slaughter, by whom 'the victory was not thought least to be atchieved.'

6. Calderwood's MS. Church History, quoted in Keith's History (almost a contemporary).

'. . . The great ordinance shot for the space of an half 'hour or thereby. The Regent had six pieces carried in carts. 'The Queen had seven. In time of shooting the great ordi-'nance, forty of the Regent's Harquebusiers went and skirmished 'before the Queen's avant guard and killed three or four. The 'Queen's Harquebusiers were driven back; but on the other 'side the Regent's Horsemen being but half number in com-'parison of the other, at the first Rencounter gave place. But 'the Regent's Horsemen who had retired to their company, 'seeing the Enemies Horsemen casting about to invade the 'Foot, with help of the Bowmen drave them back. In the 'meantime the Queen's avant-guard, while they were marching 'through a strait Lane,[1] not above Forty feet broad, were greatly 'annoyed by the Regent's Harquebusiers: the Regent's avant-'guard marched fast toward them, and received them after they 'came out of the strait lane on the north-east side of Langside 'village, with long spears, where there was a very sharp en-'counter for the space of half an hour, without yielding or 'giving ground on either side; so that where spears were 'broken, they cast whingers, broken pieces of spears, stones or 'whatever came to hand at the faces of their enemies. The 'Lord Hume himself was hurt on the face with a stone, and 'almost felled. The Regent's Harquebusiers shot continually 'from the Dikes and housetops. Macfarlane with his Highland 'men fled from the wing where they were set. The Lord 'Lindsay who stood nearest to them in the Regent's battle, 'said Let them go, I shall fill their place better; and so step-

[1] Bus'-an'-aik Road and Lang Loan.

'ping forward with a company of fresh men, charged the 'enemy (whose spears were now spent) with long weapons, so 'that they were driven back by force, being before almost 'overthrown by the avant-guard and Harquebusiers, and so 'were turned to flight. The Regent's battle stood till they 'saw the Enemy flee without order. They also brake array 'and followed the chace, at which more were slain than in the 'battle, and, as is thought the most part by the Highland-men 'who, perceiving the victory to fall on the Regent's side, re-'turned and pursued. Moe had been slain, men being thus 'enraged, if the Regent had not sent horsemen to all parts 'with a command to spare; yet the number of the slain were 'about 300. The number of the prisoners was greater. Among 'the prisoners taken were Lords Seton, Ross; Sir James 'Hamilton, the Sheriff of Air, the Sheriff of Linlithgow, the 'Master of Cassils, the Laird of Innerweik, the Laird of 'Trabrown, James Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh. On the 'Regent's side was slain only one man, a tenant of the Earl of 'Morton's in Preston in the Merse, named John Ballon. 'Among the few that were hurt were Alexander Lord Hume 'and Andrew Stewart Lord Ochiltree, who was hurt by the 'Lord Herries.'

7. Memoirs of Claude Nau the Queen's Secretary, p. 93 *et seq.*

'The two armies marched the one against the other. Some 'troops were detached from the Regent's army, and were 'placed in ambush in certain old houses by the side of the 'narrow road along which the Queen's troops had to pass.[1] 'In the meantime she had halted, along with some cavalry,

[1] Head of the Lang Loan.

'upon a hill close at hand, rather to muster her forces than 'for any other reason. The battle began with a skirmish 'between some harquebuseirs who conducted themselves 'remarkably well on both sides, although among the Regent's 'soldiers were a few Frenchmen who had promised to come 'over to the Queen's side as soon as the battle began. But 'as ill luck would have it, her soldiers advanced much further 'ahead than they were aware, and charged them, and thus 'compelled them to act on the defensive. Lord Claud 'Hamilton now showed his courage and fidelity towards 'his princess, for he sustained the attack of his enemies until 'he found himself surrounded on all sides and assailed on the 'rear by the Laird of Grange. The Queen's main body of 'troops could not help them in time, either by the want of 'courage of its commanders or some other secret dealing on 'the part of the enemy. And so it came to pass that this 'poor young nobleman seeing the whole force of his enemies 'made to bear upon him, was at last compelled to retreat; 'and falling back upon the main line, he was so hotly pursued 'that in the end the rest of the army was put to flight. Of 'the surname of Hamilton fourteen were killed, and Lords 'Seton and Ross and Sir James Hamilton were taken 'prisoners. On the Regent's side Lord Hume was wounded 'in the face and in one of his legs, and Lord Ochiltree was 'wounded on the neck by Lord Herries.

'It should not be forgotten that at the time when the 'Queen was leaving Hamilton, the Regent's party had decided 'to retreat; in fact many of them had already booted them-'selves for that purpose. Then the old Lord Semple, eighty 'years of age or thereabouts, a Catholic in religion, but very 'turbulent, came to point out to them how seriously they

'would injure their own interests if they fled before the Queen 'instead of showing themselves on the field; that instead of 'fortifying themselves in ruinous old hovels, they might meet 'and brave their enemies without being compelled to come to a 'battle; and that they still had the city of Glasgow as a place 'of refuge, in which they would be perfectly safe. Again, if the 'Queen's forces did not pass along the road on which these 'old huts were situated, but took the direct route to Dumbar-'ton, then they could attack them in the rear, or at the least 'escape the disgrace of having failed to show themselves on 'the field. Thus it was that they gained this signal victory 'over the Queen's party.

'On the Regent's side was a gentleman from the Highlands 'named Macfarlane, at the head of two hundred men, of his 'own friends and relations, who was wild to fight. When the 'battle was over, in memory of this piece of service, his life 'was saved by the Earl of Moray at the request of his wife, 'this Macfarlane having been charged with many crimes.'[1]

8. The Herries Memoirs (contemporary), p. 103.

'With these forces the Queen advanced and resolved to 'beat the Regent by force from the toune and bridge'[2] (of Langsyd), 'whereof he was alreddie possessed. But they 'found the Regent too hard for them, for although he was

[1] The foregoing account is imperfect, and in several of its statements is obviously unreliable.

[2] There was no bridge near the village. The oldest bridge in the district is the one over the Cart, at 'Old Cathcart'; and it was erected after 1568. Probably an error has been committed by the transcriber in transcribing from the original but now lost *Memoirs*.

'weakest in hors, yet he soon put the wings of the Queen's 'armie in disorder, and the bodie being straitned in the pass 'of the toune, was so galled with shott from the old houses 'and dyks on everie hand, that they were easilie forct to 'recule in disorder also. In end, the Queen's armie was 'beaten from the field.'

THE END.

A. M. SCOTT, F.S.A. Scot.

NOTE_ Roads and Places delineated in Full lines existed in 1568, those in faint dotted lines and lettering are modern

CATHEDRAL
CASTLE
COLLEGE
GLASGOW
HIGH STREET
TRONGATE
GALLOWGATE
SALTMARKET
OLD BRIDGE
BRIGEND
BROOMIELAW
RIVER CLYDE
GLASGOW BR.
BURN
KINNINGHOUSE
Egliston Street
Cumberland St.
Road to Glasgow
Public Road from Paisley to Rutherglen, Hamilton, &c
HAGGBOWES
HAGG'S CASTLE
STRATHBUNGO
Public Road from Langside
Queens Victoria Road
Marsh ground afterwards called Dells Kirkyards
Shawmoss
Lands of Crossmyloof
Road from Irvine
Lands of Camphill
CAMP
PATHHEAD
Road to Ayr by Cathcart
Road to Aitenhead
Road from Paisley to Rutherglen, Hamilton, &c.
DALMARNOCK FORD
MIRE BURN
RUTHERGLEN
Marsh
Langside
Road from Pollokshaws to Rutherglen, Hamilton, &c.
MOUNT FLORIDA
CLINCART HILL
HILL OCCUPIED BY THE QUEEN'S FORCES.
POLLOKSHAWS
LANGSIDE
Bog
Bus an'aik Road
MILLBRAE
WHITE CART WATER
Mire Lane
MEIKLE AIKENHEAD
Mall's
CATHCART KIRK
Road from Ayr
KIRKTOWN OF CATHCART
Road to Carmunnock
COURT KNOWE from which Queen viewed Battle.
CATHCART CASTLE
CASTLEMILK

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